

labored in antebellum agriculture and internal improvements will have empathy for the author's strict adherence to the confines of his research boundaries. Just as many may wonder if Clark's study would not have been enhanced by including more information on land use patterns, state economic policy, and altering shifts in demography.

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*Millstone and Saw: The Origins of Neenah-Menasha.* By Alice E. Smith. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1966. Pp. viii, 208. Notes, map, illustrations, tables, sources, index. \$5.50.)

This scholarly work is the first of two volumes on the history of Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin, projected by the Urban History Section of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. These two cities, so closely united that Wisconsin people refer to them as one community, Neenah-Menasha, lie on both sides of the two channels through which Lake Winnebago enters into the north-flowing Fox River.

Beginning with the founding of the villages in the 1840's, the author traces their growth to the time when each was incorporated: Neenah in 1873, Menasha in 1874. Within these chronological boundaries the author recounts the struggle for internal waterway improvements, roads, railroads, and lake transportation; the fever of land speculation; the rise of mercantile enterprises, industrial plants, and banking; the development of newspapers, churches, schools, and urban services; the controversies over temperance and slavery; the characteristics of the population; and the rivalry which prevented the consolidation of the two villages.

From frontier settlements to commercial towns and then to industrial cities, Neenah and Menasha followed much the same pattern as did other cities of the Middle West. During the village period their economic growth rested largely upon the wheat brought from the surrounding countryside to supply the flour milling industry and upon the lumber from the forests for the woodworking industry. At the opening of the decade of the 1870's their famed paper industry was still in the future.

The author refutes the common assumption that the composition of the population was largely foreign. Of the 1,412 residents in the two villages in 1850 only 30 per cent were foreign born. Sixty-one per cent of the latter came from the British Isles, with the largest number coming from Ireland. In 1870 the population of the two villages totaled 5,139. The native born outnumbered the foreign born two to one, with the Germans as the largest segment.

The volume represents extensive research in the manuscript federal census returns in the society's library, local official records, newspapers, and local histories. It is well documented and includes apt illustrations, an excellent bibliographic essay, and a good index. The book is a real contribution to an understanding of urban development in the United States.

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