After a three-year retirement from 1857 to 1860, Forrest was forced by the pressure of alimony payments to return to the stage. His old admirers enthusiastically welcomed his reappearance, but he failed to win new supporters. Though crippled by rheumatism, Forrest troupèd beyond the retirement age of other leading actors—Kemble and Garrick retired at sixty, for example. In the last year of his life, at the age of sixty-six, Forrest completed an eight-thousand-mile tour, playing 125 performances.

In a cogent final chapter Professor Moody assays Forrest's "mobile magic." What results is a model description of a theatrical style, a description based on fact and presented in concrete terms. The place of Edwin Forrest in our cultural history is evaluated in Moody's definitive summation: "In the middle fifty years of the past century no native-born, native-trained actor climbed so high . . . and carried the raging democratic fever to the stage with such fierce passion. And no actor compelled so many Americans to pay so much for a tempestuous evening in the theatre" (p. 405).

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Hundreds of thousands of pages have been printed dealing with various phases of the wars waged by the United States Army against the Indians of the Trans-Mississippi West between 1866 and 1891. As yet, however, no comprehensive account of this "quarter of a century of conflict" has been published. Obviously such a study would require several volumes, but this book gives in eleven chapters a colorful picture of the campaigns and engagements of the army against the Indians in this period as seen by the newspaper correspondents.

The author lists twelve major campaigns in these twenty-five years in which 930 battles and skirmishes were fought. Eight of these campaigns were against the tribes of the plains and deserts, three dealt with those of the mountains, and only one was waged in a Pacific coast state. In the various engagements the army lost 932 officers and enlisted men, and 1,061 were wounded. Military records also estimate the number of Indians killed by soldiers as well as the number of actions fought against Indians by civilians in this period. The figures given in both cases must be only wild guesses, for the Indians always carried away their dead if possible, and many minor skirmishes between civilians and Indians were never reported.

Just as the veteran army officer who had served throughout the Civil War found his former experience of little value in fighting Indians, so did the most seasoned correspondent find himself in an entirely new situation when campaigning with the army on the Indian frontier. Here his chief needs were a horse, gun, and a courier to carry his dispatches to the nearest telegraph station, which might be a hundred or more miles away. He wore rough western garb, shared an officer's tent and mess, ate the sometimes scanty rations of hardtack, bacon, beans, and
coffee, and endured the same hardships as the soldiers. At times he had to fight for his life, for as a white man he was an enemy whose scalp was regarded by every red warrior as a trophy with the same value as that of a soldier. In fact Mark Kellogg, representing the Bismarck Tribune, died with Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

While the work of the newspaper correspondents is Knight's primary theme, his book goes very far beyond this to give a brief account of every campaign and battle of the period. As a result it reveals much information as to the personal qualities of the military leaders and the strategy they employed. It is a little surprising that the author bases his summary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn on E. I. Stewart's Custer's Luck instead of on W. A. Graham's The Custer Myth, which he later states is the most valuable book on that engagement. This point is not important, however, since this conflict is one of the most controversial subjects in American history.

Indian fighting in the West was about over by the close of 1881 except for the efforts of the army to capture Geronimo and his little band of Apaches in Arizona and the brief Sioux outbreak in Dakota in 1890-1891 culminating in the Battle of Wounded Knee. A swarm of reporters covered this battle, but from 1866 to 1881 there were only twenty identifiable accredited correspondents with the army in the field. They represented many newspapers, largely those in the West or Middle West. Only the New York Herald reported every major campaign from 1868 to 1881, but the Chicago Times also reported consistently on the army in the West.

The author not only describes the work of all these twenty correspondents, but in his final chapter summarizes the subsequent career of each of them. They include Henry M. Stanley, later best known as an African explorer, and James J. O'Kelly, who became a foreign correspondent for the London Daily News. Both of these men became members of the British Parliament. John F. Finerty, author of War-Path and Bivouac, served one term in Congress, while Charles S. Diehl became manager of the Associated Press. Most of the others were to win distinction as newspaper publishers, foreign correspondents, in state politics, in the development of the West, and in Australian affairs. Four, including Kellogg, died before 1891 or soon thereafter.

This is a most significant and interesting book which should be read by everyone interested in Indian affairs during the period it covers. It is remarkably well written, and seven maps and twelve illustrations add much to its value. The bibliography is imposing and the index adequate.

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Edward Everett Dale


Although the Haymarket Riot of 1886 inaugurated the first "red scare" in the United States, the same period of fear of oligarchic plutocracy, of depressions, and of panaceas, witnessed the publication