

to instill terror in those who watched" (p. 234).

Born in 1803, Wright was educated at West Point. By the time he traveled to Fort Vancouver in 1856, Wright had fought in the Second Seminole and Mexican wars. Meanwhile, the Washington Territorial governor Isaac Stevens ham-handedly negotiated treaties with Plateau peoples, which native leaders used "to buy time and prepare for war" (p. 71). War arrived in the form of episodic violence. Cutler contrasts the 1855 Cascade Massacre, in which fourteen American settlers and three soldiers died, with the lesser-known massacre of the family of Wright's Chinook interpreter. The Oregon militia implicated in the Chinook deaths were not brought to justice. At the siege's conclusion, however, Wright ordered thirteen Indian prisoners hanged, a strategy he would return to frequently in the coming months.

The heart of the text covers the forty-day march that Wright led through the Columbia Plateau to avenge Colonel Edward Steptoe's retreat and destabilize tribal communities. Cutler describes at length one of the most notorious methods Wright used against the Spokanes, Plaiouses, Coeur d'Alenes, and other tribes of the Plateau—the massacre of nine hundred Indian horses, a two-day event that "stands out more than perhaps any other in the West for two reasons: its size and its gruesomely theatrical nature" (p. 210). The successful march solidified Wright's reputation; he would be elevated to commander of the Department of the Pacific during the Civil War. He and his wife drowned in 1865 while returning to Fort Vancouver.

A final chapter, "Legacy," and short sections that conclude each preceding chapter connect the historical narrative to contemporary issues. Cutler points out that the horse massacre, for example, lives on in Sherman

Alexie's 1995 novel *Reservation Blues*. The historian Laurie Arnold's preface praises Cutler for "connect[ing] academic scholarship to tribal scholarship," which is most notable in these sections, although it is also reflected in the text's methodology (p. xii). While generational trauma is not Cutler's primary focus, these sections illustrate the living nature of the past and the difficulty in reconciling the legacies of settler colonialism in the present.

This important, readable book models how to document the histories of conquest and will appeal to undergraduates and graduate students alike. *Hang Them All* should find a readership well beyond those interested in the Columbia Plateau region.

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The History of the Death Penalty in Colorado. Timberline Book Series. By Michael L. Radelet. Forewords by Sister Helen Prejean and Stephen Leonard. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2017. xxi + 283 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendices, notes, index. \$45.00, cloth; \$36.00, ebook.)

The State of Colorado—the Centennial State—is known for its majestic Rocky Mountains, hiking trails, columbine, western spirit, ranchers, cowboys, and rodeos. In *The History of the Death Penalty in Colorado*, the internationally renowned sociologist Michael Radelet effectively lassos the past and present state of affairs as regards a centuries-old practice—capital punishment—in his home state. His subjects: the use of the noose from pre-territorial days through statehood, Colorado's transition to the gas chamber then lethal injection, the abolition movement, and the current *de facto* moratorium on executions, courtesy of Governor John Hickenlooper.

Radelet's meticulously researched study of Colorado's death penalty should be of considerable interest not just to state residents but to anyone concerned about the United States' ultimate sanction. He begins—as Sister Helen Prejean's foreword notes—"with the forty-year history of public executions in the state" (p. xi). He then methodically describes Colorado's sordid history of hangings, asphyxiations, and—in the case of Gary Lee Davis, the 103rd person put to death in the state—lethal injection. All of Colorado's executions from 1859 through the present—the earliest ones viewed by thousands of spectators—are cataloged in Appendix 1, with separate appendices describing those sentenced to die but never executed.

Radelet is a serious academic with a storyteller's eye for colorful detail. He brings this story to vivid life even though gruesome state-sanctioned killings—and extra-judicial lynchings, numbering 175 from 1859 to 1919—pepper the text. Among his findings: five men sentenced to death from 1859 to 1860 in People's Courts that led to summary hangings in newly settled Denver; the use of an hydraulic "upright jerker," a gallows employing weights and pulleys to hang men (leading to a "Jerked to Jesus" newspaper headline and to horribly botched executions); three men executed in alphabetical order on one day and another triple execution in which coin flips determined the order of the men's deaths; a prison warden who refused to participate in executions; a "gag" law barring reportage of them; the posthumous pardon of Joe Arridy, an innocent man executed in 1937; and the testing of the state's three-seat gas chamber on animals before its first use in 1934.

This book highlights the death penalty's arbitrariness and cruelty, and it shows how often the mentally ill, minorities, and the poor are executed. It provides a microcosm of America's death penalty, but all Americans should read it for its deep insight into that

penalty's inhumanity. To understand capital punishment's fatal flaws, look westward to Colorado—and to an expert, adept tour guide, Professor Radelet.

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Powder River: Disastrous Opening of the Great Sioux War. By Paul L. Hedren. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2016. xx + 452 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95.)

The most famous victory for American Indians against the U.S. Army was the Battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876. The nation was shocked with the news that Brevet General George A. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry had been sharply defeated by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. But few then or now know that famous battle was only the best-known event of several conflicts known as the Great Sioux War of 1876–77. The end result was that those notable warriors and their tribes were forced onto reservations and forced to abandon their free lifestyle on the Northern Plains.

The opening salvo of the Great Sioux War of 1876–77 took place at a remote site on the Powder River in southeastern Montana. In mid-March, a short respite from a record-breaking cold winter enabled Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds and six companies of cavalry to journey north from Fort Laramie, where they located, attacked, and captured a Cheyenne Village of some one hundred lodges.

The Winter Campaign Doctrine, developed eight years earlier by General Phil Sheridan and tested by Custer at Washita, dictated to capture the village, burn it, and destroy the horse herd. This harsh strategy