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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1972

Eyewitness account of the law suit that "first established Indians as persons within the meaning of the law."

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Standing Bear and the Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1995-01-01

"Read [this book] before you read another thing. Surely you too will rank it as a classic".-American Indian Crafts and Culture. Standing Bear was a chieftain of the Ponca Indian tribe, which farmed and hunted peacefully along the Niobrara River in northeastern Nebraska. In 1878 the Poncas were forced by the federal government to move to Indian Territory. During the year they were driven out, 158 out of 730 died, including Standing Bear's young son, who had begged to be buried on the Niobrara. Early in 1879 the chief, accompanied by a small band, defied the federal government by returning to the ancestral home with the boy's body. At the end of ten weeks of walking through winter cold, they were arrested. However, General George Crook, touched by their "pitiable condition", turned for help to Thomas H. Tibbles, a crusading newspaperman on the Omaha Daily Herald, who rallied public support. Citing the Fourteenth Amendment, Standing Bear brought suit against the federal government. The resulting trial first

meaning of the law. At the end of his testimony, Standing Bear held out his hand to the judge and pleaded for recognition of his humanity: "My hand is not the color of yours, but if I pierce it, I shall feel pain. If you pierce your hand, you also feel pain. The blood that will flow from mine will be of the same color as yours. I am a man. The same God made us both". Kay Graber, editor emeritus at the University of Nebraska Press, has edited and provided a new introduction for this eyewitness account of the celebrated court case. She is also editor of *Sister to the Sioux* (Nebraska 1978).

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The Ponca Chiefs - An Indian's Attempt to Appeal from the Tomahawk to the Courts. with Some Suggestions Toward a Solution of the Indian Question. - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2010-06

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The Ponca Chiefs; an Indian's Attempt to Appeal from the Tomahawk to the Courts. a Full History of the Robbery of the Ponca Tribe of Indians, with All - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2013-09

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PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, Those who love liberty and intend that their Government shall protect every man on its soil and execute justice between man and man, THIS NARRATIVE, With an Introduction, written by an Indian Qirl, of the wrongs suffered at the hands of the Government by the Ponoas, in consequence of which one-third of the tribe died within the last eighteen months, and the rest have endured and still endure cruel and wasting oppression, IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, as a fair specimen of the system of injustice, oppression, and robbery which the Government calls "its Indian Policy;" which has covered it with disgrace as incompetent, cruel, faithless, never keeping its treaties, and systematically and shamelessly violating its most solemn promises: has earned the contempt and detestation of all honest men and the distrust and hate of the Indian tribes. Wekdell Phillips. INTRODUCTION. . This little book is only a simple narration of facts concerning some of my people. Many of the transactions recorded in it came under my own observation, my uncle, White Swan, being one of the chiefs who underwent so much suffering after being left in the Indian Territory. Wrongs more terrible than those related here have been practised on others of my people, but they have had no writer to make them known. I wish for the sake of my race, that I could introduce this little book into every home in the land, because in these homes lies the power to remedy the evil shown forth in these pages. The people are the power which move the magistrates who administer the laws. It is a little thing, a simple thing, which my people ask of a nation whose watchword is liberty; but it is endless in its consequences. They ask for their liberty, and law is

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2015-08-12

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The Ponca Chiefs: An Indian's Attempt to Appeal from the Tomahawk to the Courts. a Full History of the Robbery of the Ponca Tribe of Ind - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2015-08-20

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1887

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1970

The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1970

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The Ponca Chiefs: An Indian's Attempt to Appeal from the Tomahawk to the Courts - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2019-02-22

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2017-09-02

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2015-02-17

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The Standing Bear Controversy - Valerie Sherer Mathes - 2003

