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just prior to the surrender (661; Ball, *Indeb: An Apache Odyssey*, 1980, 107, 110–11). These differences illustrate the conflict between differing sources—interviews and military records versus oral history. Perhaps this situation will be examined more closely in the future.

Nonetheless, if there ever was any doubt that Chiricahua Apache warfare literally depopulated northern Mexico, southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico during those years, Sweeney's masterful account dispels that suspicion. This exhaustive and exhausting volume should be required reading for all mature students and aficionados of western and American Indian history. To overlook this opportunity to learn about and appreciate the Chiricahua Apache experience, as depicted by Sweeney, would be an irreversible loss.

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Colonial Georgia and the Creeks: Anglo-Indian Diplomacy on the Southern Frontier, 1733–1763. By John T. Juricek. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2010. 416 pages. \$49.95 cloth.

In this detailed analysis, historian John T. Juricek tackles the tricky issue of Anglo-Creek diplomacy during the first three decades after the founding of colonial Georgia. No one is better equipped to examine this complex topic than Juricek, who compiled, edited, and annotated two volumes of Indian treaties in Georgia and Florida from the early to mid-eighteenth century. The task took him two decades, during which time he clearly combed these documents, immersing himself in early eighteenth-century frontier diplomacy. The result is that *Colonial Georgia and the Creeks* offers a fine-grained analysis of the diplomatic successes, failures, and mistakes between Georgia authorities and various Indian authorities throughout three decades. Central to his analysis are the land issues that defined much about Georgia and Creek relations for years. Juricek's details regarding the questions concerning land, land rights, and sovereignty make this a remarkable contribution to our growing awareness that Creek politics were much more complicated than we previously understood them to be, and that Indian affairs weighed heavily on the minds of the European founders of Georgia.

Juricek parses the early treaties between Georgians and the Creeks to determine which lands, exactly, were ceded to Georgia and to locate the boundary lines. This is more difficult than it may seem, because oftentimes in these early treaties it was unclear who had the right to cede the lands and exactly which

lands were being ceded. In addition, some treaties were formal declarations, while others were informal agreements between individuals and officials acting with somewhat dubious authority. In a few key cases, the original treaty is missing, and Juricek has to piece together the agreement through later testimonies. Therefore, in analyzing these treaties and the land cessions they contained, much must be left open to interpretation. Juricek's investigation of the misunderstandings between the Creeks and the English concerning the definition of British territorial sovereignty over Indian lands and actual landownership by Indians is sophisticated. He convincingly demonstrates time and again that this fundamental, convoluted misunderstanding lay at the heart of many land problems between Georgia and the Creeks. The author's exhaustive research shows on every page, giving the reader full confidence in his reconstructions and interpretations, which Juricek thoroughly and masterfully grounds not only in the treaties themselves, but also in all the accompanying documents.

Juricek opens his book with a discussion of General Oglethorpe's successful negotiations with the Creek Indians. Oglethorpe relied heavily on his Indian friends Tomochichi and Mary Musgrove, the former a Yamacraw headman who had been banished from the Creek towns because of some unknown misdeed, and the latter a young woman of mixed European and Lower Creek parentage who had grown up in South Carolina. Because Tomochichi and Musgrove mediated a triangular relationship among Oglethorpe, the English, and the Creeks, one land dispute in particular involving a tract that Tomochichi granted to Musgrove plagued Georgia well past Oglethorpe's tenure in the colony. Adjacent to Savannah, the so-called Yamacraw Tract consisted of a four-thousand-acre tract on the Altamaha River granted to her by four Lower Creek headmen and three coastal islands given to her by the Lower Creek headman Malatchi and other Creek leaders. Juricek spills much ink on this land dispute, rightfully so, because within it lie the tangles and twists that issue from a colonial context in which land and other resources were at stake, and the stakeholders ranged across disparate nations, cultures, and definitions of sovereignty and ownership. The case of Musgrove's land claim gives us an inside view of the many complicated particulars of early Anglo-Creek diplomacy and land transactions.

Juricek takes the Creeks as the focus of his study because Georgia's dealings with Indians were almost exclusively with the Creeks. However, he does not ignore the fact that the affairs of other Indian groups in the South influenced the relations between Georgia and the Creeks, most notably those of the Cherokees. Likewise, Juricek keeps a steady eye on South Carolina and the more seasoned Charles Town leaders, who influenced and interfered in Georgia and Creek affairs, and with regard to foreign threats, he details the influence of Spanish and French intrigues and promises to Creeks. By the early eighteenth

century, Georgia and the Creek Confederacy were a part of the larger colonial world; situating his analysis within that world, Juricek goes far in uncovering the motives and agendas underlying much of Anglo-Creek diplomacy at this time. Because the agendas of the Georgia trustees, the king, and other invested parties oftentimes swayed Georgia and Creek relations, Juricek's historical lens sometimes focuses the action on happenings in England. Juricek reconstructs English politics as they played out on the frontier of Georgia throughout three decades, introducing a cast of British leaders and others who shaped and reshaped Anglo-Creek relations. He also takes readers inside early eighteenth-century Creek politics. Here too, Juricek introduces a cast of Creek leaders and others who left their imprints on the history of the American South, for good or ill.

A fine writer and a good storyteller, Juricek portrays Anglo-Creek diplomacy as a colorful and riveting drama peopled with imperfect historical players. In this retelling, Juricek takes the reader on the ups and downs of Georgia-Creek relations through the voices and actions of various key participants. Oglethorpe's stunning successes were undermined by a colossal blunder; Musgrove's contest was part Indian rights and part plain old greed; Edmond Atkin's respect for the Creeks was undone by his own demanding temperament when among them; and so on. Using this device, Juricek demonstrates that, in addition to the larger forces emanating from the British colonial world, personalities also contributed much to any turn of events, leaving legacies that abetted good Anglo-Creek relations as well as tested them.

Juricek ends his book at the end of the Seven Year's War, with France's departure from the Southern theater and with Spain's role considerably diminished. The end of the war also signaled the end of the play-off system and the doctrine of neutrality that for decades had been the centerpiece of Creek international politics. A new era of diplomacy was ushered in, one in which the Creeks had to begin the long process of nation building in an effort to stand as a nation among nations—one in which British hegemony over North America was now secure. Appropriately, Juricek ends on the eve of this new story.

With numerous insights into early Creek colonial politics and Georgia colonial politics, Juricek's book gives us much to digest. Not only will it absorb interested non-specialists, but scholars of the early colonial South will want to keep copies near at hand.

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