

two distinguished Italian exiles, Giuseppe Avezzana and Eleutario Felice Foresti, both highly honored in America.

*Causa Mandada Formar á D. Leonardo Márquez por Desobediencia é Insubordinación como General en Jefe del Primer Cuerpo del Ejército de Operaciones.* [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García y Carlos Pereyra, Tomo VIII.] (Mexico, 1906, pp. viii, 288.) The alleged acts of disobedience and insubordination of General Márquez to which relates the series of documents published under this title—some of them given in full, and some merely calendared—were committed during the year 1859 in the course of the War of Reform in Mexico. The charges were based upon Márquez's failure, in several instances, to direct his movements or handle his troops as ordered by the Miramón government, and on the tone of his letters to the minister of war, which were characterized as breathing insubordination and even inciting rebellion.

The manuscript followed in printing this series of documents (except for the list in the appendix) is said to have belonged originally to J. F. Ramírez, then to J. M. Andrade, and finally to the nephew of the latter, V. de P. Andrade, from whom Señor García obtained it. To the documents contained in the manuscript Señor García has appended many others relating to Márquez and his operations in the latter part of 1859, several of them being taken from the *Diario Oficial del Supremo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*. Some that would naturally belong to the record of the case are not given at all, e. g., the "excepción declinatoria" of Márquez denying the jurisdiction of the council of war to which the military code assigned such cases. The argument of this "excepción" can be judged only by the summary of it given in the opinion of the assessor (p. 61).

The printing of this volume bears evidence of a certain degree of carelessness. Among the errors which must be charged to proof-reader and printer are "ofeció" for *ofreció* (p. 76, l. 3), "ui" for *ni* (p. 90, l. 18), "ey" for *ley* (p. 256, l. 14), and "conideradas" apparently for *considerada* (p. 244, ll. 3, 4). The italicized passage on page 118 ought to be precisely the same as the corresponding passage on page 48, since both are from the same original; but the change in position of a semi-colon, transferring the word "después" from one clause to another, has made an essential variation in the meaning. This may be the fault of the manuscript used by the editor; but the few annotations he has made refer to just such points, and a foot-note dealing with this, if it be in fact due to the manuscript, might fairly have been expected.

While this series of "Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros" hardly affords the same abundant proof of Señor García's ability and erudition as some other works of his, notably his *Carácter de la Conquista Española*, he is doing historical science in America a real service in the publication of the series, and his enterprise certainly deserves sympathy and support.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

*Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park.* By Henry Sweetser Burrage, Brevet Major, U. S. Vols. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, pp. xii, 224.) The title of this book gives a summary of its contents. Part I. contains a brief and well-written account of the battle of Gettysburg. Part II. is devoted to the movement for a national cemetery at Gettysburg, and to the consecration services of that cemetery. The most original and interesting parts of the book are the chapters in part II. which give a detailed discussion of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. Major Burrage has collected all of the available information regarding the composition of this now famous address, and presents his account in an interesting manner. Part III. contains a history of the work of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and of the National Park Commission. The book is clearly written, and should be of much interest to those who have taken part in the preservation of our most famous battle-field.

*Documentary History of Reconstruction.* By Walter L. Fleming, Ph.D., Professor of History in West Virginia University. Volume I. (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906, pp. xix, 492.) The purpose of this volume, as the author tells us in his preface, is to make some of the sources relating to the political, military, social, religious, educational, and industrial history of the Reconstruction period more easily accessible to the student and the general reader. It is to the former class, however, that the book will be more valuable, for it is scarcely the kind of matter that will hold the attention of the general reader on account of its necessarily fragmentary nature. From such a collection, large as it is, it would be manifestly impossible for one to gain a definite idea of Reconstruction conditions, but from it may be gained quite a definite idea of Reconstruction sentiment. So far it will be valuable to the general reader. To the close student of the period it will, naturally, prove of far more interest and value. The selections are well made and are to a high degree illustrative of public sentiment at the time. It is in these respects and as a guide to the period of Reconstruction that the book is most valuable.

In this first volume the documents show a decided leaning to Radical sentiment and opinion. In his preface, Dr. Fleming states that the contrary will be the case in the second volume. In all there are 252 separate documents, of which the origin is as follows: 148 are accounts from Northern men; 62 are from ex-Confederates; 22 from Southern Unionists and Radicals; 12 from negroes; and 2 from foreigners. There are also 25 state laws and 17 Federal laws. Of the non-legal documents, 118 are from the Northern standpoint; 64 are from the Southern; and about 70 are indifferent or impartial.

The first chapter, entitled "The South after the War: Economic and Social Conditions", contains, among other things, much interesting matter relating to the period immediately succeeding the suspension