Ella Deloria's Iron Hawk
Ella Cara Deloria, 1994: "The five narratives in this book, the third in Julian Deloria's series, demonstrate Deloria's ability to subordinate her voice to that of different narrators. Another tale, "The Prairie Dogs," explains how the women, their societies, the strong forces for social change, come into being. The longest story, "The Buffalo People," draws on myths and legends about Lakota and Dakota cultures. The opening narrative, "The Buffalo War Tail," is based on oral traditions and details of the battles of the buffalo and the resilience and grace of the grass. The following story tells of the struggles of the Dakota and the Sioux people for their freedom and for their land."

Ella Deloria's The Buffalo People, Ella Cara Deloria 1994: "Ella Deloria's The Buffalo People celebrates the life and work of Lakota writer Ella Deloria. Her book, Like the Plenty of Tears, tells the story of the life of a Dakota woman and her fight for freedom against the United States government. Ella Deloria's writing is characterized by its use of oral tradition; and a sense of multiculturalism. In this book, Ella Deloria seeks to place these writers alongside Native Americans and modern writers, while acknowledging their contributions to the field of Native American literature."

Ella Deloria was a leading figure in the field of Native American literature, and her work continues to be influential today. She is recognized as one of the first Native American writers to publish a novel, and she played a key role in the development of Native American literature as an independent field. Ella Deloria's Iron Hawk is a collection of five narratives that explore themes such as identity, gender, and social realities. It is a rich and engaging read for anyone interested in Native American literature and culture.
The Killing of Crazy Horse—Thomas Powers 2010-11-02 He was the greatest Indian warrior of the nineteenth century. His victory over General Custer at the battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 was the worst defeat inflicted on the frontier Army. And the death of Crazy Horse in federal custody has remained a controversy for more than a century. The Killing of Crazy Horse piece together the many sources of fear and misunderstanding that resulted in an official killing hard to distinguish from a crime. A rich cast of characters, whites and Indians alike, pass through this story, including Red Cloud, the chief who dominated Oglala history for fifty years but saw in Crazy Horse a dangerous rival; No Water and Woman Dress, both of whom hated Crazy Horse and schemed against him; the young interpreter Billy Garnett, son of a fifteen-year-old Oglala woman and a Confederate general killed at Gettysburg; General George Crook, who hastily presented newspaper reports that he had been whipped by Crazy Horse in battle; Little Big Man, who betrayed Crazy Horse; Lieutenant William Philo Clark, the smart West Point graduate who thought he could “work” Indians to do the Army’s bidding; and Fast Thunder, who called Crazy Horse cousin, held him the moment he was stabbed, and then told his grandson thirty years later, “They tricked me! They tricked me!” At the center of the story is Crazy Horse himself, the warrior of few words whom the Crow said they knew best among the Sioux, because he always came closest to them in battle. No photograph of him exists today. The death of Crazy Horse was a traumatic event not only in Sioux but also in American history. With the Great Sioux War as background and context, drawing on many new materials as well as documents in libraries and archives, Thomas Powers recounts the final months and days of Crazy Horse’s life not to lay blame but to establish what happened.

Native American Writers of the United States—Kenneth M. Rosner 1997 Contains forty-three alphabetically arranged essays that provide biographical and critical information about Indian authors from throughout history—most of whom live or lived in the U.S. and who wrote or write primarily in English—who have made significant contributions to the body of Native American literature.

Contemporary Native American Authors—Kay Juricek 1997 A biographical dictionary of contemporary Native American authors.

Encyclopedia of Religion—2005

The Lakota Ritual of the Sweat Lodge—Raymond A. Bucko 1998-04-01 For centuries, a persistent and important component of Lakota religious life has been the Inipi, the ritual of the sweat lodge. The sweat lodge has changed little in appearance since its first recorded description in the late seventeenth century. The ritual itself consists of songs, prayers, and other actions conducted in a tightly enclosed, dark, and extremely hot environment. Participants who “sweat” together experience moral strengthening, physical healing, and the renewal of social and cultural bonds. Today, the sweat lodge ritual continues to be a vital part of Lakota religion. It has also been open to use, often controversial, by non-Indians. The ritual has recently become popular among non-Indians, and its continuing popularity.

A Great Plains Reader—Diane Dufva Quantic 2003-01-01 The Great Plains are as rich and integral a part of American literature as they are of the North American landscape. In this volume the stories, poems, and essays that have defined the region evoke the world of the American prairie from the days of Native history to the realities of life on a present-day reservation.

American Indian Quarterly—2006 Newsletter—1993

Before the Great Spirit—Julian Rice 1998 In Before the Great Spirit Julian Rice explores the spiritual values that informed Sioux attitudes surrounding warriors, tricksters, spirits, games, and con-ict. Countering the widespread myths that both delegitimized and appropriate Indian spirituality, Rice examines accounts written in the 1870s by Congregationalist ministers Samuel and Gideon Pond and Stephen R. Rupp, Ella Deloria, a Yankton Dakota linguist, Wilson D. Wallis, a Canadian anthropologist; native Lakota George Bushetter; and physician James R. Walker in order to delineate clearly Sioux thought from the biases and perspectives of these observers.

Santa Barbara Papers in Linguistics—1996

The Greenwood Encyclopedia of World Folklore and Folklife: North and South America—William M. Clements 2006 Designed for students and general readers, this massive encyclopedia authoritatively reviews the folklore and folklife of cultures from around the world.

Native Speakers—Maria Eugenia Cotera 2000

A Study of Native American Women Novelists—Gary Lee Sim 2003 This symposium-based volume in the Advances in Neurology series builds on current knowledge in the treatment of the impairment of voluntary movement of the extremities (dysomnia). Rapid advances in dystonia have been made since the publication of Dr. Fahn’s Volume 78 in the series and this newly updated title is the result. With authoritative coverage from the leaders in the field, the book includes a range of newer therapies (surgical and botulium toxin), plus added material on the understanding of genetic factors and their role in the disease.

Ghost Hawk—Susan Cooper 2014-08-26 At the end of a winter-long journey into manhood, Little Hawk returns to find his village decimated by a white man’s plague and soon, despite a fresh start, Little Hawk dies violently but his spirit remains trapped, seeing how his world changes.