In the spring of 1877 government officials forcibly removed members of the Ponca tribe from their homelands in the southeastern corner of Dakota territory, relocating them in the Indian Territory in Oklahoma. When Ponca Chief Standing Bear attempted to lead a group of his people home he was arrested, detained, and put on trial. In this book Valerie Sherer Mathes and Richard Lowitt examine how the national publicity surrounding the trial of Chief Standing Bear, as well as a speaking tour by the chief and others, brought the plight of his tribe, and of tribespeople across America, to the attention of the general public, serving as a catalyst for the nineteenth-century Indian reform movement. As the authors show, the eventual ramifications of the removal, flight, and trial of Standing Bear were extensive, and included the rise of an organized humanitarian reform movement, significant changes in the administration of Indian affairs, and the passage of the General Allotment Act in 1887. This is the first full-length study of the Standing Bear trial and its consequences, and Mathes and Lowitt draw on a vast array of manuscript, diary, and journalistic sources in order to chronicle the events of 1877, as well as the effect the trial had on broader American popular opinion, on the federal government, and finally on the Native American population as a whole.

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The Ponca Chiefs - Zylff Zylff - 2018-01-25
Excerpt from *The Ponca Chiefs: An Indian's Attempt to Appeal From the Tomahawk to the Courts* At a largely attended meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 2, 1879, over which His Honor, Mayor Prince, presided, the following preamble and resolutions, written by Mr. W H. Lincoln, were adopted with a rousing, unanimous aye. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 2014-02-11
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Walks on the Ground - Louis V. Headman - 2020-02-01

Walks on the Ground is a record of Louis V. Headman's personal study of the Southern Ponca people, spanning seven decades beginning with the historic notation of the Ponca people's origins in the East. The last of the true Ponca speakers and storytellers entered Indian Territory in 1877 and most lived into the 1940s. In Ponca heritage the history of individuals is told and passed along in songs of tribal members. Headman acquired information primarily when singing with known ceremonial singers such as Harry Buffalohead, Ed Littlecook, Oliver Littlecook, Eli Warrior, Dr. Sherman Warrior (son of Sylvester Warrior), Roland No Ear, and "Pee-wee" Clark. Headman's father, Kenneth Headman, shared most of this history and culture with Louis. During winter nights, after putting a large log into the fireplace, Kenneth would begin his storytelling. The other elders in the tribe confirmed Kenneth's stories and insights and contributed to the history Louis has written about the Ponca. Walks on the Ground traces changes in the tribe as reflected in educational processes, the influences and effects of the federal government, and the dominant social structure and culture. Headman includes children's stories and recognizes the contribution made by Ponca soldiers who served during both world wars, the Korean Conflict, the Vietnam War, Desert Storm, and the ongoing conflict in the Middle East.

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The Ponca Chiefs - T. H. Tibbles - 2017-09

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Standing Bear of the Ponca - Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve - 2013-10

For Ages 8 and up Imagine having to argue in court that you are a person. Yet this is just what Standing Bear, of the Ponca Indian tribe, did in Omaha in 1879. And because of this trial, the law finally said that an Indian was indeed a person, with rights just like any other American. Standing Bear of the Ponca tells the story of this historic leader, from his childhood education in the ways and traditions of his people to his trials and triumphs as chief of the Bear Clan of the Ponca tribe. Most harrowing is the winter trek on which Standing Bear led his displaced people, starving and sick with malaria, back to their homeland—only to be arrested by the U.S. government, which set the stage for his famous trial. Standing Bear's story is also the story of a changing America, when the Ponca, like so many Indian tribes, felt the pressure of pioneers looking to settle the West. Standing Bear died in 1908, but his legacy and influence continue even up to the present.

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Standing Bear Is a Person - Stephen Dando-Collins - 2009-04-28

In 1877, Standing Bear and his Indian people, the Ponca, were forcibly removed from their land in northern Nebraska. In defiance, Standing Bear sued in U.S. District Court for the right to return home. In a landmark case, the judge, for the first time in U.S. history, recognized Native American rights-acknowledging that "Standing Bear is a person"-and ruled in favor of Standing Bear. Standing Bear Is a Person is the fascinating behind-the-scenes story of that landmark 1879 court case, and the subsequent reverberations of the judge's ruling across nineteenth-century America. It is also a story filled with memorable characters typical of the Old West-the crusty and wise Indian chief, Standing Bear, the Army Indian-fighting general who became a strong Indian supporter, the crusading newspaper editor who championed Standing Bear's cause, and the "most beautiful Indian maiden of her time," Bright Eyes, who became Standing Bear's national spokesperson. At a time when America was obsessed with winning the West, no matter what, this is an intensely human story and a small victory for compassion. It is also the chronicle of an American tragedy: Standing Bear won his case, but the court's decision that should have changed everything, in the end, changed very little for America's Indians.

