

who, drawing much material from bitter transplanted Wichitan Charles Driscoll, did important damage to Kansas's reputation in the 1920s.

Bader thinks Kansas's booster genius lasted through the Progressive era. In those "golden decades" the nation affirmed Kansas's values, which in the state "produced a level of cultural aggressiveness and societal confidence that is astonishing to the modern Kansan" (11). Historian Carl Becker went to Kansas to find America, and Vachel Lindsay looked there for the poetic folk soul. The failure of the prohibition experiment — the "Kansas idea" — nationally, coinciding with the dust bowl, dealt Kansas a blow from which it has not recovered.

Half of the book concerns the "eclipsed" state of mind in Kansas since World War II, when nostalgia for a lost past was psychologically central. Kansans began to think that "to look back was to look up," and tried to copy other places, even to the extent of passing "sin amendments" to do away with their Puritan image. The result was a spiritual drabness in a national culture where transportation and communication made physical centrality less important. Kansas, Bader thinks, has made the mistake of trying to promote itself as something it is not — copying from others, instead of emphasizing its strengths. As a local editor wrote, Kansas is no place to sightsee: "Kansas, like the girl with the dumpy figure and the plain face, will just have to concentrate on building a wonderful personality" (172).

One contradiction is that residents think Kansas is a wonderful place to live. "Kansas is a nice place to live but I wouldn't want to visit there," is one of the irony-laced sayings in Bader's collection. In the 1890s the anti-imperialists said that they didn't want any more states until they could civilize Kansas. Now, Kansas is not taken that seriously.

Bader's summary of the image of a place such as Kansas in the past is a challenge to such places in a future that will be dangerously homogenized around coastal values without them. It is a seminal book for planners everywhere and a near must for Kansans who love their state and wonder why others do not.

The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: vol. 2, August 30, 1803–August 24, 1804; vol. 3, August 25, 1804–April 6, 1805; vol. 4, April 7–July 27, 1805; vol. 5, July 28–November 1, 1805, edited by Gary E. Moulton. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986–1988. Illustrations, notes, maps, bibliographies, indexes. \$40.00 cloth each.

REVIEWED BY ROGER L. NICHOLS, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

With the possible exception of the astronauts who first landed on the moon, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are the most famous ex-

plorers in American history. Their epic journey lasted just over three years and took them thousands of miles, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, west to the mouth of the Columbia River and then back east to St. Louis, Missouri. As the first Americans, and at times even the first white men, to pass through certain regions or to meet particular groups of Indians, the explorers had exciting and significant things to report. Prior to their departure from the East, President Thomas Jefferson specified that they gather an encyclopedic range of information about the flora, fauna, physical formations, weather, and native peoples of the regions they crossed. Despite the rigors of their journey and the crude conditions under which they labored, Lewis and Clark kept detailed notes and diaries, and through these a modern reader may experience the day-to-day activities of the explorers.

From the start, government officials and the explorers themselves expected that some part of their record would be published, but the process was both long and difficult. After Meriwether Lewis died, William Clark gathered the journals and arranged to have them combined and published by Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia. That first edition appeared in 1814, and included only a general narrative gathered from the journals and supplemented by data from other notes they had taken. Although Biddle conferred with Clark in 1810, he presented only a modest part of the expedition narrative.

Interest in publishing the expedition journals recurred in 1891 when a publisher asked Elliot Coues to revise the 1814 account. Although he lacked either historical training or editorial experience, Coues agreed, and two years later he completed the project. His work did not satisfy demands for a comprehensive publication of all the data gathered by the explorers, so in 1904-1905 Reuben G. Thwaites edited an eight-volume version of the expedition material. Nearly a half-century later, in 1953, the actual field notes that Clark had kept during the early phases of the journal were found. Then in 1962 Donald Jackson published his carefully edited *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, which provided another perspective on the explorers' work.

Since Jackson's work, other scholars have longed for a complete edition of the journals and the related scientific material and official papers pertaining to the expedition. The project under review here is a direct result of their calls. The first volume was the 1983 *Atlas*, published in an oversized format that includes most of the explorers' maps in their original size. The series will contain ten more volumes of the journals and other significant documents. Volume two is the most significant for Iowa readers, because it spells out the editor's goals, includes a description of editorial guidelines, discusses how Lewis and Clark actually kept the journals, and gives a brief account of what happened to each of their

papers since it was written. It is also the only volume of those being considered here that comments on the 1804 landscape of the state.

