

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"1814 Treaty of Fort Jackson." GeorgialInfo, An Online Georgia Almanac. <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/topic> (accessed December 14, 2013).

I found a copy of the Treaty of Fort Jackson on this website. I read the Treaty of Fort Jackson to help me better understand what actions Jackson did to keep away the American Indians. I included a transcription of the Treaty of Fort Jackson on my website.

"A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 – 1875 Statutes at Large, 21st Congress, 1st Session ." Library of Congress. <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collid=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=458> (accessed February 10, 2014).

I found the Indian Removal Act on the Library of Congress website. I read the Indian Removal Act to help understand what it did, which Indians were impacted and how. I also have included a typed copy of it on my website.

"Andrew Jackson with the Tennessee forces on the Hickory Grounds (Ala) A.D. 1814." Andrew Jackson with the Tennessee forces on the Hickory Grounds (Ala) A.D. 1814. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/pga.00295/> (accessed March 20, 2014).

This is a lithograph of Andrew Jackson during the Creek War time period (1814).

Binns, John. "Some Account of Some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson." Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a44141/> (accessed January 2, 2014).

This is a copy of an 1828 political "coffin hand bill" used as anti-Jackson propaganda during his presidential campaign. I used this image on the top of my thesis page to show how some people felt about Andrew Jackson. I also used

the image, along with an excerpt from the "coffin hand bill" to show how Jackson's actions in regards to the Creek War were often viewed and used against him.

"Drawing of Fort Mims." Tennessee State Library and Archives. http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/exhibits/veterans/images/1812/Ft_Mims.jpg (accessed December 21, 2013).

I used this drawing of Fort Mims, which was found among General Claiborne's manuscript papers, to help show the layout of where the massacre took place.

"Horseshoe Bend Map." Tennessee State Library and Archives. http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/exhibits/veterans/images/1812/Horseshoe_Bend_Map.jpg (accessed January 18, 2014).

This is an actual image of Andrew Jackson's map of Horseshoe Bend.

"Interview between Gen. Jackson & Weatherford." Interview between Gen. Jackson & Weatherford. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.32639/> (accessed March 17, 2014).

This print is entitled "Interview between Gen. Jackson & Weatherford." It depicts Weatherford surrendering to Jackson at Fort Jackson.

"Letter from Jesse Griffin to his parents, September 5, 1813." Letter from Jesse Griffin to his parents, September 5, 1813. http://acumen.lib.ua.edu/u0003_0000597_0000001 (accessed December 12, 2013).

This is an image of the actual letter from September 5, 1813 Jesse Griffin wrote to his parents after witnessing the Red Stick attack at Fort Mims.

"Presidential Inaugurations: Andrew Jackson, First Inauguration, March 4, 1829." Presidential Inaugurations: Andrew Jackson, First Inauguration, March 4, 1829. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/pihtml/pi011.html> (accessed January 5, 2014).

I used a quote from Andrew Jackson's first inaugural address on my thesis page. I feel this quote shows how Andrew Jackson believes it is his

responsibility to administer the government for the will of the white settlers and their rights, not taking in consideration the rights of those who are not as powerful as the United States.

Seelye, Jr., James E.. "Tecumseh's Speech to the Osages in the Winter of 1811–1812." In *Voices of the American Indian Experience*, 196–198. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2013.

This is a speech Tecumseh gave to a Native American tribe in 1811 in attempt to get the tribe to join a confederacy to resist the United States expansion. I used an excerpt from his speech to show how he and many of the other prophets convinced some other American Indians to resist the white people.

"Welcome to OurDocuments.gov." Welcome to OurDocuments.gov. <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=25&page=transcript> (accessed December 15, 2013).

This is a transcript of Andrew Jackson's message to Congress on the Indian Removal of 1830. I used a quote showing Jackson's pleasure in the progress made towards moving the American Indians away from the white settlers.

Secondary Sources

Odom, Wesley. Personal interview. 3 Jan. 2014.

Wesley Odom is the owner of Go Retro, a tour company in Pensacola, Fl. He researched for the Andrew Jackson tour I took. He also was the author of *The Longest Siege of the American Revolution: Pensacola*. Speaking with Mr. Odom helped me get an initial understanding of Andrew Jackson and his involvement in the Pensacola area as well as with the Creek War.

