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.

*University of Oklahoma*  
Gilbert C. Fite

---

*Moorings Old and New: Entries in an Immigrant's Log.* By Paul
Knaplund. Foreword by Merle Curti. (Madison: The State His-
torical 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 Nor-
wegian immigrants whom he knew, such as Hans Christ and the Rev.
H. J. Berg, and the effect that immigration had had upon their
Book Reviews

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 grassroots 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 whimper and cries of despair.

Coe College John J. Murray


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