

Together, they comprise a remarkably complete vision of the Lewis and Clark adventure, considering the volume's slender and informal nature. Besides crafting charming vignettes and adding helpful advice on the Lewis and Clark trail, Duncan includes more substantial essays on Lewis and Clark's leadership style and the expedition's relations with the native inhabitants. Generally upbeat and inspirational about the mission's meaning for modern America, Duncan adds melancholy digressions on the modern-day fortunes of those Native Americans and the sad costs of environmental damage. More enjoyable reading is provided by his recreation of captivating scenes around campfires from Fort Mandan to Fort Clatsop.

Duncan is certainly careful in his appraisals, and he echoes much Lewis and Clark scholarship in praising the captains, their leadership, and the qualities of their men. He is also acutely aware of the ambivalence many Native Americans feel about the celebration of America's western explorations. Occasionally the expedition and its leaders earn mild criticism—such as for the decision to divide into multiple small detachments during part of the return journey. Mostly, however, Duncan praises the mission and its determination to “proceed on.” Obviously, the Lewis and Clark story contains much to be celebrated, and Duncan is an inspired storyteller adept at enthraling audiences already conversant with the details and successes of the mission. Passionately presented, this volume is excellent evidence of that remarkable ability.

Wilderness Journey: The Life of William Clark, by William E. Foley. Missouri Biography Series. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004. xiv, 326 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth.

William Clark and the Shaping of the West, by Landon Y. Jones. New York: Hill and Wang, 2004. xiii, 394 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00 cloth.

Reviewer David A. Walker is professor of history and associate dean for faculty scholarship/director of the Office of Sponsored Programs at the University of Northern Iowa. He regularly teaches courses on the American West and Indians in American history.

The bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition has had a bandwagon impact, generating everything from organized historical tours to stuffed dolls and replica keelboats to important historical work. The two biographies under review add valuable perspectives not only on the expedition, but also on the remarkable life of William Clark. The foundation of the current burst of interest is the highly readable *Undaunted Courage*, by Stephen Ambrose, which focuses almost exclu-

sively on the expedition, with Meriwether Lewis playing the leading role. Historians William Foley and Landon Jones demonstrate that although Lewis's historical significance is justified, William Clark led a fuller life that had a greater impact on American expansion beyond the Mississippi River during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Clark was born the youngest son of ten children into one of the moderate slave-owning families that constituted the landed gentry in southwest Virginia. His parents made sure all their children could read and write and provided the sons with basic instruction in mathematics, history, and geography as well as practical experience in farming, surveying, and horsemanship. William's five brothers served distinguished military careers during the Revolutionary War, although none surpassed the record of George Rogers Clark. The elder brother led Kentucky frontiersmen on several expeditions north of the Ohio River, facing both Indian and British forces. Like thousands of other families, the Clarks headed west across the Appalachians following the war and settled in the vicinity of Louisville. Within this environment William sharpened his wilderness skills as hunter, surveyor, boatman, and mapmaker. He also began a career-long habit as a systematic journal keeper.

Clark began his frontier military career as a lieutenant during campaigns against native people in the Ohio Country, particularly serving under General Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers. He established leadership skills that would prove valuable for the rest of his life, namely, concern for the welfare of his men while maintaining strict discipline that included regular inspections and harsh physical punishment. He witnessed ceremonies and established protocols associated with the important Treaty of Greenville that would serve as a foundation for future treaty negotiations both during and following the expedition.

Meriwether Lewis served under Clark's command during the Wayne campaign. Thus when Thomas Jefferson called upon his private secretary to undertake a journey up the Missouri River and on to the Pacific Ocean, Lewis invited his frontier colleague to join as his "partner in discovery." Several decades earlier Jefferson had asked George Rogers Clark to lead a similar trip, but the frontiersman's post-Revolution finances and bouts with alcohol abuse led him to refuse the future president. Each leader allowed the other to employ their individual strengths: Lewis had the scientific training and supervised keelboat construction while Clark recruited frontiersmen, used his remarkable mapmaking skills, and contributed the vast majority of

journal entries, in which he demonstrated his often creative phonetic spelling.

