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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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
three-party circumstance in Illinois in 1887; two dummy party variables were used in the multiple correlation" (p. 138).

Sumptuary legislation dominated the sessions that Campbell covers. (This was true during the same years in sessions in other states, including Indiana). Campbell considers "blue laws" in Chapter 6, "Legislating Community Mores." He offers detailed information on the ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds of those on all sides of the temperance issue and of laws that forbade dancing, card-playing, and Sabbath-breaking. Similar analyses are offered for legislation affecting social minorities such as women, foreign language groups, blacks, and children.

Campbell concludes that individual lawmakers should not be reduced to mere ciphers on a computer printout. While admitting that party and background played important roles in determining how legislators voted, he nonetheless writes: "Close inspection of roll call voting shows that beneath the larger behavioral uniformities lay instructive deviations from state to state, from year to year, and from issue to issue" (p. 105). The point is well taken and should be remembered by those who study the legislature of any state. Lawmakers in Indiana certainly conformed to "larger behavioral uniformities" in the 1880s and 1890s. There is too great a correlation between voting patterns and party, district, ethnicity, and religious affiliation to say otherwise. In the final analysis, however, laws were made by flesh-and-blood human beings whose motivations were as different and numerous as there were representatives and senators in the Indiana General Assembly. Campbell proves that this was also true of the legislatures in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

*Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly, Indianapolis*

Justin E. Walsh


On December 8, 1969, 116 delegates convened in Springfield to rewrite the 1870 Illinois constitution. Over the next ten months they accomplished their task and submitted the new document to the people for ratification on December