

Annotated Bibliography

Denson, Andrew. "Remembering Cherokee Removal in Civil Rights–Era Georgia." *Southern Cultures* 14, no. 4 (2008): 85–101.

In this article, Andrew Denson examines the Trail of Tears commemorations in Civil-Rights Era Georgia to better understand southern historical memory by heavily relying on news stories and press releases as his sources. The commemoration he focuses on is the efforts in the 1950s by white residents of Gordon County and the Georgia Historical Commission to rebuild the town that had served as Cherokee's national capital in the 1820s and 1830s, New Echota. Denson argues that Georgians' support of the rebuilding of New Echota was because some Georgians felt that Cherokee removal was far enough in the past for them to commemorate it and because New Echota allowed Georgians to connect Cherokee Removal to the Civil War and the current segregation occurring in Georgia.

This article assists me in my project because it provides me with specific key ideas to look for in connection with the mention of Cherokees in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* to understand why the Georgia Historical Society might view Cherokees as essential aspects of Georgia's history. For example, Denson points out how during the rebuilding of New Echota, references were regularly made to Cherokees being a civilized tribe, so I could examine potential connections between the word "Cherokee" and the word "civilized." Also, I can look for connections between Cherokees and the Civil War and explore if Cherokees are usually mentioned in reference to the Trail of Tears.

Ferguson, Joe. "Georgia History Timeline: Georgia Important Dates and Events."

Ereferencedesk.com, 2021. <https://www.ereferencedesk.com/resources/state-history-timeline/georgia.html>.

This timeline, titled "Georgia History Timeline: Georgia Important Dates and Events," is found on the ereferencedesk website and contains a comprehensive timeline of Georgia's history ranging from 1498-2003. The events on this timeline include a variety of aspects of Georgia's history, such as its founding, military combat that occurred in Georgia, the election of Georgia governors, actions of Native American groups in Georgia, and the formation of counties, as well as any broader historical events that affected Georgia like the events of the Civil War and federal legislation being passed. The creator of this timeline writes that the only source he used to garner this information was the *Chronology of Georgia* by Richard E. Irby, Jr.

This source will aid me in my project because it will provide me with an extensive list of events that will help me better understand what might be causing the trends I am finding when I track the change of how *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* represents Native Americans. By comparing the events listed on this timeline with the trends I find, I will hopefully be able to make connections that will allow me to better understand what events might affect how publications of a historical society represent Native Americans.

Georgia Historical Society. *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*. 102 vols. Georgia: Georgia Historical Society, 1917-2018.

The Georgia Historical Quarterly is a journal of scholarly articles, all concerning some aspect of the history of Georgia. This journal contains 102 volumes ranging from the years 1917- to 2018, and each volume contains four articles on average. This source will be the basis of my

research project because I will be using textual analysis on every volume from every five years to track the change in how the Quarterly represents Native Americans, including the number of articles concerning Native Americans and what context Native Americans are mentioned in the articles. To do this, I will be running the Quarterly volumes through two textual analysis programs: Voyant and AntConc. Voyant will allow me to see the frequency of words referring to Native Americans (Indian, indigenous, native, Creek, Cherokee, etc.), and AntConc will allow me to see if these words were used in conjunction with terms representing a European story rather than a story actually about Native Americans (colony, settler, etc.). By using the data I gather from my textual analysis, I will examine Georgia history as well as changes in how scholars approach Native American history to see if there are any connections between how the Quarterly represents Native Americans with what is going on in the scholarly community or in Georgia history at the time.

History.com Editors. "Native American History Timeline." History.com. A&E Networks, November 27, 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/native-american-timeline>.

This timeline, titled "Native American History Timeline," was created by the editors of history.com, and it includes significant points in Native American history ranging from Columbus's first interactions with Native Americans in 1492 until the present day. The editors of history.com do not provide the sources of the information they used to make this timeline. Almost all of these events are Native American history in direct relation to American history, such as battles between settlers and Native Americans, settlers' and explorers' interactions with Native Americans, and laws passed by white Americans that affected Native Americans.

However, some of these events are solely about Native Americans, such as the birth of important Native American figures.

Much like the Georgia timeline, this timeline will provide me with an extensive list of events that I can use to attempt to make connections between the trends I see in my work and what is happening regarding Native Americans in the broader context of history. For example, I could explore if things that could demonstrate a greater appreciation for Native Americans and the culture, such as the passing of federal laws expanding Native American rights, affect how often Native Americans are included in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*. Finding these connections will allow me to understand what events might motivate the Georgia Historical Society to deem Native Americans essential enough to Georgia's history to include them as topics in *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*.

O'Brien, Jean M. "Introduction: Indians Can Never Be Modern," In *Firsting and Lasting:*

Writing Indians out of Existence in New England. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010.

In this introductory chapter, O'Brien introduces the topic of her book: how the ordinary non-Indians of New England convinced themselves that Indians no longer existed in New England. O'Brien argues that the examination of local non-Indian accounts of Indian history from 1820-1880 allows for an understanding of how New Englanders became convinced of Indian extinction. Furthermore, O'Brien argues that these accounts showed how non-Indians created their own modernity by keeping Indians in the past and how these accounts undermined the idea of Indian extinction that the accounts themselves have created.

Although O'Brien is doing a much closer reading than I will be doing in my project and is looking for a common narrative thread rather than trying to understand why the narrative

might change like I am, the basis of our projects is the same, and that is why understanding the main ideas of her work will be helpful for my project. For example, Ethridge's point that local historical authors only wrote about Indians because they were central to telling the story they wanted to tell will help me understand the motivations of *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* authors when writing about Indians. Also, because we are both exploring the idea of Indian erasure at relatively local levels, the broader historical question O'Brien's work answers of how the works of local non-Indian historians shape the public perception of Indians today can help guide the goal of my research project to answer a similar question.

Saunt, Claudio. "Go West: Mapping Early American Historiography." *The William and Mary Quarterly* 65, no. 4 (2008): 745–78. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40212024>.

In his article, Saunt examines which regions of America are referenced most often in the publications of the *William and Mary Quarterly* from 1890 to the writing of his article in 2008. Saunt argues that many scholars choose to leave the lands and people of the West out of American history and instead focus only on the thirteen original British colonies. Furthermore, Saunt argues that historical scholars should not base the topics of their articles on the ethnicities of the people in history but should instead base their articles on answering relevant historical questions. To make his argument, Saunt relies on creating a variety of data visualizations, including cartograms that demonstrate specific data points of states and countries by changing their sizes on a map and area charts to showcase percentages of a whole.

Although Saunt and I's projects are entirely different in terms of the visualizations and answers we are attempting to create with our projects, I can utilize his argument that the topics of historical articles should not be based on the ethnicity of the people represented. By creating visualizations from the data I gather from *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*'s representation of

Native Americans, I can use that data to examine if *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* lets the ethnicity of people dictate their place in the writing of historical articles like the *William and Mary Quarterly* does. If it does, I can also examine if *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* has improved in recent years.