Native American Conflict History

Coding Notes

Version 1.0

May 21, 2020

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Introductory Note

This documment is intended to support the Native American Conflict History (NACH) dataset (Version 1.0). This documment is the organization and stystematization of coding notes generated over the course of two years.

As the project progressed, I became increasingly aware of 1) the gaps in coverage of many encyclopedic accounts of warfare, 2) the deep pro-settler/colonist bias in much of the scholarship related to Native American history, 3) ambiguity that often circles around the cause and catalysts for conflicts. Some of these limitations were countered with historiographic awareness and others were countered by drawing on additional source material, and others remained a real limitations for which there is no real solution.

Over subsequent iterations start and end dates shifted as conflicts were combined, divided out, and coding rules were refined. This documentation is intended to offer some clarity as to the criteria used and the historical markers referenced. The effort seeks to be systematic and seeks to be comprehensive, but it is far from perfect. It is expected that in subsequent versions of this data additional conflicts will be added, and revisions to conflict coding will be made. If you have suggestions for additions, improvements, refinements, or aditional source material, please contact me at brian.urlacher@und.edu.

Concepts and Definitions

Defining Warfare

The NACH definition of warfare is informed by the coding of the UCDP and Sambanis's civil war data as well as Kessel's essay on Native American warfare. Warfare is thus defined through five necessary and jointly sufficent conditions.

> **Condition 1:** A dispute must include one state/colonial actor in opposition to one or more Native actors. State and Native actors can be engaged on multiple sides.
>
> **Condition 2:** A systematic mobalized war campaign (ussually defined as deployment of at least 100 fighters / company strength).
>
> **Condition 3:** At least 20 combatants and non-combatants killed within a year.
>
> **Condition 4:** Military units are deployed to achieve political or military ends (raiding for economic or reputational reasons is excluded.
>
> **Condition 5:** There needs to be some level of military action by both sides at some point (exclude massacres).

The first element sets a far lower threshold of violence than is used by the Correlates of War or by Sambanis's civil war data. The relatively low casualty threshold (20 fatalities) is more closely in line with the Uppsala Conflict Data program's criteria than the thresholds used by the Correlates of War Project or Sambanis's civil war data. The lower threshold seems altogether reasonable for conflicts in which the population of a Native nation may be as small as 500 people, or where tactics may be calibrated to avoid fatalities. Indeed, a significant campaign by New Spain against the Hopi in 1701 was excluded from consideration because the Hopi relied upon functionally impregnable fortifications that deterred a well-armed Spanish force of several thousand from launching a frontal assault.

The result was a major military campaign that seems to have produced widespread property destruction but almost no fatalities (Spicer 1989: 192-193).

The second element of this definition excludes massacres of civilians. While massacres of civilians are tracked and are counted in death totals, these events only are considered part of warfare when there is a military mobilization that precedes or follows a massacre. Again, following the UCDP's framing one-sided violence is treated as distinct from violence. This is also one point of divergence from the conflict definitions employed by Cioffi-Revilla (1991) and by Brecke (1999).

It is perhaps useful to consider two cases, one excluded from the dataset and one included. The massacre of 40 Yuki Native Americans in May 1854 by a party of settlers (Madley 2008) is not included as a conflict in the NACH dataset. This exclusion is not an attempt to gloss over such events, but rather to recognize that the massacre was not in any way a struggle between to armed actors. The Ghost Dance War by contrast includes events that could be considered armed resistance. The conflict played out over less than two weeks and centered on the suppression of a religious moment among the Lakota by the United States government. The catalyst for the conflict was the attempted arrest of the Lakota leader Sitting Bull, which led to a fight with government officials. This fight in and of itself is well short of the 20-fatality threshold but fits all other criteria used for classifying a war. In the wake of the botched arrest of Sitting Bull, Lakota bands sought to flee. On December 28th, a large number of Lakota were apprehended by the US military. The next day the captured Lakota were disarmed and then gunned down. The Massacre at Wounded Knee resulted in the death of at least 300 people (Andersson 2008). The two events in conjunction meet the technical definition of a conflict; however, the vast majority of the fatalities come from an event that on its own is better classified as one-sided violence.

The last element of this definition is important in that it excludes raiding for purely economic reasons. For a number of groups raids against settlements were common and massively destructive but were not conducted for a broader political goal. This was a common pattern, particularly in the American South West. As Spicer (1989: 239) notes in the context of the Apache:

> It was evident that the Apaches had perfected a way of life, which called for no increase in their own territory and no desire to defeat the Spaniards in what the latter called battles. The Apaches aimed merely at supplying their shifting camps in the mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico by raids whenever they wished on settlements of Spaniards, Opatas, and Pimas.

A Note on Conflict Initiation Dates

Typically the onset of a conflict is marked by one of three events 1) A state or Native actor launches a military offensive; 2) a triggering event that results in a tit-for-tat escalation that leads to warfare; 3) a state actor joins an ongoing conflict between Native groups.

Where possible conflict initiation is measured at the month level.

A Note on Conlfict Termination Dates and Outcomes

Conflict termination is exeptionally hard to identify in that termination can occur in many different ways. Similarly, not all conflicts end with dramatic events. Likewise, conflicts often involve multiple actors producing multiple plausible end dates. In general, the following six markers were used to mark the end of a conflcit.

1 ***Peace Agreement*** – a formal or semi-formal agreement that succeeds in functionally ending violence. Implied by this definition is that both sides retain the ability to continue effective military activities. The agreement should address at least some points of political contention at the heart of the conflict.

Peace agreements are also distinguished as "direct" or "indirect." This difference becomes relevant in conflicts between European powers that end in a negotiated agreement. Native actors are often not included in negotiations ending these conflicts.

2 ***Ceasefire*** – an informal agreement to stop fighting which succeeds in functionally ending violence while not resolving any significant underlying point of conflict.

3 ***Military Victory (side A)*** – military activity that results in the capitulation, conquest, or surrender of one side, that functionally ends violence. This outcome does not preclude a peace agreement or treaty following the military outcome.

4 ***Military Victory (side B)*** – military activity that results in the capitulation, conquest, or surrender of one side, that functionally ends violence. This outcome does not preclude a peace agreement or treaty following the military outcome.

5 ***Low Activity*** – refers to a decline in military engagement by one side that effectively ends a conflict without a decisive military or political outcome. This outcome is most common when a group withdraws from a region or voluntarily reverts to the pre-conflict status quo.

A Note on Scale of Conflict

Data on fatalities is often spotty and unreliable. Furthermore, many of the fatalities resulting from these conflicts were the indirect result of actions intended to harm civilian populations. The destruction of food caches, which was a common tactic, would undobtably result in deaths largely undocummented in any systematic way.

Consequently, the scale of conflicts is measured by the number of combatants that were active at the height of the conflict. This measure, while still crude, should aid in differentiating conflicts that involved large scale mobalizations of resources and alliance networks from local conflicts involving perhapse a single band or a locally organized militia.

0 Less than 100 fighters deployed on boths sides

1 One side had at least 100 fighters deployed

2 One side had at least 500 fighters deployed

3 One side had at least 1000 fighters deployed

4 One side had at least 5000 fighters deployed

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Cioffi-Revilla, C. 1991. The long-range analysis of war. *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 21(4): 603-629.

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Conflict List

50 Spanish-Maya Conflict I

Conflict Duration: April 1518 to November 1518

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when de Grijalva (Spain) launches a 4 ship invations. The conflict was fought between Spain and Maya. The Spanish started with 260 soldiers. The Spanish attacked cities with cannon and war cannoes. The conflict ended with disengagement when de Grijalva returns to Cuba.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Chamberlain, R. S. (1948). *The conquest and colonization of Yucatan, 1517-1550*. Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution of Washington,

De Landa, D. (2012). *Yucatán before and after the conquest*. North Chelmsford, MA: Courier Corporation.

Hassig, R. (2006). *Mexico and the Spanish conquest*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Massingham, H. J. (1934). The Conquest Of The Maya. *Fortnightly*, 135: 497-498.

55 Aztec Conquest

Conflict Duration: April 1519 to August 1521

Conflict Description: The conflict began when Cortez (Spain) lands on the coast of Veracruz and burns (actually scuttles) his ships. The conflict was fought between Spain and Aztec Forces (Tenochititlan, Texcoco, Tlacopan) along with Teotitlan. Spanish forces were aligned with the Tlaxcala, Cempoala, Otomis, Mixquic, Iztapalapa, Xochimilco, Texcoco. The conflict was massive in scale involving an alliance system that mobilized to overthrow an entire empire. The conflict is marked as ending when Spainish forces and their allies capture the Aztex leader Cuahtemoc.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Leon-Portilla, M. (2011). *The Broken Spears 2007 Revised Edition: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

60 Spanish-Maya Conflict II

Conflict Duration: September 1527 to December 1528

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when Montejo makes landfall, seeking conquest of Yukatan. The conflict was fought between Spain and Myans. The Spanish started with 400 soldiers, a sizeable number of the Spanish force dies, but kills an estimated 1,200 Maya. The Maya forces drive back the Spanish forces which retreat to a Spanish stronghold in New Spain.

The exact date of the Spanish withdrawl is hard to pin down. References are made to "very late" in 1527, which is treated as December.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Chamberlain, R. S. (1948). *The Conquest and Colonization of Yucatan, 1517-1550* (No. 900 C355). Carnegie Institution of Washington,

Morley, S. G., and Sharer, R. J. (1994). *The Ancient Maya*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

65 Spanish-Maya Conflict III

Conflict Duration: January 1531 to January 1535

Conflict Description: Montejo moves into Campeachy as the first phase of his invasion. The conflict was fought between Spain and Maya. The Maya forces successfully drive off Montejo's invasion forcing his force to withdraw.

Exact start an end dates are very difficult to pin down. A soldier deployed with Montejo from Panama described the deployment occurring "very early" in 1531. Likewise references to the timeline for the withdrawal reference "early" in 1535. Both references are treated as referring to January.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Chamberlain, R. S. (1948). *The Conquest and Colonization of Yucatan, 1517-1550* (No. 900 C355). Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Clendinnen, Inga. (2003). *Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard In Yucatan, 1517-1570*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Morley, S. G., and Sharer, R. J. (1994). *The Ancient Maya*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

70 Coronod-Zuni Conflict

Conflict Duration: July 1540 to November 1540

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Spain and Zuni. The conflict was initiated by Coronado shortly after his arrival. Coronado's force burned an looted a Zuni village. The conflict ends when Coronado's force leaves the area.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Espinosa, G. (1935). The Coronado Fourth Centennial. *New Mexico Quarterly*, *5*(3): 149-159.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

75 Battle of Mabila

Conflict Duration: October 1540 to October 1540

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Spain and Muskogee. DeSoto burned a town after a meeting went bad. Estimates suggest 200 of DeSoto's force may have died in the attack. The conflict is coded as a military victory for the Spanish but it was not part of a larger conflict.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Derry, L., Knight, A., Lineback, N. G., Jenkins, N., Wilson, E. M., Worth, J. E., and Murphy, M. D. (2009). *The Search for Mabila: The Decisive Battle Between Hernando de Soto and Chief Tascalusa*. Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press.

80 Mixtón War

Conflict Duration: March 1541 to January 1542

Conflict Description: The Caxcanes launch a rebellion against Spain shortly after Coronodo takes a force north. The first battle is reported to have taken place on Palm Saturday of 1541. The scale of the uprising appears to have been massive with perhaps as many as 60,000 Native fighters. The Spanish feilded a much smaller forces of around 600 or so but had significant Native support. The conflict is marked as ending with Spanish victory upon the fall of the Mixtón stronghold

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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María Medrano Enríquez, A. (2014). Estimating the Number of Combatants during the Mixtón War in the Peñol de Nochistlán. *Journal of Conflict Archaeology*, 9(2): 53-68.

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Royer, F. (1954). La Generala. *The Americas*, *11*(2): 161-172.

85 Tiguex War

Conflict Duration: December 1540 to April 1542

Conflict Description: The conflict began over a dispute related to animals and winter stocks. The conflict was fought between Spain and Puebloan. Coronado had a force of 1,500 and killed hundreds of Natives in two battles. However, once the Puebloan shifted to gurrilla tactics they successfully harrassed his force inflicting significant casualties.

Exact casualty counts are difficult to determine. The conflict ends with low activity when Coronado's force leaves the area.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bolton, H. E. (2015). *Coronado: knight of pueblos and plains*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press.

Flint, R. (2008). *No Settlement, No Conquest: A History of the Coronado Entrada*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press.

90 Spanish-Maya Conflict IV

Conflict Duration: Early 1541 to May 1542

Conflict Description: The Spanish Conquistador, Montejo (the younger) luanches a campaign to take the Yukatan and conqure the Maya. Mitchell argues that in May 1542 the last major Mayan city falls to Montejo effectively cementing his control of Yukatan.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Fancourt, C. S. J. (1854). *The History of Yucatan from its Discovery to the Close of the Seventeenth Century*. London, UK: J. Murray.

Mitchell, Leslie J. (1935). *The Conquest of The Maya*. New York, NY: E.P. Dutton & Co.

Morley, S. G., & Sharer, R. J. (1994). *The Ancient Maya*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Restall, M. (1998). *Maya conquistador*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

95 First Mayan Uprising

Conflict Duration: Novemberr 1546 to February 1547

Conflict Description: In November 1546 there is a four-month uprising against Montejo's Spanish rule. The Spanish were able to defeat the uprising and solidify their conquest. The conflict appears to have been quite massive and threatened to throw off Spanish rule.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Chamberlain, R. S. (1948). *The conquest and colonization of Yucatan, 1517-1550* (No. 900 C355). Carnegie Institution of Washington,

Restall, M. (1998). *Maya conquistador.* Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

100 Chichimeca War

Conflict Duration: December 1550 to February 1590

Conflict Description: The conflict between Spain and the Chichimeca confederacy begins with an attack on supply routes by a Chichimeca group (Zacatecos). The conflict was significant both in scale and duration: in the first decade around 4,000 were killed with 30 more years to go in the conflict. The conflict could easily have resulted in 10,000 to 15,000 killed. The Chichimeca won the conflict, with a system of Spanish tribute being established to end raiding on Spanish settlements and caravans.

