

Fogarty's study is based on the first thorough examination of the House of David collection in the Michigan Historical Commission, as well as research in court records, colony literature, correspondence, and appropriate secondary sources. For the benefit of those readers who may wish to delve deeper into the House of David's unique history or to compare it with that of other religious colonies, he has added three appendixes that include important biographical and theological data. The author has handled this range of material quite well, especially in building his interpretive framework for the Purnells' community.

The only error that stands out is a reference to "Grand Rapids Congressman M. L. Hamilton" (M. L. on p. 94, R. L. on p. 97!) who is actually E. L. Hamilton from Niles, south of Benton Harbor. Congressman Hamilton also fails to appear in the index, which seems to have been thrown together as an afterthought. These are minor caveats about a book that certainly adds only more luster to Fogarty's reputation as one of our best authorities on American utopian communities.

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Warren Vander Hill

The Flavor of Wisconsin: An Informal History of Food and Eating in the Badger State, Together with 400 Favorite Recipes. By Harva Hachten. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1981. Pp. viii, 363. Map, notes, illustrations, selected bibliography, indexes. \$14.95.)

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin achieved this entertaining volume by requesting from its members recipes that would reflect the ethnic variety of their state's past. Carefully avoiding the temptation to include convenience-food concoctions among the ingredients, the result is four hundred basic dishes that show the varied diet of the upper Midwest. Breads, meats, and desserts predominate, along with the products of the state's farms and forests. North European and Yankee influences are clear, but so are those of many minorities from native American to Oriental. Often retaining the idiom of the contributors, the result is an interesting heritage cookbook.

Hachten introduces this collection with a hundred-page essay on Wisconsin's dietary heritage. She moves from the wilderness environment to modern times, although the emphasis is upon the nineteenth century. Most of the nine chapters draw heavily upon settler and traveler accounts from the Draper collections. Anecdotes, menus, folk wisdom, and ethnic

memories predominate, although the author does a nice job of evaluating the ways cookbooks themselves have standardized modern diet.

Readers may be less pleased with the way Hachten bridges the gap between early and modern ideas of food. Drawing heavily upon Draper's work, for example, the author spends an entire chapter on folk medicine. It is a legitimate topic, given its foodstuff ingredients, but it is a topic subsequently ignored in the recipe section. Other meals and dishes described in the early chapters suffer the same fate. There is clearly much more that could be done with the history of midwestern food, but this volume does serve as an informal, popular introduction.

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Kenosha Retrospective: A Biographical Approach. Edited by Nicholas C. Burckel and John A. Neuenschwander. (Kenosha, Wis.: Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission, 1981. Pp. xvi, 384. Illustrations, notes, appendixes, index. \$10.00.)

Remember Zalmon G. Simmons, the nineteenth-century Kenosha mattress mogul and billiard player? What a knack he had for making money. Simmons was forty-seven and already wealthy when he and nine employees opened his mattress factory in 1875. By 1910, when he died, the Simmons Company employed nearly two thousand and had sales of \$5 million. Charles W. Nash, the autodidactic Kenosha automobile magnate, made money too. He worked with David Buick and Walter Chrysler in Michigan, was president of General Motors, and then formed his own company in 1916. Nash Motors made \$29 million in 1928. Nash himself formed a "Ke-Nash-A" social club for his employees in 1920 but locked them out in 1933 for quibbling about wages. (Would a Simmons-Nash merger have led to sleeping cars?)

The piece on Simmons by John Andreas, Jr., and on Nash by Thomas J. Noer, are just two of the nine essays in this nicely produced, bargain-priced book. Partly subsidized from the sale of a 1976 Kenosha County history, edited by John A. Neuenschwander for the county's Bicentennial Commission, this "biographical approach," which omits women and many others because of "the absence of sufficient source materials" (p. viii), focuses on five other local boys who made good besides Simmons and Nash: Charles Durkee, a midnineteenth-century state and national Free Soiler and Republican (by John W.