

and South; and the contested memory of the Civil War itself.

Taken together, these books contribute to the growing scholarly work on the Civil War midwestern home front and the Middle Border. On one hand stands a growing field of Northern rural home front studies that explore gender and family life, local politics, and agricultural change in communities across the Midwest. Etcheson's *A Generation at War* fits comfortably within this new genre, especially for its thick description of kinship, culture, and economic change over time. On the other hand, Rockenbach has joined a budding scholarly field anchored by Christopher Phillips, who recently published the magisterial *The Rivers Ran Backward: The Civil War and the Remaking of the American Middle Border* (2016).

Further scholarship is clearly warranted, as the field remains sparsely plowed. Especially helpful

would be works that consider German immigrants in both rural and urban Indiana communities, relationships between Indiana religious sects, economic studies of shifting agricultural and manufacturing processes in the transforming Midwest, the proto-Great Migration of African Americans to the post-Civil War Midwest, gender and family life in communities altered by war, and environmental studies of Indiana's fields and rivers altered to serve a growing industrial economy. For now, however, readers will find in the works of Nicole Etcheson and Stephen Rockenbach a rich scholarship that rightly places Indiana's Civil War experience at the heart of the national Civil War story.

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Campaign Crossroads: Presidential Politics in Indiana from Lincoln to Obama

By Andrew E. Stoner

(Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2017. Pp. 612. Illustrations, notes. \$29.95.)

Campaign Crossroads tells the stories of all the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who came to Indiana while campaigning

and serving in office. That's a tall order, which Andrew Stoner fulfills by presenting the coverage of these presidential tickets by local Hoosier

newspapers over time. In the process, we learn a lot that's new, and we are also reminded that much of what we consider to be newly characteristic of American politics has actually been present for quite a long time.

One of those new pieces of information is that although presidential elections are constitutionally mandated to take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, Hoosiers voted for president in October instead, from statehood until 1880, as did some other states. Others of Stoner's reports are particularly dramatic, such as the story of Theodore Roosevelt who, on his way to several campaign stops in Indiana, was shot coming out of his Milwaukee hotel. Yet TR kept his speaking engagement, announcing, "An attempt has just been made to kill me. I am carrying the bullet in my body now, and so I will have to cut my speech short" (p. 173).

In some cases we can see the marked changes in American politics during the past several decades. For instance, Stoner quotes Republican presidential candidate (and Indiana native) Wendell Willkie telling the state legislature that "There must never again be any question of the right of workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or of the fundamental right of all our citizens to be free of racial discrimination" (p. 252). Seven decades ago, the liberal

wing of the Republican Party was strong enough to win its presidential nomination.

On the other hand, consider this account of a presidential candidate who "claimed a conspiracy was in the works and suggested a congressional investigation of 'rigged' national political polling was appropriate," and a member of his audience, a white-haired carpenter in Hammond, who told a *New York Times* reporter: "I have children and grandchildren and I don't want them growing up in this country the way it is now, the way newspapers like yours made it" (pp. 383–86). Donald Trump? No, George Wallace, campaigning in Indiana in 1968. Similarly, Stoner shows that expressly partisan news sources are nothing new; most news sources were partisan during most of early American history. As an example, he cites two Logansport newspapers offering opposing reports of an 1892 speech by Whitelaw Reid, Republican vice-presidential candidate. The *Logansport Journal*, a Republican paper, "proclaimed all of the related events a grand success," while the *Logansport Daily Pharos*, a Democratic journal, was openly insulting, referring to Reid and other Republicans as "mouthpieces of monopoly" and "cold-blooded politicians" (p. 117).

Newspaper reports don't necessarily tell us everything about campaigns, of course; they emphasize

public speeches and other aspects of the public face of a campaign. They are much less likely to cover important events behind the scenes, such as political party negotiations and the candidates' relationships with various groups. But this handsome

compendium of almost two centuries of Hoosier presidential campaigns is a most interesting read.

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Shifting Sands: The Restoration of the Calumet Area

By Kenneth J. Schoon

(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2016. Pp. vii, 297. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$30.00.)

The mid-1900s were transformative years for northwest Indiana and its dunes environs. The “Save the Dunes” organization and the Port of Indiana were created, symbolizing the forced fusion of environment and industry that has come to characterize this corner of the Crossroads of America. The region’s unique placement on Lake Michigan adjacent to the “city of broad shoulders” that is Chicago came to attract recreational tourists as well as industrious entrepreneurs, generating the forces that would sculpt this landscape for generations.

In this tense dialectic, the ecology movement was birthed, leading to such wide-ranging laws as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The delicate coexistence of environment and industry along

Indiana’s 45-plus miles of Lake Michigan shoreline thus set the pattern for environmental protection across the United States, and now serves as a model of cooperation for the future.

The milestone events of this frequently overlooked yet greatly transformed corner of Indiana are given the attention they deserve in *Shifting Sands: The Restoration of the Calumet Area* by Kenneth Schoon, author of *Calumet Beginnings* (2003) and the pictorial history *Dreams of Duneland* (2013), among other works. From this region’s formative geology to Father Jacques Marquette’s explorations, from the exploitation of sand for the manufacture of glass to the creation of a state and national park, Schoon gives an illustrated account that serves as an accompaniment