Native American Conflict History

Coding Notes

Version 1.0

May 21, 2020
Introductory Note

This document is intended to support the Native American Conflict History (NACH) dataset (Version 1.0). This document is the organization and systematization 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 is 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 additional source material, please contact me at [author e-mail]
Concepts and Definitions

Defining Warfare

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

**Condition 1:** A dispute must include one state/colonial actor in opposition to one Native actor. State and Native actors can be engaged on multiple sides.

**Condition 2:** A systematic mobilized war campaign (usually defined as deployment of at least 100 fighters / battalion 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 group 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 of the 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 Conflict Termination Dates and Outcomes

Conflict termination is exceptionally hard to identify in that termination can occur in many different ways. Similarly, not all conflicts end with dramatic events, and finally, conflicts often involve multiple actors producing multiple plausible end dates for a conflict. In general, the following six markers were used to mark the end of a conflict.
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 in the documentary evidence available. 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 undoubtedly result in deaths largely undocumented 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 mobilizations of resources and alliance networks from local conflicts involving perhaps a single band or a locally organized militia.

0  Less than 100 fighters deployed on both 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

Works Cited


Brecke, P. 1999. “Violent conflicts 1400 AD to the present in different regions of the world.” Meeting of the Peace Science Society.


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 invasions. 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


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 (Tenochtitlan, 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 Spanish forces and their allies capture the Aztec leader Cuauhtemoc.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 withdrawal 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**


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**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 time line for the withdrawal reference “early” in 1535, which is treated as January.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**70 Coronado-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


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


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


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 guerrilla 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


90 Spanish-Maya Conflict IV

Conflict Duration: Early 1541 to May 1542

Conflict Description: The Spanish Conquistador, Montejo (the younger) launches a campaign to take the Yukatan and conquer 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


95 First Mayan Uprising

Conflict Duration: November 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 of Spanish rule.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding
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 scholarly 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


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

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**


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110 First Anglo-Powhatan War

**Conflict Duration:** August 1609 to April 1614

**Conflict Description:** The conflict begins with the siege 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**


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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**

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 involve 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 sporadic raids for years after.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


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 Spanish force started with only around 100 but was able to claw on reinforcements. The Myan’s defeated the entire Spanish invasion force at Sakalum in January 1624.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


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 siege of New Amsterdam. The conflict ends in a truce in August 1645.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


NACH Coding Notes 16
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 is 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


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


155 Third Tepehuán Rebellion

Conflict Duration: 1650 to 1650
Conflict Description: The conflict starts with an attack on a Jesuit priest. 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


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 fighters. The conflict ends in a peace agreement. Salmon (1991) confirms the timeline identified by Spicer.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 likely that the conflict relates to an attack on New Swedden, 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 least 150 Dutch colonists. Many were ransomed back.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


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 operations. 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


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 both sides, with casualties of about 4,000 total. British Colonists 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**


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 Occaneechi 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**


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**


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**


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 imminent 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**


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**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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**205 Fifth Tepehuán Rebellion**

**Conflict Duration:** April 1690 to April 1690

**Conflict Description:** The conflict begins with the killing of a Jesuit priest. 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**


### 210 First Pima Revolt

**Conflict Duration:** March 1695 to August 1695

**Conflict Description:** The revolt began with the killing of an Opata overseer. 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 but initiates a series of peace negotiations.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


### 215 Sixth Tepehuán Rebellion

**Conflict Duration:** April 1696 to January 1698

**Conflict Description:** The conflict is marked as starting when a Spanish commander launches a preemptive attack on a stockpile of food and weapons being collected by Tepehuán rebels. A former 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**


### 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**


**225 Queen Anne's War**

**Conflict Duration:** September 1702 to April 1713

**Conflict Description:** South Carolina mobilizes 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**


**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 sieges 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**
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 assault. The conflict ends with a negotiated settlement following the French victory at the Little Butte des Morts siege.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 announced 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


### 245 Yamasee War

**Conflict Duration:** April 1715 to November 1717

**Conflict Description:** The conflict begins with a Creek attack 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 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 duration of the conflict through 1728 when a raid is launched against the Yamasee in Florida.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


### 250 First Chickasaw War

**Conflict Duration:** January 1721 to March 1725

**Conflict Description:** The conflict begins as a proxy war in which French backed Crocta 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 offensive. The conflict is marked as ending when the French work out a deal between the Chickasaw and their Croctaw allies.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


**255 Dummer's War**

**Conflict Duration:** March 1722 to December 1725

**Conflict Description:** The conflict was fought between New England Colonies (specifically 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 Priest Father Rallée, who was sheltering with the Abenaki. 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 perhaps 200 people per year but likely killed less than 1,000 people before a negotiated settlement was reached. It is notable that some scholars separate the Maine and Vermont fronts into two separate wars.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


