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Frontier. Nevertheless, this book is not as rich in factual material as it might be, and Caruso’s weighing of his evidence, notably material used from the Draper Collection, is not always as critical as desirable.

Professor Billington’s Westward Expansion which appeared in 1949 was the most detailed history of the American frontier ever published. His new second edition differs from the first in two important aspects. In the first place, the chapter by chapter bibliography has been brought up to date to include numerous articles and books which have appeared within the last decade. This expanded bibliography, like its predecessor, is an annotated one; its ninety-two pages are packed with invaluable suggestions and comments. In the second place, the new edition includes some revision of the text of the previous one to incorporate the most recent findings and viewpoints about the American frontier. In general, however, such revision is of a limited nature—so that one might say that the 1949 text has been “amended” but generally speaking not “revised.” Nevertheless, the augmented bibliography and the textual changes combine to make the second edition of Westward Expansion an important and welcome achievement. Professor Billington has established himself as one of the outstanding students of the American frontier, but in the Preface to this new edition he says with candor and humility: “Generations of study are necessary before anything approaching a final history of westward expansion in the United States can be written.” Reference to Billington’s expanded bibliography indicates that articles and books about state and regional topics fortunately continue to make important contributions to various facets of westward expansion.

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This volume on Anthony Wayne is a valuable work on a subject in American history that has too long been slighted. Although this third campaign of the Indian Wars (1790-1795) has with few exceptions become the “forgotten war” in our history texts, it was considered at that time a campaign of great importance in the United States’ struggle to make a place among the nations of the world. Newspapers, both houses of Congress, and several foreign countries, especially England, France, and Spain, were all much concerned with and interested in the outcome of the campaign.

Richard Knopf has transcribed and edited the correspondence between Major General Anthony Wayne, commander of the Legion of the United States, and the secretaries of war, Henry Knox, Timothy Pickering, and James McHenry. Of these three Henry Knox plays the most important role.

While Knopf lets Wayne’s correspondence tell its own story, he includes brief statements introducing the correspondence of each new
year. He adds explanations of the political background and historical significance behind each year's correspondence and behind Wayne's plans and actions. With the aid of excellent footnoting one can easily follow along with Wayne during those challenging and often frustrating years, 1792-1796.

The introductory chapter explains some of the background previous to 1792. It also gives information about the two main characters of the correspondence, Wayne and Knox, as well as about the minor characters, Pickering and McHenry. The correspondence itself "gives in detail the plans, operations, and peace negotiations carried on between the Commander-in-Chief of the Legion of the United States and the hostile Indian Confederacy. It unwinds the full development of the Indian Wars, military, political, and diplomatic. Here is the panorama of domestic pressures, international cupidity, and political expediency which formed the backdrop of Wayne's frontier enterprise" (p. 10).

During the four years, 1792-1796, Wayne proved himself to be a worthy ambassador of peace and a great general, a diplomat as well as a soldier. On April 13, 1792, he was commissioned a major general and was named commanding officer of the troops in the service of the United States. Although Wayne had his faults, Washington made a wise decision when he chose Wayne from the field of candidates for this position. And even though he was thought of as an unmitigated egotist and a military perfectionist, his most ardent enemies feared and respected him. The hardships and frustrations that Wayne and his small legion were to endure before achieving their final victory in battle and at the peace conference could well have overcome a lesser man. Wayne's task was made even more difficult by political unrest in Kentucky, Spanish and British plots to separate West from East, disloyalty of high-ranking officers, especially Brigadier General James Wilkinson, who was St. Clair's and then Wayne's second-in-command, and party struggles in Congress back East. In spite of all these obstacles, Wayne achieved a final triumph at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and proved himself a fine diplomat in handling the negotiations for the Treaty of Greene Ville and in taking over the British posts according to the Jay Treaty.

Most of the correspondence in this volume is concerned with purely military matters, such as the recruitment and training of men, officer appointments and dismissals, and discussions of the relative merits of various plans. Both Wayne and Knox sometimes accompanied an official letter, however, with a personal one not for public record.

Of interest throughout the correspondence are the references concerning civilian contractors, who often did not live up to their bargain to feed, clothe, and equip the Legion. Indeed, to Wayne, these contractors seemed a constant thorn in his side.

In spite of the many handicaps and obstacles Wayne faced, he accomplished his mission and truly won for himself "A Name in Arms." For those who are interested in the history of the Old Northwest this book is a must.

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