

She describes the techniques required to avoid railroad guards and police officers when leaving the freight yard. It is an ironic reversal of the security procedures associated with boarding a flight.

Not all the travel is by rail. Hitchhiking also is an important mode of transportation for the modern hobo. Gypsy Moon recounts the generosity of a Japanese family in offering a lift along the James Shocknessy Turnpike in Ohio as she and a companion were making their way to Cleveland.

In addition, Gypsy Moon offers oral history sketches of several of the most colorful hobos of this century, including Steamtrain Maury, who was elected national king of the hobos five times. Other hobos profiled include Tumbleweed, Reefer Charlie, and Ramblin' Rudy.

The final section of the book offers several hobo recipes, including Fry Pan Jack's Gastronomical Extravaganza. This culinary delight involves blending onions, garlic, green peppers, partially boiled potatoes, and hard-boiled eggs with fried hamburger and sausage.

At the end of the book is a useful glossary of hobo terms. Here, for example, one learns that a "Cinder bull" is a term to alert hobos to the presence of a railroad police officer. There also is a chart depicting signs of the road. A zero, it turns out, means "There is no reason to stay here." There is, however, reason to read this book if one wants to learn more about the unconventional travel habits of those who choose the hobo life.

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*A New History of Kentucky.* By Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1997. Pp. xvi, 533. Maps, illustrations, tables, appendices, selected bibliography, index. \$34.95.)

Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter have been busy lately setting Kentucky's historical house in order. Five years after they served as associate editors of *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (1992), five years after Harrison traced *Kentucky's Road to Statehood* (1992), and one year after Klotter produced *Kentucky: Portrait in Paradox, 1900-1950* (1996), the two historians have collaborated in writing the first comprehensive history of the state in sixty years. The standard history of the state had long been *A History of Kentucky* (1937) by Thomas D. Clark. Harrison and Klotter's work now becomes the new standard account of Kentucky's past. It reflects the challenges and benefits of writing the histories of states and state-level history.

Telling Kentucky's story, the authors believe, not only contributes to a deeper understanding of the nation's heritage but also helps define the state's identity. Kentucky was the first state west of

the Appalachian Mountains, a border state during the Civil War, and a state whose residents generally regarded themselves as southern. Harrison and Klotter faced the formidable task of telling this story while coordinating dozens of subjects from the Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River and involving a cast of thousands, from pioneer Daniel Boone to suffragist Madeline McDowell Breckinridge to boxing champion Muhammad Ali. The authors also show how state history can recognize both the prominent and the voiceless, include government and politics as well as economics and culture, illuminate issues involving race and gender, and incorporate geographic areas usually overlooked.

The result is a largely successful history of Kentucky. Harrison surveys the period before 1865, while Klotter covers the years from the Civil War to the mid-1990s. Both authors rely mainly on secondary sources, make politics the centerpiece of their narratives, and occasionally offer wry commentary.

There are, however, some contrasts between the two authors' perspectives. The chapters written by Harrison reflect the many years he has lived in the western part of the state. It is a solid, traditional narrative, emphasizing the process by which white men in central and western Kentucky settled the land, established the state, and battled Indians, Britain, France, Mexico, Spain, and often each other. Klotter more directly addresses recent scholarship and is more attentive to the "many Kentuckys" (p. 219) that have appeared over time. Chapters in which he takes the long view, such as one entitled "Bourbon Barons, Tobacco Tycoons, and King Coal, 1865–1995," are particularly effective.

Indiana readers will find little material in this study that specifically refers to their state and its relationship to Kentucky. Harrison and Klotter have nonetheless established a model for other state histories.

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*Fifty Years of Segregation: Black Higher Education in Kentucky, 1904–1954.* By John A. Hardin. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1997. Pp. [vii], 182. Illustrations, appendix, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

By now, it is a familiar story: the promises associated with the abolition of slavery and a "reconstructed" South gave way to dependence, oppression, and segregation. African Americans, even in border states such as Kentucky, confronted and wrestled with the second-class citizenship that attended their separate place in society. In this slim volume John A. Hardin focuses on one piece of the tragic history, higher education for black Kentuckians in the first half of the twentieth century.