

## SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESOURCES

Ball, Timothy Horton; Halbert, Henry Sale. The Creek War of 1813 and 1814, University of Alabama Press, 1895

Bartram, William. Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1980.

*Presents the accounts of a trained American naturalist during explorations of the Southeast; Provides an illustrated record of the Southern environment between 1773 and 1777, and includes early observations of the "customs, persons, and government" of the Muscogee Confederacy. (High School-Adult)*

Braund, Kathryn E. Holland. Deerskins and Duffels: Creek Indian Trade with Anglo-America, 1685-1815. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993.

*Details the development of Muscogee/European trade systems and analyzes the subsequent impacts which commercial hunting and escalating trade activity had on Muscogee society. Extensive footnotes and bibliographic references provide additional information about the history and records of this period. (High School-Adult)*

Tohopeka – Rethinking the Creek War and the War of 1812, University of Alabama Press, 2012

*Contains a variety of perspectives and uses a wide array of evidence and approaches, from scrutiny of cultural and religious practices to literary and linguistic analysis, to illuminate this troubled period. New attention to material culture and documentary and archaeological records fills in details, adds new information, and helps disabuse the reader of outdated interpretations.*

Brown, Virginia Pounds; Laurella Owens; Nathan Glick. Southern Indian Myths and Legends. Birmingham, AL: Beechwood Books, 1985.

*Compiles, edits and in many cases re-interprets a variety of Southeastern Legends and stories recorded by early anthropologists. Illustrations of animal characters are well-done although depictions of "Southeastern Indians" are generally inaccurate. (Lower-Upper Elementary)*

Bruchac, Joseph. The Great Ball Game, a Muskogee Story, Penguin Books, 1994.

*With characteristic action and wit, renowned Native American storyteller Bruchac retells the amusing and rousing folktale of an epic ball game between the Birds and the Animals, which offers the explanation as to why birds fly south every winter. Roth's brilliant collage art enhances the story. Full color.*

Chaudhuri, Jean; Chaudhuri, Joyotpaul. A Sacred Path - The Way of the Muscogee Creeks UCLA, 2001.

*Connects the Muscogee sacred history with the land, the spirit world, the confederacy's sociopolitical organization, and the ceremonial cycle in a carefully researched and well-written single volume. Jean's work as a researcher and storyteller in her native Muscogee language teamed with Joy's background in philosophy and American Indian studies makes this volume a major contribution to the literature on the Creeks" -Tom Holm, Ph.D.*

Clayton, Lawrence; Vernon Knight; Edward Moore. The DeSoto Chronicles: The Expedition of Hernando DeSoto to North America in 1539-1543. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1993.

*Presents new and refined translations of the four known accounts of Desoto's exploration of "La Florida" supplemented by a number of other documents relevant to the expedition. These accounts offer "firsthand" observations of Mississippian town centers in Georgia and Alabama and provide the first known documentation of ancestral Muscogee society. {Junior High-Adult}*

Debo, Angie. The Road to Disappearance: A History of the Creek Indians. University of Oklahoma Press, 1941.

*Offers a comprehensive overview of Muscogee history, from early residence in the Southeast, to Oklahoma statehood and the perceived dissolution of the Muscogee Nation. Historical events are thoroughly researched and documented, although interpretations of traditional Muscogee perspectives and motivations are sometimes inaccurate. (Junior High-Adult)*

And Still the Waters Run: The Betrayal of the Five Civilized Tribes. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1940.

*Details the dispossession of tribal lands in Oklahoma from the period of allotment through the late 1930's. Presents statistics from a number of federal, state, and local records (as well as recollections from personal interviews) to document the impacts of forced allotment and attempts to dissolve tribal government (Junior High-Adult)*

Foreman, Grant. Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1932.