Notably, there does not seem to be a single event that ended the conflict but rather hundreds of smaller events as part of a tribute policy.

The date of February 1590 for conflict termination is based on a letter by the Viceroy to his successor indicating that the conflict had reached a point where the danger had passed.

Powell seems to be the primary schollarly authority on this and makes reference in several works to "late" in 1550, which suggests he doesn't have much more precision. December is intuited based on context.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Powell, P. W. (1960). Peacemaking on North America's First Frontier. *The Americas*, 16(3): 221-250.

Powell, P. W. (1945). The Chichimecas: scourge of the silver frontier in sixteenth-century Mexico. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, 25(3): 315-338.

103 Acoma Pueblo Conquest

Conflict Duration: December 1598 to January 1599

Conflict Description: Don Juan de Oñate fields a private army to move against the Acoma Pueblo. He demands their acquiescence to Spanish rule and is rebuffed. He attacks the village (of about 600 people), defeating the Pueblo force of at least 500 and imposing enslavement and atrocities on the defeated Pueblo.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

105 Acaxee Uprising

Conflict Duration: December 1601 to May 1603

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with an uprising of the Acaxee against the Spanish. It appears that 50 people were killed in initial rebellion. The Spanish military is deployed to crush the uprising. It is unclear what the total level of violence was. The conflict ends with the execution of 40 of the leaders of the uprising. The remainder of the captives are sold into slavery.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Guy, D. J., and Sheridan, T. E. (Eds.). (1998). *Contested Ground: Comparative Frontiers on the Northern and Southern Edges of the Spanish Empire*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

110 First Anglo-Powhatan War

Conflict Duration: August 1609 to April 1614

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with the seige at Nansmond. The conflict was fought between English Settlers (Jamestown) and Powhatan Confederacy (Algonquian). The conflict ends with a somewhat anti-climactic ceasefire after the two groups faced each other for two days without firing.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Fausz, J. F. (1990). An "Abundance of Blood Shed on Both Sides": England's First Indian War, 1609-1614. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 98(1): 3-56.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

115 Xixime-Acaxee War

Conflict Duration: Early 1610 to October 1610

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when with an attack on Acaxee towns by the Xixime. The conflict was fought between the Spanish aligned Acaxee and the Xixime. The Spanish deploy 200 forces to join with 1100 from the Acaxee force following the "summer rains". The conflict ends when the Spanish-Acaxee alliance catch and execute the Xixime leaders.

The timeline for the initial raid is sketchy. It seems to have happened very early in the year, but there does not seem to be concrete references to the exact month.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Deeds, S. M. (2010). Defiance and deference in Mexico's colonial north: Indians under Spanish rule in Nueva Vizcaya. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

120 First Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: November 1616 to May 1620

Conflict Description: The conflict began with an attack on a Spanish wagon train in November 1616 by the Tepehuán. Hundreds of spaniards were killed along with a large number of slaves killed. An estimated 4,000 Natives died from indirect consequences (starvation) and a smallpox outbreak Military expeditions seem to invovle about 200 forces at a time. In May 1620 the Jesuits began to return to the region which is used to mark the end of the conflict. Many Tepehuan leaders were killed in 1618 but the Tepehuan fighters remained in the mountains conducting sparadic raids for years after.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

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Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

125 Second Anglo-Powhatan War

Conflict Duration: March 1622 to September 1632

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between English Colonists and Powhatan Confederacy (Algonquian). The conflict appears to have been fought to a draw.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Rice, James Douglas. "Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1622–1632)." *Encyclopedia Virginia*. Virginia Humanities, 30 Nov. 2015. Retrieved. 27 April 2020.

130 Spanish-Myan Conflict V

Conflict Duration: March 1622 to January 1624

Conflict Description: The conflict began with an attempted invasion of Itza by the Spanish. The Spainsh force started with only around 100 but was able to call on reinforcements. The Myan's defeated the entire Spanish invasion force at Sakalum in January 1624.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Jones, G. D. (1998). *The Conquest of the Last Maya kingdom*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

135 Pequot War

Conflict Duration: July 1636 to July 1638

Conflict Description: The conflict involved a number of English Colonies (Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Saybrook Colony, Connecticut Colony, and Narragansett) and the Pequot. The conflict began when an English Trader was killed. The conflict resulted in the near total destruction of the Pequot in a series of attacks and massacres At least 500 killed in one attack with the fort burned.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Katz, S. T. (1991). The Pequot War Reconsidered. *The New England Quarterly*, 64(2): 206-224.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

140 Kieft's War

Conflict Duration: February 1642 to August 1645

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between New Netherland and Lenape. The conflict had a comparably high fatality rate with as many as 500 killed in one battle. Several other battles resulted in 50-100 killed. At least 1,000 killed on the Native side and many of the Dutch settlers died as well as part of the seige of New Amsterdam. The conflict ends in a truce in August 1645.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Rose, Christina. (2013). Native History: A Treaty, A Peach Tree Murder and A Squirrel Smackdown. *Indian Country Today,* September 15, 2013.

145 Third Anglo-Powhatan War

Conflict Duration: April 1644 to October 1646

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between English Settlers and Powhatan Confederacy (Algonquian). The conflict begins in April with an attack on the English Settlements that killed 400 colonists. The colonists responded with a scorched earth campaign. The conflict was largely over with the imprisonment and murder of Opechancanough, which broke the unity of the Powhatan Confederacy. The conflict came to a formal end by treaty in October of 1646.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Adams, L. C. (2013). "The Battle of Weyanoke Creek": A Story of the Third Anglo-Powhatan War in Early Carolina. *Native South*, *6*(1): 170-195.

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150 Second Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: 1648 to 1648

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with a small-scale attack on a Jesuit mission by Tepehuán rebels. The attack on the Spanish seems not to have widespread support and a force of little more than 100 was able to put down the rebellion in seven months according to Deeds. Spicer describes the conflict as very minor.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Deeds, S. M. (2010). *Defiance and deference in Mexico's colonial north: Indians under Spanish rule in Nueva Vizcaya*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

155 Third Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: 1650 to 1650

Conflict Description: The conflict starts with an attack on a Jesuit preist. The conflict was fought between Spain and Tepehuán. It is largely unclear what the scale of the conflict was but perhaps a force of 2000 was mobilized. The conflict ends in a peace agreement. Salmon (1991) confirms the timeline identified by Spicer.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Salmon, R. M. (1991). *Indian revolts in northern New Spain: a synthesis of resistance, 1680-1786.* Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

160 Fourth Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: 1652 to 1653

Conflict Description: The conflict began with an attack on Spanish missionaries by the Tepehuán. The Tepehuán force was described as 2,000 fighers. The conflict ends in a peace agreement. Salmon (1991) confirms the timeline identified by Spicer.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Salmon, R. M. (1991). *Indian revolts in northern New Spain: a synthesis of resistance, 1680-1786.* Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

165 Peach War

Conflict Duration: September 1655 to September 1655

Conflict Description: Allegedly the conflict was sparked when a Dutch farmer kills a Lenni Lenape woman picking peaches from a tree. It seems more likley that the conflict relates to a an attack on New Sweeden, which threatened trade access for the Lenni Lenape. On the whole the level of death seems to have been relatively low. A Lenni Lenape force of 600 captured at leasts 150 Dutch colonists. Many were ransomed back.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare.* New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Van Zandt, C. J. 2008. *Brothers Among Nations: The Pursuit of Intellectual Alliances in Early Early America, 1580-1660*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

170 First Esopus War

Conflict Duration: September 1659 to July 1660

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Dutch settlers and the Esopus tribe of Lenape Indians. The conflict appears to have been set off when the Dutch militia fired on a group of Natives who had become intoxicated after a day of hired labor (corn harvest). The result was a force of 500 or more Esopus striking at the Dutch stockade and a campaign of regular attacks by both sides. In July 1660 Stuyvesant was able to negotiate a peace with the Esopus leaders.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Brink, A. (2003). *Invading paradise: Esopus settlers at war with Natives, 1659, 1663*. Bloomington, IN: Xlibris Corporation.

Van Buren, A. H. (1912). Wiltwyck Under The Dutch. *Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association*, 11: 128-135.

175 Second Esopus War

Conflict Duration: June 1663 to September 1663

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Dutch settlers and Esopus tribes of Lenape Indians. The catalyst was a June massacre launched by the Esopus against a Dutch village. The conflict involved coordinated attacks that destroyed several villages supported by additional hit and run opperations. The Dutch deployed a major expeditionary force and seem to have defeated the Native forces. This ended military operations. A peace agreement was put in place several months later but that appears more symbolic.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Brink, A. (2003). *Invading paradise: Esopus settlers at war with Natives, 1659, 1663*. Bloomington, IN: Xlibris Corporation.

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Van Buren, A. H. (1912). *Wiltwyck Under The Dutch. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association*, 11: 128-135.

180 King Philip's War

Conflict Duration: June 1675 to April 1678

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between New England Confederation, Mohegan, Pequot and Wampanoag, Nimpuck, Podunk, Narragansett, Nashaway. Violence seems to have started in June 1675. Seems like forces in the several thousands on boths sides, with casualties of about 4,000 total. British Colonisits seem to have the upper hand and fighting settles down after 1676 but there is a peace agreement in 1678 and ongoing conflict for decades.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Schultz, E. B., & Tougias, M. J. (2000). *King Philip's war: the history and legacy of America's forgotten conflict*. New York, NY: The Countryman Press.

183 Bacon's Rebellion

Conflict Duration: July 1675 to January 1777

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with a dispute between a Virginia settler and the Nanticoke Indians that precipitates an attack on a Susquehannock village by the Virginia militia. The Virginia governor attempted to reign in the militia, leading Nathaniel Bacon to raise a force of 200-500 to continue a private war against the Susquehannock. Bacon initially aligned with the Occaneechi before turning on them and nearly destroying the group. The power struggle between Bacon and Governor Berkley was resolved when Bacon dies in October 1776. In January 1777 Berkley crushes the remainder of Bacon's force, executing the leaders. The termination is particularly hard to classify. Bacon's force won a decisive victory against the Occanceechi and to a lesser degree the Susquehannock. It is likely that the conflict would have continued were Berkley not to have intervened. Thus, the conflict is coded as ending due to low activity as Bacon's followers left the field under non-military pressure.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Jennings, F. (1968). Glory, death, and transfiguration: the Susquehannock Indians in the seventeenth century. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 112(1): 15-53.

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

185 First Pueblo Revolt

Conflict Duration: August 1680 to December 1693

Conflict Description: The Eastern Pueblo launched an insurrection against the Spanish in August 1680. At least 400 Spanish were killed in the initial revolt. The Spanish struggled to retake Santa Fe until after the revolt leader died, shortly after there was a relatively "bloodless" reconquest in 1692. By December 1693 the Spanish had secured control against a final effort to dislodge them from the city.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

190 French-Karankawa Conflict

Conflict Duration: Unknown 1688

Conflict Description: This conflict between the French and the Karankawa was a brief conflict in which the Karankawa attacked a settlement/fort established by La Salle. The exact timeline is difficult to identify and implausibly seems to be associated by Gatschet (1888) with La Salle's assassination in March 1687. The attack on the fort and the destruction of the French settlement was discovered in the winter of 1688.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Foster, William. (ed.) (2015). *The La Salle expedition to Texas: the journal of Henri Joutel, 1684–1687*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.

Gatschet, A. S. (1888). *The Karankawa Indians, the coast people of Texas*. Wilmington, DE: Kraus Reprint Corporation.

195 Pima Supression

Conflict Duration: July 1688 to June 1689

Conflict Description: The conflict began with a massacre of the Pima orchestrated by the Spanish in response to tortured confessions of an iminent uprising. A force of about 100 Spanish fighters burn a Pima village. The conflict is marked as ending when the those that orchestrated the massacre were put on trial.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Radonic, L. (2014). The Mototícachi Massacre: Authorized Pimas and the Specter of the Insurrectionary Indian. *Journal of the Southwest*, 56(2): 253-267.

200 King William's War

Conflict Duration: August 1688 to July 1701

Conflict Description: This was an extension of a European conflict between France and England. The English were aligned with the Iroquois confederacy, which launched the initial strike when a force of 1,400 Iroquois attacked Lachine. French aligned Native groups (the Wabanaki Confederacy) responded with raids. Hale Pulsipher puts the start of the conflict a year before the European theater, documenting escalating violence interlocking with English and French rivalry for Native alliances. While the Treaty of Ryswick resolved the dispute among the European powers, the conflict continued until 1701 when the Grand Settlement was reached.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Hale Pulsipher, J. (2007). "Dark Cloud Rising from the East": Indian Sovereignty and the Coming of King William's War in New England. *The New England Quarterly*, *80*(4): 588-613.

