

Chapter 1 : Lynne Jamneck (Contributor of Sometimes She Lets Me)

Lynne Jamneck is a fiction writer and editor. She has been nominated for the Sir Julius Vogel and Lambda awards, and holds an MA in English Literature from Auckland University, New Zealand.

Movements of the 7th Cavalry A: Ordered to charge, Reno began that phase of the battle. They immediately realized that the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne were present "in force and not running away. The same trees on his front right shielded his movements across the wide field over which his men rapidly rode, first with two approximately forty-man companies abreast and eventually with all three charging abreast. The tepees in that area were occupied by the Hunkpapa Sioux. Neither Custer nor Reno had much idea of the length, depth and size of the encampment they were attacking, as the village was hidden by the trees. He ordered his troopers to dismount and deploy in a skirmish line, according to standard army doctrine. In this formation, every fourth trooper held the horses for the troopers in firing position, with five to ten yards separating each trooper, officers to their rear and troopers with horses behind the officers. After about 20 minutes of long-distance firing, Reno had taken only one casualty, but the odds against him had risen Reno estimated five to one, and Custer had not reinforced him. They forced a hasty withdrawal into the timber along the bend in the river. After giving orders to mount, dismount and mount again, Reno told his men, "All those who wish to make their escape follow me," and led a disorderly rout across the river toward the bluffs on the other side. The retreat was immediately disrupted by Cheyenne attacks at close quarters. Later, Reno reported that three officers and 29 troopers had been killed during the retreat and subsequent fording of the river. Another officer and 13 men were missing. Most of these missing men were left behind in the timber, although many eventually rejoined the detachment. Reno and Benteen on Reno Hill[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Come on, Big Village, Be quick, Bring packs. The 14 officers and troopers on the bluffs organized an all-around defense and dug rifle pits using whatever implements they had among them, including knives. This practice had become standard during the last year of the American Civil War, with both Union and Confederate troops utilizing knives, eating utensils, mess plates and pans to dig effective battlefield fortifications. Thomas Weir and Company D moved out to make contact with Custer. By this time, roughly 5: The conventional historical understanding is that what Weir witnessed was most likely warriors killing the wounded soldiers and shooting at dead bodies on the "Last Stand Hill" at the northern end of the Custer battlefield. Some contemporary historians have suggested that what Weir witnessed was a fight on what is now called Calhoun Hill. The other entrenched companies eventually followed Weir by assigned battalions, first Benteen, then Reno, and finally the pack train. Growing native attacks around Weir Ridge forced all seven companies to return to the bluff before the pack train, with the ammunition, had moved even a quarter mile. The companies remained pinned down on the bluff for another day, but the natives were unable to breach the tightly held position. Benteen was hit in the heel of his boot by an Indian bullet. Army troops making their last charge at the Battle of the Little Bighorn Crow Indian Reservation, area and Yellow area is Crow treaty land ceded to the U. It was in the red area that the battle stood. The Lakotas were here without consent from the local Crow tribe, which had treaty on the area. Already in, Crow chief Blackfoot had called for U. Later accounts from surviving Indians are conflicting and unclear. They were reportedly stunned by the news. When the army examined the Custer battle site, soldiers could not determine fully what had transpired. Evidence of organized resistance included apparent breastworks made of dead horses on Custer Hill. Custer was found with shots to the left chest and left temple. Either wound would have been fatal, though he appeared to have bled from only the chest wound, meaning his head wound may have been delivered postmortem. He also suffered a wound to the arm. Some Lakota oral histories assert that Custer committed suicide to avoid capture and subsequent torture, though this is usually discounted since the wounds were inconsistent with his known right-handedness. Other native accounts note several soldiers committing suicide near the end of the battle. He was driven back, retreating toward the hill where his body was found. According to Pretty Shield, the wife of Goes-Ahead another Crow scout for the 7th Cavalry, Custer was killed while crossing the river:

Edward Settle Godfrey , Custer did not attempt to ford the river and the nearest that he came to the river or village was his final position on the ridge. The route taken by Custer to his "Last Stand" remains a subject of debate. One possibility is that after ordering Reno to charge, Custer continued down Reno Creek to within about a half-mile m of the Little Bighorn, but then turned north and climbed up the bluffs, reaching the same spot to which Reno would soon retreat. From this point on the other side of the river, he could see Reno charging the village. Riding north along the bluffs, Custer could have descended into Medicine Tail Coulee. According to some accounts, a small contingent of Indian sharpshooters effectively opposed this crossing. Lieutenant Colonel Custer and his U. While no other Indian account supports this claim, if White Bull did shoot a buckskin-clad leader off his horse, some historians have argued that Custer may have been seriously wounded by him. Some Indian accounts claim that besides wounding one of the leaders of this advance, a soldier carrying a company guidon was also hit. Other historians have noted that if Custer did attempt to cross the river near Medicine Tail Coulee, he may have believed it was the north end of the Indian camp, although it was only the middle. Some Indian accounts, however, place the Northern Cheyenne encampment and the north end of the overall village to the left and south of the opposite side of the crossing. Northwestern University Library Edward S. Edward Curtis , the famed ethnologist and photographer of the Native American Indians, made a detailed personal study of the battle, interviewing many of those who had fought or taken part in it. He also visited the Lakota country and interviewed Red Hawk , "whose recollection of the fight seemed to be particularly clear". However, "the Indians had now discovered him and were gathered closely on the opposite side". This was the beginning of their attack on Custer who was forced to turn and head for the hill where he would make his famous "last stand". Thus, wrote Curtis, "Custer made no attack, the whole movement being a retreat".

Chapter 2 : Mars trilogy - Wikipedia

Buy a cheap copy of Best Lesbian Romance book by Cheyenne Blue. Best Lesbian Romance presents the juiciest, most seductive lesbian love www.nxgvision.com erotic stories of Best Lesbian Romance put a new spin on lesbian love.

Corporations[edit] Trans-national Corporations, nicknamed "transnats", are extremely powerful multinational corporations that first emerge in the mid-20th century. Robinson tracks the evolution of the transnats into what he terms "metanats" metanational. These multinational corporations have grown so large as a result of globalization that they have sufficient economic power to take over or strongly manipulate national governments, initially only relatively small third-world governments, but later, larger developed governments too, effectively running whole countries. As the Mars trilogy draws to a close in the mid-21st century, the metanational corporations are forced by a global catastrophe to concede more democratic powers to their workforces. Although there are many transnational and metanational corporations mentioned, two play an active role in the development of the plotline: Genetic engineering[edit] Genetic engineering is first mentioned in *Red Mars*; it takes off when Sax creates an alga to withstand the harsh Martian temperature and convert its atmosphere into breathable air. Eventually this is done on a massive scale, with thousands of types of GE algae, lichen and bacteria being created to terraform the planet. In *Green Mars*, GE animals began to be created to withstand the thin Martian atmosphere, and to produce a working planetary-biosphere. By *Blue Mars*, GE is commonly being done on humans, willingly, to help them better adapt to the new worlds; to breathe thinner air e. Russell , or to see better in the dimmer light of the outer planets. Other themes[edit] The books also speculate on the colonization of other planets and moons in the Solar System , and include descriptions of settlements or terraforming efforts on Callisto , Mercury , Titania , Miranda and Venus. Toward the end of the last novel, humans are taking sub-light colony ships to other stars, taking advantage of the longevity treatments to survive the trip to their destinations. A great portion of *Blue Mars* is concerned with the effects of extreme longevity on its protagonists, most of whom have lived over two hundred years as a result of repeated longevity treatments. In particular, Robinson speculates on the psychological effects of ultra-longevity including memory loss, personality change, mental instability, and existential boredom. Characters[edit] The First Hundred[edit] The initial colonists from the Ares who established a permanent colony. Many of them later become leaders or exemplary figures in the transformation of Mars or its new society. John Boone[edit] An American astronaut , who was the first human to walk on Mars in the year He returns a public hero and uses his considerable influence to lobby for a second mission, this time one of colonization. Boone received a large amount of radiation on his first trip to Mars, more than the recommended dosage according to medical regulations. However, his celebrity status allows him to skirt this. On the second voyage, Boone is one of the "First Hundred" colonists sent to permanently colonize Mars. His accomplishments and natural charm yield him an informal leadership role. His ideas continue as a point of reference for the remainder of the trilogy. In addition, it reveals that at least some of his seeming simplicity might simply be an act designed to further his political goals. Overall, Boone is presented as larger-than-life. Frank Chalmers[edit] Head of the American contingent, he is Machiavellian in his use of power. However, his cynicism is later shown to be a form of self-defense; Chalmers is at least partly driven by a hidden idealistic side. Early in the voyage to Mars, he becomes sexually involved with Maya Toitovna, the leader of the Russian contingent of the mission. During the second half of the voyage, Toitovna becomes involved with Boone. His dislike culminates in his involvement in a plot to assassinate Boone, which ultimately succeeds and allows him to take over handling major affairs on Mars, which ultimately became his undoing as his ruthless governance and aggressive diplomatic work backfire on him during the revolution of In the final chapters of *Red Mars*, Chalmers flees with Toitovna and other members of the First Hundred to join the hidden colonists at the polar ice cap but dies along the way when he is caught outside their vehicle during an aquifer flood in Valles Marineris. Maya Toitovna[edit] An emotional woman who is at the center of a love triangle between Boone and Chalmers, she begins as head of the Russian contingent. The novels hint that she used both wit and seduction to rise through the ranks of the Russian space agency to become the leader of the

