

Little Big Horn Wild West

Commonly known as Custer’s Last Stand, the Battle of Little Bighorn may be the best recognized violent conflict between the indigenous peoples of North America and the government of the United States. Incorporating the voices of Native Americans, soldiers, scouts, and women, Tim Lehman’s concise, compelling narrative will forever change the way we think about this familiar event in American history. On June 25, 1876, General George Armstrong Custer led the United States Army’s Seventh Cavalry in an attack on a massive encampment of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians on the bank of the Little Bighorn River. What was supposed to be a large-scale military operation to force U.S. sovereignty over the tribes instead turned into a quick, brutal rout of the attackers when Custer’s troops fell upon the Indians ahead of the main infantry force. By the end of the fight, the Sioux and Cheyenne had killed Custer and 210 of his men. The victory fueled hopes of freedom and encouraged further resistance among the Native Americans. For the U.S. military, the lost battle prompted a series of vicious retaliatory strikes that ultimately forced the Sioux and Cheyenne into submission and the long nightmare of reservation life. This briskly paced, vivid account puts the battle’s details and characters into a rich historical context. Grounded in the most recent research, attentive to Native American perspectives, and featuring a colorful cast of characters, Bloodshed at Little Bighorn elucidates the key lessons of the conflict and draws out the less visible ones. This may not be the last book you read on Little Bighorn, but it should be the first.

“Custer had been usually effective as an Indian fighter for several years... He was adept in bringing off surprise attacks that crushed and paralyzed resistance. Both his reputation and his experience as an Indian campaigner were second to none; and the Seventh Cavalry...was held one of the best regiments in the service. It was but natural, then, that when the regiment marched proudly away from the mouth of the Rosebud on its mission, Terry could and did feel confident that if he could but catch the recalcitrant braves of Sitting Bull between Custer and Gibbon, he would certainly crush and capture them; and if, perchance, Custer found them elsewhere than was expected, the Seventh Cavalry, under such a leader, would be more than equal to any emergency.” From the Story of the Little Big Horn In June 1876, General George A Custer was detailed to a column under General Alfred H. Terry. After being sent ahead of General George Crook at the Rosebud River, Custer and the Seventh Cavalry discovered a Souix encampment on June 25. Not realizing that he was far outnumbered, Custer divided his regiment into three sections, sending two, led by Major Marcus A. Reno and Captain Frederick W. Benteen, to attack upstream. Custer’s section stayed to launch a frontal assault, and every man under Custer was killed. Soon after the massacre, Custer became a tragic hero in the eyes of the American public, and the event achieved an almost mythological reputation. It was not until fifty years later, however, that the first book-length history of the battle, The Story of the Little Big Horn, was published.

Western - racconto lungo (31 pagine) - L’ultima battaglia per la libertà degli Uomini Rossi Wild Bill e i suoi compagni si trovano coinvolti nella più famosa battaglia del West americano, ricostruita in tutta la sua cruenta drammaticità. Stefano Di Marino è uno dei più prolifici e amati narratori italiani. Viaggiatore, fotografo, cultore di arti marziali da anni si dedica alla narrativa popolare scrivendo romanzi e racconti di spy-story, gialli, avventurosi e horror. Ha scritto saggi sul cinema popolare e curato numerose collane di dvd e vhs dedicate alla fiction di intrattenimento. Per Delos Digital cura e scrive la collana Dream Force. È autore della serie Wild West e di una fortunatissima Guida al cinema western.

During the Battle of the Little Big Horn, five entire companies of the 7th Cavalry, including their leader, George Armstrong Custer, were lost. For years the shadow of blame for the defeat has been cast upon Custer. What role did his subordinates play in the battle? Did they contribute to the Custer failure, or was he the only one to blame? In Custer’s Shadow presents the complex life of Major Marcus Reno, Custer’s second-in-command. Employing photographs and maps to help the reader visualize the text, Ronald H. Nichols unravels the controversy surrounding Reno’s role in the battle and questions the scrutiny to which he was subjected in the years following.

