
Reviewer Roger L. Nichols is professor of history at the University of Arizona. He has written about a range of issues in western and frontier history, especially military and American Indian history and the history of exploration.

Except for a possible index, this volume completes the ambitious and impressive new edition of the Lewis and Clark Expedition materials. Unlike the earlier volumes (2–11) that gave the travelers' actual notes and comments, this one presents what remains of the scientific botanical data the explorers gathered in the West. Using an oversized format to depict surviving specimens the expedition sent east, the editor presents black-and-white photographs of leaves, flowers, and whole plants as they appear today. Lewis and Clark made significant botanical contributions as they gathered species of plants often still unknown to American scientists and as they recorded carefully where each item had been found. At present, surviving specimens are held by scientific institutions in London and several American cities. The book includes an introduction, photographs of the plants, and five appendixes listing the individual items in a variety of ways.

Because there is no travel narrative, this volume has less appeal to general readers than did the previous ones. Yet it presents a part of the scientific contributions the explorers made. Most interesting for casual readers is the editor's effort to trace the movements of the plant specimens from the time Lewis and Clark got them back to Philadelphia down to the present. That shows how casual both the government and the early scientific community were in handling these items.


Reviewer James S. Hamre is emeritus professor of religion and philosophy at Waldorf College. His research and publications have dealt with religious and educational developments among Norwegian immigrants.

This volume, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian-American Historical Association (NAHA) and the 175th anniversary of the beginning of Norwegian emigration to America, contains ten articles and a list of recent publications in the field. The articles deal with a variety of topics. Kenneth O. Bjork discusses Scandinavians in the Alaskan gold rush of the 1890s. The murder of Wil-
helm Warenskjold, highlighting tensions in Texas during the Civil War era, is the subject of Clair Hines’s essay. Hans Eirek Aarek discusses Quakers in northern Norway and their subsequent emigration, with Iowa as “the state where most of the Norwegian Quaker emigrants gathered in the 1860s” (130). Harold P. Simonson responds to criticism of his interpretation of Beret in O. E. Rolvaag’s classic, Giants in the Earth. Terje Mikael Hasle Joranger focuses on selected communities in Norway and America to analyze the effects of emigration and immigration. Terje I. Leiren discusses a tour of Norway in 1927 by twelve American newspapermen. Harry T. Cleven translates a portion of the memoirs of Kristian Prestgard, for many years an editor of the Decorah Posten, the Norwegian-language newspaper published in Decorah, Iowa. Todd Nichol translates and introduces an autobiographical account by Sigrid Eielsen, wife of noted Haugean preacher and evangelist Elling Eielsen. Steven J. Keillor discusses regional diversity, religious disunity, and agrarian movements in two Norwegian-American communities. Betty A. Bergland’s essay introduces a larger study of Norwegian immigrants and their relations with American Indians.

The volume continues the NAHA’s tradition of carefully edited publications based on solid research. The essays, by scholars in Norway and America, provide insights into current interests and methodologies. The variety of topics, a number of which are related to the Midwest, should appeal to persons interested in ethnic studies and the role of Norwegian-Americans in American culture.


Reviewer Barbara J. Henning is an associate with Rivercrest Associates, Inc. She is also the author of Des Moines and Polk County: Flag on the Prairie (1988).

Behind the Badge presents 87 short pieces related to crime and policing in Des Moines. The six chapters are divided into six time periods beginning with 1843 and ending in 1999. Within each chapter are a series of one- to five-page items on such Des Moines topics as an 1874 lynching, overzealous law enforcement during World War I, organized crime, those who died in the line of duty, and the flood of 1993. Reprints from Des Moines newspapers are scattered throughout, but 21 persons, including local journalists and police officers, contributed the majority of the stories. Although the reprints and illustrations culled from Des Moines newspapers include source information, there is no indication of the source of other photographs and no notes or biblio-