

THE ANNALS OF IOWA

rior design. Indeed, architecture is generally slighted, and I, for one, am still dying to know who designed the Wigwam Village in Bardstown, Kentucky or where the architectural records for that and the thousands of other courts throughout the land have found their final resting place.

Likewise, there is insufficient differentiation in the book between accommodation patterns in various parts of the country. For example, no mention is made of racial segregation in either proprietorship or use of courts in the South and elsewhere. It would have been useful to trace, using city directories, the decline of hotels and growth of camps and motels in some sample communities. These are suggestions for further study, and it is a credit to Belasco that his book stimulated so many ideas in this reader. May it do so as well in others.

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Book Notices

The University of Iowa and Biochemistry. By Clarence P. Berg. (Iowa City: The University of Iowa, 1980. pp. xi, 173, illustrations, bibliography, appendices, \$25.00.)

Clarence P. Berg, professor emeritus of biochemistry at the University of Iowa, has spent many years researching and writing this book since his retirement in 1968. He came to the university from the University of Illinois in 1929 and taught for the next thirty-nine years. This book is an excellent synthesis of material and is much more than a history of the Department of Biochemistry. It is as much a history of

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the early years of the State University of Iowa and of Iowa City itself. It emphasizes the dedication and personal involvement of the staff and students to whom it is dedicated. The author has based his narrative on the standard historical sources and has made good use of historic photographs to enhance the volume. The last sixty pages are devoted to listing all of the graduates of the Department of Biochemistry since the various degrees were awarded (Ph.D. in 1918; M.A. in 1912; B.S. in 1972). Readers interested in early Iowa City history will find this book a delight and those seeking a better understanding of the early development of higher education will not be disappointed. Proceeds from the sale of the book (beyond actual expenses) will be used for biochemistry scholarships and fellowships. The author and the University of Iowa are to be commended for producing such a superb book.

Joseph Nicollet and His Map. By Martha Coleman Bray. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1980. 300 pp., illustrations, index, fold-out map, \$15.00.)

This intimate biography (part of the *Memoirs* series of the American Philosophical Society) is based upon the journals, survey documents and correspondence of Nicollet. Many of his journals did not surface until they were discovered in a trunk in 1921. Joseph Nicollet (not to be confused with the earlier French explorer, Jean Nicolet) came to America in 1830 after training as an astronomer in Paris. He soon won the confidence of the Corps of Topographical Engineers (precursor of the U.S. Geological Survey) and between 1838 and 1839 he led two expeditions to the region between the Missouri and upper Mississippi Rivers. His surveys produced the superb "Map of the Hydrographic Basin of the Upper Mississippi River," which served as the primary source for further explorations and was the only good source of Indian names of landscape features of that region up to that time. It was Nicollet who formally approved of Albert M. Lea's name of "Iowa" for the territory formed in 1838. This handsome volume is recommended to all those interested in topography and early exploration of the upper Mississippi River Valley.

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