Custer’s Last Stand

Bloodshed at Little Bighorn

Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas

Sioux War Dispatches

Archaeology, History, and Custer's Last Battle

The Bradys and the "Prince" of Pekin: Or, called on a Chinese Clew

A collection of over 150 vignettes from the journals and diaries of people who lived or traveled in the Old West, these accounts begin with the sixteenth-century collisions between the Spaniards and the Indians and conclude with Black Elk’s mournful description of the Battle of Wounded Knee in 1890. Storytellers include explorers, missionaries, India leaders, a poet, an artist, and a future president. Since the shocking news first broke in 1876 of the Seventh Cavalry ’ s disastrous defeat at the Little Big Horn, fascination with the battle—and with Lieutenant General George Armstrong Custer—has never ceased. Widespread interest in the subject has spawned a vast outpouring of literature, which only increases with time. This two-volume bibliography of Custer literature is the first to be published in some twenty-five years and the most complete ever assembled. Drawing on years of research, Michael O ’ Keefe has compiled entries for roughly 3,000 books and 7,000 articles and pamphlets. Covering both nonfiction and fiction (but not juvenile literature), the bibliography focuses on events beginning with Custer ’ s tenure at West Point during the 1850s and ending with the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890. Included within this span are Custer ’ s experiences in the Civil War and in Texas, the 1873 Yellowstone and 1874 Black Hills expeditions, the Great Sioux War of 1876 – 77, and the Seventh Cavalry ’ s pursuit of the Nez Percés in 1877. The literature on Custer, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, and the Seventh Cavalry touches the entire American saga of exploration, conflict, and settlement in the West, including virtually all Plains Indian tribes, the frontier army, railroading, mining, and trading. Hence this bibliography will be a valuable resource for a broad audience of historians, librarians, collectors, and Custer enthusiasts.

In June of 1876, the U.S. government ’ s plan to pressure the Lakota and Cheyenne people onto reservations came to a dramatic and violent end with a battle that would become enshrined in American memory. In the eyes of many Americans at the time, the Battle of Little Bighorn represented a symbolic struggle between the civilized and the savage. Known as the Battle of the Greasy Grass to the Lakota, the Battle of Little Bighorn to the people who suppressed them, and as Custer ’ s Last Stand in the annals of popular culture, the event continues to captivate students of American history. In The Battle of Little Bighorn, Debra Buchholtz narrates the history of the battle and critically examines the legacy it has left. Through government documents, newspaper articles, and eyewitness accounts, Buchholtz situates the material and symbolic impact of the battle at the time. Using popular film and cultural references, she investigates the ways in which the wake of the event continues to shape the way students understand indigenous peoples, the Wild West, and the history of America.

Of the three surgeons who accompanied Custer ’ s Seventh Cavalry on June 25, 1876, only the youngest, twenty-eight-year-old Henry Porter, survived that day ’ s ordeal, riding through a gauntlet of Indian attackers and up the steep bluffs to Major Marcus Reno ’ s hilltop position. But the story of Dr. Porter ’ s wartime exploits goes far beyond the battle itself. In this compelling narrative of military endurance and medical ingenuity, Joan Nabseth Stevenson opens a new window on the Battle of the Little Big Horn by re-creating the desperate struggle for survival during the fight and in its wake. As Stevenson recounts in gripping detail, Porter ’ s life-saving work on the battlefield began immediately, as he assumed the care of nearly sixty soldiers and two Indian scouts, attending to wounds and performing surgeries and amputations. He evacuated the critically wounded soldiers on mules and hand litters, embarking on a hazardous trek of fifteen miles that required two river crossings, the scaling of a steep cliff, and a treacherous descent into the safety of the steamboat Far West, waiting at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River. There began a harrowing 700-mile journey along the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers to the post hospital at Fort Abraham Lincoln near Bismarck, Dakota Territory. With its new insights into the role and function of the army medical corps and the evolution of battlefield medicine, this unusual book will take its place both as a contribution to the history of the Great Sioux War and alongside such vivid historical novels as Son of the Morning Star and Little Big Man. It will also ensure that the selfless deeds of a lone “ contract ” surgeon— unrecognized to this day by the U.S. government—will never be forgotten.

