of the "Office of Finance" and the "Marine Office." If we have bureaucratic "nuts and bolts" at its best, this reviewer was subtly impressed by the apparent devious nature of "The Financier" because so little can be gleaned from these documents about his wide-ranging policies and attitudes.

On the editorial side, the basic documents have been accurately transcribed and annotated in distinctive fashion. The letters written to Morris in French have been conveniently translated in the notes. Owing to economic pressures and criticism for excessive annotation in the earlier volumes, the editors have scaled down the series by one-third. The annotation has been restricted to subjects essentially related to Morris's conduct in the Office of Finance. Explanatory headnotes, which preceded some documents in Volumes 1 and 2, also have been eliminated. These editorial changes are minor and will not detract from the value of the publication. In fact, one could quibble that more has not been done. Many routine letters are printed in full that could easily have been summarized in brief notes. Also, the inclusion of several lengthy personal letters relating to the voyage of Morris's two sons to France to pursue their education (pp. 53-60) seems unnecessary since they have been published elsewhere and could be so noted.

Although this series should prove to be a valuable documentary source for administrative and financial specialists interested in the formative years of American history, it will not attract many readers. E. James Ferguson and his assistants continue their good work, but they are not rescuing items from oblivion. Letterpress projects such as this one must be weighed against other historical priorities. Accessibility, it seems, would have been more appropriately achieved via a scholarly micropublication, which is less expensive and time-consuming. In any event, if the letterpress edition forms a solid base for a future full-dress biography of Morris, the historical community will have reaped an unexpected return.

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The westward migration or removal of North American Indian tribes from the path of European expansion is an oft-told story. The tribal removals frequently discussed are those of the civilized tribes of the southeastern United States to Oklahoma or the temporary exile of the Navajo Indians to the Bosque Redondo in New Mexico. These events were rather fast, albeit painful, experiences for the tribes and were preceded by dramatic preliminaries — the seemingly victorious legal struggle of the Cherokee tribe, and the Navajo military defeat in Canyon de Chelly at the hands of Kit Carson and the New Mexico territorial militia. However, the peregrination of the Lenni Lenape or Delawares from their homeland in the Delaware River valley to Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and finally Oklahoma required nearly two and three-quarters centuries to complete. Without carrying the analogy too far, one could say that the Delaware experience represents a kind of encapsulated history of all Indian groups in their efforts to resist or adjust to white encroachment and preserve their cultural and tribal heritage from extinction.

C. A. Weslager's latest work on the Delaware Indians captures these moments with a great deal of insight and feeling. The book is divided into three parts with the first seventy-eight pages dealing with the frontier background and migrations of the tribe to Indiana in the 1820s. The second section of 139 pages contains reproductions of General Lewis Cass's inquiries regarding the condition, language, and cultural practices of the tribes residing in Michigan territory and the Cass-Trowbridge manuscript which was designed to provide the Indian Office in the War Department with a complete report on Indian tribes. The last fifty-eight pages cover the final migrations across the Mississippi River from Missouri and Kansas to the Delawares' final home in Oklahoma on part of the Cherokee reservation.

All three parts have value to scholar and student alike. The Cass inquiries and the Cass-Trowbridge manuscript are particularly welcome and useful. Both represent the first publication of rare documents that Weslager painstakingly put together from materials in the Burton Collection of the Detroit Public Library and Record Group 75 (Indian Office) letters and fragments in the National Archives. As Weslager notes (p. 87) by 1821, the time of the inquiry, "the Delawares had become a composite tribe" with "breakdown of certain elements in their own culture, with a readaptation of the culture of
whites and other Indian tribes with whom they had been associated.” The inquiry and Cass-Trowbridge manuscript and Weslager's notes and commentary of both make it possible to reconstruct the social and traditional history of these people just prior to the move westward across the Mississippi River.

The experience of the Delawares in Missouri and Kansas began with hope and optimism and ended in heartbreak within two generations. Settled first along lands centering around James Fork of the White River near Springfield, Missouri, they were pressured to give up those lands for new federal guaranteed lands. The treaty that their Chief William Anderson negotiated in 1829 which gave lands at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers seemed to promise the peace and security for which all yearned. Their stay in the new “promised land” lasted a scant thirty-eight years. Then, the Delawares along with other tribes were forced to surrender some fifteen million acres of “guaranteed” lands to the federal government to satisfy the demands of railroads, ranchers, and land speculators.

From Kansas, the tribe was moved to Oklahoma and merged with the Cherokee. For the next fifty years the Delawares struggled to maintain what remained of their tribal ceremonies and to maintain their separate identity from the Cherokees. The tribe also maintained that they were being denied moneys owed to them by the United States, the railroads, and by the Cherokees. Weslager leads the reader through the labyrinth of litigation that followed down to the final Supreme Court ruling of February 23, 1977, which awarded some $14,000,000 to the tribe; this was small compensation for their loss.

Weslager has performed a service both for the student of Indian history and for the Delawares themselves. It is a balanced albeit sympathetic account, and the printed manuscripts are invaluable. There is no bibliography, but at the end of each chapter are selected references.

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