

products was the state's leading industry by 1920, emphasizing the close relation and interdependence between agriculture and industry. Dairy farming and dairy manufacturing provided a sound base for Wisconsin's economic growth. The importance of the role of markets in economic development is clearly shown in this study.

Professor Lampard has set an enviable example to others who are interested in writing similar state or regional studies. The history of agriculture is important for its own sake, but it takes on new and more meaningful dimensions when it is fitted into a broader economic context as has been done so well in *The Rise of the Dairy Industry in Wisconsin*. This volume is a worthy winner of the David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History.

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Moorings Old and New: Entries in an Immigrant's Log. By Paul Knaplund. Foreword by Merle Curti. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1963. Pp. x, 276. Maps, illustrations, appendix, index. \$4.00.)

This delightful book by an historian famous for his study of the British Empire—Professor Paul Knaplund—is a highly sensitive work wherein the author expresses his deep feelings for Norway, the land of his birth, and for the United States, the country to which he came at the age of twenty-one and in which he made his academic reputation. The author discusses two moorings important to a fisher-farmer lad turned immigrant, one in the Old World and the other in the New.

The first part of the book deals with Norway and contains many magnificently written passages descriptive of the author's birthplace north of the Arctic Circle. It is an excellent account of the lives and institutions of his family and neighbors during a period when Norway first marched down the road of independence. Knaplund describes the close affinity of the Norwegian people with the land and sea and shows how he was molded by both the people and the landscape as a reverence for God, sea, mountains, land, and family became vital to him during formative years. As a young man, he was thrilled by the tales and myths of his country and had a deep religious feeling instilled in him by his parents and by the Haugeaner movement. He loved the snugness provided at the old mooring. Yet an insatiable desire to receive an education denied in Norway caused him to weigh anchor and set sail upon a sea of doubts and problems until he found safe harbor within the walls of the University of Wisconsin.

In the intervening period, Knaplund personified the story of the Norwegian youth in the Middle West, who, supplied with a limited education and no English, strove to reach the academic heights. He tells of the loneliness of the immigrant and of the problems inherent in adjusting to new horizons and to new landscapes. He discusses Norwegian immigrants whom he knew, such as Hans Christ and the Rev. H. J. Berg, and the effect that immigration had had upon their

characters. Sometimes Knaplund approaches Ole Rølvaag in his sympathetic understanding of those Norwegians who found neither a safe nor a happy port in the New World.

Of special interest is the evaluation of the contribution of the small religious colleges and seminaries to both the making of Americans and the preserving of Mother-Country ties. Red Wing Seminary, now defunct but then operated by the Norwegian Synod of the Lutheran church, took the young immigrant to its breast and nurtured him and thus gave him the academic start needed. The basis laid by the grass-roots institution was sufficient to enable him to pursue further studies which ultimately led to a doctorate and to a full professorship at the University of Wisconsin. The tiny seminary and the great university plus sympathy and aid from friends provided the lad from Norway with magic opportunities beyond his fondest dreams. The story of Paul Knaplund's journey from one mooring to another indeed illustrates the great promise that the United States held out to Europeans. It also shows that the fulfillment of the dream was not to be gained by the asking. One had to work long and diligently to realize the full promise of America, or the new mooring might be even more to the windward than was the old one.

Professor Knaplund writes his story in the third person but does not handle this medium as well as did Henry Adams. In addition the saga contains some repetitions. Notwithstanding these minor faults, the book is valuable. It can be compared favorably with *Logbook of a Young Immigrant* by another historian, Laurence M. Larson. *Moorings Old and New* is delightful and reminds one of the charm and sensitivity of another search for a new mooring, one made by that charming Scandinavian woman turned American, Gro Svendsen. Like Knaplund, she too met the challenge of the New World with faith, hope, and courage and not with whimpers and cries of despair.

Coe College

John J. Murray

Timber and Men: The Weyerhaeuser Story. By Ralph W. Hidy, Frank Ernest Hill, and Allan Nevins. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963. Pp. xiv, 704. Illustrations, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$12.00.)

This book is an account of the origin and growth of closely associated enterprises in the production and sale of timber, lumber, and wood products. The central core of the work is a description of the business activity of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, his associates, and their descendents through four generations. Interwoven with this narrative are discussions of subjects related to lumber and milling activities, including corporate structure, transportation, housing and camps, river rights, land purchases, governmental relationships, mechanization of industry, trade associations, labor, utilization of waste, and conservation.

At Rock Island, Illinois, on a day in 1856, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, a twenty-one-year-old German immigrant employed as a mill hand, sold sixty dollars worth of lumber without authority, but at a good