*The section entitled "Creek Removal" details the government's efforts (1831-1838) to remove the Muscogee people from the state of Alabama. Direct quotes and passages from a number of primary sources indicate perspectives held by Federal and State officials, Indian Agents, Emigrating Contractors, and Leaders of the Muscogee Confederacy. (Junior High-Adult)*

The Five Civilized Tribes. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1934. *Like Indian Removal, this work is divided into five sections, with Book Three documenting the Muscogee Nation between the years of Removal and the American Civil War. Accounts of agents, missionaries, and travelers are incorporated with letters and reports of Muscogee citizens, to detail various aspects of daily life, and the re-organization of traditional social, political and legal systems. (Junior High-Adult)*

Fundaburk, Emma Lila. Southeastern Indians, Life Portraits: A Catalogue of Pictures 1564-1860. Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Reprint Corporation, 1969.

*Compiles most of the known pictorial records of early civilizations and historical figures of the Southeast, including some written documentation of the cultures and individuals represented; Earliest sketches were completed by explorers, traders, and naturalists journeying through the region, while later portraits of tribal leaders and representatives were painted during treaty negotiations in Washington, D.C. (Any Level)*

Gouge, Earnest. Totkv Mocuse – New Fire, Creek Folk Tales, University of Oklahoma Press, 2004

*In 1915, Earnest Gouge was encouraged by ethnographer John Reed Swanton to record Creek legends and myths. Gouge's manuscript lay in the National Anthropological Archives for eighty-five years until two Creek-speaking sisters, Margaret McKane Mauldin and Juanita McGirt, and linguist Jack B. Martin, began translating and editing the document. In Totkv Mocuse/New Fire, Gouge's stories appear in parallel format, with the Creek text alongside the English translation.*

Green, Michael D. The Politics of Indian Removal, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982.

*Examines the transformation of Muscogee social and political structures as a result of European pressures to settle within the Muscogee homeland; Depicts many of the individual personalities involved in the promotion and opposition of Indian removal while documenting the federal, state, and tribal politics surrounding the removal of Muscogee people from both Georgia and Alabama. (High School- Adult)*

A Critical Bibliography of the Creek Indians. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1979.

*Provides a comprehensive listing of published resources which deal either primarily or exclusively with the Muscogee people. The first section presents an overview of Muscogee history, with brief critiques of works relating to specific time periods and events. The second section offers an alphabetical listing of secondary sources (books, articles, and studies) published up to 1979. (Junior High- Adult)*

The Creeks. (Indians of North America Series) New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1990.

*Offers a basic introduction to the history and culture of the Muscogee people, beginning with a description of ancestral Muscogee (Mississippian) culture and concluding with a discussion of 20th century tribal politics. Includes numerous photographs and illustrations, with a color insert describing traditional fabrics. Text is written entirely without endnotes or other reference citations. (Upper Elementary-Junior High)*

Hawkins, Benjamin. A Sketch of the Creek Country in the Years 1798 and 1799.

*Savannah: Collections of the Georgia Historical Society (vol. III), 1848. Provides an early account of the Muscogee Confederacy including descriptions of government, traditions, economy and available resources. Offers valuable information concerning the locations, populations, and relationships between nearly 70 Upper and Lower Muscogee Tribal Towns. (High School-Adult)*

Henri, Florette. The Southern Indians and Benjamin Hawkins 1796--1816. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

*Offers a dramatized account of the two decades through which Agent Hawkins administered his "civilization" program in the Southeast, sometimes overstating both his influence and standing within the Muscogee Confederacy. Excerpts from original federal and agency records are informative, but the author's analysis of these records can be misleading. (Junior High-Adult)*

Hewitt, J.N.B. Notes on the Creek Indians. Washington, D.C., 1922. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin #123).

*Compiles information obtained from Muscogee representatives in Washington in 1881-82. Includes much of the same information later published by John Swanton, including legendary histories, government structure, social systems (naming, marriage, and education), tribal law, traditional beliefs, and town relationships. (High School-Adult)*

Hudson, Charles. The Southeastern Indians. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1976.

