few. Hundreds of photographs, maps, sketches, and illustrations highlight this fascinating saga of a city and its people. The book, sponsored by the Cedar Rapids-Marion Chamber of Commerce, is one other cities could use as a model project.


Reprinted in paperback form, Bartlett’s book is volume thirty-eight in “The American Exploration and Travel Series.” The author traces four geographical and geological surveys conducted across the vast western expanses between 1867 and 1879. The so-called “Great Surveys” were led by: Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden, medical doctor turned geologist; Clarence King, aristocrat and intellectual; John Wesley Powell, conqueror of the Colorado River; and Lt. George Wheeler, military man and scientist. Anyone interested in topography, geology, and history will want to study Bartlett’s account of these surveys.


This is the somber story of the plight of the northern Shoshoni tribe (later to be called the Lemhi after a Book of Mormon name) as they were forced to cope with the encroachment of the white man. The author, professor of history at the University of Utah, has based most of his research on the government reports of the time. Mr. Madsen currently is retained by the Bannock-Shoshone tribe (located at the Ft. Hall Reservation in southeastern Idaho) in a research and consulting capacity, in assisting the tribe with court claims against the U.S. government. This monograph, with its handsome photographic reproductions and exquisite design (typical of Caxton Printers), should find appeal among all scholars interested in the arduous life of the native Americans.