205 Fifth Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: April 1690 to April 1690

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with the killing of a Jesuit preist. A force of 200 Spanish fighters was deployed against the Tarahumara rebellion. The rebellion is marked as ending when the Spanish kill the Tepehuán leader. This appears to have happened very quickly in the first engagement with organized Spanish military units suggesting a single month of duration.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Salmón, R. M. (1977). Tarahumara Resistance to Mission Congregation in Northern New Spain, 1580-1710. *Ethnohistory*, 24(4): 379-393.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

210 First Pima Revolt

Conflict Duration: March 1695 to August 1695

Conflict Description: The revolt began with the killing of an Opata overseeer. The conflict was fought between Spain and Pima. The Prima fielded a force of 300. Likewise, the Spanish sent 300 fighters into the field to crush the uprising. Spain wins the conflict militarily and initiates a series of peace negotiations.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Sheridan, T. E. (2006). *Landscapes of Fraud: Mission Tumac‡ cori, the Baca Float, and the Betrayal of the O'odham.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

215 Sixth Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: April 1696 to January 1698

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as starting when a Spanish commander lauches a premptive attack on a stockpile of food and weapons being collected by Tepehuán rebels. A former rebel leader is executed in April following the raid. At least one company of Spanish soldiers was deployed in the conflict, which resulted in a military victory for Spain in January 1698.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Schroeder, S. (Ed.). (1998). *Native Resistance and the pax colonial in New Spain* (Vol. 4). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

220 Conquest of the Itzas

Conflict Duration: March 1697 to March 1697

Conflict Description: Spanish forces marshal at a camp down river from a Maya/Itzas city (Petén Grande / Nojpetén). After a series of diplomatic altercations Ursua leads a force of 200 to the Maya

city. After an exchange of fire, a full battle erupts on March 13, 1697 and Ursua's forces storm the city.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Jones, G. D. (1998). *The conquest of the last Maya kingdom*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Means, P. A., y Loyola, A. D. A., & Cano, A. (1917). *History of the Spanish Conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas* (Vol. 6). Cambridge, MA: Peabody Museum.

225 Queen Anne's War

Conflict Duration: September 1702 to April 1713

Conflict Description: South Carolina mobalizes to invade Florida. The conflict was fought between France, New France, Spain, New Spain, Wabanaki Confederacy, Caughnawaga Mohawk, Choctaw, Timucua, Apalachee, Natchez and England, English America, Muscogee (Creek), Chickasaw, Yamasee. Multiple cities fell, multiple invasions, forces often several hundred strong. The Treaty of Uterect ends the War of the Spanish Succession

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Crane, V. W. (1919). The southern frontier in Queen Anne's war. *The American Historical Review*, *24*(3): 379-395.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

230 Tuscarora War

Conflict Duration: September 1711 to February 1715

Conflict Description: Tuscarora attack a Swiss noblemoan (Baron Cristoph von Graffenried) surveying on their land. The conflict was fought between North and South Carolina and the Tuscarora. The Carolinas put out a call for allies, promising manufactured goods. At different points the Yamassee, Creek, Cherokee, and Catwaba all assisted the Carolina colonies in their war against the Tuscarora. Over the course of the conflict there were several battles that killed at least 100 people each. There were seiges of towns involving forces of 500-800 fighters. It seems that as many as 3,000 of the Tuscarora were enslaved or killed. The conflict ends with a treaty in which the Carolina's cede land.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

La Vere, D. (2013). *The Tuscarora war: Indians, settlers, and the fight for the Carolina colonies*. Chapple Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Pres.

235 First Fox War

Conflict Duration: April 1712 to June 1716

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between France and the Fox. The conflict began initially as a war between the Fox and other groups allied with France including the Huron and Ottawa Ojibwa, Illinois, and Potawatomi. The Fox were later supported by the British. The French role in the conflict begins with a force of 800 (French and indians) attacking the Fox in 1712. It seems as many as 1,000 Fox were killed in the assult. The conflict ends with a negotiated settlement following the French victory at the Little Butte des Morts seige.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Fohl, S. J. (2012). "The French and Indian Wars: New France's Situational Indian Policies During the Fox and Natchez Conflicts, 1701-1732." Master's Thesis. Eastern Kentucky University.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Rushforth, B. (2006). Slavery, the Fox wars, and the limits of alliance. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, *63*(1): 53-80.

240 Tzeltal Rebellion

Conflict Duration: August 1712 to March 1713

Conflict Description: Before the outbreak of war, the Maya's were involved in sporadic anti-church violence. The conflict came to a head in August when the local Bishop annonced plans to tour the area. Local leaders issued a declaration of war in response. The conflict was fought between Spain and Myans. Native armies were reported to number in the thousands, while the Spainish feilded forces in the hundreds (400 was a common force size for an expedition). The conflict ends in military victory for Spain.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Klein, H. S. (1966). Peasant communities in revolt: the Tzeltal republic of 1712. *Pacific Historical Review*, 35(3): 247-263.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

245 Yamasee War

Conflict Duration: April 1715 to November 1717

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with a Creek attack on traders in South Carolina. The conflict was fought between Colonial militia drawn from South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia against an alliance of the Yamasee and Cherokee. The Catawba seem to have initially supported the Yamasee, but shifted to an alliance with the colonists within months of the start of the conflict. Likewise the Cherokee began the conflict opposed to the colonists but broke with the Yamasee in 1717 and supported the colonist forces.

The scale of the conflict was massive and threatened to destroy South Carolina. Thousands of colonists killed. Violence fell after Articles of Peace and Freindship were signed. The agreement by itself isn't the primary catalyst for the decline in violence. Rather in 1717, the Cherokee switch sides to join with the Colonial militias. This forces the Yamasee to fall back to Florida. Ivers extends the druation of the conflict through 1728 when a raid is launched against the Yamasee in Florida.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Ivers, L. E. (2016). *This Torrent of Indians: War on the Southern Frontier, 1715-1728*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

250 First Chickasaw War

Conflict Duration: January 1721 to March 1725

Conflict Description: The conflict begins as a proxy war in which French backed Crochta bands launch an attack against the Chikasaw. The Chikasaw were supported by England. The level of violence seems to be fairly small scale but had a huge effect on trading networks. Several sources seem to confirm that the Chroctaw engaged in a series of raids but did not launch a sustained offenseive. The conflict is marked as ending when the French work out a deal between the Chickasaw and their Crocktaw allies.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Phelps, D. A. (1957). The Chickasaw, the English, and the French 1699-1744. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 16(2): 117-133.

255 Dummer's War

Conflict Duration: March 1722 to December 1725

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between New England Colonies (specificly Maine and Vermont) and the Wabanaki Confederacy (primarily the Abenaki). The Native side was supported by France. The conflict is marked as beginning when the English made a move to arrest the French Jesuit Preist Father Rallee, who was sheltering with the Abernaki. This attempted arrest occurred in March 1722. Over the course of the conflict villages were attacked and destroyed in frequent raids (about 10-20 raids per year). The conflict killed perhapse 200 people per year but likley killed less than 1,000 people before a negotiated settlement was reached. It is notable that some schollars separate the Maine and Vermont fronts into two separate wars.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Miller, C. A. (2011). *Power, Political Economy, and War on the Anglo-Indian Frontier, 1636-1727*. Buffalo, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo.

Thomas S. Kidd, "'The Devil and Father Rallee': The Narration of Father Rale's War in Provincial Massachusetts" *Historical Journal of Massachusetts* 30(2): 1-22

260 Karankawa-Spanish Conflict

Conflict Duration: December 1723 to December 1724

In 1723 Captain Jose Domingo Ramon fought with the Karankawa leading to an escalation of hostilities. The conflict persisted. While hostility between the Krankawa and Spain persisted for decades, the conflict is marked as ending at the end of 1724 when the Spanish abandoned their settlement and moved further inland. The exact date of the move is uncertain and appears to have occurred in phases. Plans appear to be underway in 1724 with a temporary mission established in

1725 and a permanent mission established in 1726. The date of December 1724 used as a reasonable maker for the start of the withdrawal from the region.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Handbook of Texas Online, Donald E. Chipman, "RAMON, DOMINGO," accessed June 04, 2020, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fra24.

Walter, T. L. (2007). *Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga: a frontier mission in south Texas.* Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

Wolff, T. (1969). The Karankawa Indians: Their Conflict with the White Man in Texas. *Ethnohistory*, 16(1): 1-32.

265 First Seri Uprising

Conflict Duration: September 1725 to January 1726

Conflict Description: The catalyst for the conflict between the Seri and New Spain was a dispute over cattle. Native forces deployed were around 100, but Spanish forces may have been as low as 25 per battle. A sequence of two battles are claimed to have ended the conflict in January.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Sheridan, T. E. (Ed.). (1999). *Empire of sand: The Seri Indians and the struggle for Spanish Sonora, 1645-1803*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

270 Natchez War

Conflict Duration: November 1729 to February 1731

Conflict Description: The conflict was precipitated when a French governor ordered local Natchez communities to evacuate. This order catalyzed an attack on a French fort that killed 237 French. French soldiers mobilized along with a large Choctaw supporting force (maybe 700 fighters). A major battle in January killed perhaps 100 Natchez. The French requested a parlay and then captured the Natchez leaders. Most Natchez fighters left the region shortly after with a smaller group surrendering to the French. The French enslaved the captives and shipped them to the west Indies.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Albrecht, A. C. (1946). Indian-French Relations at Natchez. *American Anthropologist*, 48(3): 321-354.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Woods, P. D. (1978). The French and the Natchez Indians in Louisiana: 1700-1731. *Louisiana History*, 19(4): 413-435.

275 Second Fox War

Conflict Duration: August 1728 to August 1733

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between an alliance of France, the Huron and the Iroquoi on one side and the Fox on the other. As with the First Fox War, violence between the Fox and other groups preceded the active engagement of France. The French fielded a force of nearly 2,000 and nearly destroy the Fox (at least 10,000 killed). The remnants of the Fox join up with the Sauk. The conflict is marked as ending when a Fox leader surrenders in August and the Fox taking shelter with the Sauk.

The conflict resumes in September 1733 as the Fox-Sauk War (215)

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Rushforth, B. (2006). Slavery, the Fox wars, and the limits of alliance. *The William and Mary Quarterly, 63*(1): 53-80.

280 Second Chickasaw War

Conflict Duration: February 1730 to February 1740

Conflict Description: The conflict involved a coalition of France, Choctaw, Iroquois, and Potawatomi, and Miami are mobilized against the Chickasaw and some of the remnants of the Natchez. The English provided military support to the Chickasaw. Two hundred and fifty French are reported killed in 1731 alone. Over the the next 30 years the conflict resulted in hundreds of raids. The French assembled a force of 3,600 to try to defeat the Chickasaw/Miami. The Chickasaw retain the upper hand militarily and forced a peace agreement in 1740.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Newhall, David S. (2018) "Chickasaw War." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*. Retrieved April 13, 2018. http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/chickasaw-war/

Phelps, D. A. (1957). The Chickasaw, the English, and the French 1699-1744. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 16(2): 117-133.

285 Fox-Sauk War

Conflict Duration: September 1733 to July 1743

Conflict Description: New France demands surender of remnants of the Fox that took refuge with the Sauk. The Sauk refuse to turn over the Fox. The Sauk/Fox draw on support from the Dakota Sioux to survive an assult by New France aligned with the Iriquious, Hurons, Kickapoos, and Ottowa. The conflict involved few major battles. The Sauk/Fox fall back and are harrased near constantly by French aligned Native groups. The French launch several campigns to hunt and subjugate the Sauk and Fox. The conflict is marked as ending with a negotiated settlement in 1743.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Edmunds, R. D. (1993). *The Fox Wars: The Mesquakie Challenge to New France* (Vol. 211). Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

288 War of Jenkins's Ear

Conflict Duration: January 1740 to April 1748

Conflict Description: The War of Jenkin's Ear was primarily a conflict between Great Britain and Spain for control of the Caribbean. The northern front; however, involved a January 1740 invasion of Spanish Florida by the governor of Georgia. The invasion along with the siege of St. Augustine was largely uneventful but was supported by Creek, Cherokee, and Chickasaw contingents. The retaliatory invasion by Spain involved a force of at most 5,000. The Georgian forces repulsed the invasion in a series of battles. The conflict dragged on for years as low-level violence until the war between Great Britain and Spain (later allied with France) ends in April 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

290 Yaqui Uprising

Conflict Duration: February 1740 to May 1742

Conflict Description: In February 1740 small scale raiding by the Yaqui, Mayo, Opata, and Pima begins in New Spain. The Native collaition may have involved a force as large as 14,000. The

Spanish had a force of at least 500 in the field. The conflict is marked as ending with low activity. The final termination date is based on a reference the restablishment of missions in the area in mid 1742.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

295 King George's War

Conflict Duration: July 1745 to October 1748

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between France, New France and the Wabanaki Confederacy on one side and Great Britain, British America, the Iroquois Confederacy on the other side. The size of organized units was relatively small with about 200 on each side but casualty counts appear to be very high. Most casualties seem to have been civilians. The war ends with a formal treaty in October 1748

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Sylvester, H. M. (1910). *Indian Wars of New England: Queen Anne's war. Lovewell's war. Governor Shirley's war. French and Indian war* (Vol. 3). Boston, MA: WB Clarke Company.

300 Second Seri Uprising

Conflict Duration: September 1748 to July 1779

Conflict Description: The conflict between New Spain and the Seri is marked as starting by an attack on cattle following a forced displacement of the Seri ordered by the govenor. Both the Seri and the Spanish had organized forces of around 500 fighters. The conflict is marked as ending by the assult on Cerro Prieto, which results in the death of the last Seri hardline leader.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

305 The Arcadian Expulsion

Conflict Duration: June 1749 to June 1755

Conflict Description: Edward Cornwallis attempts to establish Halifax in violation of treaty agreements. The conflict was fought between Great Britian and American Colonists on one side and the French aligned Mi'kmaq and Arcadians on the other. The Native side was supportive France. On the whole casualty counts from conflict seem relatively small scale. There were dozens of battles, but most seem to have involved between a dozen and a couple dozen casualties. This may reflect that most of the violence was directed at civilian populations (barbarism) and a campaign of ethnic cleansing. The British aligned side wins the conflict with the fall of Fort Beausejour. The fall of the fort marks the end of the conflict, but the beginning of the decade long Arcadian expulsion.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Laxer, J. (2010). *The Acadians: In search of a homeland.* Burlington, Ontario: Anchor Canada.

