

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

in the wider historical context of their times. The West was only lightly populated for decades following the Lewis and Clark expedition, so it is not surprising that members of the Corps participated in so many of the significant events that mark western history. Indeed, their lives involve so many elements of that history that Morris's narrative is a recapitulation of western history, from the War of 1812 to the Civil War. Some members of the expedition attained prominence in later years, while a few of them simply "vanished into thin air."

This engaging story will retain the interest of even those western history enthusiasts who are knowledgeable about the period. Some of the events Morris relates are well known, such as John Colter's run for his life from the Blackfeet Indians. Far less well known is George Drouillard's trial for murder. I found the book hard to put down, despite knowing the outline of the story and many of its details: it is well written and captivates the reader, in large part because of the way the author integrates so many different strands. But one also awaits those new bits of information unearthed by the painstaking research that Morris invested in preparing the book. For example, most of us had thought that there was no further mention of Meriwether Lewis's Newfoundland dog, Seaman, after the return of the expedition. But Morris has discovered that the dog was with Lewis when he died on the Natchez Trace, a bit of trivia that will delight dog lovers and please fans of the expedition.

Morris bases this account on primary sources; and he is scrupulous in stating what is known and what is not, and in separating what is known from the speculation that mars so many books in this field. The many archives and records he consulted make his book a fine source of history in its own right. I detected only one minor error: the mislocation of Fort Manuel, where Sacagawea died in 1812, as 12 miles south of the Grand River in South Dakota. John Luttig's entries about the location of this post are easily misinterpreted, but its known, excavated, and reported site was some 35 miles upstream of the Grand.

I do not hesitate to quote with approval from a flyer from Yale University Press: "The story of what became of the corps after their exploration is thus the story of the American West." The volume is eminently worth reading, and joins the roster of distinguished books about the Corps of Discovery. Read it with profit.

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