

Within its particular field this study is unique, and it is a valuable and significant study in its larger implications as well. The critics of Turner's interpretation have not produced a critique having such solid foundations. It is interesting to note that a midwestern university furnished graduate student assistants and a grant to further the research.

Indiana University

John D. Barnhart

The American Heritage Book of the Pioneer Spirit. By the editors of *American Heritage*, Richard M. Ketchum *et al.* (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1959. Pp. 394. Numerous illustrations, index. \$12.95; deluxe edition, \$14.95.)

This is the third in a series of elaborate pictorial history books to be published by the American Heritage Publishing Company, and is, in the reviewer's mind, the most interesting of the three. (*American Heritage Book of Great Historic Places* was published in 1957 and *American Heritage Book of the Revolution* in 1958.)

The "Pioneer Spirit" is broadly construed; it includes much more than the conquest of the continent by means of the rifle, axe, and plow. The book contains sections on "Foot-holds of the Forest," "Adventures in Independence," "Manifest Destiny," "A Tinkering People" (inventions), and "The Strenuous Life," as well as ten others. There are subsections on clipper ships, utopian schemes, buffaloes, cowboys, reformers, dime novels, the factory system, and many other subjects. The introduction and chapter prologues are written by Allan Nevins, and the text which accompanies the pictures has been written by a number of journalist-historians.

From the early pages on "Breaking the Ocean Barrier" to the building of the Panama Canal and the coming of the airplane the reader is confronted by almost 500 pictures, 150 of them in full color and many of them double-page. In the early sections there are reproductions of rare maps; the reader would have to visit numerous libraries to see these in the original. One naturally expects reproductions of the paintings of such well-known artists as Bodmer, Bingham, Miller, and Remington, but one is hardly prepared for the gallery of portraits. The reviewer, for instance, confronted face to face for the first time historical acquaintances of fifty years standing; he had never realized how handsome a man was General John Forbes nor how tremendous a piece of humanity was Johan Printz. Distribution of pictures is good although the more spectacular Far West seems to be somewhat favored over the less spectacular but no less important frontier development east of the Mississippi.

The accompanying text is sprightly and in general historically accurate, though there are some serious lapses. For example on the Constitution of 1787 the text states that a *national* government was organized (p. 112); there is no mention whatever of the fact that a dual government was established with a division of powers between the states and the general government. We also learn that "the Continental Congress by a momentous clause [in the Northwest

Ordinance of 1787] forever debarred slavery from the Northwest" (p. 107), and that "New Hampshire's Senator Daniel Webster" made the famous 7th of March Speech in 1850 (p. 186).

There is a special folio (sixteen pages) of quotations which illustrate the spirit of "The Promised Land." These quotations extend in time from Plato to Carl Sandburg, and, though each reader who is familiar with our history will probably think he could have selected some better ones, most of them are appropriate and inspiring.

This book should be made available in every schoolroom in the United States from the first grade through high school. Any pupil who could not—if not forced to do so—find something in it to stimulate his curiosity and interest in his country and the political and economic system under which it developed would not be worth wasting time on.

The Pioneer Spirit is a large book, a beautiful book, and an expensive book to make. It illustrates the fact that history books can be made attractive, and when so made sell enough copies to cover the costs.

Indiana University

R. Carlyle Buley

The Papers of John C. Calhoun. Volume I, 1801-1817. Edited by Robert L. Meriwether. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, for the South Caroliniana Society, 1959. Pp. xlii, 469. Frontispiece, calendar, genealogical table, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

The publication of comprehensive editions of prominent Americans' papers during the past thirty years has been a heartening historiographical development. Several projects of the 1950's, including the Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Clay, and Calhoun papers, were inspired in part by counsel and encouragement of the National Historical Publications Commission, directed by Dr. Philip M. Hamer. Sundry groups and persons—advisory and publications committees, the South Carolina Archives Commission, the South Caroliniana Society, libraries, and historians—contributed to the Calhoun project, but the major responsibility for originating the proposed fifteen volumes of the South Carolinian's papers must be credited to Robert L. Meriwether. He planned the entire work to serve a twofold purpose: to reproduce in printed form Calhoun's most significant speeches, reports, and letters; and to append to each volume a calendar of unpublished papers as a supplementary guide to the great collection of Calhoun holdings in the South Caroliniana Library. Unfortunately, Dr. Meriwether died when Volume I reached galley proof, but a "primary achievement" had already been attained. He had assembled and classified all of Calhoun's "known extant words," whether in manuscript, microfilm, or photostat, an accomplishment that will promote the publication of succeeding volumes under other editorship.

Editorial procedure emulates the high standard maintained by similar projects in recent years. Each letter, report, and speech is followed by a note—often a page or two in length—that puts it in perspective with events and persons associated with it. These scholarly discussions represent painstaking research and collation of different