The Frontier in American History. By Frederick Jackson Turner. (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1920, Pp. 375.)

Here is a collection of thirteen important essays by one of the best loved members in the guild of American historians. It comes in the tenth year of his service at Harvard University. His early laurels were won while a member of the faculty at his alma mater, University of Wisconsin.

The title of the book is taken from that of the first essay: "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." That essay laid a secure foundation for Professor Turner's fame. It was read at the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago on July 12, 1893. It was published in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893, in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1893, and in the Fifth Year Book of the National Herbart Society. For a quarter of a century American historians have been drawing inspiration from that essay.

The later essays here collected will also be cherished and used. It need not be expected that they will surpass, or even equal, the scope or quality of the first great essay. However, they are of and by Turner and that means much to those who know.

Readers in the Northwest will be especially interested in "The West and American Ideals," to which the author has appended this footnote: "Commencement Address, University of Washington, June 17, 1914. Reprinted by permission from *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, October, 1914."

There is probably not a student or teacher of American history anywhere who will not in time come under the influence of this book.

Edmond S. Meany

Alsea Texts and Myths. By Leo J. Frachtenberg. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920. Pp. 304.)

The late Henry Villard assisted with money the study of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest. That among Alsea in western Oregon was undertaken by Professor Livingston Farrand. After the death of Mr. Villard the work was discontinued until Mrs. Villard provided funds to complete that part of the work initiated by her husband. The Bureau of American Ethnology and Columbia University cooperated and the study was completed by Doctor Frachtenberg. It is now published by the Bureau of American