first colonization mission. After the first revolution, she flees with other members of the First Hundred to the hidden colony in the pole. She becomes a school teacher of the children of the hidden colonists but later becomes a powerful political force. After the deaths of Chalmers and Boone, she falls in love with Michel Duval. She suffers heavily from bipolar disorder and from memory-related psychological disorders with growing age, which often lead her to isolate herself from others and sometimes turn violent. Throughout the novels, Maya takes an active political role, helping to keep the surviving First Hundred together during the failed revolution of and guiding the successful revolutions that occur decades later, despite her psychological problems.

Nadezhda "Nadia" Chernyshevski[edit] A Russian engineer who started out building nuclear reactors in Siberia , during the voyage and initial exploration of Mars, she does her best to avoid the squabbles of the other members of the First Hundred. Instead, she busies herself by building the first permanent habitation of Mars, Underhill, using programmed automated robots. She also helps to construct a new and larger habitat, and research facility in a nearby canyon. In the later books, she becomes a reluctant politician. Chernyshevski is in love with Bogdanov and is devastated when he is killed in an attack by anti-revolutionary forces associated with UNOMA, the transnationals and Phyllis Boyle during the first Martian revolution. In Blue Mars, she falls in love with Art Randolph, with whom she eventually starts a family. After Martian independence, she grudgingly becomes the first president of Mars. He leads the team which establishes an outpost on the moon Phobos , and leads an uprising against the transnational corporation towards the end of first novel. Like Boone with whom he was good friends , his political ideas later known as Bogdanovism weigh heavily on characters later in the series. In love with Nadia Chernyshevski, he is killed during the first Martian revolution in Saxifrage "Sax" Russell[edit] An American physicist , he is a brilliant and creative scientist, and is greatly respected for his intellectual gifts. However, he is socially awkward and often finds it difficult to understand and relate to other people. Russell is a leader of the Green movement, the goal of which is to terraform Mars. He subsequently suffers from Expressive aphasia and has to relearn how to speak and becomes less predictable in his actions. Originally apolitical, this event and a growing attachment to Mars itself leads Russell to become the physical architect of the second revolution. After memory issues become apparent in many of the remaining first hundred including Sax he begins work on an ambitious project to gather the remaining first hundred and have them try an experimental treatment he helped to develop. It is after this that Sax realizes his persistent attempts to please Ann are actually because he is also secretly in love with Ann Clayborne, who cannot stand him at first, but after decades on Mars, eventually reconciles. Saxifrage means "stonebreaker" and is the name for an Alpine plant that grows between stones. Ann Clayborne[edit] An American geologist , Clayborne is one of the first areologists and maintains a stalwart desire to see Mars preserved in the state it holds when humans arrive. Clayborne is shown to prefer solitude during much of the series, and even her relationship with fellow First Hundred settler Simon with whom she has a child is subject to introspective silence in most cases. Hiroko Ai[edit] A Japanese expert on biology , agriculture, and ecological systems, it was Ai who smuggled Desmond "Coyote" Hawkins onto the Ares the two were friends and lovers as students in London. She is the charismatic leader of the farm team, one of the important work groups and cliques among the First Hundred. On Mars, this is called the Areophany. In the secret colony Zygote, which Hiroko established, the first generation of children of the First Hundred, the ectogenes, are all the product of artificial insemination outside of any human body. Hiroko uses the ova of the female members of the First Hundred as the female genetic material and uses the sperm of the male members of the First Hundred to fertilize the ova. Although Hiroko is seldom at the center of the narrative, her influence is pervasive. She disappears for the final time in Green Mars. Her ultimate fate is left unresolved. In Japanese, ai means love. Michel Duval[edit] A French psychologist pivotally involved in early psychological screening of First Hundred candidates in Antarctica which he describes as being a collection of double bind requirements. Duval is assigned to accompany the Mars mission and is treated as an observer rather than as a member of the team during the early events of Red Mars. His aloof personality enforces this ostracism and also subverts his relationships with others, but in time it becomes clear that Duval is struggling with his own psychological issues perhaps more than anyone else from the expedition. During the first disappearance of the farm team, he is invited by Hiroko to flee with the farm team and establish Zygote, the first hidden colony.