Thomas S. Kidd, ““The Devil and Father Rallée’: 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**


**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**


**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**


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 Iroquois 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 field 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


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


285 Fox-Sauk War

**Conflict Duration:** September 1733 to July 1743

**Conflict Description:** New France demands surrender 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 assault by New France aligned with the Iriquious, Hurons, Kickapoos, and Ottowa. The conflict involved few major battles. The first month in first month. The Sauk/Fox fall back and are harassed near constantly by French aligned Native groups. The French launch several campaigns 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**


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**


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 collateral 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 reestablishment of missions in the area in mid 1742.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


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 following an attack on cattle following a forced displacement of the Seri ordered by the governor. Both the Seri and the Spanish had organized forces of around 500 fighters. The conflict is marked as ending by the assault on Cerro Prieto which results in the death of the last Seri hardline leader.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


### 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 Britain 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 Beauséjour. 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**


### 310 Second Pima Revolt

**Conflict Duration:** November 1751 to March 1752

**Conflict Description:** Revolt of the Prima against New Spain was launched in November 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**


[https://repository.arizona.edu/bitstream/handle/10150/552003/AZU_TD_BOX264_E9791_1968_259.pdf?sequence=1](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**


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 villages. 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**


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 which 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**


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**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 Proclamation of 1763 as some groups continue fighting through May 1765.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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 Lenape. Virginia fielded a sizeable force of 2,500 strong for a battle. The battle itself was inconclusive with high casualties. A truce was negotiated in October 1774.
Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


345 The Chickamauga War

Conflict Duration: November 1776 to August 1796

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Cherokee specifically 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


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 At least 1000 settlers killed. One battle killed more than 650. 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


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
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


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 was the “white stick” Creek as well as the Cherokee and Choctaw. The Red Sticks were supported by Spain and Great Britian. This conflict is considered part of the southern front of the War of 1812. It is estimated that more than 400 settlers were killed in the first assault. The US mobilized 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


### 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**


### 375 Navajo-Hopi Conflict

**Conflict Duration:** September 1818 to August 1819

**Conflict Description:** The conflict is marked as starting when Spanish Governor 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**


### 380 Opata Garrison Revolt

**Conflict Duration:** October 1820 to October 1820

NACH Coding Notes 38
**Conflict Description:** The conflict begins when a garrison of Opatas revolts against Mexico after not being paid. The conflict resulted in a decisive battle in which 300 Opatas fighters were defeated by a Mexican force of 2,000.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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 conflict is marked as ending in May 1875. The surrender and imprisonment 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**


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**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 perhaps 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**

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NACH Coding Notes 39


**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 perhaps 50 in the assault. Perhaps as many as 500 combatants were involved on all sides. The Arrikara hold their 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 withdrawal of the Arikara in August marks the end of the war.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


**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 soldiers were in the field. The conflict is marked as ending due to low activity. Mexico announces an amnesty in June 1824 and rebels return to settlements.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


**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 rebellion 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


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 occurring 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 conflict is marked as ending when the United States captures Red Bird.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 followers 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 victory 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
420 Apache-Mexican War

Conflict Duration: January 1833 to July 1852

Conflict Description: The conflict begins in January 1833 when the Chiricahua Apaches (Western) "rise in rebellion." A volunteer army is raised by Mexico to conduct an extermination 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


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 warrior. 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
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**


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**


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


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


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


**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 fielded at least 1,000 fighters. Urea, himself, took to the field with two columns (possibly a strength of 500). Mexico achieves 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**


**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 mobilization of Maya forces which results in a massacre and an escalation. The first phase of the conflict terminates 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**

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. 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**


470 Taos Revolt

**Conflict Duration:** January 1847 to July 1847

**Conflict Description:** The Taos Revolt begins with an attack on Governor 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)


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


480 Fort Utah War

Conflict Duration: February 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


485 New Mexico-Navajo War

Conflict Duration: August 1849 to July 1855

Conflict Description: US mobilized an expedition (at least one company of calvary) to respond to continued Navajo raiding of settlements. 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

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 both sides. Casualties seem to have been fairly light in each battle 20-40 killed. The United States eventually wins a military victory that dispersed the Jicarilla forces.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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


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**


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.

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**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**


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**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 belonging to Mormon 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**
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 massacre of a dozen settlers, and an attack on Seattle that was repulsed by battleship cannon fire. The Native side is reported to have fielded 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**


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 survivors.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**


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 siege warfare that kept casualties down. In total there was probably only about 100 Seminole fighters. The US mobilized 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**


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 the death of in 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 Relyed Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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 Relyed Upon for Description and Coding**


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**545 Tule River War**

**Conflict Duration:** April 1856 to May 1856

**Conflict Description:** Responding to rumours of cattle threft and local California militias were mobilized against the Yokut. The Yokut population seems to have been around 700 Natives with militias fielding 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 arrives and kills perhaps 150 Yokut.

