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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Introduction. Gray Wolves for Guánica -- Part I. Indian Country -- Chapter 1. Coming to Indian Country -- Chapter 2. Scouting -- Chapter 3. The Right Kind of White Men -- Chapter 4. Prairie Imperialists -- Part II. Indian Country Abroad -- Chapter 5. Spoil of the Spaniard -- Chapter 6. The Buckskin Mantle -- Chapter 7. Sultan of Sulu -- Part III. The Last Indian War -- Chapter 8. Spy Mission to Mexico: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lee Bullard, 1911 -- Chapter 9. Washington and the Border: Brigadier General Hugh Lenox Scott, 1911-1916 -- Chapter 10. The Punitive Expedition: Brigadier General John J. Pershing, 1916 -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	The Spanish-American War marked the emergence of the United States as an imperial power. It was when the United States first landed troops overseas and established governments of occupation in the Philippines,

Cuba, and other formerly Spanish colonies. But such actions to extend U.S. sovereignty abroad, argues Katharine Bjork, had a precedent in earlier relations with Native nations at home. In *Prairie Imperialists*, Bjork traces the arc of American expansion by showing how the Army's conquests of what its soldiers called "Indian Country" generated a repertoire of actions and understandings that structured encounters with the racial others of America's new island territories following the War of 1898. *Prairie Imperialists* follows the colonial careers of three Army officers from the domestic frontier to overseas posts in Cuba and the Philippines. The men profiled—Hugh Lenox Scott, Robert Lee Bullard, and John J. Pershing—internalized ways of behaving in Indian Country that shaped their approach to later colonial appointments abroad. Scott's ethnographic knowledge and experience with Native Americans were valorized as an asset for colonial service; Bullard and Pershing, who had commanded African American troops, were regarded as particularly suited for roles in the pacification and administration of colonial peoples overseas. After returning to the mainland, these three men played prominent roles in the "Punitive Expedition" President Woodrow Wilson sent across the southern border in 1916, during which Mexico figured as the next iteration of "Indian Country."
