

authors aiming to refute the arguments of political antagonists.

The military history of the time has so overshadowed the civil, in the minds of most students, that we are still sadly in need of careful, disinterested studies of the great figures of Confederate civil affairs. *Jefferson Davis*, by William E. Dodd (*American Crisis Biographies*, 1907), is the standard life of the President, superseding older ones. Not so satisfactory in the same series is *Judah P. Benjamin*, by Pierce Butler (1907), and *Alexander H. Stephens*, by Louis Pendleton (1907). Older works which are valuable for the material they contain are: *Memoir of Jefferson Davis*, by his Wife (1890); *The Life and Times of Alexander H. Stephens*, by R. M. Johnston and W. M. Browne (1878); *The Life and Times of William Lowndes Yancey*, by J. W. Du Bose (1892); *The Life, Times, and Speeches of Joseph E. Brown*, by Herbert Fielder (1883); *Public Life and Diplomatic Correspondence of James M. Mason*, by his Daughter (1903); *The Life and Time of C. G. Memminger*, by H. D. Capers (1893). The writings of E. A. Pollard cannot be disregarded, but must be taken as the violent expression of an extreme partizan. They include a *Life of Jefferson Davis* (1869) and *The Lost Cause* (1867). A charming series of essays is *Confederate Portraits*, by Gamaliel Bradford (1914). Among books on special topics that are to be recommended are: *The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy* by J. M. Callahan (1901); *France and the Confederate Navy*, by John Bigelow (1888); and *The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe*, by J. D. Bulloch (2 vols., 1884). There is a large number of contemporary accounts of life in the Confederacy. Historians have