

tain smugness about these people in their relentless search for the main chance.

This conclusion may arise in part, however, from the unevenness of the sources available for these three townships and from the silence of much in the historical record. A good deal is inferred in this highly localized world from elites who, if only by their persistence, came to dominate these townships socially and politically. The legal record does not always illustrate the wider world, and to suggest that the divisions among local elites represent divides among voters at large ignores evidence of the "washing out" of elite preoccupations in the broader electorate. Gray finds in localism an explanation for political division within a relatively homogenous Yankee community. It is this localism that might speak more loudly.

One of the central problems of analyses positing culture as a central metaphor is the demonstration of commonality. The imaginative use of the legal record assists to a degree in this study as Gray charts the transit of locally minded Yankees to bourgeois midwesterners, who were eager to show off their class positions. The question remains how widely shared were these cultural identities and how uniform was the self-satisfaction which came with them.

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*The Pullman Strike and the Crisis of the 1890s: Essays on Labor and Politics.* Edited by Richard Schneirov, Shelton Stromquist, and Nick Salvatore. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. Pp. 258. Notes, tables, illustrations, index. Clothbound, \$49.95; paperbound, \$18.95.)

It is a sad coincidence that just as this excellent book on the Pullman Strike of 1894 has become available, the historic administration building of George Pullman's factory lies in ruins, the victim of an arsonist. Among the many strong arguments for restoring the structure may be this highly useful book, which includes nine of the thirty-six papers presented at an Indiana State University conference marking the centennial of one of America's most famous strikes.

After an excellent introduction, which provides a narrative of the strike and lays out a map of where the articles will take the reader, the book begins to demonstrate the historiographical changes that have occurred since Almont Lindsey produced his substantial narrative history in 1942. Where Lindsey is focused on his subject, articles by Robert Weir and Susan Hirsch contrast the 1894 walkout with two other strikes on the basis of both internal union conflicts as well as the ability to enlist community support. Where Lindsey virtually ignores the role of women, two articles enlarge on the importance of gender. Janice Reiff examines the influence of workers'

paternalistic family structure on the strike. Victoria Brown, in what may be the best piece in the book, explores why the strike became such an agonizing experience for Jane Addams. Larry Peterson provides an engaging look at how the strike was depicted in photography and popular magazine illustration, including a discussion of federal attempts at news management.

The remaining articles reinterpret the longer-term impact of the strike. In an innovative essay, Melvin Dubofsky describes how it altered the relationship between labor and the courts. Shelton Stromquist and Richard Schneirov discuss how the strike affected the relationship between organized labor and national and local civic leadership, respectively. An epilogue by David Montgomery provides an evaluation of the meaning of the strike.

It is always difficult to evaluate a work with nine authors, but the articles are of uniform high quality. One significant omission is the role of the World's Columbian Exposition of the previous summer. The fair increased America's demand for images of the world, including Pullman's town. But most important, many of the event's 27 million visitors clutched their guidebooks and rode the additional 4.5 miles south on the Illinois Central suburban line to see the town. Doubtless, this added to a sense of having been "near" to the strike, which, in turn, contributed to the speed and depth with which the nation reacted to the event. The fair was also responsible for attracting laborers who later joined the unemployed and heightened the anxieties of Chicagoans during the Pullman turmoil, which took place only seven months after the White City closed its gates.

The book should not be seen as a replacement for Lindsey or for Stanley Buder's *Pullman: An Experiment in Industrial Order and Community Planning, 1880-1930* (1967). Nonetheless, it is an admirable addition to the literature. Now let's rebuild the Pullman administration building.

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*Holy Toledo: Religion and Politics in the Life of "Golden Rule" Jones.*  
By Marnie Jones. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1998. Pp. xvi, 293. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Historians have regularly included Samuel M. Jones, mayor of Toledo, Ohio, from 1897-1904, in their lists of Progressive Era reform mayors, but unlike many of his contemporaries "Golden Rule" Jones has never been the subject of a biography. Marnie Jones's book does this for the man she labels "the most striking" of reform mayors (pp. 11-12). But Samuel M. Jones is also her great-grandfather, and there are inherent dangers in writing about one's ancestors. The