

The Greenfield barber's narrative is laced with fascinating descriptions of reconstruction-era political contests, biracial revivalist campmeetings, incidents of individual and institutional racism, and local history. Sprinkled throughout are anecdotes about prominent personalities, including James Whitcomb Riley, who handpainted Knox's shaving mugs; evangelist Marie B. Woodworth-Etter; Frederick Douglass; Thomas A. Hendricks; and Daniel W. Voorhees. Knox's importance to Afro-American history is demonstrated by his attendance at the National Negro Conference of 1879 in Nashville, Tennessee, and his notoriety as "the boss of emigration" (p. 113) during an 1880 incident when twenty-seven southern blacks arrived in Greenfield.

The lure of expanded business opportunities prompted Knox to relocate in Indianapolis in 1884. By 1895 he was the wealthiest black in the city, employing forty people in his successful barbershop enterprise. The narrative bogs down in Knox's long-winded, sanctimonious description of his participation at national conventions of the Methodist church. Gatewood could have pared down portions of this section. There are, however, intriguing accounts of the behind-the-scenes action to secure Benjamin Harrison's nomination at the 1892 Republican National Convention. Knox's portrayal of the Hoosier delegation and his role as a black delegate from the nominee's home state highlight *Slave and Freeman*.

Although uneven, Knox's narrative provides a plethora of information for those interested in Indiana's black history. Much of the credit goes to Gatewood, who has done an excellent job of tracking down documentation on elusive people, places, and events; writing a thorough introduction; and, above all, resurrecting Knox's memory from the pages of the *Freeman*.

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Overland by Auto in 1913: Diary of a Family Tour from California to Indiana. By Estella M. Copeland. *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, Volume XXVI, Number 2. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1981. Pp. 86. Illustrations, notes, maps. Paperbound, \$2.00.)

When one reads the subtitle to *Overland By Auto in 1913: Diary of a Family Tour from California to Indiana*, one is taken aback; did the Copeland family really move from west to east? Indeed they did, all five of them: Guy and Estella, aged forty-

one and thirty-four respectively; their two sons, William (eleven) and Burl (eight); and Guy's mother, Nancy Wells Copeland, who was sixty-seven at the time. They were not the only ones to make the reverse trip from west to east. Many others also returned home to the East or Midwest, having discovered that California was not the utopia they had anticipated.

There is more going on in Estella Copeland's diary, however, than the decision of the family to leave the charms of the Golden State, or "city life," as they called it, to return to their farm in Indiana. The book is also an interesting account of the development (or, as was often the case, the nondevelopment) of American highways in this early period. With the highways as the tie that binds, readers learn about the landscape, the weather, the camaraderie of fellow travelers, and the attitude of the twentieth-century settlers toward Indians.

Having decided to journey by automobile rather than by train, the Copelands turned to the American Automobile Association for help. The association, founded in 1902, furnished maps and advice. Although it tried to minimize the difficulties of the journey by automobile, the AAA advised that "at least two cars should travel fairly well together, especially in the West in case of accident to one, the other car could either render immediate aid and/or go for medical assistance, water, gasoline, oil or food" (p. 15).

Fortunately the Copelands did encounter another family en route, one of whom was a doctor who proved a source of sound advice when William Copeland became ill, probably from heat and exhaustion (it registered as high as 110° in the shade). Mrs. Copeland wrote about her son's illness in this interesting entry, which also shows her distrust of Indians:

June 3. . . . Wm. has got turned against his milk, . . . there are 4 young chicks of about 1½ lb the Dr. says better kill one so we do, make a good broth he took some then slept all night At dark an Indian came he staid all night . . . We don't go to bed very early would rather not have had company but he seems tame (p. 43, 45).

Editorial comment adds the continuity of personality to the Copeland diary, which often understates what must have been formidable obstacles: "A desert dust storm is not pleasant" (p. 39); "such a dangerous road just one little something wrong and we would land hundreds of feet down among the rocks" (pp. 40-41); "I was unceremoniously wakened from a nap this afternoon by an earthquake" (p. 32). When the Copelands reach home, the diary simply reads: "Thus the long journey is done" (p. 79).

But the picturesqueness is there. The Copelands, for all their quiet words, were adventuresome: it was in many ways as dramatic to travel half way across the continent in 1913 by automobile as it had been by covered wagon three quarters of a century earlier. Too few records of such families exist. This is a welcome addition to the social history of that period.

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Representative Democracy: Public Policy and Midwestern Legislatures in the Late Nineteenth Century. By Ballard C. Campbell. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1980. Pp. xi, 260. Tables, figure, appendix, notes, index. \$20.00.)

Professor Ballard C. Campbell states quite accurately that his book is "based on observations about houses of representatives" in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa between 1886 and 1895 (p. 3). The result is an excellent study of the lower house in each state for those years. The book is not, however, a study of midwestern legislatures as implied by the title. The senates of the three states are excluded from Campbell's analysis. Also, such midwestern states as Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan are not even mentioned.

Despite the inaccuracies in the title the book is worthwhile. It analyzes representative democracy as reflected in the lower houses during fifteen sessions (five sessions in each state). An introductory chapter explains the limits of the study and gives an overview. The book then proceeds methodically and logically with nine chapters that include such topics as getting elected, lawmakers and lawmaking, the contested issues, parties and partisanship, and fiscal policy. Specialists in legislative history will be impressed by the thoroughness of Campbell's research. Generalists will learn all they want to know about each state's house of representatives during the decade covered.

For those fascinated by quantification Campbell includes twenty-four tables. Readers unfamiliar with the techniques and language of statistical analysis, however, should be forewarned. The tables depict such things as the "Cumulative percentage of variance explained and beta values for scales on Community Mores and economic policy" (Table 7.3). They also abound with complicated explanatory footnotes: "The Pearson correlation (r) differs from its reciprocal ('variance explained') because of the