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The Ponca Chiefs - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1879

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Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee - Dee Brown - 2012-10-23

The "fascinating" #1 New York Times bestseller that awakened the world to the destruction of American Indians in the nineteenth-century West (The Wall Street Journal). First published in 1970, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee generated shockwaves with its frank and heartbreaking depiction of the systematic annihilation of American Indian tribes across the western frontier. In this nonfiction account, Dee Brown focuses on the betrayals, battles, and massacres suffered by American Indians between 1860 and 1890. He tells of the many tribes and their renowned chiefs—from Geronimo to Red Cloud, Sitting Bull to Crazy Horse—who struggled to combat the destruction of their people and culture. Forcefully written and meticulously researched, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee inspired a generation to take a

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Buckskin and Blanket Days - Thomas Henry Tibbles - 1969-01-01

One typewritten manuscript and one set of galley proofs. Both have handwritten corrections and comments.

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"I Am a Man" - Joe Starita - 2010-01-05

In 1877, Chief Standing Bear's Ponca Indian tribe was forcibly removed from their Nebraska homeland and marched to what was then known as Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), in what became the tribe's own Trail of Tears. "I Am a Man" chronicles what happened when Standing Bear set off on a six-hundred-mile walk to return the body of his only son to their traditional burial ground. Along the way, it examines the complex relationship between the United States government and the small, peaceful tribe and the legal consequences of land swaps and broken

heartbreaking journey the Ponca endured. It is a story of survival--of a people left for dead who arose from the ashes of injustice, disease, neglect, starvation, humiliation, and termination. On another level, it is a story of life and death, despair and fortitude, freedom and patriotism. A story of Christian kindness and bureaucratic evil. And it is a story of hope--of a people still among us today, painstakingly preserving a cultural identity that had sustained them for centuries before their encounter with Lewis and Clark in the fall of 1804. Before it ends, Standing Bear's long journey home also explores fundamental issues of citizenship, constitutional protection, cultural identity, and the nature of democracy--issues that continue to resonate loudly in twenty-first-century America. It is a story that questions whether native sovereignty, tribal-based societies, and cultural survival are compatible with American democracy. Standing Bear successfully used habeas corpus, the only liberty included in the original text of the Constitution, to gain access to a federal court and ultimately his freedom. This account aptly illuminates how the nation's delicate system of checks and balances worked almost exactly as the Founding Fathers envisioned, a system arguably out of whack and under siege today. Joe Starita's well-researched and insightful account reads like historical fiction as his careful characterizations and vivid descriptions bring this piece of American history brilliantly to life.

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The Indian Reform Letters of Helen Hunt Jackson, 1879-1885 - Helen Hunt Jackson - 2015-10-15

Helen Hunt Jackson's passionate crusade for Indian rights comes to life in this collection of more than 200 letters, most of which have never been published before. With Valerie Sherer Mathes's helpful notes, the letters reveal the behind-the-scenes drama of Jackson's involvement in Indian reform, which led her to write *A Century of Dishonor* and her protest novel, *Ramona*. Ralph Waldo Emerson described Jackson as the "greatest American woman poet." These stirring letters will intrigue anyone interested in Indian affairs, nineteenth-century women's studies, or the social history of Victorian America, where Jackson made her mark despite the restrictions on women. Among her correspondents were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Moncure D. Conway, Henry B. Whipple, Henry L. Dawes, Henry Teller, Carl Schurz, and of course,

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A Final Promise - Frederick E. Hoxie - 2001-01-01