310 Second Pima Revolt

Conflict Duration: November 1751 to March 1752

Conflict Description: Revolt of the Prima against New Spain was launched in Novembrer 1751. Prima side is reported to be around 3,000 combatants with New Spain feilding 200. Reports suggest hundreds were killed in the conflict. The conflict ends with a negotiated peace between the two sides.

Note: Spicer describes this conflict as the Fourth Pima revolt. The other revolts he references do not appear to meet the violence thresholds for inclusion.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Shull, D. B. (1968). The history of the presidios in Sonora and Arizona, 1695-1810. Master's Thesis. University of Arizona. https://repository.arizona.edu/bitstream/handle/10150/552003/AZU_TD_BOX264_E9791_1968_259.pdf?sequence=1

315 French and Indian War

Conflict Duration: May 1754 to February 1763

Conflict Description: The conflict was the regional front of a great power struggle between Great Britain and France. On the British side were British colonies, the Iroquois Confederacy, and the Catawba. On the French side was New France, the Wabanaki Confederacy, Abenaki, Mi'kmaq militia, Algonquin, Lenape, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Wyandot groups. The Cherokee were aligned with the British until 1758. As many as 50,000 combatants were in the field. Most of the casualties from the conflict appear to be from disease, with reports of 10,000 people dying from disease rather than actual combat.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Fowler Jr, W. M. (2009). *Empires at War: The French and Indian War and the Struggle for North America, 1754-1763*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury Publishing USA.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

320 The Cherokee War

Conflict Duration: November 1758 to December 1761

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between South Carolina and Cherokee. Twenty settlers were killed initially and then several Cherokee villages destroyed. South Carolina marshaled a force of 2,500 including British soldiers, colonists, and unspecified Native allies. The colonists rejected multiple offers for negotiation and then decimated viliages. The Cherokee signed multiple land cessation treaties following these defeats. Kessel sets the date for the end of the conflict in December 1761.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

325 The Rebellion of Jacinto Canek

Conflict Duration: November 1761 to December 1761

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between New Spain and the Maya. The catalyst was a November festival in with Jacinto was crowned king, sparking a rapid Spanish reaction. The

Spanish side deployed around 300 combatants against a Native force estimated at 1,500. The conflict is coded as ending in a victory for New Spain upon the execution of the rebellion leaders.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Dumond, D. E. (1997). *The machete and the cross: Campesino rebellion in Yucatan*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

330 Pontiac's War

Conflict Duration: April 1763 to May 1765

Conflict Description: A coalition of Native groups (Ottawa, Ojibwe, Potawatomi, Huron/Wyandot, Miami, Wea, Fox, Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo, Seneca) agree to attack the British position at Fort Detroit The Native coalition expected to receive military support from the French, but it was not provided. The British are reported to have lost 2,400 in the conflict with Pontiac's forces gaining the upper hand militarily before cutting a deal with the British. The conflict continues even after the Proclomation of 1763 as some groups continue fighting through May 1765.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Middleton, R. (2007). *Pontiac's War: Its Causes, Course, and Consequences*. Routledge.

Schmidt, E. A. (2014). Native Americans in the American Revolution: How the war divided, devastated, and transformed the early American Indian world. Santa Barbra, CA: Praeger.

335 Lord Dunmore's War

Conflict Duration: May 1773 to October 1774

Conflict Description: The catalyst for the conflict was the killing of surveyors by the Shawnee. The conflict played out between the Virginia colony and a variety of Native groups including the Shawnee, Mingo, Seneca, Cayuga, Wyandot, and Lenni Lanape. Virginia feilded a sizeable force of 2,500 strong for a battle. The battle itself was inclonclusive with high casualties. A truce was negotiated in October 1774.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

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Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009*). Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

340 American Revolutionary War

Conflict Duration: April 1775 to September 1783

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Thirteen British Colonies and France against Great Britian. Aligning with the Thirteen colonies were two factions within the Iroquois confederacy (the Oneida and Tuscarora). Other Iroquois backed England, including the Onondaga, Mohawk, Cayuga, Seneca. In the South the Cherokee and Creek sided with the British. On the western front the Shawnee aligned themselves with the English and moved against American settlements in Ohio. The Thirteen Colonies achieved a military victory against British forces and were able to secure an end to hostilities in September 1783.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Schmidt, E. A. (2014). Native Americans in the American Revolution: How the war divided, devastated, and transformed the early American Indian world. Santa Barbra, CA: Praeger.

345 The Chickamauga War

Conflict Duration: November 1776 to August 1796

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Cherokee specificly the Chickamauga band (with arms supplied by the British and then later the Spanish). The Cherokee were aligned with a number of other tribes at different points in the conflict which overlaped with the American Revolutionary War. The Cherokee signed a peace agreement in South Carolina in 1777 and moved westward. December 1776 is marked as the the start of the Chickamauga war. The main Cherokee war effort collapsed in November 1776. While the Chickamauga regrouped in Tennessee to launch a new offensive. United States forced the surrender of the Chickamauga in a conference near old Fort Loudon in November 1794.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Schmidt, E. A. (2014). Native Americans in the American Revolution: How the war divided, devastated, and transformed the early American Indian world. Santa Barbra, CA: Praeger.

Kane, S. P. (2018). The Bloody Ground: The Chickamauga Wars and Transappalachian Expansion, 1776-1794. Doctoral dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

350 Little Turtle's War

Conflict Duration: January 1786 to January 1795

Conflict Description: The catalyst for the conflict was an attempt to re-negotiate a treaty. The conflict was fought between the United States and the Shawnee, Miami, and Ottowa. The Native side was supported by Great Britain. The conflict was quite destructive with at least 1000 settlers killed. The fatalities reported from one battle were more than 650 and the US suffered multiple defeats before eventually winning the decisive Battle of Fallen Timbers which laid the foundation for the Treaty of Greenville.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Maulden, K. (2016). A Show of Force: The Northwest Indian War and the Early American State. *Ohio Valley History*, 16(4): 20-40.

355 Tecumseh's War

Conflict Duration: October 1811 to November 1811

Conflict Description: The conflict consists of a clash between the United States and Tecumseh's Confederacy (Shawnee, Lenni Lenape, Miami, Sauk, Fox, Wyandot, and Ottawa). Tecumseh was backed by Great Britain. The US forces at the battle were around 100 and the battle resulted in 61 casualties. The firing of a Native village almost certainly caused more casualties on the Native side than occurred in the battle. The conflict had been building for several years. The first casualties involving organized military units occurred during skirmishes in October. The conflict ends following US victory at the battle of Tippecanoe in November 1811.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Edmunds, R. D. (1983). Tecumseh, the Shawnee prophet, and American history: a reassessment. *The Western Historical Quarterly*, 14(3): 261-276.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

360 Peoria War

Conflict Duration: August 1812 to December 1814

Conflict Description: Following the defeat of Tecumseh's Confederacy, Tecumseh regrouped with his forces in Canada with support from the Great Britain and was nominally aligned with Spain. During the War of 1812, the Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Sauks and Winnebagos launched an attack on the American position at Fort Dearborn. This conflict is considered part of the northern front of the War of 1812. Conflict is marked as ending with the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Garrett, M. R. (2006). Kickapoo Foreign Policy, 1650-1830. Master's Thesis. University of Nebraska. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=historydiss

365 Creek War of 1813

Conflict Duration: August 1813 to March 1814

Conflict Description: The Creek War began with the battle of Burnt Corn Creek which was fought between the "red stick" Creek and the United States. Aligned with the United States were the "white stick" Creek as well as the Cherokee and Choctaw. The Red Sticks were supported by Spain and Great Britian. This conflict is consdidered part of the southern front of the War of 1812. It is estmiated that more than 400 settlers were killed in the first assult. The US mobalized more than 7,000 soldiers for the conflict. Fatality estimates for the battle of Horseshoe Bend, which ended the Creek War, are around 750 Red Stick Creek.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Ethridge, R. (2004). *Creek Country: the Creek Indians and their world.* Chapple Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

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Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

370 First Seminole War

Conflict Duration: July 1816 to May 1818

Conflict Description: The conflict was initiated by the United States, which launched an assault on a fort held by former slaves in Spanish Florida with a force close to 2,000 soldiers. Arrayed against the American invasion force was a mix of actors including the Seminole, the forces of Spanish Florida, the Red Stick Creek led by McQueen, and a free Black militia. The British provided weapons to the Seminoles. The conflict killed perhaps 700 Seminole warriors. The attacks on Spanish and free Black fortifications were also quite deadly. The assault on the free Black fort ignited an ammunition storage facility and killed more than 300 people in one explosion. The United States wins a military victory when Andrew Jackson captures Spanish Pensacola.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Wright, J. L. (1968). A note on the First Seminole War as seen by the Indians, Negroes, and their British advisers. *The Journal of Southern History*, 34(4): 565-575.

375 Navajo-Hopi Conflict

Conflict Duration: September 1818 to August 1819

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as starting when Spanish Govenor Melgares receives a request for help from the Hopi facing attacks by the Navajo. The conflict is marked as ending with a treaty following a battle.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

380 Opata Garrison Revolt

Conflict Duration: October 1820 to October 1820

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when a garrrison of Opatas revolts against Mexico after not being paid. The conflict resulted in a decisive battle in which 300 Opatas fighers were defeated by a Mexican force of 2,000.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Forbes, J. D. (1957). Historical survey of the indians of Sonora, 1821-1910. *Ethnohistory*, 4(4), 335-368.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

385 Comanche-Mexico Conflict

Conflict Duration: September 1821 to June 1875

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Mexico and the Comanche. The start date is Mexican independence, which marked a renewed effort to stop Comanche raiding. Mexico relied upon mercenary fighters drawn from the Delaware and Shawnee. Texas traders provided Comanche fighters with access to guns. The conflct is marked as ending in May 1875. The surrender and imprisionment of Comanche leaders by the United States in April and May of 1875. essentially ends Comanche raiding into Mexico.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Anderson, G. C. (2019). *The Conquest of Texas: Ethnic Cleansing in the Promised Land, 1820–1875*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

DeLay, B. (2008). *War of a Thousand Deserts: Indian Raids and the US-Mexican War*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Gwynne, S. C. (2010). *Empire of the summer moon: Quanah Parker and the rise and fall of the Comanches, the most powerful Indian tribe in American history*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

390 Karankawa-American Conflict

Conflict Duration: February 1823 to May 1827

In February 1823 an attack on American settlers in Texas set off escalating attacks. These yeild organized military campaigns in 1824 and 1825 including an expedition of perhapse 200 against the Karankawa who numbered less than 700 in total. The conflict ends with a negotiated agreement between Austin and the Karankawas in May 1827.

Note: Following the 1827 agreement the Karankawa fled to Mexico before being pushed back to Texas. In 1858 a local Texas milita attacked and murdered all remaining Karankawa.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Himmel, K. F. (1999). *The Conquest of the Karankawas and the Tonkawas: 1821-1859* (No. 20). College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.

Wolff, T. (1969). The Karankawa Indians: Their Conflict with the White Man in Texas. *Ethnohistory*, 16(1): 1-32.

395 Arikara War

Conflict Duration: June 1823 to August 1823

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Native allies (Dakota (Yanktoni) and Lakota (Burel and Blackfeet)) and the Arikara. The conflict is relatively low intensity. A report of 13 traders killed in an ambush in June accounts for a large portion of the reported deaths along with a handful of US soldiers. The US forces burned an Arikara village and killed perhapse 50 in the assult. Perhapse as many as 500 combatants were involved on all sides. The Arrikara hold there own and a cease fire is negotiated. They fall back from the area to disengage. They return a year later and negotiate an agreement with a peace commission. The withdrawl of the Arikara in August marks the end of the war.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Nichols, R. L. (1984). Backdrop for Disaster: Causes of the Arikara War of 1823. *South Dakota History*, 14: 93-113.

Nichols, R. L. (1972). The Army and the Indians 1800-1830: A Reappraisal: The Missouri Valley Example. *Pacific Historical Review*, 41(2): 151-168.

400 Chumash Revolt

Conflict Duration: February 1824 to June 1824

Conflict Description: The conflict between Mexico and the Chumash begins with an uprising at three different missions. As many as 2,000 Chumash were involved and several hundred Mexican soliders were in the field. The conflict is marked as ending due to low activity. Mexico annonces an amnesty in June 1824 and rebels return to settlements.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Blackburn, T. (1975). The Chumash Revolt of 1824: A Native Account. *The Journal of California Anthropology*, 2(2): 223-227.

Hudson, D. T. (1976). Chumash Canoes of Mission Santa Barbara: The Revolt of 1824. *The Journal of California Anthropology*, 3(2): 5-15.

405 The Banderas Rebellion

Conflict Duration: October 1825 to January 1833

Conflict Description: In October 1825 Banderas leads the Yaqui, Mayo and Opata in a rebllion against Mexico. Banderas's supporters are counted as between 2,000-3,000. The conflict is marked as ending when Banderas and other leaders are executed by Mexico.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (2016). *Yaqui resistance and survival: The struggle for land and autonomy, 1821–1910.* Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

410 Winnebago War

Conflict Duration: June 1827 to September 1827

Conflict Description: Ho-Chunk leader Red Bird launches an uprising against the United States to avenge the men killed in response to the murder of the Methode family in 1826. Roughly 1,200 soldiers were deployed to put down Red Bird's force. Red Bird's forces appear to be small in number with some engagements occuring within a house. At the peak of his force, Red Bird may have had a fighting force of 200, allowing him to raid riverboats. The confict is marked as ending when the United States captures Red Bird.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare.* New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Mahan, B. E. (1961). Indian Affairs and Treaties. *The Palimpsest*, 42(10): 472-488.