*Provides a comprehensive introduction to the various Native American nations which occupied the Southeast until removal; Documents connections between "pre:-historic" and historic tribes, and describes select components of Southeastern culture (belief systems, social organization, subsistence, ceremonies, and art forms). (Any Level)*

Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr. Seminole Burning, University Press of Mississippi, 1996

*Captures the horror and details the events that incited this alarming act of mob violence and community complicity. Seminole Burning not only gives an account of a dramatic, violent event in Indian-white relations but also provides insights into the social, economic, and legal history of the times.*

Martin, Joel W. Sacred Revolt: The Muskogee's Struggle for a New World. Boston: Beacon Press, 1991

*Attempts to re-evaluate the Creek War of 1813-14, utilizing a theoretical approach common in comparative religious studies. Relies heavily on cross-cultural religious models to understand, and find meaning in the motivations of the Muscogee "Red Sticks". Throughout this interpretive study, only a few primary resources are cited: most references are to secondary source materials. (Junior High-Adult)*

Milligan, Dorothy, The Indian Way - Creeks and Seminoles, Nortex Press.

Perdue, Theda. Nations Remembered: An Oral History of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles in Oklahoma, 1865-1907. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993.

*Presents excerpts from a number of oral history interviews conducted in the 1930's through a project of the Works Progress Administration. Interviews are arranged in thematic chapters, focusing on the years between the American Civil War and Oklahoma Statehood. Chapter introductions and historical notes provide a background for many of the issues and events described within the interviews. (Junior High- Adult)*

Posey, Alex. The Fus Fixico Letters. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993.

*Compiles newspaper columns written between 1902 and 1908 by Alex Posey, a Muscogee (Creek) journalist and satirist. Through the conversations of Fus Fixico and other fictional Muscogee characters, the author offers his own perspectives on tribal politics, resistance to land allotment, Oklahoma statehood, and*

*numerous other issues facing the Muscogee people during this period. (High School-Adult)*

Scordato, Ellen. The Creek Indians. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1993. *Provides a simple introduction to the Muscogee people, beginning with an early Muscogee legend of migration and concluding with a description of modern (1991) Muscogee society. Information is similar to that found in Green's The Creeks, although written for a younger audience. Includes a color insert which describes and illustrates "traditional fabrics" (Lower-Upper Elementary)*

Southerland, Henry Jr. and Jerry Brown. The Federal Road through Georgia, The Creek Nation, and Alabama, 1806-1836. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1989.

*Documents the history of the Federal road, established in 1806 as a mail route through the Muscogee Nation. Describes the impact of this road on Muscogee society, as a thoroughfare for settlers, a military access, and a route for the eventual removal of the Muscogee people. (Junior High- Adult)*

Stiggins, George. Creek Indian History by George Stiggins, the Birmingham Public Library Press, 1989

*George Stiggins, a Creek Indian half-blood living in Alabama, wrote this history more than 150 years ago. Raised in the white culture by his father, an English trader, Stiggins nevertheless lived in close contact with the Creeks because his mother was a full blood of the Natchez tribe, part of the Creek Confederacy.*

Swanton, John. Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin #73).

*Utilizes numerous Spanish, French and English documents to present an early history of the Muscogee Confederacy, and of other "Muskogean" tribes. Presents records of population, town location, inter-tribal relationships, and earliest European encounters. Accompanying maps depict Muscogee settlements in the Southeast between 1715 and 1837. (Junior High-Adult)*

Social Organization and Social Usages of the Indians of the Creek Confederacy. And Religious Beliefs and Medicinal Practices of the Creek Indians. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, 42nd Annual Report).

*Generally regarded as the essential ethnographic work on Muscogee culture; with discussions of tribal origin, social and political structure, and traditional customs. While Swanton's own fieldwork within the Muscogee Nation was conducted between 1911 and 1914, he also incorporates information from earlier cultural studies. Unfortunately, in presenting Muscogee customs from all time periods, the author rarely indicates which early traditions were no longer in practice in the 20th century. (High School-Adult)*

Myths and Tales of the Southeastern Indians. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1929. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin #88).

