

dominated by default. Added to this was a thin skin and an undeniable streak of self-righteousness" (129).

The sequel, 1933 to 1964, is essentially the story of Hoover's unwavering struggle for personal vindication. He intended to achieve this by a return play in the presidential office, either winning the nomination by fostering a deadlock in the Republican conventions of 1936 and 1940 or, that failing, to persuade the nominees to defend his policies and adopt his political principles as the party's public credo. Ironically, the vehicle of his restoration as an esteemed elder statesman came from an improbable quarter: President Truman asked his help in feeding the children of Europe and the Far East. Smith very aptly comments: "At last his prodigious energies were being channeled into constructive purposes. He was saving lives instead of defending his record" (364). Truman followed this assignment by appointing him to head the first Hoover Commission on government-executive reorganization. Richard Norton Smith has written a perceptive and balanced account of Hoover which deserves the audience he seeks.

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*The Utah Expedition, 1857-1858: A Documentary Account of the United States Military Movement under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, and the Resistance by Brigham Young and the Mormon Nauvoo Legion*, edited by LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen. Vol. 8, FAR WEST AND ROCKIES SERIES. 1958 Reprint. Glendale, Ca.: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1982. xiii, 375 pp. Introduction, notes, appendix, index. \$27.50 cloth.

Known variously as "Buchanan's Blunder," the "Mormon War," and the "Contractor's War," the U.S. Army's expedition to Utah during 1857-1858 was a significant event for all involved. The republishing of the documentary history of this important military operation is also significant, for it makes available once again an impressive collection of key documents. Originally issued in 1958, this account—while neither exhaustive nor fully representative of the extensive records available—contains many valuable official records and an impressive sampling of privately held documents.

The editors, LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann B. Hafen, both members of the Mormon church and acclaimed as leading authorities of frontier America, arrange the material into eleven chapters touching upon the most critical issues of the expedition. They provide the general orders which authorized the expedition; an account of the mission of Captain Stewart Van Vliet, sent to Utah to scout the territory and

acquire necessary provisions for the army; the reports of Colonel Edmund B. Alexander, the senior officer of the advance troops destined for Utah; the diaries of members of the expedition; documents bearing upon Albert Sidney Johnston's movement into winter quarters at Fort Bridger; the reactions of the Mormons and Congress to the expedition; Thomas L. Kane's effort to negotiate a settlement; Governor Alfred Cumming's reports and correspondence concerning the affair; and documents dealing with the Utah Peace Commission.

The Hafens have chosen their documents well and have annotated them to provide additional background information. Annotation prevents the overediting which has caused many documentary collections to suffer. This modest and fair appraisal of the controversial expedition is also still as valid today as it was when first published twenty-seven years ago. Yet although the Hafens have avoided overediting, there are hazards to underediting as well. On this point *The Utah Expedition* could have benefited from additional work. For instance, the editors chose to ignore the immediate causes of friction between the United States government and the people of Utah. The only apparent reasons for this military operation are those described in the letters of federal officials W.F.M. Magraw and W.W. Drummond, which unnecessarily charged the Mormons with open rebellion against the United States. The editors reproduce these without introduction or annotation. As a result, the expedition seems to take place without justification. The editors also make no attempt to document the important political implications of the expedition, such as the intriguing way in which Senator Stephen A. Douglas used the expedition to political advantage. The Buchanan administration's secrecy concerning this expedition also led to unfortunate suppositions from the Mormons, and this misunderstanding and confusion combined to create a volatile situation. Documentary evidence to demonstrate the reasons behind the administration's approach would have been helpful.

It is also regrettable that the editors did not extend their research into other collections that could have yielded still more valuable documents. In the National Archives, for example, is a letter dated 26 May 1857 from General-in-Chief Winfield Scott to Secretary of War John B. Floyd in which Scott recommended postponing the campaign until 1858 because of logistics and the hazards of winter in the Rockies. Thus Scott correctly anticipated the army's most serious difficulties during the expedition. The letter of instruction of 29 June 1857 from Scott to Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney is also an important document which could have benefited this collection, for it describes clearly the mission's problems and

suggests tactical movements. Finally, the editors might have included some of the documents in the Indian War Veterans Collection of the Utah State Archives in Salt Lake City. This collection contains dozens of manuscripts which portray the Utah militia's operations during this period. Perhaps the most important of these was Special Order Number 13 issued by the militia's commander on 13 August 1857; it directed a cavalry force of more than three hundred men "to go back upon the road [in Echo Canyon, the principal route into Utah] to protect our immigration now en-route to this city."

In spite of these criticisms, *The Utah Expedition* continues to stand as a notable achievement. The elements of the adventure—the expedition's initial activities, the reactions in Congress and in Utah, the Mormon efforts at resistance, Thomas Kane's heroic conciliation mission, Governor Cumming's good intentions, and the final settlement—all find illustration in well-selected journals, letters, government documents, and newspaper accounts.

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*Missionaries and Muckrakers: The First Hundred Years of Knox College*, by Hermann R. Muelder. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984. ix, 381 pp. Notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$19.95 cloth.

*Missionaries and Muckrakers* is intended to be more than a narrow institutional history of Knox College. As the title suggests, it attempts to place the institution within the historical development of Illinois and the United States. The author, Hermann Muelder (a 1927 graduate), has served the college since 1933 as professor of history, academic dean, acting president, and now, college historian. He bases his work, an obvious labor of love, on intensive research in letters, memoirs, newspapers, and college documents.

Actually, the title is somewhat misleading as it refers to only two of the book's eleven chapters. The missionaries who founded Knox were originally residents of the burned-over district of upstate New York who had participated in the great religious revival of the 1820s and the resulting antislavery movement. Reverend George Washington Gale led these Yankee Congregationalists and new-school Presbyterians to settle the town of Galesburg in 1836 and to secure the charter for Knox Manual Labor College in 1837. Both the town and college were prospering by the 1850s, but the religious and reform impulses responsible for much of this early success also contributed

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