

dered, but upon his work as a pioneer and a missionary. In the history of the Westward Movement, Marcus Whitman deserves an honored place among the sturdy pioneers who advanced the frontier of American civilization across the Rocky Mountains.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

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THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS. By Herbert Joseph Spinden. *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Volume 2, Part 3*, (Lancaster, Pa., New Era Publishing Co., 1908, pp. 165-272, price \$.95.)

Mr. Herbert J. Spinden's paper upon the Nez Percé Indians is based upon field work in the Nez Percé region conducted by the author during the summer of 1907 under the direction of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University and continued in 1908 under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. The work seems to have been prosecuted in accordance with the most approved scientific methods and the results are written up in plain, straight-forward fashion. The arrangement is logical and the treatment at once full and condensed. The important topics covered are, habitat and history, archeology, mythology and material culture. Under the latter head is included data upon weaving, houses, furniture, food and its preparation, fishing and hunting, clothing, ornaments, travel and transportation, musical instruments, art, population, sociology, games, medicine and religion. The author has limited himself in the main to brief presentation of facts and has devoted but little space to comparative discussion or conclusions. The principal conclusion drawn is that the culture exhibited by the Nez Percé tribe is purely a transitional culture, and that it has been derived in about equal proportions from the Plains and from the Pacific Coast. Students familiar with the Indian tribes of the North Pacific Coast will question if the author has not overestimated the influence of the Plains Indians.

While the subject has been approached from the archeological and ethnological side, the information should prove of great value to the student of history. But little reliable material relating to the Nez Percés has been hitherto obtainable and the present contribution is an important one. The value of the paper is enhanced by illustrations, foot-notes and a bibliography of sources.

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THE CONKLING-PROSCH FAMILY. By Thomas W. Prosch. (Seattle, Privately printed, 1909, Pp. 141.)

In writing the history of the Conkling-Prosch family, Mr. Thomas W. Prosch has traced the lineage of his father and mother, following the records back to Revolutionary and Colonial days. Although the work is

of a private character and not offered for sale to the public, its appearance should not be overlooked by students of Puget Sound history. It is more than a genealogy, as incidents and facts are narrated having an interest quite apart from their setting in a family history. The volume has been supplied, moreover, to the principal libraries of the region, so that persons wishing to consult it will find it accessible.

The principal service of this book to the student of local history is to be found in the information furnished upon the life of Charles Prosch, the author's father. Mr. Charles Prosch came to the Pacific Coast in 1853. Moving to Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, in 1858, he established the Puget Sound Herald, a pioneer weekly, of which he was editor and owner until 1864. In 1867, he purchased the Pacific Tribune in Olympia, which paper he moved to Tacoma in 1873 and on to Seattle in 1875. After its sale in 1875, Mr. Prosch continued newspaper work until 1889. During much of this time he was connected with the Intelligencer and its successor, the Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Prosch has been intimately associated with the development of the Pacific Northwest and the present volume is a welcome contribution to its history. It contains valuable illustrations, including a view of Steilacoom in 1861, and is well indexed.

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MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST; ESPECIALLY OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON. By Katherine Berry Judson. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910, pp. 145.)

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF ALASKA. By Katherine Berry Judson. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911, pp. 149.)

Miss Judson has collected these myths and legends from many printed sources. She disclaims originality, but she has rendered a service that will be appreciated by the many who have sought in vain for legends of the far western Indians. There is an agreeable surprise in store for any lover of folk-lore who will read these little books. Both of them are well illustrated and beautifully printed.

UNITED STATES HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS. By Edmond S. Meany. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1912. Pp. 587. \$1.00.)

The author is Professor of History in the University of Washington. His book is the first one of its field and scope to emanate from the Pacific Northwest. The text aims at a proper perspective in which the West is not neglected, as has been too often the case in the past. Following the Report of the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association, the author has kept the European background constantly in mind, as well as the awakening of Latin America and the Orient, and the develop-