"This is an important book. In the latter nineteenth century, diverse and influential elements in white America combined forces to settle the 'Indian question' through assimilation. . . . The results were the essentially treaty-breaking Dawes Act of 1887, related legislation, and dubious court decisions. Schoolteachers and missionaries were dispatched to the reservations en masse. Eventual 'citizenship' without functional rights was given Native Americans; the Indians lost two-thirds of reservation land as it had existed before the assimilationist campaign. . . . With insight and skill that go well beyond craft, Hoxie has admirably defined issues and motives, placed economic/political/social

foremost advocates and activists in the late-nineteenth-century Anglo and Indian individuals and organizations to life, and set forth important lessons."-Choice. "This significant study of Indian-white relations during a complex time in national politics deserves close attention."-American Indian Quarterly. "Important and intellectually challenging . . . This volume goes far to fill a large gap in the history of United States Indian policy."-Journal of American History. Frederick E. Hoxie is director of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. He coedited (with Joan Mark) E. Jane Gay's *With the Nez Percés: Alice Fletcher in the Field, 1889-92* (Nebraska 1981).

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Charles C. Painter - Valerie Sherer Mathes - 2020-09-17

Charles Cornelius Coffin Painter (1833-89), clergyman turned reformer, was one of the

nineteenth-century movement to reform U.S. Indian policy. Very few individuals possessed the influence Painter wielded in the movement, and Painter himself published numerous pamphlets for the Indian Rights Association (IRA) on the Southern Utes, Eastern Cherokees, California Indians, and other Native peoples. Yet this is the first book to fully consider his unique role and substantial contribution. Born in Virginia, Painter spent most of his life in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, commuting to New York City and Washington, D.C., initially as an agent of the American Missionary Association (AMA), later as an appointed member of the Board of Indian Commissions (BIC), and, most significant, as the Indian Rights Association's D.C. agent. In these capacities he lobbied presidents and Congress for reform, conducted extensive investigations on reservations, and shaped deliberations in such reform bodies as the BIC and the influential Lake Mohonk conferences. Mining an extraordinary wealth of archival material, Valerie Sherer Mathes crafts a compelling account of Painter as a skilled negotiator with Indians and policymakers and as a tireless investigator who traveled to far-flung reservations, corresponded with countless Indian agents, and drafted scrupulously researched reports on his findings. Recounted in detail, his many adventures and behind-the-scenes activities—promoting education, striving to prevent the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado, investigating reservation fraud, working to save the Piegans of Montana from starvation—afford a clear picture of Painter's importance to the overall reform effort to incorporate Native Americans into the fabric of American life. No other book so effectively captures the day-to-day and exhausting work of a single individual on the front lines of reform. Like most of his fellow advocates, Painter was an unapologetic assimilationist, a man of his times whose story is a key chapter in the history of the Indian reform movement.

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Gender, Race, and Power in the Indian Reform Movement - Valerie Sherer Mathes - 2020-10-01

Founded in the late nineteenth century, the Women's National Indian Association was one of several reform associations that worked to implement the government's assimilation policy directed at Native peoples. The women of the WNIA combined political action with efforts to improve health and home life and spread Christianity on often remote reservations. During its more than seventy-year history, the WNIA

they provided Native peoples with home-building loans, founded schools, built missionary cottages and chapels, and worked toward the realization of reservation hospitals. Gender, Race, and Power in the Indian Reform Movement reveals the complicated intersections of gender, race, and identity at the heart of Indian reform. This collection of essays offers a new interpretation of the WNIA's founding, argues that the WNIA provided opportunities for indigenous women, creates a new space in the public sphere for white women, and reveals the WNIA's role in broader national debates centered on Indian land rights and the political power of Christian reform.

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Alphabetical entries cover significant events, personalities, and documents associated with the Louisiana Purchase.

