

labor policies of the mill owners is of necessity somewhat sketchy due to the scarcity of sources, Crockett makes the interesting point that women were frequently employed in the woolen mills, numbering at times up to fifty per cent of the laboring force. This suggests that, at least in this industry, opportunities for women as urban laborers came before large scale industrialization and urbanization. On the other hand historians of agriculture may note the importance of a cash crop, wool clippings, to the farmer and the marketing relationship between the rural family, the town merchant, and local mill owner, which despite misgivings served to the advantage of all. Business historians should find the emphasis on seasonal problems of financing the operation of the woolen mills as well as the difficulties occasioned by the employment of secondhand machinery of significant value.

The work includes a detailed bibliography and an adequate index. Due to the technical nature of some of the material on the milling operations, the style is at times a bit heavy. Perhaps a glossary of technical terms would have been useful.

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Editors Make War: Southern Newspapers in the Secession Crisis.

By Donald E. Reynolds. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1970. Pp. xi, 304. Appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

Aside from the fact that the notes are in the back, everything about this book is good except its title. The subtitle clearly and correctly indicates the nature of the contents. The outgrowth of a Tulane University dissertation, Reynolds' study is both polished and judicious. Moreover it is wonderfully comprehensive. While Dwight L. Dumond and others have worked in the same field, no scholar has surpassed or even equalled Reynolds on this subject in terms of thrust and scope. Nearly two hundred newspapers were consulted, many of them printed in small communities. Representative? They certainly are.

This young historian's literary craftsmanship is as impressive as his research. In the hands of a less skillful performer the work might have been marred by unimaginative repetitions in both language and arrangement, but the narrative flows smoothly throughout. Artistic touches are abundant. With seeming ease the author guides the reader from generalizations to specifics and on to more significant generalizations, and from time to time in a far from monotonous way from thesis to antithesis to synthesis.

The title is bad, though catchy, because a great many of the southern editors definitely did not want war. To suggest that all or nearly all of them not only wanted but made war is utterly misleading. Conscientiously, and with color and charm, Reynolds recreates the journalistic actualities of what were for numerous editors frustrating, tragic, and perilous months. Attitudes toward the John C. Breckinridge, John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, and Abraham Lincoln presidential candidacies are suitably documented point by point. Not only does the author avoid tumbling into pitfalls of superficiality, but he repeatedly dares to interpret what he has reported. And he appears to keep the reader constantly in mind, to the end that the non-expert as well as the specialist can and will understand the shading of conviction and the shifts of opinion.

Finally and emphatically it should be stated that students of the coming of the 1861-1865 conflict ought not to make the mistake of consigning *Editors Make War* to the back bayous of historiography. This long needed work is one of quality. It is also maincurrent.

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The Limits of Dissent: Clement L. Vallandigham & the Civil War.
By Frank L. Klement. (Lexington: The University Press of
Kentucky, 1970. Pp. xii, 351. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical
essay, index. \$10.50.)

Clement L. Vallandigham was the best known Copperhead and one of the most controversial figures of the Civil War. An Ohioan, he settled and practiced law in Dayton, became a Douglas Democrat, and served in Congress, 1858-1863. In the latter year he reached his zenith as a practitioner of the politics of dissent when he was arrested and banished to the southern Confederacy for denouncing policies of the Lincoln administration. He committed his defiant act to get the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio in 1863, and he succeeded. But he lost the election, and thereafter his political fortunes ebbed.

Vallandigham's role as a wartime dissenter has been treated in articles and monographs, but until now only one biography had been written—a sympathetic volume by a devoted brother which appeared in 1872, a year after the subject's death. Vallandigham deserved more. He merited a scholarly study that focused on his wartime career, showing precisely his views on leading issues and explaining why and under what circumstances he held those views. Professor Klement accomplishes this task in his excellent biography.

The job required clearing away much rubbish, for over the years