

*The Indian Boundary in the South Colonies, 1763-1775.* By LOUIS DE VORSEY, JR. Chapel Hill, 1966. University of North Carolina Press. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 267. \$7.50.

The King's proclamation of 1763 provided the colonial organization for the American territories acquired by England after the Seven Years' War. From the cessions of France and Spain the provinces of Canada and East and West Florida were created. The October proclamation also settled a number of long-standing colonial problems in British America. Initially, this decree was prepared to meet the demands of the American Indians, many of whom were involved in Pontiac's northern insurrection. After 1762-1763 the specter of Pontiac apparently haunted the Whitehall personnel who formulated colonial policy. Since the general security of British America obviously required Indian satisfaction and peace, the Board of Trade employed the Proclamation of 1763 to accommodate the native populations. An Anglo-Indian boundary therefore necessarily emerged in England's post-war planning.

The Anglo-Indian boundary in the southern colonies is the subject of this splendid historical geography. De Vorseley carefully scrutinizes the origins, arrangements, and ultimate delineation of the southern Indian line in both geographical and historical terms. An unexpected but welcome byproduct of this work is a sound, well-written historical survey of Indian affairs in the South from 1763 to 1775. Since the southern boundary passed along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast seaboard to the Mississippi River, De Vorseley presents a settlement by settlement analysis of the Anglo-Indian line that existed after 1763. His work is organized to reveal the post-war relationship of six colonial provinces—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, and West Florida—with such powerful Indian tribes as the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks. In each province a frontier separating Indian and English communities was fashioned after a period of negotiations. *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies* therefore offers geographers and historians alike a thorough account of the Anglo-Indian boundary settlement as it affected southeastern America following the Seven Years' War.

Only a few criticisms are relevant. Readers will probably wish that De Vorseley had expended more effort to relate his excellent boundary maps to the textual presentation. Another criticism concerns the limited assessment of the extant southern Indians in the period 1763-1775. Only a few pages are devoted to a discussion of the "competitors for the land" as the author defines the late eighteenth-

century natives of the South. Except for these minor complaints, De Vorsey's study must be considered an important contribution to colonial historiography and historical geography.

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*The Battle of Pensacola. March 9 to May 8, 1781. Spain's Final Triumph over Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico.* By N. ORWIN RUSH. Tallahassee, 1966. Florida State University. Illustrations. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 158. \$7.00.

This slender volume (108 pages of actual text and quotations) is a very difficult work to review. It is difficult because the story related is so well known; because, aside from General John Campbell's transcript accounts of the Battle of Pensacola, its work contains only a modicum of new archival documentation, particularly Spanish; and, lastly, because it consists of chapters composed either of almost complete quotations (IV and V) or of quotations interlaced by transitional paragraphs (I, II, and III). That the volume was published is a tribute to the editor's drive, the tolerant attitude of Florida State University's editorial committee, and ultimately, perhaps, the affluence of the Floridians.

*The Battle of Pensacola* is simply a padded volume, couching a new translation (not by Rush) of Bernardo de Gálvez' *Diario* of the battle. Thus it consists of a rather revealing preface, a bibliography, an index, maps and drawings, and five very unbalanced chapters. Chapter I (Background), where the editor sees the "significance of the Battle of Pensacola as a decisive factor in the outcome of the Revolution" and as "one of the most brilliantly executed battles of the war," is made up almost equally of text and quotations from very limited sources. Chapter II (The Generals: Gálvez and Campbell) contains seventeen pages, of which approximately eleven are quotations, and is based on even more limited sources, only one of which is in Spanish—*Sociedad económica de la Habana* (1845). (Chapter III (The Battle of Pensacola) gives a good, concise synthesis of the battle which is worthy of publication in a local historical journal. Chapter IV (The *Diario*) contains a six and one-half-page introduction to the fifty-one-page translation of the first printing of Gálvez' battle account—a work previously translated into English and republished in Spanish several times. Finally, Chapter V (Campbell's Account of the Battle), a fifteen and one-half-page chapter, consists of four brief paragraphs by Rush and three interesting letters by General Camp-