Duval desperately wants to return to Provence as he remembers it, and after visiting as a part of the Martian diplomatic mission to Earth, he becomes even more homesick. Duval falls in love with Maya Toitovna and guides her through particularly challenging psychological episodes throughout most of the series, dying late in Blue Mars of heart arrhythmia when Maya displays signs of very heavy temporary memory loss. Vladimir "Vlad" Taneev[edit] Nearly sixty when he arrives on Mars, a Russian biological scientist who is the oldest of the First Hundred. Taneev heads medical treatment and most research projects on Mars, becoming famous as the creator of the gerontological treatment used to regenerate human cellular systems and ushering in a new era of longevity. He lives in Acheron on the Great Escarpment in the north of Mars before fleeing to the hidden colony after the First Revolution but later returns to his research, falling victim to "quick decline" late in the events of Blue Mars. Phyllis Boyle[edit] A Christian American biologist with a harsh personality that does not win her many friends among the First Hundred and gains particular enmity from Ann Clayborne. Her influence is strongest during the later events of Red Mars, where by the revolution she has been placed in charge of the asteroid Clarke that serves as the counterweight of the First Space Elevator. The events of the revolution send Clarke and Boyle spinning off into the outer Solar System at the end of Red Mars; Green Mars finds her back in the equation, but her influence is greatly reduced against the backdrop of a much-expanded UNTA presence. Boyle engages in a brief sexual relationship with Saxifrage Russell who despises her while the latter is living under an assumed identity and is singularly capable of discerning who he really is, turning him over to the UNTA. She is later present at a session in Kasei Vallis where Russell is being tortured, and is killed by Maya Toitovna. Desmond "Coyote" Hawkins[edit] A Trinidadian stowaway, he is a friend and supporter of Hiroko, and a fervent anarchist communist. Present in Red Mars only as a stowaway who eventually blends effortlessly into the Martian background, he is not even identified as anything more than Coyote until the beginning of Green Mars. He becomes a leading figure in the underground and an unofficial coordinator of a developing gift economy. Their descendants[edit] Since the trilogy covers over years of human history, later immigrants and the children and grandchildren of the First Hundred eventually become important characters in their own right. The Martians use the same terminology for different generations as Japanese Americans. People who immigrated from Earth are called issei, the first generation born on Mars are nisei , and the second-generation Martians are sansei. Third-generation Martians are called yonsai. Kasei is the leader of the Kakaze, a radical Red faction. His name is Japanese for the planet Mars. He dies during the second revolution, after an unsuccessful attack on the second space elevator. He is a good-natured wanderer who eventually becomes a political leader advocating ties with Earth. He is one of the founders of the Free Mars movement and is famous for his running technique that allows him to run all day for days on end. Later he is sent on a diplomatic mission to Earth but nearly dies from an infection. His name is ancient Babylonian for Mars the planet and the war-god. Jackie Boone The granddaughter of Hiroko and John Boone raised with Nirgal , she emerges as a leader of the Free Mars movement, but is seen to change her platform based on whatever keeps her in power e. Peter holds a position of older brother to all of the following first generation. Many revolutionary and later political decisions of the Mars First movement are influenced by his opinions and judgment. He works part-time as an engineer and a green politician.

Chapter 3 : Lynne Jamneck (Contributor of Sometimes She Lets Me)

Lynne Jamneck has 22 books on Goodreads with ratings. Lynne Jamneck's most popular book is So Fey: Queer Fairy Fiction.

Chapter 4 : Books by Lynne Jamneck (Author of Sometimes She Lets Me)

Ronica Black, Cheyenne Blue, Rachel Kramer Bussel, Crin Claxton, Amie Evans, Lynne Jamneck, Karin Kallmaker, Meghan O'Brien, Radclyffe and over twenty more of the best lesbian erotica writers take us to "school" with stories of how to make passion an experience to remember.

Chapter 5 : Books by Lynne Jamneck (Author of Sometimes She Lets Me)

Looking for books by Cheyenne Blue? See all books authored by Cheyenne Blue, including Best Womens Erotica, and Best of Best Womens Erotica, and more on www.nxgvision.com

Chapter 6 : Denise Lynn Russell () - Find A Grave Memorial

In Lynne Jamneck's "Shooting Snow," set in Greenland, a photographer and the scientist who has brought her north gradually melt the glacier between them. Annika Jones's "Catching a Dreamer" follows a woman as she lures her lover into an erotic interlude with a pathway of words on paper.

Chapter 7 : Battle of the Little Bighorn - Wikipedia

Lynn Buys Houses Cheyenne Wy - Cocaine Addiction Rehab In Columbia [Lynn Buys Houses Cheyenne Wy]!!!