*Presents a variety of stories collected by the author between 1908 and 1914,*

*accompanied by over 40 Muscogee stories recorded by W.O. Toggle in the late 1800's concern people, animals, natural phenomena, and supernatural beings. Entries are divided into five groupings: Creek, Hitchiti, Alabama, Koasati, and Natchez. (Any Level)*

Indians of the Southeastern United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin #137)  
*Provides a comprehensive overview of the organization, structure, and cultural characteristics of nearly 200 Southeastern tribes and tribal groupings. Most information concerning the Muskogean tribes is also published in Swanton's early works, although the presentation of information here allows for comparison with other Southeastern tribes. Includes many educational illustrations, photographs, and maps. (High School-Adult)*

Thorne, Tanis C. The World's Richest Indian, The Scandal Over Jackson Barnett's Oil Fortune, Oxford University Press

*Explores how control of his fortune was violently contested by his guardian, the state of Oklahoma, the Baptist Church, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and an adventuress who kidnapped and married him. Coming into national prominence as a case of Bureau of Indian Affairs mismanagement of Indian property, the litigation over Barnett's wealth lasted two decades and stimulated Congress to make long-overdue reforms in its policies towards Indians. Highlighting the paradoxical role played by the federal government as both purported protector and pilferer of Indian money, and replete with many of the major agents in twentieth-century Native American history, this remarkable story is not only captivating in its own right but highly symbolic of America's diseased and corrupt national Indian policy.*

Waselkov, Greg. A Conquering Spirit – Fort Mims and the Red Stick War of 1813-1814, University of Alabama Press, 2006.

*With valuable maps, tables, and artifact illustrations, Waselkov looks closely at the battle to cut through the legends and misinformation that have grown around the event almost from the moment the last flames died at the smoldering ruins. At least as important as the details of the battle, though, is his elucidation of how social forces remarkably converged to spark the conflict and how reverberations of the battle echo still today, nearly two hundred years later.*

Forging Southeastern Identities, Social Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Folklore of the Mississippian to early Historic Southeast, University of Alabama Press, 2016.

*A groundbreaking collection of ten essays, covers a broad expanse of time—from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries—and focuses on a common theme of identity. These essays represent the various methods used by esteemed scholars today to study how Native Americans in the distant past created new social identities when old ideas of the self were challenged by changes in circumstance or by historical contingencies. Archaeologists, anthropologists, and folklorists working in the Southeast have always recognized the region's social diversity; indeed, the central purpose of these disciplines is to study peoples overlooked by the mainstream. Yet the ability to define and trace the origins of a collective social identity—the means by which individuals or groups align themselves, always in contrast to others—has proven to be an elusive goal. Here,*

editors Gregory A. Waselkov and Marvin T. Smith champion the relational identification and categorical identification processes, taken from sociological theory, as effective analytical tools.

William Bartram on the Southeastern Indians, University of Alabama Press, 1995. *This volume contains all of Bartram's known writings on Native Americans: a new version of "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians," originally edited by E. G. Squier and first published in 1853; a previously unpublished essay, "Some Hints and Observations Concerning the Civilization of the Indians, or Aborigines of America"; and extensive excerpts from Travels. These documents are among the most valuable accounts we have of the Creeks and Seminoles in the last half of the eighteenth century. Several illustrations by Bartram are also included. The editors provide information on the history of these documents and supply extensive annotations. The book opens with a biographical essay on Bartram and concludes with a thorough evaluation of his contributions to southeastern Indian ethnohistory, anthropology, and archaeology. The editors have identified and corrected a number of errors found in the extant literature concerning Bartram and his writings.*

Wright, J. Leitch Jr. Creeks and Seminoles: The Destruction and Regeneration of the Muscogulge People. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987. *Interprets Muscogee history as a product of the complex internal politics of the Muscogee Confederacy. Explores a combined history of the Creeks and Seminoles from the early colonial period through the middle-1800's (Removal and the Seminole Wars). (High School-Adult)*