

politics in the nation and the states, or by reference to the reception of the mission in the public press—a matter which concerned Candler himself more than once. Such omissions detract little however, for as Candler wrote from Richmond, “We are here in the midst of . . . a slavery loving people, and feel the necessity of being very cautious as to what we say. . . .” The mission had slight political significance and the heart of the letters lies in descriptive passages like that which will appeal to every Hoosier in which Candler rejoices over a sumptuous rural breakfast topped by “a flowing jug of sweet cider unfermented—an excellent drink, and to a thirsty man, delicious.”

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Robert R. Rea

Diplomacy and Indian Gifts: Anglo-French Rivalry Along the Ohio and Northwest Frontiers, 1748-1763. By Wilbur R. Jacobs. (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1950, pp. 208. End maps, bibliography, and index. \$5.00.)

No one who has read widely in American records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has failed to run across many allusions to the Indians' custom of giving and receiving presents as a fundamental part of their culture. To understand their point of view and act accordingly was the key to success in dealing with Indians. This book is essentially, therefore, a psychological interpretation of French and English attempts to win Indians to their side or to keep the Indians from being lured to the rival side, in the struggle for conquest of the continent. In that contest for empire the English emerged as victors largely because they had more and better presents to bestow on the natives, used them well until 1760, and succeeded to a very considerable extent in keeping the French from getting and distributing the presents they attempted to give to the Indians. After 1760 the victors became niggardly in giving presents, and this parsimony was in no small degree the cause of Pontiac's uprising.

In a volume of superior manufacture and fine editorial work, the author has contributed sound scholarship, wide reading in both manuscript and printed sources, and clarity of expression. Though the center of attention is presents,—what

they were and how utilized,—details of personalities and institutions are so rich that a reader cannot fail to learn a large part of American colonial history, both French and English, in reading the book. It would be interesting now to have the author continue his study into the decades beyond 1763; report on Robert Rogers' use of presents, the decline of present-giving as Americans took over Indian affairs on the frontier and the relation of presents, or lack of them, to the War of 1812; and pass judgment on the great fur-trading companies in their relation to the "old Indian custom."

Minnesota Historical Society

Grace Lee Nute

Charles Sumner, An Essay By Carl Schurz. Edited by Arthur Reed Hogue. (Urbana: The University of Illinois Press, 1951, pp. 152. Appendix, index, notes, frontispiece portrait of Charles Sumner. \$2.50.)

In 1894 twenty years after Sumner's death, Carl Schurz started a biography of his late friend. He produced the partial first draft and rough notes for an essay and later started a second draft which he brought down only to 1861. This second draft has long been in the Library of Congress but the first seemed lost. A few years ago the editor discovered a sizeable collection of Schurz papers in private hands, among them was the lost first draft.

The essay under review is an editorial arrangement of the two drafts to make as unified a work as possible. The second draft with a few slight changes has been printed and joined to it are the portions of the first draft and notes dealing with Sumner's career after 1861. An informative introduction relates the story of the enterprise.

Schurz was by temperament and political principles sympathetic with Sumner. Both were reformers of the anti-slavery school and their attitudes toward President Lincoln and Johnson were similar. Both urged Lincoln to free the slaves and both felt Johnson was endangering the Negroes' rights. This same sympathy did not equip Schurz too well to understand some of Sumner's foibles, though all things considered he does remarkably well.

Sumner emerges as a complex figure, a combination of a genius and a pedant who in turn could dazzle or bore a listener.