representation as the cause of the American Revolution, and all of Braeman's documents are chosen to bear upon that theme. He includes no excerpts to illustrate the frontiersmen's grievances against the tidewater aristocracy, nor the Puritans' fear of an Anglican episcopacy. Except for Thomas Whately's essay in defense of parliamentary taxation there is nothing to represent the extensive English and Tory literature on the other side of the issue, nor is there anything to suggest the world context in which the imperial quarrel developed. In other words, the road to independence down which Braeman points is a straight and narrow path.

A very serious deficiency in the make-up of this book is the fact that the selected documents are not listed in the table of contents. There is no index, of course, but the book does end with a "select bibliography," which is select to the point of discrimination. It contains sixty titles, among which are most of the excellent new studies that have appeared since 1940, but one notes with some concern the absence of works by George L. Beer, Edward Channing, Arthur L. Cross, H. J. Eckenrode, Evarts B. Greene, Marcus W. Jernegan, Charles H. Lincoln, Charles H. McIlwain, and Winfred T. Root.

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*Prelude to Yorktown: The Southern Campaign of Nathanael Greene, 1780-1781.* By M. F. Treacy. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1963. Pp. vi, 261. Maps, notes, bibliography, index. $6.00.)

*Prelude to Yorktown* is a delight to read! The dust jacket claim that the men who fought Greene's southern campaign "come alive" in Mrs. Treacy's account is no exaggeration. The author is at her best in assessing personality, character, and the human relations of a military campaign. She is also at her best—from the very first page—in describing the varied and formidable Carolina terrain and just how it felt to fight, march, and bivouac during a steaming Low Country summer or a cold and rainy Piedmont winter.

Possessing a background of family and personal connections with professional military men, Mrs. Treacy, a recent University of Utah Ph.D. in history, brings skill and clarity to the treatment of military history. Her talents converge in the section on the Battle of Cowpens, the high point of the book. Writing from her viewpoint that the Greene campaign was essentially partisan in character ("I will equip a flying army . . . and make a kind of partizan war"—Greene to Washington, quoted on page 196), the author places great emphasis on the factor of leadership. Greene's failure ever to win a battle (despite winning the over-all campaign) she traces to his lack of the "imponderable quality" of leadership (p. 200). Hence, Greene's well-laid plans (as at Guilford Courthouse) were nullified by his inability to exact the fullest devotion from the independent-minded and often faltering militia and from the stouter but still imperfect Continentals. The old frontier brawler, Daniel Morgan, was no democrat, but, says Mrs. Treacy, he understood

his men, had the common touch, and possessed the intangible quality of leadership. Hence, he gained the flawless fighting performance of his soldiers that, along with his flawless battle plan, wrought the miracle of Cowpens. Indeed, it is not Greene but Morgan who emerges as the model and hero of the book. Not only is the Cowpens episode vividly related, but Mrs. Treacy's fresh and persuasive explanation of why Morgan fought *where* and *when* he did is perhaps the most important contribution of the book. Rather than give it away here, let the reader himself turn to pages 89-90 of *Prelude to Yorktown.*

Although there are many penetrating insights as Mrs. Treacy follows the Greene campaign to Guilford Courthouse, the treatment of the strategic factor is uneven and not up to the literary quality or the feeling for the human element that are notable features of the book. To the understanding of strategic matters the author makes scant contribution except to underline the partisan nature of the campaign and to dwell on the leadership aspect. It is unfortunate also that Mrs. Treacy uses her bibliography to cast aspersions on the work of several able and reputable historians, since, although solid and professional, her own research is not perfect and does reveal some surprising omissions—*e.g.*, Edward McCrady's monumental *History of South Carolina in the Revolution* (2 vols., 1901-1902) and Anne King Gregorie's nearly definitive *Thomas Sumter* (1931).

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*The Papers of John C. Calhoun.* Volume II, *1817-1818.* Edited by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, for the South Caroliniana Society, 1963. Pp. xciv, 513. Illustration, notes, bibliography, index. $10.00.)

Few Americans have had as extensive an experience in government as had John C. Calhoun, congressman, secretary of war, vice-president for two terms, senator, secretary of state, and perennial but ever unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He served his nation in an official capacity for four decades—from his election to the House of Representatives as a War Hawk in 1810 (after a brief tenure in the South Carolina legislature) until his death in 1850 shortly before the Senate passed the great compromise of that year. Richard Crallé edited six volumes of Calhoun's works soon after his death, and as long ago as 1900 the American Historical Association published two volumes of letters to and from him. The current project of the South Caroliniana Society is a full-dress publication of Calhoun papers the bulk of which have long been in print.

The late Robert L. Meriwether edited the first volume which includes one-hundred-and-fifty-nine documents and some abstracts covering a sixteen-year period. Edwin Hemphill now has edited the second volume for a short eight-month period when Calhoun became secretary of war, from December, 1817, to July, 1818. Three thousand of his papers are summarized; two hundred are printed in full, but only a dozen written by Calhoun and personally signed by him are included.