

Federalists remained influential in the region and that western Jeffersonians “repurposed Federalist institutions” (90). Although old Federalists lost political office, their program laid the foundation for the later Whig Party and its adherence to the American System of a national bank, protective tariffs, and government money for internal improvements. An epilogue looks at Abraham Lincoln as the heir of the Federalist frontier.

Maulden might do more to acknowledge the limitations of the activist government he sees in the Old Northwest. He frequently quotes the expansive language of public documents promising free public education. Although he acknowledges that “progress varied” (166), actual funding for educational systems in the states of the lower Midwest fell very much short of the rhetoric. In describing an arc that reaches from the Federalism of Arthur St. Clair to the Whiggery of Abraham Lincoln, Maulden misses the role of class. Lincoln may have embraced Federalist policies, but the democratic ethos of the Jeffersonians made possible the poorly educated, poorly dressed, homespun Lincoln’s rise to political power.

In effect, Maulden makes an observation about the early American frontier that many commentators have made about the modern West: small government Westerners rely more heavily on government subsidies than do Easterners. Both in the early republic and today, political rhetoric and political reality are often at odds.

*Boone, Black Hawk, and Crockett in 1833: Unsettling the Mythic West*, edited by Michael A. Lofaro. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2019. cv, 478 pp. Illustrations, notes, appendices, index. \$60.00 hardcover.

Reviewer Patrick J. Jung is a professor of history and anthropology at the Milwaukee School of Engineering in Wisconsin. He is the author of *The Black Hawk War of 1832* (2007), and “Lonely Sentinel: A Military History of Fort Madison, 1808–1813” (*Annals of Iowa*, 2016).

A trifecta of biographies appeared in 1833: one each on Daniel Boone, the Sauk war leader Black Hawk, and David Crockett. Common to these books, according to Michael A. Lofaro, was a shift in Americans’ perception of the frontier and the persons—both Native American and white—who resided there. Central to this shift was the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828 and the mythos of a new age that celebrated the self-made man who rose to prominence despite humble origins. Lofaro writes that these works, in presenting men cut

from the same cloth as Jackson, fulfilled "the needs of cultural and democratic nationalism" (xl).

The original first editions, all published the same year in Cincinnati, are reprinted in this volume. Lofaro prefaces these works with a particularly valuable introductory essay on the evolution of the frontier hero in American literature. By 1833, the eastern aristocracy that had dominated the United States for its first half century had given way to the common man. A new democratic spirit defined the age, which, according to Lofaro, reflected "a consequent desire for democratic heroes" (xxv) whose lives reflected those of ordinary Americans.

Boone's biography illustrated this shift, particularly his time as a captive among the Shawnees for six months. Prior to his captivity, Boone had lived the life of a "white Indian" during his long sojourn in Kentucky. While earlier biographies cast Boone's experience among the Shawnees as an instance of racial and cultural betrayal, Timothy Flint's 1833 biography had completed the process through which Boone's captivity became a badge of honor. Boone's skill as a hunter and backwoodsman rivalled that of Native people and earned him the respect of both Indians and whites.

Black Hawk's autobiography illustrated a similar shift in sentiment. While mediated through a white newspaper editor, J.B. Patterson, and an interpreter, Antoine LeClair, the final product was the first authentic autobiography of a Native American. Rather than the familiar tropes of "uncivilized beast" or "noble savage" that had typified earlier depictions of Native people, Black Hawk instead represented himself as a defeated but still proud Indian leader. He considered himself equal to his white enemies even as he stood vanquished after the 1832 war that bore his name.

Crockett, like Boone, was the quintessential frontier hunter whose rustic lifestyle and folksy manner presented no insurmountable obstacles as he ascended to the halls of the United States Congress to represent the residents of western Tennessee.

Lofaro's introductory essay stands as this book's most significant scholarly contribution; nevertheless, the three biographical works that follow are valuable as well. Of particular note are the extensive explanatory notes that provide contextual information about the persons and events described in the texts. Lofaro also furnishes definitions of words and terms whose meanings have become archaic, and even opaque, since 1833. Indeed, his annotations make these reprintings particularly valuable to contemporary scholars who seek to gain insights into the lives of Boone, Black Hawk, and Crockett.

Of these biographical works, students of midwestern history (and especially the history of Iowa) will undoubtedly find Black Hawk's autobiography to be the most relevant. Researchers have tended to gravitate toward Donald Jackson's well-edited 1955 version of Black Hawk's autobiography. Lofaro's annotations benefit from six decades of scholarly research into the life of Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War since the publication of the 1955 edition, and, significantly, include Jackson's earlier annotations. Black Hawk died in 1838, five years after his autobiography appeared in print. Later editions, particularly Patterson's 1882 reprint, included details about Black Hawk's last years in Iowa. Lofaro includes these texts in addition to the 1833 narrative of Black Hawk's life.

Presenting these books in a single volume fulfills Lofaro's intent to "immerse the present-day reader in the world of the American reader of 1833" (xvi). In doing so, Lofaro illustrates the changing notions of race, class, and masculinity that characterized Jacksonian America. He has grounded these works firmly and judiciously in the rich body of secondary literature concerning both the history and literature of the era. His careful annotations result in new editions of these biographies that will be much appreciated by historical researchers.

*Brigham Young and the Expansion of the Mormon Faith*, by Thomas G. Alexander. Oklahoma Western Biographies Series. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2019. xxiv, 392 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$29.95 hardcover.

Reviewer Richard D. Ouellette teaches history at Napa Valley College. He holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Texas at Austin.

Since its inaugural volume in 1988, the Oklahoma Western Biographies Series has produced concise biographies that illuminate critical facets of U.S. western history. For its 31<sup>st</sup> volume, series editor Richard Etulain persuaded Thomas G. Alexander, Redd Professor Emeritus of Western American History at BYU, to produce an important new biography of Brigham Young. Alexander is eminently qualified for the task, having produced highly regarded scholarship on western, Utah, and Mormon history alike.

*Brigham Young and the Expansion of the Mormon Faith* begins chronologically. Chapters 1–4 cover the period from Young's birth in 1801 to the eve of the Utah War in 1857. We follow Young as a Reformed Methodist craftsman in New York State; as a Mormon convert, missionary, and apostle in Ohio, Missouri, and England; as Joseph Smith's confidant in plural marriage, temple rites, and theocratic politics in Illinois;