

Travels in the Old South, a Bibliography. Edited by Thomas D. Clark. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. Two volumes. Vol. I: *The Formative Years, 1527-1783: From the Spanish Explorations through the American Revolution*, pp. xix, 330; Vol. II: *The Expanding South, 1750-1825: The Ohio Valley and the Cotton Frontier*, pp. xv, 292. Illustrations and indices. \$20.00.)

These volumes have been prepared as bibliographical tools for persons interested in historical research. As general editor of the project, Professor Clark has supplied an editorial preface for each volume and has been responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of those who compiled the various sections within each volume. Volume I consists of three sections: Alfred B. Thomas, "Spanish Travel in the South, 1527-1750"; Hugh T. Lefler "The Southern Colonies, 1600-1750"; and Lester J. Cappon "The South During Two Wars, 1750-1783." Volume II has four sections: John D. Barnhart, "The Ohio Valley Frontier, 1750-1825"; William B. Hamilton, "The Post Revolutionary War South, 1783-1805"; Walter B. Posey "The Lower Southern Frontier, 1806-1815"; and Culver H. Smith "The South in Expansion, 1816-1825."

Entries within each section appear alphabetically under the author's name. In addition to title, publisher, place and date of publication, and number of pages, the compilers have included the measurement and location of the copy of the particular edition examined, the inclusive dates of the material presented by the author, and a list of other editions of the printed work. Each item has been appraised for its general worth. This has meant, on the whole, the presentation of brief, pertinent facts about the author's background, some comment on his approach and bias, and a listing of topics and geographical areas treated by him. The indices include both name and subject-matter categories.

Much time and effort have gone into the production of the two volumes and they will greatly facilitate the work of scholars engaged in historical research. Moreover, the editorial prefaces and the introductory comments by compilers of the various sections suggest trends and emphases which stand out in the bibliographical items listed. Users of individual items will thus have a clearer comprehension of the uniqueness of the material with which they are dealing. Additional volumes have been planned and the completed set

will undoubtedly constitute a major bibliographical tool for years to come.

Like all bibliographical ventures, this project involves problems of organization and inclusion which can never be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. Travelers generally ignored sectional lines. Should they be included in a bibliography centering on the South if their major travels were outside that area? The compilers have been generous in the matter, perhaps overly so. Why, for instance, include George Clarke when the compiler takes pains to say that the only reference in the volume to the Southern colonies is the last sentence—"and the 7th of July we came to an anchor in *Virginia*" (I, 66).

A satisfactory definition of the term "travel account" constitutes a still greater problem. Again the compilers have been generous. They have included material tucked away in biographies and memoirs, and secondhand accounts written primarily from the material of others. Since they found it difficult to distinguish between strictly travel accounts and other items which related "directly" to travel and description, they included geographies, atlases, surveys, and the statistical reports. Under their definition it seems to me that they should have listed *American Husbandry* in addition to Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*. If George Croghan deserves mention, why not also Conrad Weiser and John Stuart? Some of their writings appear in published accounts. The items by Edmund Burke and Arthur Young, to cite examples, seem incongruous in a bibliography devoted to travel accounts. Greater unity and perhaps greater usefulness might have resulted from eliminating works not written directly by travelers and by substituting actual travel accounts which have appeared in magazines or which still remain in manuscript form in major depositories.

Volumes still to come can be made more useful by cross references wherever works by the same author appear in separate volumes as, for example, references to George Washington and to Robert Rogers in both Volumes I and II. Care should be taken to hunt out English translations of works published in a foreign language. The German edition of Gottfried Duden's book, for instance, has been translated and published in large part in the *Missouri Historical Review*. When an author published under a pseudonym—for example,

Henry Knight under the name Arthur Singleton—both names should appear in the index. The first volume in this bibliographical series by E. M. Coulter, *Travels in the Confederate States*, appeared in 1948 but without a volume number. Coulter did not give the location of the edition examined, as has been done in the current two volumes. The indexing in his volume also varies considerably from that used in the current volumes. Greater uniformity throughout the series would add to convenience in using.

Greater care should be exercised in indexing and in spelling of names. In Volume II, for example, only one item is listed under "democracy" in the index, although analysis of books included by the compilers shows that several more index references should have been given. Examples of variations in spelling of names are: Ramsay and Ramsey; Baily and Bailey; Sutcliff and Sutcliffe; Vieillot and Viellot; Hart-ridge and Hartbridge; Abbot and Abbott.

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Published Sources on Territorial Nebraska: An Essay and Bibliography. By John Browning White. (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1956. Pp. ix, 300. Appendix, including bibliography, and index. \$6.00.)

For thirteen years, from its organization in 1854 to its admission as a state in 1867, Nebraska was a territory of the United States. These formative years were simultaneous with a period of great stress and strain for the United States; the developing sectional split, with its repercussions in Kansas, and the four years of bloody civil war which followed have monopolized the attention of historians. Consequently, Nebraska's territorial years have been little studied. Born of the same organic act as Kansas, Nebraska's early territorial experience, quieter and more orderly than that of her sister territory, is no less significant than that of Kansas to the historian of American territorial government. Historical interest is often attracted to the sensational; yet it is in the unobtrusive functioning of territories like Nebraska that the operation and development of America's "colonial" system can best be studied. This volume, in which Dr. White has undertaken the noteworthy task of identifying and