

one of the chief purposes of Iberville's voyage to the Gulf was to threaten by way of Pensacola or Louisiana the rich mines of northern Mexico. "La grande affaire est la découverte des mines" ran the Frenchman's orders (*cf.* Pierre Margry, ed., *Découvertes et établissements des Français dans l'ouest*. . . . Vol. IV, p. 352).

The remaining three chapters offer an excellent account of the less studied period from 1702 to 1739 and Dr. Ford is here most successful in disentangling the complicated maze of intrigue, shifting policies and changing ownership of the feeble yet valued outpost at Pensacola as the French, English, and Indians seek to wrest it, sometimes successfully, from the Spaniards by direct assault or by more subtle methods. These efforts are well described against the background of European diplomacy as the story is brought to a somewhat abrupt conclusion with the "Convention of El Pardo," dated January 14, 1739, whose character is not clearly defined.

There are a few misprints the most important of which is, perhaps, "seventy" for "twenty" (p. 100, l. 5). The author contradicts himself in stating on page 10 that the Pez memorial "was probably drawn up by Barroto" and asserting on page 83 that Pez himself was the probable author. The document in question was actually drawn up by Sigüenza y Góngora. It is doubtful that any real missionary work was done at Pensacola, as the author believes (p. 62, n. 87), for, as the documents clearly reveal, the Spaniards were greatly disappointed in finding no Indians to evangelize. But these are unimportant matters in a doctoral thesis which is well written and which forms a substantial contribution to the colonial history of an area now within these United States.

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Diplomacy and the Borderlands: The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819.

By PHILIP COOLIDGE BROOKS. [University of California Publications in History, Vol. 24.] (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1939. Pp. x + 262. Cloth, \$2.50; Paper, \$2.00.)

The main purpose of this book, as stated by its author, is "to weigh the comparative influences of frontier conditions and of political considerations upon the diplomats" who were concerned in the negotiation of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. "The rôle played by Spain," he continues, "forms the core of this narrative. Accordingly, the central theme is the career of Don Luis de Onís as Spanish minister in [the United States] from 1809 to 1819." The narrative begins with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803,

develops in great detail the negotiations of Onís with John Quincy Adams in 1818 and 1819, and ends with a chapter on the execution of the treaty in 1821 and its aftermath. Dr. Brooks has fortified his narrative with the text of the Adams-Onís treaty as well as the usual apparatus of footnotes and bibliography; has enriched it with two maps and an appendix containing a discussion of the Melish map of 1818 (one edition of which was used and cited by Adams and Onís); and has adorned it with reproductions of Sully's portrait of an almost unbelievably benign Adams and an anonymous portrait of Onís which shows that gentleman with a Byronic brow and a chip on his shoulder.

Based upon archival investigation in Spain, France, and England as well as the United States, this volume adds considerably to our knowledge of the subjects discussed and will enhance the reputation Dr. Brooks has already gained among specialists by articles published in 1934 and subsequently. Its chief merit consists in its skillful analysis of historical documents and terminology. It shows that there was no "purchase of Florida" in the pecuniary sense and stresses the impropriety (already noted by some earlier writers) of calling the treaty of 1819 the "Florida treaty." Dr. Brooks prefers to call it the "Adams-Onís treaty" for its negotiators, although he occasionally uses the term coined by Professor S. F. Bemis, "transcontinental treaty," which many may still prefer because it suggests the most striking features of a treaty that disposed of territories and boundaries extending in an almost unbroken line from Florida on the Atlantic to the Oregon country on the Pacific.

Though this is a very creditable piece of work, it seems a pity that Dr. Brooks did not revise his manuscript thoroughly in the long interval between its transmission to the publisher (August, 1936) and its publication (December, 1939). Its structural and bibliographical defects are rather numerous, and some of its assumptions and conclusions need more support than Dr. Brooks has given them. Perhaps the chief defect lies in his failure to make adequate use—in some cases, to make any use at all—of important sources in the United States. It should also be noted that in 1937 Dr. Charles C. Griffin published a monograph, *The United States and the Disruption of the Spanish Empire, 1810-1822*, which, while it differs from the book under review in many respects, nevertheless covers much of the same ground, is based upon a careful study of most of the same sources in Europe and the United States, and reaches somewhat different conclusions. And yet, although Dr. Brooks refers to it (pp. vii and 246) he does not appear to have made any systematic use of it.

Whatever his reasons may have been (they are not stated, and can only be inferred), the omission is regrettable, since it increases the element of incompleteness in a study which, so far as it goes, is in the main excellent.

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Border Captives: the Traffic in Prisoners by Southern Plains Indians, 1835-1875. By CARL COKE RISTER. (Norman, Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1940. Pp. vii-xiv, 220. \$2.00.)

Professor Rister's work forms a more modern approach to a subject which has been far from neglected in the literature of western American history. It could scarcely be considered either a profound or definitive discussion, but is not without its merits.

The professed purpose of the book seems to be, in the words of the author, "a study of the captive traffic" to "provide a helpful background . . . for a comprehensive view of Indian-settler relations." An unfriendly critic might be inclined to say that *Border Captives* depends too heavily, for its slender thread of narrative, upon a general discussion of the Indian wars of the Great Plains. Moreover, apparently a full two thirds of the subject matter upon which such a book might well have been based—the real Mexican-American borderland, and the Apache wars—have been either ignored or very sketchily treated. Texas and Oklahoma form the chief *locale* of the book; and even their share in its story is largely Anglo-American in viewpoint and limited to a relatively late period of the Indian wars.

The book opens with two chapters (pp. 3-59), on the location, range and tribal habits of the Comanche, Kiowa, Apache and other more or less nomadic Indian nations of the southern plains and Rocky Mountain area, with some slight discussion of early Spanish and Mexican relations with these peoples. Almost no effort is made in these chapters to utilize Spanish or Mexican archival material or manuscript sources; and, as is indeed the case throughout, the sources of evidence are chiefly English or Anglo-American. "Indianizing Texans," the third and longest chapter, is a résumé of old border tales of white captives among the Indians of Texas, including such stories as those of Cynthia Ann Parker, Rachel Plummer, Jane Adeline Wilson, and Sarah Ann Horn.

The remaining four chapters are in large part a summary of the Indian wars of Texas and Oklahoma during and after the American Civil War. As might be expected, they contain numerous details about military affairs, treaties and campaigns, and too often the ex-