**Endnote 38:**

For purposes of describing this corpus, we are using the word “article” to refer to any discrete piece of writing, ranging from traditional academic articles to book reviews to editors’ introductions to a variety of other academic genres including brief mentions and indices. The 45,464 articles we visualize run from the journals’ foundings to the end of 2019. The number of *Journal of American History* articles in the corpus (31,341) is over three times larger than that for *American Literature* (9,421), and over six times larger than that for *American Quarterly* (4,702). This discrepancy is explained by the large number book reviews published in *JAH*. For instance, the table of contents for *JAH*’s December 2018 issue lists 150 items, including only nine traditional journal articles. We obtained these data through three different steps. First, JSTOR’s Data for Research service provided us with the bulk of the journals’ print runs: *American Quarterly* from 1949–2012 (4,167 articles); *American Literature* from 1929–1999 (8,609 articles); and *Journal of American History* from 1964–2012 (27,170 articles). Second, Duke University Press provided us with the data for *American Literature* from 2000–2017 (approximately 692 articles). Third, we collected the remaining data for the decade from their respective online platforms: *Journal of American History* from 2013–2019 from the Oxford University Press website; *American Literature* from 2018-2019 from the Duke University Press website; and *American Quarterly* from 2013-2019 from Project Muse. We very much appreciate the cooperation of the different publishers and database providers in our research. We also appreciate the help of Jeremy Browne in Brigham Young University’s Office of Digital Humanities for his help with obtaining the data in our third step.

**Endnote 39:**

We traced search terms within the corpus using regular expressions. Regular expressions allow for searching for very particular strings of text, similar to what one finds in a “find and replace” tool within a word processor. Insofar as regular expressions accommodate pattern-matching on or around metacharacters (e.g., all digits or word boundaries), they allow for searching that is simultaneously more expansive and more precise. For example, our regular expression for *archipelago* finds many forms of the term, including singular (*archipelago*), plural (*archipelagos* or *archipleagoes*), adjectival (*archipelagic* or *archipelic*), possessive (*archipelago’s*), and compound (*transarchipelagic* and *meta-archipelagic*). Each instance of a “hit” was saved to a spreadsheet, connected to the article in which it appeared, so we could monitor the performance of the code and iteratively eliminate false positives through refinements. We followed the same principles in designing the regular expressions for *island*, *ocean*, *mainland*, *continent*, and *transnational*. We created a much narrower regular expression for *sea*, one which *only* identifies the singular and the plural, *seas*. When captioning our graphs, we have sought to remind the reader of the nature of our searching. Some captions may use an asterisk (\*) to represent a wildcard character and indicate which side or sides of a word could be expanded upon. For the more strict search for *sea* and *seas*, the caption reads *sea|seas* (see Figure C.5.), where the pipe character should be read as an *or*.