

in a doctrine of progress. Because conservationists have been reluctant to oppose progress publicly, they have resorted to what Wallach calls the "three disguises" to achieve their goals. The disguise of efficiency, the disguise of social welfare, and the disguise of ecology allow conservationists to argue for public policy decisions that protect resources without appearing to oppose progress.

Ironically, Wallach's book is strongest where he focuses least on arguing his case. While he never convincingly demonstrates that the three "disguises" are in fact rationales for other motives and not what conservationists really wanted, he writes very well about particular landscapes. Whether the locale is extreme northern Maine, the Tennessee mountains, or the eastern region of Washington state affected by Grand Coulee Dam, Wallach is acutely aware of the specific actions that give a place its distinctive cultural geography.

The book's importance for historians of the Midwest is that it directs our attention to the combination of private action and public policy that creates the cultural landscape. His work attends to how human history has inscribed itself on a particular topography. His essays, particularly when he describes the places and people he knows best, teach us to see places differently. The quintessential Main Street and farmstead landscapes of the Midwest need this kind of attention.

A Guide to the History of Illinois, edited by John Hoffmann. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1990. vii, 349 pp. Index. \$59.95 cloth.

REVIEWED BY ROBERT P. SUTTON, WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

This ambitious project is the fifth book in a series devoted to updating bibliographies of state history and research. The series, edited by Light T. Cummins and Glen Jeansonne, has so far produced reference guides to Louisiana, Massachusetts, Texas, California, and Texas. Illinois's contribution, edited by John Hoffmann, librarian of the Illinois Historical Survey, is a comprehensive description of the voluminous historical materials on the Prairie State.

Hoffmann has organized the *Guide* into four sections. He first introduces the subject in a fine essay that acquaints the reader with the extant sources for research from the early nineteenth century to the present. Monographs, anthologies, journals, biographical compendia, primers—all are discussed. He also surveys topics such as waterways, railroads, the medical and legal professions, political and constitutional topics, historical geography, newspapers, and government publications. Then, in the second section, he has twelve histori-

ans report on their specific chronological area of expertise starting with Margaret Kimbell Brown's summary of "The Illinois Country Before 1865" and ending with Cullom Davis's description of "Illinois Since 1945." In a third section Hoffmann chose another group of scholars to write about major topics such as "Peoples of Illinois," "Chicago," "Religion and Education," "Literature," "Art, Architecture, and Music," and of course "Abraham Lincoln." The last part of the *Guide* is devoted to archival and manuscript collections. Here twelve archivists and librarians analyze deposits in the state and Chicago historical societies, the Newberry Library, the state archives, and academic institutions. There is even information about Illinois materials in the National Archives and Records Administration.

The book has much to recommend it to historians, genealogists, students, and the general public. Imitative of the *Harvard Guide to American History*, it is an indispensable research tool for almost every conceivable approach to the story of Illinois. The index is reliable and thorough. Hoffmann as editor has crafted a uniform collection of bibliographies from a total of twenty-six individual contributors. There are redundancies, however, where overlapping entries give essentially the same information. Also, as in many recent works on Illinois history, Chicago receives an inordinate amount of attention; it takes up a full page—seventy-three entries—in the index. Overall, though, the volume succeeds remarkably well in its avowed purpose of providing the first comprehensive guide to the literature and sources, both primary and secondary, of Illinois history.

On Firm Foundation Grounded: The First Century of Concordia College (1891-1991), by Carroll Engelhardt. Moorhead, MN: Concordia College, 1991. 414 pp. Illustrations, notes, index.

REVIEWED BY LEIGH D. JORDAHL, LUTHER COLLEGE

Hordes of Europeans, lured by tales of empty lands, economic opportunity, and social egalitarianism, streamed into nineteenth-century America. Only the famine-stricken Irish exceeded the emigration rate of the Norwegians. Overwhelmingly rural in background, the Norwegians settled where good land was available. That meant Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa (especially the northern part of the state), and, by the 1880s, the Red River valley and into the Dakotas. No single ethnic group is better described by the famous "Turner thesis" than the Norwegians.

Wisely and somewhat ingeniously, they determined to nurture their Lutheran faith and their ethnic self-identity but also to affirm

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