

good history of these years. One of the most difficult problems to handle while writing the biography of Buckner was to set forth the real reasons why he became a Confederate. Lee went with Virginia. Andrew Johnson refused to go with his state, and so did Buckner; but Johnson took his stand with the Union, Buckner with the Confederacy. What were the springs of action in the case of the "Borderland Knight"? One cannot feel that Dr. Stickles has solved this riddle. Perhaps Simon Bolivar Buckner was not any too sure of himself in 1861. Possibly he just drifted into the southern current. In conclusion, it must be said that anyone who does not read this life of General Buckner will miss the study of a virile leader who played an interesting role in events of great significance.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH

Hannah Courageous is the story of a Quaker girl, Hannah Nicholson, who lived in Indiana and arrived at young womanhood not long before the Civil War. It reveals the opposition of her family to slavery but also the sanity and spirit of tolerance that characterized its members. Hannah's brother Samuel loved Lucy Carter, a young woman who lived in Kentucky and had slaves to wait on her. The tale is one that involves fugitive slaves, slave hunters, and an anti-slavery schoolmaster, as well as Friends who hated slavery. The characters are well drawn, the natural humanity of the families is brought out, and, in spite of the disturbing influence of the slavery question, sensible adjustments are made. It is a new kind of story of the days when feeling ran high between people who held conflicting views in regard to slavery, but possibly a more correct interpretation of the relations between those who were drawn into the controversy than were the earlier more intense and more tragic tales. The book is from the pen of Laura Long, is published by Longmans, Green and Company and sells for \$2.00.

Professor Hugh Evander Willis of the Indiana University School of Law has prepared a pamphlet of seventy-two pages which he calls *The Constitution of the United States at the End of One Hundred Fifty Years*. In addition to the Constitution as it came from the Federal Convention, not only the regular amendments are included, but also the fea-

tures added by constitution-making decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. To present the contributions of the Court to the Constitution is the real purpose of the pamphlet. Professor Willis sets forth his own views of the importance of the Court as an agency in making over and determining the nature of the Constitution as it really is in a twenty-page "Introduction."

It would seem that Congress has done a great deal to determine the actual constitution by enacting laws, but Professor Willis ignores this factor. Certainly all laws required by the Constitution to create the machinery of government, no matter when passed, are but amplifications of the written Constitution. In addition, any act of Congress passed on the basis of a liberal interpretation of the written Constitution, and not later held invalid by the Supreme Court, adds something to the organic law. Further, the government of the United States is operated by political parties and all of that vast portion of the unwritten constitution which is due to the growth and work of parties is as truly a part of the real constitution as what has been added by the Court. The pamphlet of Professor Willis indicates a move in the right direction, but why not include as well other significant features that have been engrafted on the written document? The last paragraph of the "Introduction" to this pamphlet is very interesting, but not every serious minded student of the government of the United States will subscribe to the extreme eulogism of the Supreme Court there to be found. It is possible to present very strong arguments against the principal assertions contained in this paragraph.

The pamphlet is a publication of Indiana University, Social Science Series, No. 1. It is for sale by the Indiana University Book Store at seventy-five cents per copy.

The following volumes have been received and will be reviewed in the next issue: *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, edited by Clarence E. Carter, vols. VII-VIII; *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, vol. XXX. The two volumes of *Territorial Papers*, present papers relating to Indiana Territory, 1800-1816. The volume from the Illinois Library is *Pope's Digest, 1815*, edited by Francis S. Philbrick.