

work by James Goodrich lists some of the sources and services of the State Historical Society of Missouri and a short bibliography. The *German-American Experience in Missouri* deserves to be in the library of all who are interested in ethnic settlement in North America.

Russel L. Gerlach, a geographer at Southwest Missouri State University has a long research record of settlement studies and cartography. His *Immigrants in the Ozarks* (1976) is a basic study of immigration and settlement in Missouri. Now *Settlement Patterns in Missouri* is a tour de force, a geographic study with a wall map of such scale and color notation as to be truly informative as well as attractive. The focus of the book's narrative is the map; without it the value of the text would be greatly diminished, so it is fortunate that the map is placed in such a manner as to be available for continual reference.

This book is filled with secondary maps in addition to the main map, so the reader is fully informed about the role of place in settlement patterns. Gerlach breaks down the settlement process in chronological order, starting with pre-territorial Missouri and concluding with ethnic settlement patterns in Missouri disclosed by the 1980 census. Appendix A lists population data for each county, with 1860 origins of Old Stock America, slaves in 1860, and blacks in 1980. Also included are American Indian and Spanish origins in 1980, ethnic settlements, if any, and 1980 ancestry. Appendix B lists multiple origin ancestry groups and Appendix C gives the total number of respondents reporting ancestry groups in Missouri for 1980. The bibliography is extensive for a work of this nature and, with the other data, worth the price of the book. *Settlement Patterns in Missouri* should be in the libraries of all students of settlement. I hope that Gerlach or others will continue to proceed in this manner on a state-by-state basis, in order for the settlement patterns of the United States to be revealed at last.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

ROBERT E. CLARK

Vestiges of a Proud Nation: The Ogden B. Read Northern Plains Indian Collection, edited by Glenn E. Markoe, with essays by Raymond J. DeMallie and Royal B. Hassrick. Burlington, Vermont: Robert Hull Fleming Museum, 1986; distributed by University of Nebraska Press. 176 pp. Illustrations, notes, appendix. \$35.00 cloth, \$20.00 paper.

During the 1970s, several major exhibitions of American Indian art attracted unexpectedly large crowds and set off a minor revolution in American Indian art. Museum curators from coast to coast took new looks at their collections and planned exhibitions and catalogs. *Vestiges*

of *a Proud Nation* is the most recent result of the current interest in Indian art.

Following the format established by earlier catalogs, part of the book consists of essays and part is a photographic catalog of the Ogden B. Read collection of more than one hundred objects from Montana and the Dakotas. Following George Horse Capture's short preface, the editor, Glenn E. Markoe, introduces the book with a brief historical description of the Read collection and an analysis of its present condition. The major essay is a history of the Sioux by noted scholar Raymond DeMallie. Using archival records and obscure publications, DeMallie pieces together the history of the Sioux after the major treaties were signed and the Sioux were supposed to settle on the Great Sioux Reservation. DeMallie's presentation makes obvious the lack of communication between the army and Indians and the competition between the army and Indian agents for control of the Indian population that were so disastrous to the Sioux and other tribes in the Northern Plains. The final essay by Royal Hassrick describes Sioux technology and art.

The presentation of the Read collection is divided into nine functional categories with photographs and descriptions of the artifacts in each category. Each section has some colored and some black-and-white photographs. It is unusual to have so much space given to photographs. Some objects have both back and front shown, and there are close-ups of other objects.

Unfortunately the book is not all that it could be. Many of the objects are identified simply as Sioux, but the Sioux were really seven distinct groups, so Sioux is not an adequate designation. Although Read provided information on the tribe from whom he acquired the item, there is no reason to assume that the tribe of acquisition was the same as the tribe of production. In a few cases, Read suggested that the object was made elsewhere, and in several instances the maker of an object is known, but most of the tribal identifications must be regarded as unproven. Since Read's labels were sometimes separated from the object, the history of the collection does not inspire confidence in the identification. Hassrick's essay does not deal satisfactorily with the issue of tribal identification. In fact, his simplistic categorization of Northern Plains beadwork into three styles adds to the problem.

A major annoyance is the way the collection section is organized. Not only are the objects separated from the descriptions so that one has to page back and forth from photograph to description, but the photographs are arranged randomly so that going from description to photograph requires a hunt for the picture. Furthermore, most of the information received from Read has been included in a separate sec-

tion so that the interested reader has to make an additional search for the most important information.

Despite the difficulties in the collection catalog, readers interested primarily in Sioux history will find DeMallie's essay an important contribution to a complex topic.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

MARY JANE SCHNEIDER

Science Encounters the Indian, 1820-1880: The Early Years of American Ethnology, by Robert E. Bieder. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. xiii, 290 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95 cloth.

For many nineteenth-century Americans the Indians who lived nearby constituted a group to be feared or pitied. Others, however, saw tribal societies as the objects of interest and curiosity. *Science Encounters the Indian* is a history of nineteenth-century developments in ethnological ideas and methods. The author discusses ideas that were being debated while Iowa was being settled a century ago. In fact, several of the men considered in the book did some of their research in the Midwest. Certainly Iowans of a century ago asked some of the same questions the scholars analyzed in this study did.

The author, Robert E. Bieder, has written widely on this topic and is presently a member of the history faculty at Indiana University. In this book he uses the careers of five prominent ethnologists—Albert Gallatin, Samuel G. Morton, Ephriam George Squire, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, and Lewis Henry Morgan—to examine American scientific thought about Indians. Although focused on five men, the chapters are not biographical. Rather they use the career and ideas of each to illustrate the author's main themes.

Bieder has two broad goals for his study. One is to depict the development of nineteenth-century ethnological thought and practice in the United States. The other is to examine the major controversies being debated at that time. To do this he uses the ideas of Albert Gallatin to represent the earlier assumptions of the Enlightenment about tribal societies. Gallatin accepted the idea of Indian cultural and technological inferiority, but assumed that these resulted from the environment and tribal isolation. For him tribal people had the potential to move beyond this backward position and to join the rest of society as equals. The career of Samuel G. Morton took ethnology in quite another direction. A careful student of skulls, cranial capacity, and phrenology, he strove to apply his findings to ideas about inherent national and racial character. Proponents of anti-black and anti-Indian theories in American society were quick to

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