Belko, Dr. Steve. Interview by author. Personal interview. University of West Florida, February 25, 2014.

Dr. Belko is an Associate Professor and the Director of Graduate Program in Early American Studies at the University of West Florida. One of his

specialties is the Jacksonian Era. He is actually teaching a course this summer entitled "The Creek War and the War of 1812 in the South: A Bicentennial Tribute." Speaking with Dr. Belko, who is very familiar with my topic, helped me get a better understanding of my topic which allowed me to analyze my research better. His well-rounded knowledge of the information helped me to be able to tie all my previous research together. I included video excerpts regarding the Fort Mims attack, the Treaty of Ft. Jackson and William Weatherford surrendering at Fort Jackson.

Holt, Linda. Interview by author. Personal interview. Brown Barge Middle School, February 27, 2014.

Mrs. Holt is the Education Director for the Santa Rosa Indian Creek Tribe and is a Creek Indian herself. Her husband is actually a decedent of William Weatherford. Speaking with Mrs. Holt helped give me an understanding of the Creek Indian's perspective. Surprisingly, she is not anti-Jackson, she just felt like he was doing what he had to do as a General. However, you could hear the emotion in her voice when she spoke about how her people were treated and how she felt the United States government violated their rights. I included video excerpts about the background prior to Fort Mims attack, the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, and the impact these events had on American Indians today.

"Animated Map Shows Loss of Western Tribal Lands From 1784 – ICTMN.com." Indian Country Today Media Network.com. <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/07/21/animated-map-shows-loss-western-tribal-lands-1784-124688> (accessed February 2, 2014).

I used the animated map from the site on my conclusion to show the land the American Indians lost over time. This shows how the United States government impacted how and where the American Indians live.

Brien, Sean Michael. *In bitterness and in tears: Andrew Jackson's destruction of the Creeks and Seminoles*. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2003.

I used a quote from Andrew Jackson in response to William Weatherford's, Chief Red Eagle, surrender speech. This shows Andrew Jackson's respect for Weatherford's bravery.

Bryan, Dan. "Indian Removal and the Trail of Tears." American History USA RSS. <http://www.americanhistoryusa.com/indian-removal-and-trail-of-tears/> (accessed February 1, 2014).

I used this site to get a painting of Cherokee Indians being evicted. This illustrates emotions of the American Indians as they were forced to move out west and give up their homes and villages they had established.

"Cherokees." This Day in North Carolina History. <http://nchistorytoday.wordpress.com/tag/cherokees/> (accessed February 9, 2014).

I used a purported photo of Cherokee Chief Junaluska from this website. Chief Junaluska allied with and even fought beside Andrew Jackson in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Later he stated if he had known Jackson was going to drive them from their homes he would have killed him back at Horseshoe Bend. This shows a clear violation of rights by Jackson and the U.S. government. There were many American Indians who fought along side of the U.S. soldiers only to be forced to give up their land and assimilate or move out west.

Griffith, Benjamin W.. *McIntosh and Weatherford, Creek Indian leaders*. Tuscaloosa, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1988.

Dr. Belko suggested I look at this book. I used a portion of Major Joseph P. Kennedy's report to General Claiborne regarding what he found when he went to Fort Mims to bury the dead. This shows the extreme measures the Red Sticks used when attacking Fort Mims. Although I understood the Red Sticks feeling they had the right to retaliate after the Battle of Burnt Corn, I do feel they were breaking rights of many innocent people, including women and children, when they attacked Fort Mims.

"HISTORICAL CHICKAMAUGA CHIEFSCHIEF RED EAGLE." CHIEF RED EAGLE. <http://chickamauga-chokeee.com/redeagle.html> (accessed March 8, 2014).

This is one of the recorded versions of William Weatherford's, Chief Red Eagle, surrender speeches to Andrew Jackson at Fort Jackson.

Halbert, Henry S., and T. H. Ball. *The Creek War of 1813 and 1814*,. University: University of Alabama Press, 1969.

I used this book to gain further knowledge and understanding of the events leading up and during the Creek War.

