

The Bozeman Trail. By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD and E. A. BRININSTOOL. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1922. Two volumes. Pp. 346 and 306. \$12.50.)

The sub-title is: "Historical Accounts of the Blazing of the Overland Routes Into the Northwest, and the Fights with Red Cloud's Warriors."

General Charles King closes an illuminating and sympathetic introduction as follows: "In the ten years of profound peace enjoyed by the nation after the final muster-out of the last volunteers of the Civil War, we, the regulars, lost scores of officers and hundreds of men in battle to the death with our red wards. It is comfort to know that there are those in civil life who, even in their sympathy for the cause of the Indian, have learned to estimate at something like its true worth the service rendered to the people of the United States by, and the sacrifices demanded of, their little army of the old frontier, especially along that line of battle and humiliation, the Bozeman Trail by way of Powder River."

With commendable industry and admirable insight, the authors have earned this praise by General King. The two volumes are an interesting expansion of a pamphlet planned to tell the story of the famous "Wagon Box Fight." So much original and valuable information developed that it was wisely determined to continue the research. The result is these two beautiful volumes, elaborately illustrated and carrying valuable maps. The story of one of these maps is a fair example of the fortunate researchers:

"The map of the Oregon Trail and the Overland Stage Route has a unique history, as the original draft of the streams and watersheds, the old trails of the Indians and emigrants, and the stations along the road to the West, was made by Jim Bridger in 1863, at the request of Colonel William O. Collins, who, for a number of years, had this greatest of scouts for his special guide while he was fighting to establish the line of the Western frontier. This map was first drafted with a pointed stick, using the ground as a background; afterwards the map was enlarged and made into greater detail by the use of charred embers on the whitened skin of a deer. From these rough outlines, though most accurate and painstaking in their details, Colonel Collins constructed the map on mounted linen paper with pen and ink. This map was given by Colonel Collins to John C. Friend, who, after possessing the drawing for over half a century, donated it to the authors—a cherished possession."

Other maps and illustrations have similar interest attached to them. Quotations and citations evince an earnestness of workmanship. Many of the struggles are given in detail down to the treaty of 1868. Some readers may miss an extended account of Custer's defeat in the Battle of the Big Horn of June 25, 1876. That disaster is referred to often. It is called the finale of the struggle and in the scheme of this work does not seem to call for the same detailed treatment as that given the Fetterman disaster and other earlier battles. The greatest Indian portrayed in the work is Red Cloud, the Ogallala Sioux war chief, and the treatment of the famous scout, Jim Bridger, makes what is probably the best biography yet written of one of the most effective personalities of the West.

The authors and the publisher should be congratulated upon this beautiful and valuable addition to Western American literature.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Rand-McNally Guide to Alaska and Yukon. (New York and Chicago: Rand-McNally and Company, 1922. Pp. 175. \$2.50.)

A recent publication relating to Alaska is the Rand-McNally Guide, giving data for travelers or settlers in the northern Territory. It is profusely illustrated and contains maps—one of the Territory as a whole, and several of details of different routes and localities.

A considerable portion of the work is given to descriptions of the country, the climate, productions, conditions, and mode of life prevailing there. The tables of distances are comprehensive and sufficiently detailed.

This is the first guide to the Territory published since the one prepared by Eliza Ruhama Scidmore was issued by Appleton and Company, in 1898, and should fill a widely extended need for just such a volume of information.

CLARENCE L. ANDREWS.

Descriptive Booklet on the Alaska Historical Museum. By. A. P. KASHEVAROFF, Curator. (Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Historical Association, 1922. Pp. 61.)

This interesting pamphlet gives the story of the creation of the Alaska Historical Museum with an account of the specimens