415 Black Hawk's War of 1832

Conflict Duration: May 1832 to August 1832

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and a diverse mix of groups that had banded together behind Black Hawk. Black Hawk's follwers came from Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Ho-Chunk, and Ottawa. The conflict appears to also have had a significant intra-Native component with other Native groups working against Black Hawk. Black Hawk's forces seemed to have numbered around 400 fighters confronting more than 4,000 US soldiers. The conflict is marked not with the "crossing the river" by Black Hawk's band in April 1832 but by the fighting at Stillman's Run in May. The conflict is resolved in a military vicotry by the United States in August 1832 following the battle of Bad Axe and the capture of Black Hawk.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Armstrong, P. A. (1887). *The Sauks and the Black Hawk War: With Biographical Sketches, Etc.* Springfield, IL: HW Rokker, printer.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Szarejko, Andrew A. (2020). Do Accidental Wars Happen? Evidence from America's Indian Wars. *Journal of Global Security Studies.* doi: 10.1093/jogss/ogaa030

Wallace, A. F. (1982). Prelude to Disaster: The Course of Indian-White Relations Which Led to the Black Hawk War of 1832. *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 247-288.

420 Apache-Mexican War

Conflict Duration: January 1833 to July 1852

Conflict Description: The conflict begins in January 1833 when the Chiricahua Appachee (Western) "rise in rebellion." A volunteer army is raised by Mexico to conduct an extremination campaign against the Apache in Sonora. The conflict is marked as ending with the Treaty at Acoma Pueblo in which the US agrees to stop the raiding of Mexico by the Apache.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Carlisle, J. D. (2001). Spanish Relations with the Apache Nations East of the Rio Grande. Doctoral dissertation. University of North Texas.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Stevens, R. C. (1964). The Apache Menace in Sonora 1831-1849. *Arizona and the West*, 6(3): 211-222.

425 Second Seminole War

Conflict Duration: December 1835 to August 1842

Conflict Description: The catalyst for the conflict is the killing of a US Indian Agent in an ambush near Fort King by a Seminole warior. The US mobilized a large militia force to confront perhaps 1,000 Seminole combatants. It appears that most casualties were from disease and starvation. The conflict ends when the United States defeats the Seminole and dictates the terms of Seminole removal.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

430 Creek War of 1836

Conflict Duration: May 1836 to October 1837

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with an attack on Roanoke by the Creek. Alabama and Georgia militias respond. The initial attack killed several dozen. The US response was the deployment of multiple battalions bent on crushing the Creek. The result was herding 14,000 into concentration camps and a forced march out of the region. The relocation resulted in the death of one quarter of the Creek (3,500 people). The conflict is marked as ending when the last official government removal operation departs.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Ellisor, J. T. (2010). *The Second Creek War: Interethnic conflict and collusion on a collapsing frontier.* Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Littlefield Jr, D. F., and Parins, J. W. (Eds.). (2011). *Encyclopedia of American Indian Removal Volume 2*. Santa Barbra, CA: Praeger.

435 Chimayó Rebellion

Conflict Duration: August 1837 to January 1838

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as starting upon the issuance of a declaration challenging Mexican Governor Pérez by the Pueblo. The Pueblo (Eastern) fielded a force of 3,000 against Santa Fe. Mexican forces led by Armijo managed to secure the defeat of the Pueblo rebellion in early 1838.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Binkley, W. C. (1923). New Mexico and the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 27(2): 85-107.

Reno, Philip 1965. Rebellion in New Mexico-1837. *New Mexico Historical Review* 40(3).

440 The Surveyor's Fight

Conflict Duration: October 1838 to October 1838

This was a conflict between settlers from the Republic of Texas and the Kickapoo. A group of Texas veterans were organized for a surveying expedition on Native hunting grounds. The expedition was counter to Republic of Texas Policy. In October 1838 a group of surveyors were ambushed. The battle raged for several days while the surveyors were driven from the area. The conflict is coded as ending in a military victory for the Kickapoo.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bryan, Jimmy L. Jr. 2000. "MORE DISASTROUS THAN ALL:" THE SURVEYORS' FIGHT, 1838. *The East Texas Historical Journal*, 38(1): 3-14.

Friedman, J. A. (2015). Using power laws to estimate conflict size. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59(7), 1216-1241.

445 Cherokee Expulsion from Texas

Conflict Duration: July 1839 to July 1839

Conflict Description: The Republic of Texas demanded that the Cherokee leave the country. A group of Cherokee resisted removal taking up refuge in a Delaware village. General Douglas attacked in July 1839. The force of 700 was deployed against a civilian population. The conflict killed 26 but wounded 5 times that number. The conflict ends with the Cherokee being driven from Texas.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Dunn, K. (2011). Last Stand of the Texas Cherokees: Chief Bowles and the 1839 Cherokee War in Texas. *Whispering Wind*, *39*(6): 33.

Muckleroy, A. (1922). The Indian Policy of the Republic of Texas, III. *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, *26*(2): 128-148.

450 Comanche—Republic of Texas War

Conflict Duration: February 1939 to October 1844

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Republic of Texas and Comanche. The conflict is preceded by Comanche raiding, but escalates in 1839 with Lamar's pivot to a more aggressive policy toward Native American. In February there are two attacks on the Comanche that dramatically escalates the conflict. Eventually, the Comanche mobilize a force of 400 moving against Texas. This force gets routed by Texas militias and goes on the run. Texas wins militarily but Sam Houston negotiates a peace agreement with the Comanche.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Gwynne, S. C. (2010). *Empire of the summer moon: Quanah Parker and the rise and fall of the Comanches, the most powerful Indian tribe in American history*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

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Muckleroy, A. (1922). The Indian Policy of the Republic of Texas, III. *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, *26*(2): 128-148.

455 Gándara-Urea Power Struggle

Conflict Duration: May 1841 to December 1841

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with a move by Urea to displace Gándara as Govenor, which brings the Yaqui and Mayo into conflict with the Mexican government. Backers of Urea feilded at least 1,000 fighters. Urea, himself, took to the field with two columns (possibly a strength of 500). Mexico acheives military victory. The conflict is marked as ending when Yaqui leaders surrender along with more than 1,000 supporters requesting pardon.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, Evelyn. 2016. *Yaqui resistance and survival: The struggle for land and autonomy, 1821–1910*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

460 Caste War of Yucatan (Phase I)

Conflict Duration: July 1847 to July 1848

Conflict Description: The conflict is fought between the Republic of Yucatan and the Maya. Government tries to put down an armed mobalization of Maya forces which results in a massacre and an escalation. The first phase of the conflict termintes in July 1848 due to polity disolution. The Republic of Yucatan unifies with Mexico in August 1848. The conflict however remains active with a new state combatant (Mexico) The conflict averages roughly 100 fatalities per year over its 50 year combined duration.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Charles River Editors 2020. *The Caste War of Yucatán: The History and Legacy of the Last Major Indigenous Revolt in the Americas*. Brookfield, WI: Charles River Editors.

Reed, N. A. (2001). *The Caste War of Yucatan*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

465 First Rogue River War

Conflict Duration: November 1847 to June 1856

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as beginning with an attack on a missionary group by the Cayuse. The Modoc, Pomo, Shasta, Klamath, Umpqua and other Rogue River groups were involved in the conflict at later stages. The conflict involved multiple expeditions by the United States military and frequent raids on civilian populations by settlers and Native groups. The conflict is marked as ending in June 1856 following the surrender of Old John following the battle of Big Meadows. The conflict, which killed well over 1,000 on both sides ended in the forced relocation of 1,200 Natives to a reservation.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

470 Taos Revolt

Conflict Duration: January 1847 to July 1847

Conflict Description: The Taos Revolt begins with an attack on Govenor Charles Bent's house by Pueblo. The Pueblo were supported by Hispanos (New Mexicans). The US deployed a force of 300 soldiers to face a force of between 600-1500 rebels. The conflict ends with a military victory by the United States at the Battle of Cienega Creek

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Murphy, L. R. (1972). The United States Army in Taos, 1847-1852. *New Mexico Historical Review*, 47(1)

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

475 Caste War of Yucatan (Phase II)

Conflict Duration: August 1848 to July 1901

Conflict Description: In August 1848 the Republic of Yucatan is unified with Mexico. Mexican forces move into the capital. The conflict shifts to a guerrilla campaign against the Mexican military. The conflict continues for decades with an average of 100 fatalities per year. In 1901,

Mexican forces are able to occupy Chan Santa Cruz and Bacalar. The Mexican commander returns to the capital in November to declare the military defeat of the insurgency.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Charles River Editors 2020. *The Caste War of Yucatán: The History and Legacy of the Last Major Indigenous Revolt in the Americas.* Brookfield, WI: Charles River Editors

Dumond, D. E. (1985). The talking crosses of Yucatan: A new look at their history. *Ethnohistory*, 32(4): 291-308.

Reed, N. A. (2001). The Caste War of Yucatan Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

480 Fort Utah War

Conflict Duration: Febrruary 1849 to February 1850

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Mormon settlers and Timpanogos. The start of the conflict is marked by the "Skirmish" at Battle Creek. Shortly afterward, settlers raised a Fort along the Provo river. This resulted in escalating conflicts with the Timpanogos, which came to a head in August. The conflict is marked as ending following a battle in February between militia and the Timpanogos in which perhaps one hundred Natives were killed.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bancroft, H. H. (1890). *History of Utah.* New York, NY: Dalcassian Publishing Company.

Colton, R. C. (1946). A historical study of the exploration of Utah Valley and the story of Fort Utah. Master's Thesis. Brigham Young University.

Farmer, J. (2009). *On Zion's Mount: Mormons, Indians, and the American landscape.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

485 New Mexico-Navajo War

Conflict Duration: August 1849 to July 1855

Conflict Description: US mobalized an expidition (at least one company of calvary) to respond to continued Navajo raiding of settlments. There appear to have been very few fatalities as the Navajo largely did not engage. The conflict is marked as ending by the Treaty of Laguna Negra.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Brugge, D. M., and Correll, J. L. (1971). The Story of the Navajo Treaties. *Navajo Historical Publications, Documentary Series,* No. 1.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Simpson, J. H. (2003). *Navaho Expedition: Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Navaho Country Made in 1849 (Vol. 43)*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

490 Jicarilla War

Conflict Duration: April 1850 to April 1855

Conflict Description: In April 1850 Apache (Eastern) and Ute forces attack the Rayado settlement. The US military responds. There were multiple battles involving forces of at least 200 fighters on boths sides. Casualties seem to have been fairly light in each battle 20-40 killed. The United States eventually wins a military vicotry that dispersed the Jicarilla forces.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Hocking, D. (2019). *Terror on the Santa Fe Trail: Kit Carson and the Jicarilla Apache*. New York, NY: Rowman & Littlefield.

495 Mariposa War

Conflict Duration: December 1850 to May 1851

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with a raid on the Fresno River post. The California militia mobilizes against the Ahwahneechees and Chowchillas (Yokuts). The war consisted of a raid and several battles. The militia defeats the Ahwahneechees in a battle at Lake Tenaija

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Smith, D. A. (2020). "California and the Indian Wars: The Mariposa War." *The California State Military Museum*. Retrieved June 2020.

500 Yuma War

Conflict Duration: April 1850 to October 1853

Conflict Description: The Yuma War was triggered by the Glanton Massacre. The conflict was fought between United States and the Yuma, Mohave, and Cahuilla. The Cocopah began the conflict aligned with the Yuma but shifted to cooperation with the United States in 1853. Likewise the Cupeno fought with the Yuma in 1851 and the United States in 1852 and 1853. Also siding with

the United States against the Yuma was the Paipai, the Halyikwamai. The United States wins militarily, and the Yuma leaders sue for peace.

While not really related, it is interesting that Fort Yuma burns during the conflict as a result of a cooking fire. The rebuilt fort is later toppled by an earthquake.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hill, J., and Stearns, A. (1903). Origin Of The Trouble Between The Yumas And Glanton. Deposition Of Jeremiah Hill. *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California and of the Pioneers of Los Angeles County*, 6(1): 57-62.

Thompson, J. D. (2006). *Civil War to the Bloody End: The Life and Times of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman (No. 9)*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.

505 Walker War

Conflict Duration: July 1853 to May 1854

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between the Utah Territory and the Ute. The catalyst was the killing of a Walkara Native by James Ivie. The conflict was small scale and ends in a truce following an agreement negotiated between Young and Walkara.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Heiner, H. B. (1955). Mormon-Indian Relations as Viewed Through the Walker War. Master's Thesis. Brigham Young University.

Wimmer, R. E. (2010). The Walker War Reconsidered. Master's Thesis. Brigham Young University.

510 Grattan Massacre and the Battle of Ash Hollow

Conflict Duration: August 1854 to March 1856

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Lakota (initially the Brulé but escalating to the Lakota generally). The catalyst was the charge that a Brulé had stolen a lost cow beloning to Morman settlers. The local Army confronted a village with howitzers and after some discussion with local leaders, Lieutenant Grattan ordered his soldiers to open fire. The attack sparked retaliatory raids. The conflict involved more than 1,200 Lakota and 600 US soldiers. This phase of the conflict between the Lakota and the United States is marked as ending by a meeting at Fort Pierre with Lakota leaders and General Harney in March 1856.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Clow, R. L. (1986). General William S. Harney on the Northern Plains. *South Dakota History*, *16*(3): 230-248.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

515 The Puget Sound War

Conflict Duration: October 1855 to November 1856

Conflict Description: The conflict between the United States and the Nisqually, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Klickitat, Haida, and Tlingit began with the killing of White River Valley settlers. The number of combatant deaths is difficult to locate. Fatal events resulted in a couple soldiers being killed, a masscare of a dozen settlers, and an attack on Seattle that was repulsed by battleship cannon fire. The Native side is reported to have feilded 150 fighters in one battle. The United States wins the conflict militarily and the conflict is marked as ending upon the capture of Chief Leschi's band.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Holbrook, F. X., & Nikol, J. (1976). The Navy in the Puget Sound War, 1855-1857: A Documentary Study. *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, 67(1): 10-20.