Clark's personal relationship with two individuals is especially important in understanding his attitude and leadership throughout his life. Contact with and eventual dependence upon Indian people were crucial to a successful expedition. Jefferson had instructed his leaders to "treat [the natives] in the most friendly & conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit." Like many of his frontier contemporaries, Clark believed native people to be blood-thirsty savages, yet he encouraged western tribes to abandon their traditional lifestyles and move toward the ideal Jeffersonian yeoman farmer image. He grew particularly close to the Shoshone Sacagawea and eventually adopted one of her sons, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, whom he called Pomp. In another important case, Clark's lifelong relationship with his slave, York, offers a study in contrasts. The two grew up together before Clark inherited his slave. York was especially effective as a hunter and diplomat; most Indian tribes were fascinated by the first black man they had seen and attributed special power to him. Following the expedition, however, the two men returned to a rigid owner-slave relationship. Recently discovered correspondence indicates that Clark grew more and more impatient with York's desire for legal freedom, even threatening to sell him "down the river" before grudgingly granting his wish.

Following the expedition's return, and Lewis's subsequent suicide, Clark rose to prominence as the United States aggressively expanded into the trans-Mississippi West. Based in St. Louis, Clark began a lengthy career as a "dutiful soldier and bureaucrat [who] never wavered in his commitment to an expansionist national agenda that expected Indians to surrender their lands and abandon their traditional ways" (Foley, 170). With a firm yet conciliatory style, over several decades Clark, as brigadier general, Missouri territorial governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, negotiated numerous treaties with tribes in the Missouri and upper Mississippi River valleys. Readers of this journal will be particularly interested in Clark's role in negotiating the Treaty of Prairie du Chien (1825) and activities during the Black Hawk War. At the same time, he faced a complex set of personal difficulties, including growing family responsibilities and tragedies (deaths of two wives); an ongoing struggle with personal and family finances that he pursued through the fur trade, land speculation, and other business ventures; and publication of the expedition journals with Nicholas Biddle. He died in September 1838 at the home of his son Meriwether Lewis Clark.

William Clark is the central focus of both biographies; each author establishes his essential role in expanding American interests west from St. Louis. However, their approach is significantly different. Foley provides a more traditional life-to-death narrative, equally dividing nine chapters into three sections: pre-expedition, expedition, and post-expedition. Jones, by contrast, assumes his readers are aware of the expedition story and covers the trip in only one of ten chapters. Regarding the wilderness journey, Foley takes his readers on a lively but straightforward continental adventure from 1804 to 1806. Jones, on the other hand, adopts a thematic organization: Indian relations, science, York. Although William Clark is essential, Jones's more detailed style and wider focus provides, for example, chapter-length surveys of British settlement in the trans-Appalachian West, George Rogers Clark's career, and U.S. Army expeditions against the Miami and Shawnee during the 1790s. Perhaps aiming for a popular reading audience, Jones offers little that is new to most historians until the five post-expedition chapters, where William Clark returns to center stage.

Each author provides a highly readable narrative based on essential secondary and primary sources, especially private letters, government documents, and expedition journals. Maps, contemporary scenic and portrait artwork, and modern photographs of historic sites enhance the text. Everyone caught up in the Lewis and Clark bicentennial spirit will benefit by reading each biography. William Clark is now prominently placed on the historical stage.

The Fate of the Corps: What Became of the Lewis and Clark Explorers after the Expedition, by Larry E. Morris. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004. xviii, 284 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$30.00 cloth.

Reviewer W. Raymond Wood is professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of Missouri—Columbia and the coauthor, with David C. Hunt and Joseph C. Porter, of *Karl Bodmer's Studio Art* (2002). His most recent book is *Prologue to Lewis and Clark: The Mackay and Evans Expedition* (2003).

Most of the principal characters among the 33 members of the Lewis and Clark expedition have had biographies devoted to what is known of their pre- and post-expeditionary experiences. Many of these are excellent summaries, but invariably they cast a narrow loop around the events of their individual lives. In *The Fate of the Corps*, Larry Morris has taken a completely different tack in telling their stories: he offers the reader a narrative history of the American West in which the often-intertwining lives of the members of the Corps of Discovery are placed

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.