The actual journal narrative opens with Captain Lewis and his "party of 11 hands" leaving Pittsburgh in August 1803 on their way to the Mississippi River. This so-called eastern journal, here published for the first time, describes how the two explorers organized and trained their men during the 1803-4 fall and winter. Then it follows the party as it made its way painfully up the Missouri River past western Iowa north to the Vermillion River in present South Dakota. The expedition's only fatality occurred near Sioux City, where Sergeant Charles Floyd died from a ruptured appendix. His name remains on present maps as the Floyd River in northwestern Iowa. The narrative depicts sighting new birds and animals, meeting Indian leaders at places such as Council Bluffs on the Nebraska side of the river, depending on the skills of the hunters, and facing the day-to-day tasks encountered as they moved up the Missouri valley at a mere eight to ten miles each day.

Volume three follows the expedition further north to the Mandan villages in North Dakota and narrates the explorers' experiences there during the 1804-5 winter. It was there that Lewis and Clark acquired the services of Sacagawea and her husband. Volume four picks up the story the next spring, when, having sent some of the soldiers and boatmen back down the river to St. Louis with some of their notes, map sketches, and natural history specimens, the explorers continued up the Missouri toward the Rockies. It presents their adventures as they moved across the northern plains past the Great Falls of the Missouri to the Three Forks region in the northern Rockies. Volume five traces their continuing journey through the Rockies, over the Continental Divide, and down the Columbia River to just beyond the Cascades, about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Volumes four and five narrate the difficulties the explorers had with the constantly changing environment. In Dakota and eastern Montana they had plenty of buffalo to eat, but when they reached the mountains game became scarce. At the same time the streams became shallower than they had been, causing more work for the crews. Once in the mountains, snow and cold brought suffering to the explorers. Farther west in the semi-arid plateau regions they suffered from changing their diet to a dependence on roots, plants, and fish. Despite these difficulties, the explorers usually remained in surprisingly good spirits, and their journals reflect their eagerness to reach the West Coast.

Professor Gary E. Moulton and his editorial staff have done an outstanding job with this project thus far. The editing is clear but does not interfere with the flow of the narrative. It indicates which of the explorers is reporting the incidents, identifies people, places, plants, and

animals briefly, and provides maps and illustrations for each volume. Because of the editors' careful and patient work, the modern reader can experience at least a bit of the wonder Lewis and Clark expressed at what they saw as they struggled west. The narrative makes abundantly clear how much drudgery and danger were part of their daily experience as the expedition members followed their orders to gather information about everything they saw along the trail. No reader with any interest in the American frontier story will fail to find fascinating events and colorful people in the pages of this masterfully edited set.

New Directions in American Indian History, edited by Colin G. Calloway. D'Arcy McNickle Center Bibliographies in American Indian History 1. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. x, 262 pp. References, index. \$29.50 cloth.

REVIEWED BY BERNARD W. SHEEHAN, INDIANA UNIVERSITY

For a number of years now the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library has issued bibliographies of materials dealing with American Indians. The recent increase in the body of literature available has prompted that institution to initiate a new series that will have two sections. The first will be made up of indexed bibliographical lists, the second of volumes of bibliographical essays. The volume under review is the first collection of bibliographical essays. It contains nine essays. The first three treat the most recent literature in a variety of subject areas dealing with Indians. The last three are designed to comment on needs for future work in three crucial areas. The first section, of course, must rely on work done. Essays are offered on quantification, women, métis, the southern plains, law, and the twentieth century. In the second section essays deal with future prospects for work in linguistics, economics, and religion.

The first issue in assessing such a book involves the question of bibliographical essays themselves. There is no point in adopting the essay format if the writer is more inclined to the bibliographical than the essay side of the task. A list with some annotation about content will do the job. An essay requires something quite different. The subject must come first and the bibliographical reference must illuminate the thesis of the essay. Often this can be accomplished satisfactorily by describing the work done thus far in the field. And yet the genre really requires something more. The essays should advance the interpretation of the subject and themselves become part of the corpus of literature. This would appear to be the editor's intention in including two kinds of essays, one descriptive and the other prospective. The achievement, it must be said,

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