Born to Good Luck; or The Boy Who Succeeded

Reports from the Field, 1876-1877

The Big Book of the Weird Wild West

Custer Battlefield

The Enduring Legacy of the Indian Wars and George Armstrong Custer

Doctor Henry Porter and Custer's Seventh Cavalry

Custer 's Last Fight

A modern-day explorer's guide to the Old West From the famed Oregon Trail to the boardwalks of Dodge City to the great trading posts on the Missouri River to the battlefields of the nineteenth-century Indian Wars, there are places all over the American West where visitors can relive the great Western migration that helped shape our history and culture. This guide to the Great Plains states of Okiahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas--one of the five-volume Finding the Wild West series--highlights the best-preserved historic sites as well as ghost towns and art that tell the story of the Old West. Use this book in planning your next trip and for a storytelling overview of America's Wild West history.

Young Wild West at the Little Big HornOr, The Last Stand of the CavalryShowdown at Little Big HornBison Books

‘Easily the most significant book yet published on the Battle of the Little Bighorn.’--Paul L. Hedren, Western Historical Quarterly “[Gray] has applied rigorous analysis as no previous historian has done to these oft-analyzed events. His detailed time-motion study of the movements of the various participants frankly boggles the mind of this reviewer. No one will be able to write of this battle again without reckoning with Gray’--Thomas W. Dunlay, Journal of American History “Gray challenges many time-honored beliefs about the battle. Perhaps most significantly, especially that of the young scout Curley, which generations of historians have dismissed for contradictions that Gray convincingly demonstrates were caused not by Curley but by the assumptions made by his questioners. . . . The contrasts in [this] book . . . restate the basic components of what still attracts the imagination to the Little Bighorn.”--Los Angeles Times Book Review “Gray’s analysis, by and large, is impressively drawn: it is an immensely logical reconstruction that should stand the test of time. As a contribution to Custer and Indian wars literature, John S. Gray was a distinguished historian whose books included the acclaimed Centennial Campaign: The Sioux War of 1876. Custer’s Last Campaign is the winner of the Western Writers of American Spur award and the Little Bighorn Associates John M. Carroll Literary Award.

Defeat and death at the Little Bighorn gave General George Custer and his Seventh Cavalry a kind of immortality. In Custer’s Last Stand, Brian W. Dipple investigates the body of legend surrounding that battle on a bloody Sunday in 1876. His survey of the event in poems, novels, paintings, movies, jokes, and other ephemera amounts to a unique reflection on the national character.