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Legal Realisms - Christine Holbo - 2019-08-01
United States historians have long regarded the U.S. Civil War and its Reconstruction as a second American revolution. Literary scholars, however, have yet to show how fully these years revolutionized the American imagination. Emblematic of this moment was the post-war search for a "Great American Novel"--a novel fully adequate to the breadth and diversity of the United States in the era of the Fourteenth Amendment. While the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments declared the ideal of equality before the law a reality, persistent and increasing inequality challenged idealists and realists alike. The controversy over what full representation should mean sparked debates about the value of cultural difference and aesthetic dissonance, and it led to a thoroughgoing reconstruction of the meaning of "realism" for readers, writers, politics, and law. The dilemmas of incomplete emancipation, which would damage and define American life from the late nineteenth century onwards, would also force novelists to reconsider the definition and possibilities of the novel as a genre of social representation. Legal Realisms examines these transformations in the face of uneven developments in the racial, ethnic, gender and class structure of American society. Offering provocative new readings of Mark Twain, Henry James, William Dean Howells, Helen Hunt Jackson, Albion Tourgée and others, Christine Holbo explores the transformation of the novel's distinctive modes of social knowledge in relation to developments in art, philosophy, law, politics, and moral theory. As Legal Realisms follows the novel through the worlds of California Native American removal and the Reconstruction-era South, of the Mississippi valley and the urban Northeast, this study shows how violence, prejudice, and exclusion haunted the celebratory literatures of national equality, but it demonstrates as well the way novelists' representation of the difficulty of achieving equality before the law helped Americans articulate the need for a more robust concept of social justice.

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Fort Randall on the Missouri, 1856-1892 - Jerome A. Greene - 2006-06
Strategically located along the Missouri River near the present South Dakota-Nebraska border, Fort Randall served as an important outpost on the western frontier. It played a key role in maintaining peace between American Indians and new settlers in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and its most famous residents included African American "Buffalo

her history-making role as Secretary of the leader Sitting Bull. In *Fort Randall on the Missouri, 1856-1892*, Jerome A. Greene immerses the reader in the day-to-day life of a frontier garrison, using original maps, soldiers' drawings, and excerpts from their letters. Stories of soldiers' families, food, education, entertainment, and worship depict a self-sufficient community, weathering local conflicts as well as the Civil War. The appendixes name the commanding officers and regiments stationed there as well as the imprisoned members of Sitting Bull's band; twenty-four Bailey, Dix and Mead photographs of Sitting Bull's people taken in 1882 are also featured. Greene concludes by chronicling the demise of the post as thriving communities grew up around it.

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Native American Women Leaders - Edward J. Rielly - 2022-02-07

There is insufficient recognition given to Native American women, many of whom have made enormous contributions to their respective tribal nations and to the broader United States. The 14 stories in this book are representative of the countless Native American women who have excelled as leaders (including Debra Haaland and

Interior). They come from across the centuries and from a range of tribal nations, and represent a wide range of society, including politics, the arts, health care, business, education, wellness, feminism, environmentalism, and social activism. Most of these women have made their mark in more than one area. Each chapter includes personal biographical and public life information. Some of the women have given us much in writing, including memoirs, while others have left behind little or nothing written. Even in the absence of their own words, though, their actions still speak eloquently.

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The Nez Perces in the Indian Territory - J. Diane Pearson - 2014-10-22

Following the Nez Perce War of 1877, federal representatives promised the Nimiipuu who surrendered with Chief Joseph repatriation to their Pacific Northwest homes. Instead, they were driven into exile. This book tells the story of the Nimiipuu captivity and deportation and offers an in-depth analysis of the resistant Nez Perce, Cayuse, and Palus bands during their incarceration. Focusing on the tribes' eight years in exile, J. Diane Pearson describes their arduous forced journey from Montana to the Ponca Agency in Indian Territory. She depicts their everyday experiences in a captivity marked by grueling poverty and disease to weave a

movement, spotlighting him as one of the most resistance of the survivors is a never-before-told story reconstructed through new sources and oral histories. Pearson tells how the Nimiipuu advocated for their aboriginal and civil rights and for the return to their Wallowa Valley homelands. And she describes how they turned their prison odyssey into a time of renewal, learning to adapt to federal strategies in order to force authorities to heed their voices, and finally negotiating their release in 1885. Impeccably researched, with insights into the prisoners' daily lives, *The Nez Perces in the Indian Territory* is the only comprehensive record of this phase of Nez Perce history.

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