

National Historic Trail, which helps readers understand the extent of the trail, the awesome distances that had to be covered from Nauvoo to Utah. In general, the maps included are valuable aids in tracing the trail's geography.

As is often the case, there are points in each book where readers might wish things had been done differently. For instance, both Franzwa's "sources and acknowledgements" section and Hartley and Anderson's bibliography seem unnecessarily complex. But Hartley and Anderson's extensive use of diaries and journals of people who made the journey must be applauded.

On the whole, it is difficult to imagine two books more useful to people interested in the Mormon Trail or in Iowa history. Only Matthew Chatterley's *Wend Your Way: A Guide to Sites along the Iowa Mormon Trail* rivals them, and it is, as its title indicates, exclusively about Iowa sites. (See the review in the *Annals of Iowa* 60 [Spring 2001], 205). No library or school in Iowa should be without these two books (or all three). Franzwa and Hartley and Anderson offer a wealth of detail about this interesting and significant episode in Iowa's history, an episode that is important in the context of the history of the U.S. frontier experience. And the authors bring the added benefit of personal acquaintance with the trail sites. It seems as if all three authors have walked every step of the way that they describe, which adds to the excellence of both books. Both books are unqualified successes for the purposes intended.

*Facing East and Facing West: Iowa's Old Capitol Museum*, text by Linzee Kull McCray and photographs by Thomas Langdon. Iowa City: University of Iowa, 2007. viii, 56 pp. Illustrations, floor plans. \$10.00 paper.

Reviewer Wesley I. Shank is emeritus professor of architecture at Iowa State University. He has written extensively about Iowa architecture.

When a museum is housed in a historical building such as Old Capitol, people go to it to learn not only about what is in the building, but also about the building itself. This book is a visitor's illustrated guidebook for both. The first chapter relates the history of the building, from its construction in the 1840s through its rehabilitation in the early 1920s, its detailed restoration in the early 1970s, and its exterior restoration in the early 2000s. The second chapter tells about how the building served as capitol of the territory, then of the state until 1857, and then in several different ways for the University of Iowa until its restoration in the 1970s, when it became a museum. The third chapter, which makes up about two-thirds of the book, is a guidebook that takes the visitor through the rooms, including the rotunda, telling the history of each

one and its furniture and other artifacts. Langdon's photographs and the historic photographs reproduced from various collections accompany the text throughout.

Historic building guidebooks are rarely presented so well. This book is significant for its accurate and succinct text, the fine selection of historic photographs reproduced in it, and the excellent color photographs of the building today. It is also significant for the way the text and photographs work so well together to tell their story. In years to come, *Facing East and Facing West* will itself doubtless become an important historic document of Iowa's Old Capitol.

*Independent Immigrants: A Settlement of Hanoverian Germans in Western Missouri*, by Robert W. Frizzell. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2007. xii, 202 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, appendix, bibliography, index. \$34.95 cloth.

Reviewer Kristen L. Anderson is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Iowa. Her research and writing focus on German Americans and African Americans in nineteenth-century St. Louis.

In *Independent Immigrants*, Robert Frizzell chronicles the experiences of the peasant farmers who migrated from Hanover to Lafayette County, Missouri, settling near the future town of Concordia. He uses a wide variety of sources—including wills, passports, ship passenger lists, and land ownership records—to recreate a detailed picture of life in both Germany and America. In doing so, Frizzell sheds light on the settlers' lives before migration, the reasons they chose to leave Europe, the resources they brought with them to Missouri, and their new lives in America. This study thus follows the trend in immigration history of studying the entire migration experience, including the migrants' place of origin and the journey itself, as well as their experiences once they reached the United States.

Frizzell begins with the migrants' lives in Hanover. He argues that most of these farmers decided to leave Europe primarily for economic reasons, as the shift to industrial production and the division of the common lands undermined the standard of living for many peasants. Frizzell traces a number of immigrants directly from Hanover to Missouri, examining their economic standing and agricultural activities in both countries. He argues that they quickly adopted the crops grown by their native-born neighbors, although unlike many Americans in Lafayette County, the Germans seldom used slave labor to work their farms.

Frizzell argues that the Germans' opposition to slavery became the strongest line of division between them and their native-born