

no maps to help the reader identify the locations discussed. However, many of the anecdotes illustrate the people's fervor, and the index is valuable. Members of the church will relish the book's details, and, despite its faults, it will be useful to local historians, genealogists, and others interested in Iowa's religious history. It also provides information for a more adequate future history of the denomination's relationship to Iowa.

Bisbee: Urban Outpost on the Frontier, edited by Carlos A. Schwantes, with the assistance of Tom Vaughan. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1992. xv, 145 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00 cloth, \$19.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY DAVID A. WALKER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

Mining history, historical preservation, and tourism remain important ingredients in enhancing the public's understanding of the American West. Bisbee, located in the isolated canyons of the Mule Mountains in southeastern Arizona, a few miles from the Mexican border, is unique in that the atmosphere of turn-of-the-century architecture remains, ranging from the buildings along the main streets to mine dumps. The town's history reflects the frontier West's colonial dependence on national and international financiers.

This book is a marvelous collection of 129 often dramatic contemporary late nineteenth and early twentieth-century photographs. Beginning as a typical exhibition catalog, the publication expanded to include a series of seven essays by recognized scholars who tell the history of Bisbee and western base metal mining. Each of the historical essays depicts a major feature of western metal mining. Charles Sargent places the growth of Arizona's urban areas within the context of copper mining. Richard Graeme describes industrial development in Bisbee. Don Hofsommer demonstrates the importance of integrating Bisbee into the growing national railroad network. Clark Spence, the dean of western mining historians, offers an excellent overview of western mining promotion and investment, proving the necessity of outlays of substantial capital, with only indirect references to Bisbee.

The book's editors wrote two superb essays. Carlos Schwantes, a widely published authority on western laborers, summarizes the history of Bisbee's diverse work force, with particular emphasis on the development of organized labor, including the infamous deportation of suspected Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies) strikers

in July 1917. Tom Vaughan, Bisbee Museum curator, describes every-day life in a copper camp, noting the racial and ethnic composition of the population, the role of women, the social environment surrounding saloons, and the proliferation of schools, churches, theaters, and fraternal lodges. His theme is Bisbee's transition from a mining camp to an industrial city.

Everyone connected with this project should be proud of the high quality of the final product. Some readers of this journal may establish possible historical and preservation ties between Bisbee and coal mining communities in southern Iowa. All can enjoy this exceptional collection of photographs and benefit from the excellent historical essays.

People, Pride, and Progress: 125 Years of the Grange in America, by David H. Howard. Washington, DC: National Grange, 1992. 335 pp. Illustrations, index, appendix, bibliography. Cloth.

REVIEWED BY THOMAS WOODS, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

David H. Howard's *People, Pride, and Progress* is an important contribution to an understanding of the great breadth of the history of the Grange, America's most enduring farmers' organization. It is the only book available that treats the entire history of the Grange from its founding to the present. Howard uses a chronological approach to discuss the issues and policies the Grange supported in the administration of each National Grange master.

For more than 125 years, the Grange has had a significant influence on American rural life and social policy. A grassroots organization, it was organized in the late 1860s and early 1870s through the enthusiasm and persistence of midwestern farmers. Iowa has always played an important role in the Grange. Fiery Dudley W. Adams, Iowa State Grange master, became the second national Grange master in 1873. The next year, Iowa boasted more than 1,800 subordinate granges, nearly twice the number in any other state, and it led the nation in Grange cooperative activity, doing more than \$5 million worth of business with Grange agents.

The author's goal was to "present a usable history which will provide inspiration and ammunition for Grange leaders and workers as they build their organization" (9). In achieving that goal, Howard has crafted his book to bear a family resemblance to other books written by Grange leaders. These include Thomas Clark Atkeson's *Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry*, a history of the

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