before. This is one of the most exquisitely produced books on this topic and well worth the price. The authors are to be commended for such a beautiful volume.


The author, director of American Studies at Brooklyn College, has combed archives for diaries and letters of women who made the great overland migration between 1840 and 1870. The result is a fascinating book which is richly enhanced by never before published photographs. Over one hundred diaries were consulted in the research of this book and to give the reader a flavor of the actual writings, the author has reproduced in their entirety four diaries (one of which should be of particular interest to Iowans since it recounts a journey from Mitchell, Iowa to California). This book reveals an aspect of the westward saga seldom seen until recently and never in such depth. The book is a credit to the author and publisher and certainly moderately priced.


The photographs are arranged in a chronological and thematic fashion and trace the visual history of our nation from the Civil War through World War II. Many of the major events are portrayed, but there are also less traditional scenes that depict city life, industry, agriculture, and everyday life. The author, who also produced *Wisconsin Death Trip*, presents a startling new vision of America.


Mormonism as perceived by our society is full of misrepresentations and misunderstanding. From its very beginning, this religious movement was an unpopular one and even with the official discontinuation of the practice of polygamy in 1890, the followers of Joseph Smith were still objects of scorn and derision. The authors of this fascinating work, both Mormons, have searched for and collected into
a handsome book, hundreds of samples of how Mormonism has been perceived in graphic images. The first section of the book deals with the chronological development of the Mormon image in the media from 1834 to WWI; in the second part, the authors examine in detail particular aspects of the Mormon image in relation to individual topics such as women and politics. This work should serve as a model for images in the graphic media of other minority groups such as blacks, Native Americans, and Jews.


This is the first volume in a series called Classics of the Fur Trade. The first two volumes deal with Joe Meek, the legendary fur trapper of the Rocky Mountains. It is a collaboration of Meek and Victor and was first published in 1870, but despite its popularity, it has been largely unavailable until now. This new edition contains an introduction and a new map. The publishers are to be commended for making this exciting adventure available to the modern reader. This is first-person history at its best!


The Institute of the American West in Sun Valley, Idaho and the American West Center at the University of Utah co-produced this tribal history. Funding came from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. The Duck Valley Reservation, located in southwestern Idaho and northern Nevada, presently is the home for some 1,200 Native Americans—members of the Shoshone-Paiute tribes. The book emphasizes the first, since material on the Paiutes is woefully lacking. This is a history, rich in cultural heritage, which should serve as a model of what can be done with tribal history by two enterprising groups. The book is only one aspect of the coordinated effort—in addition, the reservation now has a tribal archives and photograph collection gathered during research for the book. Many of the photos are included in the book, all of which had never before been published. Howe Brothers has given us a superb testament of what can be done with this type of study.

403