Olson, A. (2003). Our Leschi: The Making of a Martyr. *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, 95(1): 26-36.

520 Red Cap War

Conflict Duration: January 1855 to June 1855

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought with United States and local militias (miners) on one side and the Yurok and Karok on the other. Several companies of soldiers (maybe as many as 200 carried out a genocidal campaign against the Native population and faced only limited resistance. Maybe 20 soldiers killed in all but several hundred Natives were reported killed at a minimum. The Red Cap War included several instances of outright massacres of Native populations and the enslavement of survivers.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bledsoe, A. J. (1885). *Indian wars of the Northwest: a California sketch*. San Francisco, CA: Bacon & Company.

Madley, B. (2016). *An American Genocide: The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe, 1846-1873*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

525 Second Rogue River War

Conflict Duration: October 1855 to June 1856

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when a militia fires on a group of Natives moving to Fort Lane for protection. The conflict was fought between United States and Rogue River Indians (Takelma and Tututni). The conflict consists of several military engagements and a couple of massacres of civilians. The United States wins the conflict militarily and the Native fighters surrender following the Battle of Big Bend.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Applen, J. A. (1997). Battle of Big Bend. Master's Thesis. Oregon State University.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Dunn, J. P. (2002). *Massacres of the Mountains: A History of the Indian Wars of the Far West*. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books.

530 Third Seminole War

Conflict Duration: December 1855 to March 1858

Conflict Description: The catalyst for a third conflict between the United States and the Seminole is the killing of a scouting party on Seminole land. The conflict seems to have involved small scale attacks and then a sort of seige warfare that kept casualties down. In total there was probably only about 100 Seminole fighters. The US mobalized 1,400 to fight the conflict. The conflict ends when a deal is struck with Chief Billy Bowlegs to surrender and move his people west.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Covington, J. W. (1966). An Episode in the Third Seminole War. *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, 45(10: 45-59.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Ramsey, D. (1981). Abner Doubleday and the Third Seminole War. *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, 59(3): 318-334.

535 Yakima War

Conflict Duration: September 1855 to June 1856

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and the Yakima. The initial catalyst for the conflict was the killing of four gold prospectors in the summer of 1855. The conflict escalated in September when an Indian agent is murdered after threatening the Yakima in response to the earlier killing. The conflict involved large forces. Perhaps 6,000 Yakima have been involved and the US mobilized a force of about 1,000. Yet, the conflict seems to have resulted in the death of only around 100 people. The conflict end is difficult to determine. Hostilities were still active in April and May 1856. In June a major US force is deployed but encounters no hostilities. June is thus marked as the end of the conflict. The conflict resumes in 1858 with the Coeur d'Alene War.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Prosch, T. W. (1915). The Indian War in Washington Territory. *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* 16(1): 1-23.

540 Gándara-Pesquira Power Struggle I

Conflict Duration: September 1856 to January 1857

Conflict Description: The conflict between Mexico and Yaqui begins with a Yaqui attack on Cocrit. The Yaqui field between 300 and 1,000. The Mexican force was led by an officer holding the rank of coronel, suggesting a batalion (300-500 soldiers). The conflict ends when Yaqui fighters surrender.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

545 Tule River War

Conflict Duration: April 1856 to May 1856

Conflict Description: Responding to rumours of cattle threft and local California militias were mobalized against the Yokut. The Yokut population seems to have been around 700 Natives with militias feilding 50-60 fighters backed by a US military forces of around 200. The conflict ends in Yokut defeat. After holding the baracades for 5 weeks against local militia the US military arives and kills perhapse 150 Yokut.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Frank, G., & Goldberg, C. E. (2010). *Defying the odds: The Tule River Tribe's struggle for sovereignty in three centuries*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

550 Gándara-Pesquira Power Struggle II

Conflict Duration: December 1857 to February 1858

Conflict Description: The conflict between Mexico and the Yaqui begins when Campuzano moves against the Yaqui. The initial fight involved 300 Mexican soldiers. Mexico is marked as wining militarily when Gándara is killed in battle.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

555 Bald Hills War

Conflict Duration: June 1858 to December 1864

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States (California militas) and the Whilkut (also known as the Redwood Indians or the "Wintoons"). The conflict mobilized more than 500 Native fighters and around 1,000 US fighers including Federal soldiers and California volunteers. The catalyst was the murder of a settler in June 1858. This set of a wave of reprisal killings. The conflict lasted through to the Winter of 1864-1865 when the Native population surrendered due to a harsh winter.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bledsoe, A. J. (1885). *Indian wars of the Northwest: a California sketch*. San Francisco, CA: Bacon & Company.

Schroeder, Michael. (2012). "Bad Blood in the Bald Hills" *The New York Times*, November 2, 2012.

560 Coeur d'Alene War

Conflict Duration: May 1858 to September 1859

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States (with Nez Perce support) and the Yakama, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Palouse. An initial stage of the conflict (two battles) resulted in 140 US soldiers being killed. The US brought to bear a force of 700. The US wins a military victory forcing the leaders the various Native groups into exile in Canada. Most groups are moved onto reservations established in the 1855 Walla Walla treaty.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Prosch, T. W. (1915). The Indian War in Washington Territory. *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, 16(1): 1-23.

565 Comanche War

Conflict Duration: January 1858 to May 1875

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought over the course of multiple campaigns launched by the US military led by Ford, Van Dorn, Ross, Carson, and Sheridan. The US forces were deployed against the Comanche, Kiowa, Arapahoe, Cheyenne. In the early stages the US relied on assistance from the with Tankawas and Shawnee. The conflict is preceeded by two years of low level raiding. The conflict involved major attacks on Native viliages killing 50 to 100 each time. The campaigns were militarily indecisive.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Gwynne, S. C. (2010). Last Days of the Comanche. *Texas Monthly*. May 2010.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

570 Fort Defiance War

Conflict Duration: August 1858 to January 1861

Conflict Description: In August 1858 the United States a dispute errupted over a murder, which the US attributed to the Navajo. This led to an escalation of hostilities which were temporarily tamped down with a treaty in January 1859. The conflict almost immediately revived with a dispute over cattle, resulting in a Navajo attack fort Defiance with a force of 2,000 that nearly overran the fort. An informal treaty is negotiated at Fort Fauntleroy/Wingate. The agreement succeeds in ending hostilities for a period of 9 months.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bailey, P. D. (1961). The Navajo Wars. *Arizonian*, 2(2): 3-12.

Brugge, D. M., and Correll, J. L. (1971). The Story of the Navajo Treaties. Navajo Historical Publications, Documentary Series No. 1.

James, H. L. (1967). The History of Fort Wingate. *New Mexico Geological Society Guidebook*, 151-158.

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

575 Mohave War

Conflict Duration: August 1858 to August 1859

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as starting with an August 1st 1858 attack on a wagon train. This is followed by a local militia firing on a group of Natives later in the month. The conflict between the United States and the Maricopa and Mohave consisted mostly of small scale raiding. The largest battle killed around 25. The Untied States wins a military victory in the conflict at the Battle of Colorado River.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Stewart, K. M. (1969). A brief history of the Mohave Indians since 1850. *Kiva*, *34*(4): 219-236.

580 Mendocino War

Conflict Duration: July 1859 to January 1860

Conflict Description: Walter Jarboe led a California militia (The Eel River Rangers) in a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Yuki. The conflict was almost completely one sided. Only 5 rangers died in a conflict that killed hundreds of Yuki and resulted in the capture of hundreds more. The conflict is marked as ending in January when the Ranger's disbanded.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bauer, W. J. Jr. (2006). Killing for Land in Early California: Indian Blood at Round Valley, 1856-1863. *California History*, *83*(4): 81-83.

Madley, B. (2008). California's Yuki Indians: defining genocide in Native American history. *Western Historical Quarterly*, *39*(3): 303-332.

585 Opata and Tánori Brothers Rebellions

Conflict Duration: May 1859 to June 1861

Conflict Description: Attack on the fort at Cocorit. The conflict between Mexico and the Yaqui and Mayo began with an attack on the fort at Cocorit. Mexico had 550 soldiers deployed for pacification campaign. On the Yaqui/Mayo side one operation saw a force of 400 mobalized. The rebel leaders surrendered in June 1861 following an offensive led by Pesqueira.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

590 Goshute War

Conflict Duration: May 1860 to October 1863

Conflict Description: While the Overland Stage had been under attack for years, the attack on a mail station at Deep Creek by the Goshute (a Shoshonee subgroup) prompted a counter mobilization by the United States and Mormon militias. While the overall fatalities from the intial attack seem low the response boardered on an attempted extermination. The conflict ends in a negotiated settlment in October 1863.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Defa, D. R. (2000). "The Goshute Indians of Utah." *A History of Utah's American Indians*. Forrest S. Cuch ed. Boulder, CO: University Press of Colorado. 73-122.

595 The Pyramid Lake War

Conflict Duration: May 1860 to August 1860

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Northern Paiutes, Shoshone, and Bannock. The conflict began in May with a fight at William's Station that left 5 dead. The conflict involve perhapse 600-700 fighters on each side. There were several battles over the course of the 4 month conflict resulting in over 100 dead. The conflct ends in August with a ceasefire.

The conflict reignites as the Snake War.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Ecelbarger, G. L. (2001). *Frederick W. Lander: The Great Natural American Soldier*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Reid, J. B., and James, R. M. (Eds.). (2004). *Uncovering Nevada's Past: A Primary Source History of the Silver State*. Reno, NV: University of Nevada Press.

600 Cochise's War

Conflict Duration: February 1861 to October 1872

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when Lieutenant Bascom of the United States betrays the Apache (Western) leader Chochise at a parlay. Chochise was able to draw on a force of 500 fighers. The US feilded around 150. The conflict ends when Tom Jeffords assists in the negotiation of a treaty.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Cramer, H. G. (1976). Tom Jeffords—Indian Agent. *The Journal of Arizona History*, 17(3): 265-300.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Rosebrook, S. (2019). The Black Legend: George Bascom, Cochise, and the Start of the Apache Wars by Doug Hocking. *Journal of Arizona History*, *60*(2): 219-221.

605 Comanche-Confederate States War

Conflict Duration: April 1861 to April 1865

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Confederate States of America and the Comanche. The Comanche succeeded in pushing back settler expansion significantly during the war. The conflict ends with the disolution of the CSA with the surrender to the United States. This conflict is an extention of the Texas Comanche conflict and continues on with a campaign between the Comanche and the United States following the civil war. The conflict (like the conflicts with the Cheyenne and Lakota) is also treated as distinct from the American Civil War as it does not overlap politically with the conflict between the USA and CSA.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Gwynne, S. C. (2010). *Empire of the summer moon: Quanah Parker and the rise and fall of the Comanches, the most powerful Indian tribe in American history*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

610 The American Civil War

Conflict Duration: April 1861 to April 1865

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America. Both sides of the conflict were supported by Native groups. Choctaw and Chickasaw largely back the confederacy. The Creek and Cherokee were deeply split with different leaders backing different sides in the civil war. The Cherokee initially sided with the CSA into 1862 before shifting to support the United States. The conflict ends with the disolution of the CSA with the surrender to the United States.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

615 Owens Valley Indian War

Conflict Duration: March 1862 to June 1863

Conflict Description: A dispute over settlers grazzing of cattle on fields irrigated by the Paiute (Owens Valley) irrigation system. The dispute resulted in cattle disapearing. The first military response occurred in March 1862 when the United States sent out an expedition. The conflict involved some 500 Paiute and several US companies. The conflict ends with the surrender of a major Paiute war leader along with 400 fighters. The surrender in June 1863 is accepted by Colonel Geroge Evans who organizes the removal of the Paiutes from the area.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Bahr, D. M. (2012). *Viola Martinez, California Paiute: Living in Two Worlds*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Giffen, H. S. (1942). Camp Independence---An Owens Valley Outpost. *The Quarterly: Historical Society of Southern California*, 24(4): 128-142.

620 The Dakota War of 1862

Conflict Duration: August 1862 to August 1864

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Santee Sioux (Dakota). At least 800 settlers and unknown number of Natives died in the conflict. The conflict is marked as ending with the mass execution of Santee Sioux fighters by the United States and a forced and deadly relocation campaign.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Anderson, G. C. (2019). *Massacre in Minnesota: The Dakota War of 1862, the Most Violent Ethnic Conflict in American History*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

625 Kit Carson's Navajo Campaign

Conflict Duration: July 1863 to November 1866

Conflict Description: Kit Carson launches a campaing to destroy the Navajo and the Apache after an order of removal was issued by the United States government. Carson had several hundred in his expedition and forced the surrender of six thousand Navajo through military victory and scorched earth tactics. At least 500 people were killed in direct military action. The end of the war is marked by the surrender of Manuleito and his band. This runs parallel to the "The Long Walk," a campaign of ethnic cleansing that is completed in 1866.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Denetdale, J. (2009). *The long walk: The forced Navajo exile.* New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Dunlay, T. W. (2000). Kit Carson and the Indians. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

630 The Snake War

Conflict Duration: June 1864 to August 1868

Conflict Description: While there were several attacks on miners in early 1864 in Nevada, the conflict was fought between United States and Paiute (Northern) (Yahuskin and Walpapi bands) is makred as starting in June when a local milita is raised in retaliation. General Crook killed more than three hundred Paiute people in his two year long campaign. Several battalions were in use. The conflict ends in a military victory for the United States marked by the negotiated surrender of Chief

Old Weawea at Camp Harney. Violence ebbed and the last major band, nearly 500, surrendered in August.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Michno, G. (2007). *The Deadliest Indian War in the West: The Snake Conflict, 1864-1868*. Caldwell, ID: Caxton Press.

