The Conquest, the True Story of Lewis and Clark

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voking error escapes notice even though proofs and revises
are read a dozen times by several individuals. This seems to
be "the common fate of all," from which few writers or editors
escape. The only way out of the difficulty is to make notes
of the errors and correct them as soon as practicable in an
errata.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Conquest, the True Story of Lewis and Clark, by Eva Emery Dye; Chi-
cago, McClurg & Co., pp. 443.

The gifted author of "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," (ANNALS, iv, 624),
has produced another book of exceeding historical interest. Here are rapid
and vigorous sketches of the march of civilization across the continent
from Virginia to the Pacific, with a vivid characterization of the leaders
in the march, and of their associates and helpers, and startling incidents
by the way. No other author has given in similar compass such a clear,
graphic, and succinct account of the great movement, traced so distinctly
the connection with it of Washington, Jefferson, George Rogers Clark,
Daniel Boone, and other notable persons, or told so well the story of the
various tribes of Indians who were encountered in the conquest.

The book is a marvel of literary enterprise and industry. It has come
from patient delving into original sources, and glows with devotion to
American history. Romantic incidents of family and social life are treated
with delicacy and skill, and plain people and the black man have recogni-
tion and honor. Covering the continent and many events, the book
marches on with unflagging step to the end. The march is rapid, and the
transitions from scene to scene and from place to place are sometimes so-
quick, as almost to take the reader's breath, but attention is only neces-
sary in order to see the connection of events and keep the thread of the
story. There is no padding with verbiage, but every page is instinct with
life and forward movement.

Iowa has a peculiar interest in the story of Lewis and Clark. They
were the first Americans, after the Louisiana Purchase, to see our western
border, and they spent more than a month upon it. There occurred the only
tragic event during the whole expedition, in the sudden death of Sergeant-
Charles Floyd, which is recorded with tender pathos in this volume. Lewis
was governor of Louisiana territory, 1807-9, and Clark in 1810-12, when
that territory covered Iowa; and Clark was governor of Missouri territory
when that territory covered Iowa. Each during his term of office was
commissioner of Indian affairs, and Clark served in the same capacity
later. Both were men of high character, humane and just in their treat-
ment of the Indians, intent upon keeping warring tribes at peace with each
other, and with the United States, and in promoting their welfare. The-
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

volume pays a worthy tribute to both. The death of Lewis remains a clouded mystery. Clark lived to venerable age, his days crowned with honor and public service. He negotiated treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and with the Iowas in 1824, and the famous treaties of Prairie du Chien with those and other tribes in 1825 and 1830.

Mrs. Dye brings a fresh chaplet to the memory of George Rogers Clark in the story of that sturdy soldier's love affair with Donna Leyda, sister of the Spanish governor of St. Louis, in 1780, her retreat to a convent in New Orleans as Sister Infelice, her pang of sorrow at not finding him among the troops that came to that city when the Americans took possession of it (Dec. 1803), and her going to Havana. A few other affairs of the heart turn out better, and are deftly handled.

If the reader is not bewildered with the story of the conquest of this continent, the enthusiastic author reminds him of the impending conquest of the poles and of the tropics, where the frontiersman is now building Nome City in the Arctics, and hewing the forests of the Philippines.

A statement on p. 299 that "Pierre Chouteau the younger helped to start Dubuque and open the lead mine," requires correction. The facts are that Dubuque opened the mine in 1788, and sold lead to Auguste Chouteau, and fell in debt to him for merchandise. (Annals, v. 322-4, iii. 649-650.)

w. s.


The comprehensiveness and unsurpassed usefulness of Mr. Cram's geographical publications is well-known throughout the country, and especially here in the middle west. This new edition of his great atlas has been revised and rewritten in the light of the latest geographical and historical research, and greatly enlarged by numerous additional maps and illustrative materials. It comprises an encyclopedia as well as a collection of maps. It contains extensive information respecting the history, government, political parties, industries and commerce, social and religious conditions and institutions, of all of the leading states and the principal cities. Our new insular possessions and our neighbors like Canada and Mexico and the South American states, are given considerable space because of the recent increase in our relations and interest in their economic and political welfare. One feature of special value is the maps of many of our large cities, with the parks and city railways clearly marked. While the atlas is necessarily bulky, containing such masses of information, it may be readily utilized by reason of the indexes and explanatory helps and guides.