

*Henry Seward and U.S. Foreign Policy* (1973). Omissions such as these reflect the narrow parameters of Berwanger's research.

Berwanger is at his best in the chapters that describe the world of "bounty-brokers," agents who managed enlistments of drugged or kidnapped "conscripts" in order to keep all or most of the bounty. For dramatic effect he uses language which indicates callous, widespread conduct but then notes that there were at most hundreds of cases. A modest number of complaints may be expected when any populous society builds up a huge military force in the midst of a crisis.

Berwanger has no need to exaggerate the role of the British agents. His story reveals an intriguing aspect of the oft-forgotten international side of America's Civil War.

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*Abraham Lincoln: Sources and Style of Leadership*. Edited by Frank J. Williams, William D. Pederson, and Vincent J. Marsala. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1994. Pp. xvi, 191. Notes, select bibliography, index. \$55.00.)

This book includes nine papers on President Abraham Lincoln's leadership delivered in September, 1992, at Louisiana State University in Shreveport in a conference cosponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Association. The speakers were political scientists and historians familiar with the literature and well qualified to assess current interpretations and make suggestions. Ethan Fishman declared that when Lincoln opposed the extension of slavery but realized that it could not be abolished overnight, he was practicing the classical prudence of Aristotle and acting with the highest moral virtue. Ronald D. Rietveld related how emancipation delivered on the promise of equality made by the Founding Fathers in the Declaration of Independence. Joseph R. Fornieri agreed that freeing the slaves restored the American creed of equality proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

James A. Stevenson demonstrated that Lincoln's poetry made his prose more precise and rhythmic. David E. Long asserted that President Lincoln's decision to stand firm for emancipation in spite of possible defeat in the election of 1864 was "an act of unsurpassed political courage and integrity" (p. 106). Brooks D. Simpson, describing Lincoln's relationship with Grant, noted that Lincoln was much relieved to learn that in 1864 Grant was not gnawed by "the Presidential grub" (p. 119). William C. Harris found that Lincoln's prudence in dealing with white Southern Unionists paid off: restored Governor Francis H. Pierpont of Virginia stumped the

North for eight weeks for Lincoln in the campaign of 1864. David H. Leroy described the establishment of Idaho Territory, and Frank J. Williams compared Lincoln to other world leaders of his day.

The book mentions Lincoln's admiration for Henry Clay and, by emphasizing prudence and continuity with the Founding Fathers, challenges the thesis by Garry Wills, James McPherson, and others that emancipation represented a revolution against the Constitution. Rietveld's three-page discussion of Lincoln's reading as a youth and information on Lincoln's friendship with William H. Wallace, who lived in Fort Wayne before moving to Idaho, relate particularly to Indiana. The chapters read like speeches, and the emphasis is more on interpretation than new evidence. But the return to a more traditional view of Lincoln is interesting and valuable.

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*Cities of the Mississippi: Nineteenth-Century Images of Urban Development.* By John W. Reps. Photographs by Alex MacLean. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1994. Pp. 342. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$85.00.)

John W. Reps, professor emeritus of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University and the widely acknowledged elder statesman of scholarly studies in American planning, has produced a lavishly illustrated volume that describes and depicts nineteenth-century Mississippi River towns. Hundred-year-old images are juxtaposed, in some instances, with Alex MacLean's contemporary aerial photographs. An 1888 perspective map of the city of Cairo, Illinois, for example, appears opposite a 1988 colored photograph of the same city (pp. 168-69). This is an extraordinarily beautiful book containing hundreds of prints, more than 140 of them in color. Indeed, the book is so aesthetically pleasing that it will undoubtedly find its way to the coffee tables of those who are drawn more to its artistry than to its treatment of urban development. On both counts, for its beauty and its attentiveness to detail, it is most deserving of recognition. In a gesture that is both touching and appropriate, the book memorializes "the victims and . . . those who survived the Mississippi River floods of 1993."

Because of their quality and their power, the illustrations dominate *Cities of the Mississippi*. Nonetheless, Reps has done a very satisfactory job of introducing the artists, printers, and publishers who created the visual records of these urban outposts. The author also skillfully injects into his narrative the words that the residents of these cities as well as journalists and travelers once used to