Little Big Horn

Story of the Wild West and Camp-fire Chats

A Surgeon with Custer at the Little Big Horn

The Anatomy of an American Myth

The Man, The Mystery, The Myth

The Battle of the Greasy Grass/Little Bighorn

Firsthand Accounts of Exploration, Adventure, and Peril

Custer’s defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn did its part to win fame for the Big Horn Basin, and much has been written about the famous characters of Wyoming. But until now the region which is Wyoming’s last frontier has not received comprehensive treatment. This new study examines the Big Horn Basin during its frontier period. Isolated by Indian lands and impassable natural barriers, the Big Horn Basin remained a frontier for years after the frontier faded from other Western regions. The Indian Treaties of 1868 had left the Basin effectively encircled by Crow, Sioux, and Shoshoni Indians. The Yellowstone cordillera, Big Horn River and Wind River cut off travel on the west, east and south. Secluded and remote, the Big Horn Basin attracted only the most rugged and foolhardy, giving it a history distinct in the American saga. Trail breakers, fur traders and gold seekers, the first to open the Basin to settlement, are each highlighted. The efforts of Jedediah Smith, Charles Kemble, William Gordon, Robert Campbell, William Ashley and others were the first to blaze routes into the Basin for fur trade. There is much information on military expeditions and Indian encounters led by the likes of Lt. John Mullins, Lt. Henry E. Maynadier and Capt. William F. Reynolds, and Col. Nelson A. Miles. James Bridger, Edward Shelly, and the Expedition of 1870 figure prominently. The adventures of various prospectors are included. Stock growing entrepreneurs and alliances receive prime attention in this study. The disastrous winter of 1886-1887 and the Johnson County Invasion are described at length. Cattlemen Mason and Lovell, Torrey, and a great many others are discussed in a sweeping roster of who’s who. Horse and cattle thieves, robbers and outlaws are discussed, including Hank Gorman, Charles and Ed Anderson, and Albert Nard. The lawmen who brought justice to Wyoming are also heralded here: Thomas R. Adams, Ed Lloyd, and Walter W. Peay among others. The railroad through the Big Horn Basin and its impact on a once impenetrable frontier are spotlighted. The importance of the Hill Line, Toluca Line, Lower Hanover Canal Project, and Wind River Canyon Dam are all brought to light. Water appropriation, the Carey Act, and other development, immigration and settlement projects—including Mormon settlements—are all addressed by Woods. Governor William Alford Richards, W. S. Collins, and W.D. Pickett’s contributions are chronicled.

This is the first major illustrated book to examine the life and death of General Custer.

A fascinating analysis of the first famous American to erase the boundary between real history and entertainment Canada, and Europe. Crowds cheered as cowboys and Indians--and Annie Oakley!--galloped past on spirited horses, sharpshooters exploded glass balls tossed high in the air, and cavalry troops arrived just in time to save a stagecoach from Indian attack. Vivid posters on billboards everywhere made William Cody, the show's originator and star, a world-renowned figure. Joy S. Kasson's important new book traces Cody's rise from scout to international celebrity, and shows how his image was shaped. Publicity stressed his show's "authenticity" yet audiences thrilled to its melodrama; fact and fiction converged in a performance that instantly became part of the American tradition. But how, precisely, did that come about? How, for example, did Cody use his audience's memories of the Civil War and the Indian wars? He boasted that his show included participants in the recent conflicts it presented theatrically, yet he also claimed it evoked "memories" of America's bygone greatness. Kasson's shrewd, engaging study--richly illustrated--in exploring the disappearing boundary between entertainment and public events in American culture, shows us just how we came to imagine our memories.

The book is intended to create a historically accurate and visual study guide. It is much more than just a book of maps. These literal battle lines in map form were drawn by those who had direct and indirect knowledge of this tragic episode in our nation's history.

A Biographical Dictionary of Sioux, Cheyenne and United States Military Personnel, 2d ed.

The Map Testimony of Custer's Last Fight

Mitch Boyer and the Little Bighorn Reconstructed

Buffalo Bill's British Wild West

The Little Big Horn Reexamined

The Story of the Strange Friendship Between Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill

A Bibliography

The best-selling author of *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* provides a critical account of the events leading up to the massacre of the 7th Calvary at the Little Big Horn as told from the diverse viewpoints of the participants in the battle. Reprint

On that summer day in 1876, George Armstrong Custer led the Seventh Cavalry to the most famous defeat in U.S. military history. Outnumbered and exhausted, the Seventh Cavalry lost more than half of its 400 men, and every soldier under Custer's direct command was killed. It's easy to understand why this tremendous defeat shocked the American public at the time. But with *Custerology*, Michael A. Elliott tackles the far more complicated question of why the battle still haunts the American imagination today. Weighing both contemporary commemorations that range from battle reenactments to the unfinished Crazy Horse memorial, Elliott reveals a Custer and a West whose legacies are still vigorously contested. He takes readers to each of the important places of Custer's life, from his Civil War home in Michigan to the site of his famous demise, and introduces us to Native American activists, Park Service rangers, and devoted history buffs along the way. Elliott shows how Custer and the Indian Wars continue to be both a crucial key to understanding the nation's multicultural present. "[Elliott] is an approachable guide as he takes readers to battlefields where Custer fought American Indians. . . . to the Michigan town of Monroe that Custer called home after he moved there at age 10. . . . to the Black Hills of South Dakota where Custer led an expedition that gave birth to a gold rush."--Steve Weinberg, *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* "By *Custerology*, Elliott means the historical interpretation and commemoration of Custer and the Indian Wars. Custer but by those who celebrate the Native American resistance that defeated him. The purpose of this book is to show how Custer and the Little Bighorn can be and have been commemorated for such contradictory purposes."--*Library Journal* "Michael Elliott's *Custerology* is vivid, trenchant, engrossing, and important. The American soldier George Armstrong Custer has been the subject of very nearly incessant debate for almost a century and a half, and the debate is multicultural, multinational, and multimedia. Most