Heidler, David Stephen, and Jeanne T. Heidler. *Old Hickory's war: Andrew Jackson and the quest for empire*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1996.

I used this book to get further knowledge regarding Andrew Jackson's involvement with the Indians. I also found pictures in this book that I wanted to use which led me to finding the sources online.

Holland, James Wendell. *Andrew Jackson and the Creek War; victory at the Horseshoe*. University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1968.

I read this book to get a complete mental understanding of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. This book also explained to me what led up to the battle. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend was Andrew Jackson's first involvement with the Creek War of 1813–1814. He was called upon to stop the Red Stick faction of the Creek Indians before the British could bring them aid.

Horak, Virginia . "The Battle of Horseshoe Bend: Collision of Cultures." National Parks Service. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/54horseshoe/54horseshoe.htm> (accessed January 2, 2014).

I used this resource to help me understand what happened during the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The website also told me what led into the battle. The information on the National Park Service's website painted a picture of the events for me. After interviewing Linda Holt, I could understand why she felt like Andrew Jackson should have stopped the battle sooner.

U.S. Department of the Interior. "Horseshoe Bend: Brig. Gen. John Coffee to Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson." National Parks Service. <http://www.nps.gov/hobe/historyculture/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&PageID=116143> (accessed March 20, 2014).

This is a letter from Brigadier General John Coffee to Major General Andrew Jackson, both who participated in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The letter is a communication between them during the battle in which they were on opposite sides of a large river. I used this letter to show what was going on during the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and also to show that friendly Indians fought

for the United States during the Creek war, but then, as described in the Indian Removal Act page, were treated just as badly as those Native Americans who fought against the United States.

U.S. Department of the Interior. "Horseshoe Bend: Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson to Rachel Jackson." National Parks Service. <http://www.nps.gov/hobe/historyculture/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&PageID=116142> (accessed March 20, 2014).

This is a letter from General Andrew Jackson to his wife Rachel Jackson giving detail of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. This letter gives an account of the attack but also gives you an idea of Andrew Jackson's attitude toward the "infatuated and deluded people."

PBS. "Indian Removal." PBS. http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/indian_removal.html (accessed February 2, 2014).

I used two quotes from the Cherokee nation that were found on this website page. One was from Elias Boudinote and the other was a memorial. Both of these quotes demonstrate the American Indian's lack of trust in the president and government.

PBS. "Judgement Day: The Trail of Tears." PBS. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1567.html> (accessed February 1, 2014).

I used an image of the Trail of Tears from this page. It shows the mass numbers being impacted by the Indian Removal Act.

MacKenzie, Roderick D.. "The Surrender of William Weatherford to Andrew Jackson." Alabama Pioneers. <http://alabamapioneers.com/ap2/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/weatherford-and-andrew-jackson-mural.jpg> (accessed December 29, 2013).

This is a mural by Roderick D. MacKenzie showing Red Eagle Surrendering to Andrew Jackson. I used this image on my Treaty of Ft. Jackson page.

"Map of Indian Removal." Map of Indian Removal. http://www.pccua.edu/keough/trail_of_tears.htm (accessed December 21, 2013).

This is a map showing the paths of the five civilized tribes used during the Indian removal.

"Massacre at Fort Mims." Massacre at Fort Mims. <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Multimedia.jsp?id=m-2107> (accessed March 18, 2014).

This is an 1858 engraving of the massacre at Fort Mims. This event led to the military action against the Creek Nation, which resulted in the Creek War of 1813–1814.

"Massacre at Fort Mims." Tennessee State Library and Archives. http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/exhibits/veterans/images/1812/Ft_Mims_Massacre.jpg (accessed December 21, 2013).

This is image of the massacre at Fort Mims. I used this image on my Fort Mims page.

McGovern, James. *Andrew Jackson and Pensacola*. Pensacola: Department of History, University of West Florida, 1974.

This book helped me understand Andrew Jackson's involvement in Pensacola's history. After reviewing this book I actually narrowed my topic to Andrew Jackson's history with the Indians and not just Pensacola.

"Native American – Indian Art." Guthrie Studios. <http://www.guthriestudios.com/Print-Shadow%20of%20the%20Owl.htm> (accessed February 1, 2014).

