

plored (1974) is the most closely comparable study, and it covers all of North America. The classic work—a point of departure for any cartographic study of the West—is Carl Irving Wheat's encyclopedic five-volume *Mapping the Transmississippi West* (1957–1963), but it is exorbitantly priced even when you can find a set. Cohen's book is, if you will, a pocket version of that monumental study.

The most distressing aspect of any such atlas is that some maps are simply too large to reduce to page size and still remain readable. Only a few maps in this collection are of such a size. A more cogent criticism: the selected bibliography is distressingly short, although the book is meant for a general audience, not an academic one.

These maps are basic documents of the history of the West, and they affected the future actions of those who saw and used them, as did those maps prepared for Lewis and Clark. Other maps encapsulate the activities of hundreds of individuals, such as the final plate in the book, the 1890 map of the United States as determined by the General Land Office surveys.

One could describe this book as an illustrated "History of the West"—one in which narrative and graphics have been reversed. The real "narrative" lies in the roster of maps, which are illustrated and supplemented by the words of the authors. It is a book with wide appeal; residents of any part of the trans-Mississippi West will be mesmerized by the unfolding history of their state or region as revealed in these maps.

Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark, edited by James J. Holmberg. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002. xxx, 311 pp. Illustrations, notes, appendix, chronology, sources, index. \$35.00 cloth.

Reviewer David A. Walker is professor of history and associate graduate dean for faculty scholarship at the University of Northern Iowa. He is the author of *Iron Frontier: The Discovery and Early Development of Minnesota's Three Ranges* (1979) and coauthor of the *Biographical Directory of American Territorial Governors* (1984).

In October 1988 family members found a cache of letters from William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame) to his older brother Jonathan and donated them to the Filson Historical Society in Louisville, Kentucky. Yale University Press has now published 55 of the letters, covering the years 1792–1811. Many are published here for the first time. They are organized in five chapters. Each chapter begins with a historical overview, and all of the documents are thoroughly annotated.

The letters, illustrating Clark's notoriously creative spelling and grammatical shortcomings, include mundane family events involving his wife, son, house, illness, social events, and the hardships of travel. Perhaps more important are historically significant descriptions of the Lewis and Clark expedition, Indian affairs, frontier military activities, the Burr Conspiracy, the death of Meriwether Lewis, and Clark's relationship with his African American slave, York. Six expedition and two post-expedition letters replicate descriptions contained in the journals; others fill in gaps when no official records were kept. Despite York's significant contributions, Clark refused his request to hire out as a means of gaining freedom. Clark was determined that if York attempted to run away he would be sent to New Orleans and sold to "Some Severe master until he thinks better of Such Conduct."

Although historians still debate Meriwether Lewis's final days in October 1809, several letters clearly demonstrate that Clark accepted his partner's death as suicide, not murder. Despite deep feelings of grief, Clark left no doubt that his friend was capable of suicide. This compilation of letters is a valuable addition to the growing body of Lewis and Clark sources and an early contribution to the upcoming bicentennial.

Indian Women and French Men: Rethinking Cultural Encounter in the Western Great Lakes, by Susan Sleeper-Smith. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001. xv, 234 pp. Illustrations, maps, graphs, notes, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$18.95 paper.

A Gathering of Rivers: Indians, Métis, and Mining in the Western Great Lakes, 1737-1832, by Lucy Eldersveld Murphy. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000. xviii, 233 pp. Illustrations, maps, graphs, notes, index. \$50.00 cloth, \$29.95 paper.

Reviewer Stephen Warren is visiting assistant professor of history at Augustana College. He is working on a book about the Shawnees and their neighbors.

Susan Sleeper-Smith's *Indian Women and French Men* and Lucy Eldersveld Murphy's *A Gathering of Rivers* offer new insights into the encounter between Indians, Europeans, and Americans in the Midwest. Sleeper-Smith focuses on the Illinois, Miami, and Potawatomi tribes of Illinois, Indiana, and southern Michigan while Murphy concentrates on the Sauk, Meskwaki, and Winnebago tribes of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Both authors emphasize each tribe's persistence strategies. Far from degraded peoples robbed of hope and bereft of thoughtful responses to the invasion of their lands, midwestern tribes crafted ef-

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