

to Indiana, Calhoun's essay is highly suggestive for Hoosier historians; in fact, Calhoun calls for a study of the "living patterns" of North Carolinians in Indiana (p. 109). Of similar high quality, Harry Watson's essay emphasizes a paradox in Tar Heel history: the creation of democratic political procedures in 1835 followed by a non-democratic outcome in the form of the Civil War. Although the state's few slaveholders succeeded in effecting secession, this action was "contrary to the interests and . . . the wishes of a majority of the state's population" (p. 112). Watson notes that historians' efforts to explain this discrepancy have not unearthed subsuming causes, but he suggests possible answers in the works of George Fredrickson on racist ideology and Eugene Genovese on class hegemony.

Allen Trelease argues that "neo-Whig and Negrophobic attitudes have dominated" North Carolina's literature on the Civil War and Reconstruction (p. xvi). Robert Durden's examination of North Carolina from 1877 to 1912 holds that the state's industrialization was "Reconstruction that took" but that historians have hardly studied its influence (p. 171). Sarah McCulloch Lemmon and H. G. Jones complete the volume by focusing on specialized studies from 1913 to 1945 and from 1945 to 1976 respectively. They find the works limited either in number or in analysis.

In surveying North Carolina's historical literature, these historians reach "an unexpected consensus" that, paradoxically, the "monumental contributions" of their predecessors in Tar Heel history "inhibited later historians from probing deeper or asking different questions" (p. xvi). Clearly, a volume such as this one encourages historians to consider their own assumptions and to raise new questions about North Carolina—or state history in general.

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The Structuring of a State: The History of Illinois, 1899 to 1928.

By Donald F. Tingley. Sesquicentennial History of Illinois, Vol. V. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, for Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and Illinois State Historical Society, 1980. Pp. viii, 431. Notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$20.00.)

According to historian Donald F. Tingley of Eastern Illinois University, this examination of the Prairie State's past should

result in an understanding of "the way in which [Illinois] society was structured" (p. 395). His work serves as a sequel to John H. Keiser's *Building for the Centuries, 1865 to 1898* and is part of a fresh trilogy embracing the state's history since the Civil War.

The volume is organized both chronologically and topically. Following a portrayal of the state circa 1900, chapter-length attention is accorded to developments in industry, land use (including mining and oil), labor, and culture. In two separate chapters the author traces the swing of the political pendulum from the modest progressivism of governors Charles Deneen, Edward F. Dunne, and Frank Lowden to the "hogpen mores" of Len Small in the 1920s. A watershed within the volume as well as in the state's history is World War I, with its emergency regimentation and regulation climaxing first in the intolerance and bigotry of the Red Scare and then in the materialism and nihilism of the 1920s. Additional focus centers upon shifts in the modes of transportation, in the economic foundations, in the role and status of blacks, and in the facets of popular culture. A two-page conclusion provides a pessimistic synthesis of three decades of historical development.

As a contribution to state and local history this effort provides excellent treatment of a key midwestern state; it may be read with pleasure by laypersons, used with profit by professionals, and consulted with ease by students. An especially strong feature is the use of vignettes of colorful personalities and varied events which comprise the state's past. The research is based upon extensive inquiry into contemporary documents and newspapers. The documentation is impressive and the bibliography extensive. A picture portfolio facilitates the identification of heroes and heroines.

While the book has the above merits plus others, it also has its faults. The theme of "structure" is handled descriptively rather than conceptually. Frequently interpretive controversies among historians are summarized but not resolved by the author. The attention given to transportation neglects the substantial developments relating to the Illinois Waterway. Certainly any comprehensive bibliography of secondary sources should include mention of the best current treatment, *Illinois: A History of the Prairie State*, by Robert P. Howard. Additionally, there are too many undetected typographical and mechanical errors for a work of this stature. Nevertheless, the

contribution overall represents a substantial improvement over its predecessor volume in the original Centennial History of Illinois series.

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Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State. By Willis F. Dunbar. Revised edition by George S. May. (Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1980. Pp. xiii, 833. Maps, illustrations, suggestions for further reading, appendixes, notes, index. \$24.95.)

For several years persons interested in state and local history have pointed to the need for an updated comprehensive treatment of the history of Michigan. Bruce Catton's *Michigan: A Bicentennial History*, published in 1976 as part of "The State and The Nation" series, devoted almost all of its coverage to events prior to 1900. Although beautifully written in a warm, personal style, it cannot serve as a textbook within the usual meaning of that term. F. Clever Bald's *Michigan in Four Centuries*, revised in 1961, and Willis Dunbar's *Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State*, revised in 1970, are still acceptable in many respects; however, more recent scholarship in areas like biography, economic development, and the role of racial and nationality groups has contributed significantly to understanding Michigan and deserves to be incorporated in any textbook adequate for today. We have more than an adequate treatment now in George S. May's new revision of Willis Dunbar's 1970 volume.

The late Willis Dunbar was, for many years, chairman of the history department at Western Michigan University. His writings on Michigan combined a skillful narrative style with a broad knowledge of most of the major themes associated with the history of his state. He was particularly impressive in his discussion of Michigan prior to statehood and in his treatment of developments in the arts, education, and popular culture, areas not always given adequate coverage in textbooks on state history. May wisely retains Dunbar's general approach to those subjects, an approach which remains one of the major strengths of the book. May has reworked, however, the section on twentieth-century Michigan, and in the process he provides a much clearer chronological interpretation of political party developments in that period as well as a more detailed picture