I used this site to get a painting of the Trail of Tears. This painting shows the American Indians walking in the cold winter snow as they are forced to leave their homes.

Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology: to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897–98. Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1900.

I found the quote from Cherokee Chief Junaluska saying if he had know Jackson would have driven the American Indians from their homes, even after allying with him, he would have killed him at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend when

he was fighting with him. This demonstrates an infringement of the American Indian rights.

Parton, James. *Life of Andrew Jackson*. New York: Mason Bros., 1860.

I used this three volume series to find general information about Fort Mims, The Negro Fort, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the Treaty of Fort Jackson. In this series I also found many primary source quotes and letter written by or to Andrew Jackson.

Remini, Robert Vincent. *Andrew Jackson & his Indian wars*. New York: Viking, 2001.

I used this book to get various information regarding Andrew Jackson's involvement with the Indians, including his involvement with Negro Fort and Ambrister and Arbuthnot.

Florida Center of Instructional Technology, University of South Florida. "Tecumseh." Educational Technology Clearinghouse. http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/56600/56681/56681_tecumseh.htm (accessed February 1, 2014).

I used this to get an image of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was one of the prophets that excited the Creek Indians to fight against the white man. He felt like they were trying to take all of the lands that were rightfully theirs.

PBS. "The Documentary." *Andrew Jackson: Good, Evil & The Presidency*. <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/about/> (accessed February 2, 2014).

I used this page to get a quote from James Parton, Jackson's first biographer. This quote demonstrates how even in 1859 Jackson was viewed as a controversial figure.

"TimeRime.com – Indian History Timeline timeline." TimeRime.com – Indian History Timeline timeline. <http://timerime.com/en/event/1306952/The+Creek+WarThe+Treaty+of+Fort+Jackson/> (accessed February 2, 2014).

I used a map of the land ceded in the Treaty of Fort Jackson found on this website. This map shows how much land the United States from the Creek Indians even though many of the Creeks were allies during the Creek War and actually fought for the U.S.

The Library of Congress. "Today in History: August 9, Andrew Jackson." The Library of Congress American Memory. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/aug09.html> (accessed December 31, 2013).

I used this website to help be start learning about the Creek War. This website also gave me suggested links to other websites for further research.

National Parks Service. "Trail of Tears." National Parks Service. <http://www.nps.gov/trte/historyculture/index.htm> (accessed February 1, 2014).

I used a quote from this website about how the Indian Removal Act impacted the Cherokee Indian people.

United States. National Park Service. "The Battle of Horseshoe Bend-- Visual Evidence 1." National Parks Service. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/54horseshoe/54visual1.htm> (accessed March 19, 2014).

This image is an archeologists' conception of how the barricade at Horseshoe Bend was constructed. Studies have suggested that Red Eagle designed the barricade. I included this image to give an visual depiction of what Jackson's army had to break through to get to the Creeks at Tohopeka (Horseshoe Bend).

PBS. "Was Andrew Jackson a Great President?." PBS. http://www.pbs.org/kcet/andrewjackson/themes/was_andrewjackson_good_president.html (accessed January 30, 2014).

I found a quote from historian Daniel Feller, a Professor of History, Editor of The Papers of Andrew Jackson, and Director of the Center for Jacksonian America at the University of Tennessee, on this site. I used this quote on my conclusion page to show that even historians look at the Indian removal time period quite differently depending on their personal viewpoints.

Waselkov, Gregory A.. *A conquering spirit Fort Mims and the Redstick War of 1813–1814*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2006.

I used this book to understand the events leading up to the Fort Mims Massacre as well the actual Fort Mims massacre and the Creek War that followed.

White, Craig. "Historical sources for Craig White's Literature courses." Historical sources for Craig White's Literature courses. <http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HS/Whitec/xhist/TrailTears.htm> (accessed January 30, 2014).

I used this website to get photographs of the five civilized Indian Tribes mostly impacted by the Indian Removal Act.

"Welcome to OurDocuments.gov." Welcome to OurDocuments.gov. <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=25&page=transcript> (accessed December 15, 2013).

This is a transcript of a letter written by Jesse Griffin, who lived near Fort Mims and witnessed the attack. This letter shows a personal account and impact from the Red Stick attacks.