

or funds. But after having seen these and a new crop of ad hoc companies off to war, Indiana felt obliged, close as it was to the rebel border, to reorganize an official though voluntary home guard militia during the Civil War. This organization, the Indiana Legion, became the foundation on which a permanent reestablishment of an official state military system was built after the war. The name Indiana Legion persisted until it formally became the Indiana National Guard in 1895.

In both factual coverage and sound, restrained interpretation this is an admirable volume.

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Russell F. Weigley

Writing North Carolina History. Edited by Jeffrey J. Crow and Larry E. Tise. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979. Pp. xviii, 247. Notes, index. \$17.50.)

According to Jeffrey Crow and Larry Tise, North Carolina history has usually been studied simply "to shed new light on broad national and regional problems" (p. xii) or to serve as an "antidote to South Carolina's erratic course and Virginia's phlegmatic conservatism" (p. x). To correct this imbalance the editors commissioned eight historians of North Carolina "to explore the development of standard interpretations and the principal themes" (p. xvi) emphasized in the major works, monographs, and articles focusing on the state.

William Powell opens the collection with an essay exploring the historical literature on colonial North Carolina. In discussing the works in chronological order, he reveals little about their relative merits or their relationship to major themes. Alan Watson's examination of revolutionary North Carolina surpasses Powell's by organizing itself less around chronology and more around the relative value of studies of the Revolution's origins and its institutional, ideological, and military character. Robert Calhoun considers Tar Heel culture from 1790 to 1834. He finds that earlier historians portrayed the state as "a pastoral, lethargic entity within a buoyant, restless new nation" (p. 76). In contrast, studies in the last two decades have revealed a society believing in "limitless possibility," experiencing "unleashed emotions and energies," seeking "order and predictability," and asserting "social control by the strong over the weak, the many over the few, and especially whites over blacks" (pp. 80-81). Given emigration from North Carolina

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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Randall Shrock

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