635 Colorado and Powder River War

Conflict Duration: November 1864 to December 1865

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Cheyenne (Northern), Arapaho (Northern). The start of the conflict is marked by the Sand Creek massacre in which US Army soldiers fired on a Cheyenne village. This set of a campaign of reprisals among the southern Cheyenne and Arapaho. This reprisal involved the Julesburg raids which ran through February 1865. Cheyenne and Arapaho took refuge in the Powder River region. A series of military expeditions into the Powder River region failed to locate the Native population. Thus, ending the conflict in low intensity in December 1865 when the last expedition returned.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

McDermott, John Dishon. 2003. *Circle of Fire: The Indian War of 1865*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books.

640 Black Hawk's War of 1865

Conflict Duration: April 1865 to August 1868

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and the Ute. The conflict involved several thousand militia and soldiers on the US side while the Utes feilded around 500 fighters at different points. Most of the fighting seemed small scale with a handful killed in raids but 100-150 different raids. The conflict ends with a negotiated treaty in August 1868.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Spencer, D. J. (1969). "The Utah Black Hawk War 1865-1871." Masters Thesis. Uhtah State University.

645 Hualapai War

Conflict Duration: May 1865 to February 1869

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Pais (Hualapai, Yavapai, Havasupai). There seems to have been a number of small battles fought but also a widespread campaign of violence involving settlers acting individually and in organized "posses." The conflict is coded as ending in a low activity following a February declaration by the the last remnants of Hualapai resistance that they wanted to live appart. The US military likewise called off further pursuit.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Shepherd, J. P. (2010). *We are an Indian Nation: A History of the Hualapai People*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

650 Mexican War of Independence

Conflict Duration: May 1865 to June 1868

Conflict Description: The conflict is marked as starting when the French reach out to the Yaqui, requesting assistance against rebels seeking Mexican independence. The Yaqui may have contributed a force of 2,000 to support France. A Mexican force of 1,400 was raised to counter the Yaqui. The conflict ends in June 1868 with the Yaqui surrender.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

655 Red Cloud's War

Conflict Duration: June 1866 to November 1868

Conflict Description: The catalyst for the conflict between the Lakota and allied Cheyenne (Northern) and the United States was the arrival of Major Carrington in the Dakota Territory while the United States was negotiating a treaty with multiple Native groups at Fort Laramie. Red Cloud

saw Carrington's arrival as a sign of betrayal and launched a guerrilla war with followers from the Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho. Red Cloud targeted the newly opend Bozeman trail. The conflict ends when the United States successfully negotiates a new treaty at Fort Laramie in 1868 and shuts down the Bozeman trail. While Red Cloud does not attend the negotiations he seems to ascent to the agreement when he is informed of it.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Oman, Kerry R. (2002). The Beginning of the End: The Indian Peace Commission of 1867-1868. *Great Plains Quarterly*, 22(1): 35-51.

St. Germain, Jill (2009). *Broken Treaties: United States and Canadian Relations with the Lakotas and the Plains Cree, 1868-1885*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

660 Cheyenne War

Conflict Duration: August 1868 to July 1869

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and several groups (Cheyenne (Southern), Kiowa, Comanche) across the central great plains. While there were escalating raids for two years before the conflict, the conflict is marked as active from August 1868 (with the start of Black Kettle's raiding) through the Battle at Summit Springs Colorado. The conflict saw attacks on settlers, and Native vilages. Several hundred Native fighters were reported killed and with perphase twice as many civilians (both Native and settler)

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

White, L. J. (1962). The Cheyenne Barrier on the Kansas Frontier, 1868-1869. *Arizona and the West*, 4(1): 51-64.

665 The Red River War

Conflict Duration: June 1870 to June 1875

Conflict Description: The conflict centered on the difficult adjustment to the reservation by the Kiowa and Comanche and the mismanagement of resources. In June 1870 raids into Texas escalated and shortly afterward the Kiowa demanded a revision to the current reservation (marking the start of the conflict). Raiding remained steady escalating in 1874 persisting until the surrender of the Kiowa and Comanche at Fort Sill in June 1875. The conflict is coded as a military victory for the United States.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Cutler, L. (1971). Lawrie Tatum and the Kiowa Agency: 1869-1873. *Arizona and the West*, 13(3): 221-244.

Michael D. Pierce. (2020). Red River War (1874–1875). *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=RE010. Retrieved June 2020.

670 Yavapai Wars

Conflict Duration: April 1871 to February 1875

Conflict Description: Disputes between settlers and the Yavapai served as a backdrop to the April 1871 Camp Grant Massacre in which Mexican and American forces coordinated an assult on a camp of 500 Yavapai Apache. This massacre (carried out with clubs) is the catalyst for a larger conflict between the United States and the Yavapai and Tonto (Western Apache). Those who were away when the massacre occurred (maybe a group of 80 or so) spent the next several years at war with the United States. The conflict ends in a military victory for the United States and the removal of the remaining Yavapai and Tonto to a reservation in February 1875.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Braatz, T. (2003). *Surviving conquest: a history of the Yavapai peoples*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Hastings, J. R. (1959). The tragedy at Camp Grant in 1871. *Arizona and the West*, 1(2), 146-160.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

675 Modoc War

Conflict Duration: November 1872 to June 1873

Conflict Description: An encounter between the US Army and a group of Modoc that were not on reservation lands as established following the Rogue River war starts the conflict. While the Modoc was a small group (perhapse 300 total people), they managed to hold off several millitary units and killed maybe 50-100 soldiers. The conflict ends when Captain Jack of the Modoc surrenders to the US military.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

680 The Yellowstone Expedition

Conflict Duration: June 1873 to Septemberr 1873

This was a conflict between the United States Army and the Lakota. The conflict resulted from a surveying expedition launched by the United States in advance of railroad construction. The expedition involved multiple hostile engagements resulting in perhaps 50 killed. The conflict ends in September 1873 when Stanley's force leaves the area.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Friedman, J. A. (2015). Using power laws to estimate conflict size. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59(7), 1216-1241.

Stanley, D. S. (1874). "Report on the Yellowstone Expedition of 1873." US Government Printing Office.

685 First War of Yaqui Independence

Conflict Duration: April 1875 to December 1875

Conflict Description: The conflict between the Yaqui and Mexico begins when Cajeme declares indepenenece in April 1875. Mexico feilded 3 battalions (perhapse 500 soldiers) Native forces were at least 500. The conflict ends in low activity. After several battles the Yaqui withdrawl and go into hiding.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

690 Black Hills War

Conflict Duration: January 1876 to September 1877

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when President Grant issues an order for Lakota in unceded Indian territory to return to reservation lands by January. The conflict involved multiple engagements between the United States and an alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne (Northern), and Arapaho (Northern). Some of the battles carried very high casualty counts including the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The United States wins militarily. Some Lakota leaders go into exile in Canada.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Cozzens, Peter. (2016.) Ulysses S. Grant Launched an Illegal War Against the Plains Indians, Then Lied About It. *Smithsonian Magazine.* November 2016.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

695 Buffalo Hunters' War

Conflict Duration: December 1876 to March 1877

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between the United States and the Comanche. This was a low intensity conflict that began with a raid for horses, which prompted a retaliatory strike. The conflict ends in low activity.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Coppock, M. (2015). The Buffalo Hunters' War. *TrueWest*. October 13, 2015

700 Nez Perce Flight

Conflict Duration: June 1877 to October 1877

Conflict Description: Nez Perce young men kill several people in June 1877. Chief Joseph seeks to move his people to Canada but the United States military is deployed against the Nez Perce—a group consisting of about 800 people. The Nez Perce flee for saftey in Canada, successfuly fighting of the US military as they are hunted. The conflict ends when the Nez Perce surrender near the Canadian border.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Greene, J. A. (2000). "Nez Perce Summer, 1877: The US Army and the Nee-Me-Poo Crisis." Montana Historical Society.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

705 Bannock Flight

Conflict Duration: June 1878 to September 1878

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Bannock, Shoshone. The United States wins the conflict militarily. Escalating tension over access to food causes Bannock and Ute Native American's to leave their reservations in June. The last band surrenders in September (the main group surrendering in August).

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

710 The Cheyenne Flight

Conflict Duration: September 1878 to March 1879

Conflict Description: Dull Knife and Little Wolf and Cheyenne followers "escape" from Oklahoma. The United States military is mobalized to return the group of 300 to the reservation. The conflict ends in a military victory for the United States. Only a handful of the followers of Dull Knife and Little Wolf survive. The conflict ends when Little Wolf's group is captured in March 1879 (Dull Knife's group captured several months earlier.)

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Killsback, L. (2011). The Legacy of Little Wolf: Rewriting and Rerighting Our Leaders Back into History. *Wicazo Sa Review*, 26(1): 85-111.

713 Sheepeater War

Conflict Duration: May 1879 to October 1879

Conflict Description: The conflict begins with an attack on 5 Chinese prospectors in Idaho in May 1879. The attack was attributed to a group of Bannock and Shoshone known as "Sheepeaters." The US military dispatched multiple columns (perhaps 200 cavalry and dragoons). After several engagements and the destruction of food supplies, a major portion of the native group surrendered in October and General Howard declared the conflict ended.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Keenan, Jerry 1999. *Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars 1492-1890*. New York, NY: Norton.

715 Ute Resistance

Conflict Duration: September 1879 to November 1879

Conflict Description: The local Indian Agent calls for miltary support for a meeting with Native leaders. A shot is fired (possibly accidentally). The US military moves against the Ute and is met with an ambush at the Battle of Milk Creek and an attack on the Indian Agency post headed by Nathan Meeker. The conflict is marked as ending with the start of negotiations. The negotiations fail but a second round is completed in 1880 that aranges for the removal of the Ute from Colorado.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2017.

Encyclopedia Staff. (2020, January 15). Battle of Milk Creek. *Colorado Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/battle-milk-creek

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Simmons, V. M. (2001). *The Ute Indians of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico*. Louisville, CO: University Press of Colorado.

720 Victorio's Resistance

Conflict Duration: September 1879 to October 1880

Conflict Description: The conflict saw the cooperation of the United States and Mexico in a campaign against the Apache (Western). The catalyst was Chief Victorio fleeing with a group of 250 Apache (including women and children) from forced relocation. A combined US and Mexican force of 2,000 was deployed to crush Victorio's group. At least 150 Apache died in the conflict. The US and Mexican force may have suffered similar casualties. The conflict ends with the Battle of Tres Castillos in October 1880 (although a follow raid occurred in 1881 that could be considered an extention of Victorio's War).

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Chamberlain, K. P. (2007). *Victorio: Apache warrior and chief*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Gott, K. D. (2004). *In Search of an Elusive Enemy: The Victorio Campaign, 1879-1880*. Army Command and General Staff Coll Fort Leavenworth KS Combat Studies Institute

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

725 Noche-del-klinne's War

Conflict Duration: August 1881 to July 1882

Conflict Description: The conflict begins when the US military tries to arrest an Appache (Western) medicene man (Noche-del-Klinne). The resulting battle of Cibecue creek killed at least 20. A group of about 60 Apache hit mutliple posts before a final battle at Big Dry Wash that left 24 peple dead. The conflict ends in military victory for the United States.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Meise, M. R. (1998). The Battle of Big Dry Wash: Arizona's Last Great Apache Fight. *The Journal of Arizona History*, *39*(1): 23-48.

730 Geronimo's Resistance

Conflict Duration: September 1881 to September 1886

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between the Apache and the combined forces of the United States and Mexico. The diversion of US forces during Noche-del-klinne's War created a window for Geronimo and his followers to escape from reservation lands into Mexico. After several years of raiding, Geronimo returns to the reservation voluntarily before leaving again in 1885. He raids through 1886 when a campaign of forced relocation of Apache compells a surrneder. The US sent thousands (maybe as many as 5,000 at a time) to search for less than 50 of Geronimo's followers.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Faulk, O. B. (1993). *The Geronimo Campaign*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

Utley, R. M. (1984). *Frontier Regulars: The United States Army and the Indian, 1866-1891* (Vol. 895). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

735 Second war of Yaqui Independence

Conflict Duration: October 1881 to October 1881

Conflict Description: In October 1881 the Mexican Federal government moved a force of 400 into Sanora. The Yaqui and Maya feilded 3,000 fighters forcing Mexican withdrawal.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press*.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

740 Third War of Yaqui Independence

Conflict Duration: January 1885 to April 1887

Conflict Description: The catalyst for a third conflict between the Yaqui and Maya and the Mexican government begins when Mexico attempts an assassination of Cajeme. Mexico raises a force of 2,000 while the Yaqui have around 1,000 figters. The conflict ends when Mexico executes Cajeme.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

743 North-West Rebellion

Conflict Duration: March 1885 to July 1885

Conflict Description: The conflict began in March 1885 when Louis Riel and his Metis followers set up a provisional government of Sescatchewan. This the Metis won early victories and were joined by Cree and Assiniboine in the uprising. Canada was able to mobilize a force of perhapse 5,000 by rail to counter Riel's 900 strong force. The result was Riel's capture in June and the surender of Big Bear, Cree leader, in July.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Beal, B. and Macleod, R. North-West Rebellion (2019). In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/north-west-rebellion

745 Crow War

Conflict Duration: October 1887 to November 1887

Conflict Description: There are references to "fall" and to October as the timeline for a series of raids by a group of Crow led by Sword Bearer. The conflict appears to be very close to the threshold for fatalities and may be just shy of the 20 fatalities threshold. The conflict seems to have been shut down by the Crow themselves, which suggests low activity rather than military victory.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Wiltsey, N. B. (1963). Plenty Coups: Statesman Chief of the Crows. *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, 28-39.

