

texts; and they indicate how far editorial responsibilities have advanced since the early years of the century. Even more than the editor's introduction, the notes provide an understanding of Calhoun and his writings. Footnotes identify significant persons and items that appear in the text.

No one can understand completely either the nationalism or the sectionalism of the nineteenth century's first half without a clear conception of Calhoun's dynamic mind and restless energy. His Olympian stature in Congress is revealed in his chairmanship of the Foreign Relations and Uniform Currency committees, in his sponsorship of forward-looking measures and forces that personified America, and in his successful forensic encounters with John Randolph and north-eastern Federalists. In the years covered by the first volume of his *Papers*, he was a bold and resourceful representative of the spirit that made Americans of 1900 characterize the past hundred years as the "wonderful century."

The portrait of the South Carolinian that emerges from this volume resembles closely the nationalist pictured in Charles M. Wiltse's monumental biography. The speeches, reports, and letters from Calhoun's six years in the lower house—85 per cent of the pages—contain both confirming and supplementary evidence that reveals the ardent nationalism of a war hawk who gave loyal support to an administration in which he had little confidence, who staunchly advocated war with England for endeavoring to destroy American trade through violation of neutral rights and impressment, who favored an aggressive campaign against Canada, and who battled unceasingly for support in men and money. Calhoun's advocacy of a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements in postwar years is already well known; the *Papers* provide tangible evidence of his commanding position in the House and his enthusiastic confidence in the future of the nation under a Constitution that should be broadly construed. His support of the tariff yielded such phraseology as "the *liberty* and the *union* of this country were inseparably united" fifteen years before Daniel Webster combined the three oft-quoted words against nullifiers of the early 1830's.

The University of South Carolina Press should be commended for the attractive and substantial appearance of the volume, a format worthy of Calhoun's stature.

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*Travels in the Old South: A Bibliography. Volume III, The Ante Bellum South, 1825-1860: Cotton, Slavery, and Conflict.* Edited by Thomas D. Clark. *The American Exploration and Travel Series*, Number 19. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959. Pp. xviii, 406. Illustrations, index. \$10.00.)

This volume of the *American Exploration and Travel Series* is the third edited by Professor Thomas Clark, of the University of Kentucky. With his earlier volumes, *The Formative Years, 1527-1783*,

and *The Expanding South, 1750-1825*, and the early works of Dr. E. Merton Coulter, those interested in southern history now have available a critical bibliography of southern travel accounts covering almost four centuries.

Of these works the present volume is concerned with what may be the most important period of full southern growth—both geographic and institutional. Certainly the 506 books reviewed in this volume will interest students of southern and local history, by area, and students of Jackson or the ante-bellum South, by period. When properly used, this reference tool may serve in more specialized fields such as immigration or commercial history or in specific topics of social history. In many respects the same volume will be a gold mine for scholars patient enough to be interested in arguments evaluating and criticizing slavery.

This volume's organization is similar to that of the two earlier volumes edited by Professor Clark and has many of the same conveniences and disadvantages. The book encompasses bibliographies for four periods: "Cotton South, 1826-1835," by James W. Patton; "Decade of Nationalism, 1836-1845," by Charles Sydnor; "Slavery South at Noontide, 1846-1852," by Robert G. Lunde; and "South in Sectional Crisis, 1852-1860," by F. Garvin Davenport. The first three sections are uniform in presentation. Authors and titles are listed alphabetically in their respective chronological classifications, and each volume is accompanied by a description of its format, publication dates, later editions, and copy location. This information is followed by critical abstracts which vary in length according to the value of the book and its relevance to travel within the South. The authors are generous to include titles of no value as a warning for researchers. The fourth section has organization similar to that of the first three, but Professor Davenport makes greater use of comparison in his presentation. Each of his reviews ends with the sometimes repetitious listing of titles covering the same period or area as the work reviewed and, in addition, titles giving contrasting views are included. This sort of listing has been employed since the period is cluttered by the slavery issue and consequently by less rewarding and less objective travel accounts than are available for other periods.

As in the first volumes the authors warn users of the bibliographies about the obvious facts that not all titles are included, about the limited contact of some travelers within the South, or about their preconceived prejudices. As before, the English compose the largest number of foreign travelers who left accounts, but in this period the German works are generally praised as the most accurate and objective narratives. The frequency of references to Texas may surprise some students of southern history, particularly those holding the Mississippi as their regional western boundary.

Readers should realize that index citations are for title entries, not pages, and that the index is absolute in neither accuracy nor completeness. For best use of this valuable reference tool, and for some enjoyable impressions of the Old South, the entire bibliography should be scanned. One should not overlook valuable evaluations or citations connected with obscure authors or those not indicated by titles.