and no one interested in the long-haired soldier whom the Indians called Son of the Morning Star can afford to miss it."--Larry McMurtry

Documents the unlikely friendship between Buffalo Bill Cody and Sitting Bull, tracing the events of their brief but important collaboration during Cody's 1880s Wild West Show, the impact of Little Big Horn, and Sitting Bull's assassination in 1890.

Tells the story of Custer's last stand against the Indians in the Sioux War of 1876. Includes maps and photos. Also recounts the history of how that battlefield became a national monument and its importance to Americans today and in the past.

Wounded Knee Memorial and Historic Site, Little Big Horn National Monument Battlefield

Song of Dewey Beard

Deliverance from the Little Big Horn

The Day the World Ended at Little Bighorn

Custer's Last Stand in Memory, History, and Popular Culture

A History and Guide to the Battle of the Little Bighorn

Presenting Buffalo Bill

"Born to Good Luck, or The Boy Who Succeeded" by Self-made man. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

On the afternoon of June 25, 1867, an overwhelming force of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians quickly mounted a savage onslaught against General George Armstrong Custer's battalion, driving the doomed troopers of the U.S. Seventh Cavalry to a small hill overlooking the Little Bighorn River, where Custer and his men bravely erected their heroic last stand. So goes the myth of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, a myth perpetuated and reinforced for over 100 years. In truth, however, "Custer's Last Stand" was neither the last of the fighting nor a stand. Using innovative and standard archaeological techniques, combined with historical documents and Indian eyewitness accounts, Richard Allan Fox, Jr. vividly replays this battle in astonishing detail. Through bullets, spent cartridges, and other material data, Fox identifies combat positions and tracks soldiers and Indians across the Battlefield. Guided by the history beneath our feet, and listening to the previously ignored Indian testimonies, Fox reveals scenes of panic and collapse and, ultimately, a story of the Custer battle quite different from the fatalistic versions of history. According to the author, the five companies of the Seventh Cavalry entered the fray in good order, following planned strategies and displaying tactical stability. It was the sudden disintegration of this cohesion that caused the troopers' defeat. The end came quickly, unexpectedly, and largely amid terror and disarray. Archaeological evidences show that there was no determined fighting and little firearm resistance. The last soldiers to be killed had rushed from Custer Hill.

In spring 1876 a physician named James Madison DeWolf accepted the assignment of contract surgeon for the Seventh Cavalry, becoming one of three surgeons who accompanied Custer's battalion at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Killed in the early stages of the battle, he might easily have become a mere footnote in the many chronicles of this epic campaign—but he left behind an eyewitness account in his diary and correspondence. A Surgeon with Custer at the Little Big Horn is the first annotated edition of these rare accounts since 1958, and the most complete treatment to date. While researchers have known of DeWolf's diary for many years, few details have surfaced about the man himself. In *A Surgeon with Custer at the Little Big Horn*, Todd E. Harburn bridges this gap, providing a detailed biography of DeWolf as well as extensive editorial insight into his writings. As one of the most highly educated men who traveled with Custer, the surgeon was well equipped to compose articulate descriptions of the 1876 campaign against the Indians, a fateful journey that began for him at Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and ended on the battlefield in eastern Montana Territory. In letters to his beloved wife, Fannie, and in diary entries—reproduced in this volume exactly as he wrote them—DeWolf describes the terrain, weather conditions, and medical needs that he and his companions encountered along the way. After DeWolf's death, his colleague Dr. Henry Porter, who survived the conflict, retrieved his diary and sent it to DeWolf's widow. Later, the DeWolf family donated it to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Now available in this accessible and fully annotated format, the diary, along with the DeWolf's personal correspondence, serves as a unique primary resource for information about the Little Big Horn campaign and medical practices on the western frontier.