750 The First Yaqui Geurilla Campaign

Conflict Duration: April 1887 to May 1897

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Mexico and Yaqui and is a subsequent phase of the Third War of Yaqui Independence. Following the execution of Cajeme, the remnants of his force shift to a guerrilla campaign. Mexico fields 2,400 and Native fources are around 400. The conflict ends with a peace agreement in May 1897.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

755 Ghost Dance War

Conflict Duration: December 1890 to January 1891

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Sioux, Miniconjou, and Hankpapa. The conflict was relatively minor in terms of fatalities except for the massacre at Wounded Knee, which killed hundreds in one day. The conflict ends in 1891 when a treaty is restored.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Andersson, R. H. (2008). *The Lakota Ghost Dance of 1890*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Clodfelter, Michael. (2017). *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1492-2015*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

Kessel, W. B., and Wooster, R. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia Of Native American Wars And Warfare*. New York, NY: Infobase Publishing.

760 The Yaqui Geurilla Campaign

Conflict Duration: July 1899 to January 1909

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between Mexico and Yaqui. At its hight there were 2,000 Yaqui and 5,000 Mexican forces in the field. The conflict is coded as a military victory for Mexico following the surrender of the last major Yaqui force.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding

Hu-DeHart, E. (1981). *Missionaries, Miners, and Indians: Spanish Contact with the Yaqui Nation of Northwestern New Spain, 1533–1820*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Spicer, E. H. (2015). *Cycles of conquest: the impact of Spain, Mexico, and the United States on Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

Considered Conflicts

Description	Reason for Exclusion
1701 Hopi Campaign	Short of 20 fatality threshold
Sumner's Cheyenne Campaign of 1857	Short of 20 fatality threshold
Yuki Native Massacre of 1854	Clear one-sided violence
Reil's Red River Rebellion of 1869	Short of 20 fatality threshold
Spirit Lake Massacre of 1857	One-sided violence, no clear follow up
The Lamalcha War	Seems to be short of 20 fatality threshold
Chilcotin War	Seems to be a string of attacks followed by arrests

Native Actor List

The mapping of tribal groups onto conflicts is imperfect. Pritzker's (2000) *A Native American Encyclopedia* was a vital resource in organizing groups and compiling an actor list. In some situations a conflict may have only involved a single band of a larger tribe. In Red Cloud's War (NACHID 655), Red Cloud fought against the United States while the bulk of Lakota leaders continued to negotiate a new treaty. In other instances a Native combatant may be drawn from multiple groups none of which represents their larger Tribes in even an informal capacity. The example of Black Hawk's British Band is informative. The band was perhapse 1,500 in size but drew from multiple different Native nations from across the Great Lakes region. The band was active for only a couple years (NACHID 415) and is difficult to represent as a single actor in terms of tribes. The band is represented in this list across six different Native nations.

The list below counts all native groups that were identified across the 148 conflicts. In addition this list includes an additional 27 Native nations included in the Human Relations Area File (an additional 16 Native nations overlap with the NACH data) In some cases (i.e. the Aleut) groups are outside of the current NACH scope. In other cases these additional groups can serve as the kernal to assist in rare event analysis (see King and Zeng 2001)

Supporting Citations

King, G., & Zeng, L. (2001). Explaining rare events in international relations. International Organization, 55(3), 693-715.

Pritzker, B. (2000). *A Native American encyclopedia: History, culture, and peoples*. Oxford University Press on Demand.

NACH ACTOR ID	HRAF ID	Native Actors	NACH Conflict ID
1000		Abenaki/Abnakii	255, 315
1050		Acaxee	105, 115
1100		Ahwahnechee	495
1150	NA06	Aleut	
1200		Algonquin	315
1250	NT08	Apache (Eastern)	490
1300	NT21	Apache (Western)	420, 600, 670, 720, 725, 730
1350		Apalachee	225
1400		Arapaho (Northern)	635, 690
1450		Arapaho (Southern)	565
1500		Archadians	305
1550		Arikara (Arikaree, Ree)	395
1600	NF04	Assiniboine	743
1650	NU07	Aztecs	55

1700		Bannock	595, 705
1750	NF06	Blackfoot	
1800		Cahuilla	500
1850		Catawba (Iswa)	245, 315
1900		Cayuga (Iroquois)	335, 340,
1950		Cayuse	465
2000		Cempoala	55
2050		Cherokee	245, 320, 340, 365, 445, 610
2100		Chickamauga (Cherokee)	345
2150		Cheyenne (Northern)	635, 655, 690
2200		Cheyenne (Southern)	565, 660, 710
2250		Chickasaw	225, 250, 280, 610
2300		Chickimeca (Zacatecos)	100
2350	NR06	Chinookans of the Lower Columbia River	
2400	ND07	Chipewyans	
2450		Choctaw	225, 250, 280, 365, 610
2500		Chowchillas	495
2550		Chumash	400
2600		Coeur d'Alene	560
2650		Comanche	385, 450, 565, 605, 660, 665, 695
2700		Cree	743
2750		Creek (Muscogee)(White and Red Sticks)	75, 225, 340, 365, 430, 610
2800		Crow/Absaroka	745
2850		Cupeño	395
2900		Dakota	285, 620
2950		Fox/Meskwaki	235, 275, 285, 330, 355, 415
3000	SA12	Garifuna	
3050	SM04	Guaraní	
3100		Haida	515
3150		Havasupai	645
3200		Ho-Chunk/Winnebago	360, 410, 415
3250		Hualupai (Hualapai)	645
3300	NU19	Huichol	
3350		Huron/Wyandot	235, 275, 285, 315, 330, 335, 355
3400	NM09	Iroquois	200, 275, 280, 285, 295, 315, 340
3450	ST13	Island Carib	
3500		Iztapalapa	55
3550		Karankawas	190, 260, 390
3600		Karok	520
3650		Kickapoo	285, 360, 415, 440
3700		Kiowa	565, 660, 665

3750		Klamath	465
3800	NR10	Klamath	
3850		Klickitat	515
3900	SC07	Kogi	
3950	SB05	Kuna	
4000		Lakota	395, 510, 655, 480, 690, 755
4050	NM07	Lenape/Delaware (Esopus)	140, 165, 170, 175, 315, 330, 335, 355, 385
4100	NW08	Mam Maya (Guatamala)	220
4150		Maricopa / Pee Posh	575
4200	SI07	Mataco	
4250	NV10	Maya	50, 60, 65, 90, 95, 130, 240, 325, 460, 475
4300		Mayo	290, 405
4350		Métis	743
4400		Mi'kmaq (Micmac)	305, 315
4450		Miami	280, 330, 350, 355
4500		Mingo	330, 335
4550		Mixquic	55
4600		Mixtón	80
4650		Modoc	465, 675
4700		Mohawk (Iroquois)	225, 240,
4750		Mohegan (Pequot Faction)	180
4800		Mojave	500, 575
4850	SQ13	Mundurucu	
4900	NU46	Nahua	
4950		Narragansett	180
5000		Nashaway	180
5050		Natchez	225, 270, 280
5100	NT13	Navajo/Diné	375, 485, 570, 625
5150		Nez Percé	560, 700
5200		Nipmuc	180
5250		Nisqually	515
5300		Occaneechi	183
5350	NG06	Ojibwe/Chippewa	235, 315, 330
5400	SH04	Ona	
5450		Oneida (Iroquois)	340
5500		Onondaga (Iroquois)	240
5550	NU79	O'odham	
5600		Opata	290, 380, 405
5650		Otomis	55
5700		Ottawa	235, 285, 315, 330, 350, 355, 415
5750		Paiute (Northern)	595, 630

5800		Paiute (Owens Valley) / Mono	615
5850		Palouse/Palus	560
5900	NQ18	Pawnee	
5950		Pequawket	135
6000		Pequot	180
6050		Pima	195, 210, 290, 310
6100		Podunk	180
6150	NS18	Pomo	465
6200		Potawatomi	280, 300, 360, 415
6250		Powhatan Confederacy (Algonquian)	110, 125, 145
6300		Pueblo (Eastern)	185, 435, 470
6350	NT09	Pueblo (Western) (Zuni and Hopi)	70, 103, 375
6400		Puebloan	85
6450	NR17	Quinault	
6500		Rouge River	465, 525
6550		Sauk	285, 355, 360, 415
6600	NN16	Seminole	370, 425, 530
6650		Seneca (Iroquois)	330, 335, 340
6700		Seri	265, 300
6750		Shasta	465
6800		Shawnee	315, 330, 335, 340, 350, 355, 385
6850	SE26	Shipibo	
6900		Shoshone	590, 595, 705
6950		Spokan	560
7000	NF12	Stoney	
7050		Susquehannock	183
7100	NU33	Tarahumara	
7150		Tenochititlan	55
7200		Teotitlan	55
7250		Tepehuán	120, 150, 155, 160, 205, 215
7300		Texcoco	55
7350		Timucuan Family	225
7400		Tipamingo	480
7450		Tlacopan	55
7500		Tlaxcala	55
7550		Tlingit	515
7600	NA12	Tlingit	
7650	SQ19	Tukano	
7700	SO09	Tupinamba	
7750		Tuscarora (Iroquois)	230, 240

7800	NV09	Tzeltal	
7850		Umpqua	465
7900		Ute	490, 505, 640, 715
7950		Wabanaki Confederacy	200, 225, 255, 295, 315
8000		Wampanoag	180
8050		Wea	330
8100		Whilkut ("Wintoons")	555
8150		Xixime	115
8200		Xochimilco	55
8250		Yakima	535, 560
8300		Yamasee	225, 245
8350		Yaqui	290, 405, 455, 540, 550, 585, 650, 685, 735, 740, 750, 760
8400		Yavapai	645, 670
8450	NS29	Yokut	495
8500		Yorok	520, 545
8550	NS30	Yuki	580
8600		Yuma/Quechan	500
8650	NU44	Zapotec	
8700	NT38	Zia Pueblo (New Mexico)	

State Actor List

The NACH data looks at conflicts between indigenous groups and state actors. While all state actors were engaged in some form of colonialism the exact patterns of this varied from one actor to another. Some states were primarily interested in control of trade networks while others engaged actively in production and extraction of resources. Still, others, were primarily concerned with displacing the native population to facilitate settlement (see Saler 2015). Go (2011) cautions against an exceptionalism view of American westward expansion as a project wholly different from European colonial actors; however, there remains a distinction that is relevant for developing an actor list. The list attempts to capture different levels of organization.

In addition to relying in part on Bennett and Zitomersky's (1982) expanded list of Correlates of War Country Codes, the state actors are differentiated by a sub code. In cases where a state is involved directly in a conflict, the sub-code of 01 is used. This is most common for "Settler States" such as the United States and Mexico, but it is also used for interstate wars in which Colonial powers are fighting each other outside of their colonial empires. The sub-code 02 is used when a state is represented by a formal colonial administration (i.e. New Spain, New France, American Colonies). Two different types of militias are also noted. State Sanctioned Militias (03) reflect a military force authorized by the state to conduct military operations but not part of the formal government. This is used most often to represent the Spanish Conquistadors. Settler Militias (04) are different in that they are more localized militia organizations that were not initiated by or authorized by state actors.

Supporting Citations

Bennett, Robert William and Joseph Zitomersky. 1982. "The Delimitation of International Diplomatic Systesms: 1816-1970. The Correlates of War Project's Systems Reconstructed." In *On Making Use of History: Research and Reflections from Lund*. Joseph Zitomersky ed. Lund, Sweeden: Scandinavian University Books.

Go, J. 2011. *Patterns of empire: The British and American empires, 1688 to the present*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Saler, B. 2015. *The Settlers' Empire: Colonialism and State Formation in America's Old Northwest*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Modified COW Code	Sub-Code	State Actor	NACH Conflict ID
002		**United States of America**	
	01	State Actor	345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 395, 410, 415, 425, 430, 465, 470, 485, 490, 500, 510, 515, 525, 530, 535, 545, 555, 560,

			565, 570, 575, 590, 595, 600, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 690, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720 , 725, 730, 745, 755
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	495, 555, 580, 630, 640
	04	Settler Militias	390, 480, 505, 520, 545, 590, 645, 695
003**		**Confederate States of America**	
	01	State Actor	605, 610
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	
007*		**Texas**	
	01	State Actor	440, 445, 450
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	440
	04	Settler Militias	
020**		**Dominion of Canada**	
	01	State Actor	743
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	743
069**		**Republic of Yucatan**	
	01	State Actor	460
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	
070		**Mexico**	
	01	State Actor	385, 400, 405, 420, 435, 455, 475, 540, 550, 585, 650, 670, 685, 720, 730, 735, 740, 750, 760
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	420
	04	Settler Militias	
089		**United States of Central America**	
	01	State Actor	
	02	Colonial Entity	

	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	
200		**England / Great Britain**	
	01	State Actor	200, 225, 295, 315, 340, 360
	02	Colonial Entity	135, 180, 225, 230, 245, 255, 305, 315, 320, 330, 335, 340
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	110, 125, 145
210		**Dutch Republic**	
	01	State Actor	165
	02	Colonial Entity	140, 165, 170
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	
220		**France**	
	01	State Actor	200, 225, 295, 315, 650
	02	Colonial Entity	225, 235, 250, 270, 275, 280, 285, 295, 305, 315
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	190
230		**Spain**	
	01	State Actor	225
	02	Colonial Entity	100, 105, 115, 120, 130, 150, 155, 160, 185, 195, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 240, 260, 265, 290, 300, 310, 325, 375, 380,
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 103
	04	Settler Militias	
365		**Russia**	
	01	State Actor	
	02	Colonial Entity	
	03	State Sanctioned Militias	
	04	Settler Militias	

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* Modified COW code proscribed by Bennett and Zitomersky (1982)
** NACH specific code