**Sources Relyed Upon for Description and Coding**

NACH Coding Notes 52

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 winning militarily when Gándara is killed in battle.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


555 Bald Hills War

**Conflict Duration:** June 1858 to December 1864

**Conflict Description:** The conflict was fought between United States (California militias) 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 fighters 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**


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


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 villages killing 50 to 100 each time. The campaigns were militarily indecisive.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


570 Fort Defiance War

Conflict Duration: August 1858 to January 1861

Conflict Description: In August 1858 the United States a dispute erupted 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 catttle, 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


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


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


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 mobilized. The rebel leaders surrendered in June 1861 following an offensive led by Pesqueira.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 Shoshone subgroup) prompted a counter mobilization by the United States and Mormon militias. While the overall fatalities from the initial attack seem low the response boarded on an attempted extermination. The conflict ends in a negotiated settlement in October 1863.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 perhaps 600-700 fighters on each side. There were several battles over the course of the 4 month conflict resulting in over 100 dead. The conflict ends in August with a ceasefire.

The conflict reignites as the Snake War.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


### 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 fighters. The US fielded around 150. The conflict ends when Tom Jeffords assists in the negotiation of a treaty.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


### 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 dissolution of the CSA with the surrender to the United States. This conflict is an extension 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**


NACH Coding Notes 57
610 The American Civil War

Conflict Duration: April 1861 to April 1865

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between the United States of American 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 dissolution of the CSA with the surrender to the United States.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


615 Owens Valley Indian War

Conflict Duration: March 1862 to June 1863

Conflict Description: A dispute over settlers grazing 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


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**


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**625 Kit Carson's Navajo Campaign**

**Conflict Duration:** July 1863 to November 1866

**Conflict Description:** Kit Carson launches a campaign 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**


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**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 marked as starting in June when a local militia 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 Wea Wea at Camp Harney. Violence ebbed and the last major band, nearly 500, surrendered in August.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**


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 fielded 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**
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

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 2000 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


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 open 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**


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**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 pherphase twice as many civilians (both Native and settler)

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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


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 assault 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


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 (perhaps 300 total people), the managed to hold off several military 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


680 The Yellowstone Expedition

**Conflict Duration:** June 1873 to September 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**


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 independence in April 1875. Mexico fielded 3 battalions (perhaps 500 soldiers) Native forces were at least 500. The conflict ends in low activity. After several battles the Yaqui withdraw and go into hiding.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**


695 Buffalo Hunters' War

**Conflict Duration:** December 1876 to March 1877

**Conflict Description:** The conflict was fought between United States and 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**


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 safety in Canada, fighting of the US military as they flee. The conflict ends when the Nez Perce surrender near the Canadian border.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


NACH Coding Notes 65
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


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 mobilized 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


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


715 Ute Resistance

**Conflict Duration:** September 1879 to November 1879

**Conflict Description:** The local Indian Agent calls for military 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 arranges for the removal of the Ute from Colorado.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 extension of Victorio’s War).

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


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 Apache (Western) medicine 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


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 surrender. 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


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 fielded 3,000 fighters forcing Mexican withdrawal.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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 fighters. The conflict ends when Mexico executes Cajeme.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**743 North-West Rebellion**

**Conflict Duration:** March 1885 to July 1885

**Conflict Description:** There 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 perhaps 5,000 by rail to counter Riel’s 900 strong force. The result was Riel’s capture in June and the surrender of Big Bear, Cree leader, in July.

**Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding**


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**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


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 shifted to a guerrilla campaign. Mexico fields 2,400 and Native sources are around 400. The conflict ends with a peace agreement in May 1897.

Sources Relied Upon for Description and Coding


755 Ghost Dance War

Conflict Duration: December 1890 to January 1891

Conflict Description: The conflict was fought between United States and Sioux, Miniconjou, and Hunkpapa. 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


760 The Yaqui Geurilla Campaign

**Conflict Duration:** July 1899 to January 1909

**Conflict Description:** The conflict was fought between Mexico and Yaqui. At its height 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**


## Considered Conflicts

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Short of 20 fatality threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumner’s Cheyenne Campaign of 1857</td>
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<td>Yuki Native Massacre of 1854</td>
<td>Clear one-sided violence</td>
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<td>Reil’s Red River Rebellion of 1869</td>
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<td>The Lamalcha War</td>
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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 perhaps 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


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NACH Coding Notes 73
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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 is a distinction that is relevant for developing an actor list.

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.

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