An account of the events leading up to the massacre of the 7th Cavalry at the Little Big Horn as told from the viewpoints of the participants.

Celebrity, Memory, and Popular History

Blood Brothers

Young Wild West at the Little Big Horn

Sitting Bull, Custer, and the Destinies of Nations

The Story of the Little Big Horn

Wyoming's Big Horn Basin to 1901

Custer and His Times

An account of the legendary battle, told from a Lakota perspective, documents key Lakota oral traditions to reveal the nuanced complexities that led up to and followed the conflict.

The story of how William F. Cody, army scout, Indian fighter, stagecoach driver and buffalo hunter, became an acting sensation with his Wild West show, playing to millions of people in America and Europe for over 30 years. This account highlights the tours of Victorian and Edwardian Britain. Includes details of the many towns and villages visited by Buffalo Bill and how the residents reacted to this incredible spectacular. This entertaining account of Buffalo Bill's tours of Britain is richly illustrated, with many previously unpublished photographs, cartoons, and posters.

Based on thorough research, "The big book of the weird wild West" presents an unabashed look at the violence, tragedy and strangeness of the American frontier. Using humor and wit to depict tales of cannibalism, gunfights, decapitations, curses, ghosts, cults, lynch mobs, alcoholism, prostitution, and airships, this amusing and informative tome presents the West in an unflattering but accurate fashion. Also included in this black and white comic strip book are the true histories and adventures of such western legends as Jesse James, Doc Holiday, Butch Cassidy, and the infamous Donner Party.

Traces the settling of the west from the ancestors of the American Indians (probably from Asia), through the Indians, Spanish explorers, pioneers, cowboys, settlers, and the tourists of today.

Showdown at Little Big Horn

Or, The Last Stand of the Cavalry

Major Marcus Reno

Custerology

The Journal of John Code, 1872-1877

Finding the Wild West: The Great Plains

A Late Frontier

Profiles the Lakota who witnessed the Battle of Little Bighorn and the massacre at Wounded Knee, worked in Hollywood and for Buffalo Bill Cody's "Wild West Show," and fought for the transformation of the Black Hills.

The Battle of the Little Big Horn was the decisive engagement of the Great Sioux War of 1876|1877. In its second edition this biographical dictionary of all known participants:the 7th Cavalry, civilians and Indians;provides a brief description of the battle, as well as information on the various tribes, their customs and methods of fighting. Seven appendices cover the units soldiers were assigned to, uniforms and equipment of the cavalry, controversial listings of scouts and the number of Indians in the encampments, the location of camps on the way to the Big Horn and more. Updated biographies are provided for many European soldiers, along with an additional 5,060 names of Indians who were or could have been in the battle.

The story of the Great Sioux War, including the battle of the Little Big Horn, as seen through the eyes of contemporary newspaper correspondents, both civilian and military. Many of these reports have not appeared in print since the first time they were published more than 130 years ago.

Hearing Before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, on to Establish Wounded Knee Memorial and Historic Site and Proposal to Establish Monument Commemorating Indian Participants of Little Big Horn ... September 25, 1990, Washington, DC.

A Lakota History

Custer, the Seventh Cavalry, and the Little Big Horn

In Custer's Shadow

The Bradys and "Dr-Doo-Do-Day-ay," Or, The Man Who Was Lost on Mott Street

Drawing Battle Lines

A Perth Boy in the Wild West