

sociates. The author was especially impressed by the character of Mrs. Whitman, of whom he writes: "In searching through the darkened corridors of the past, it has been a source of much gratification to the author to find in Narcissa Prentiss Whitman a character well intended to exemplify the higher and nobler qualities of our race. It was her great privilege to be the first American woman to cross the continent and look upon the waters of the Columbia river, and that fact alone would entitle her to distinction. But when, moreover, the records of the past reveal in her the beautiful personality we so much admire, and the womanly qualities we would perpetuate, it would be strange indeed if her followers, actuated by her untimely death and the serene and courageous manner in which she faced it, failed to confer upon her, in love and memory, the mystic crown of martyrdom."

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**TERTIARY FAUNAL HORIZONS OF WESTERN WASHINGTON.** By Charles E. Weaver. (Seattle, University of Washington, 1916. Pp. 67.)

**EOCENE OF THE LOWER COWLITZ RIVER VALLEY, WASHINGTON; THE POST EOCENE FORMATIONS OF WESTERN WASHINGTON; THE OLIGOCENE OF KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON.** By Charles E. Weaver. (San Francisco, California Academy of Sciences, 1916. Pp. 52.)

Here are four studies by Charles E. Weaver, Assistant Professor of Geology, University of Washington. The first study carries five plates of illustrations and the second group of three studies is accompanied by maps. The work appeals more directly to geologists but historians of the Northwest will also rejoice over the light thus thrown on prehistoric conditions.

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**ANDERSON, DICE ROBINS, PH. D.** William Branch Giles: A Study in the Politics of Virginia and the Nation from 1790 to 1830. (Menasha, Wis., George Banta Publishing Company, 1914. Pp. 271.)

Professor Anderson of Richmond College, Virginia, presents an interesting account of one of the most vigorous of Jefferson's many lieutenants in furthering the work of the Republican-Democratic party. Because of his vigorous and cutting tongue, Giles has been dealt with rather severely by the New England and Federalist historians and in a measure Professor Anderson comes to his rescue. Taking into full account the facts in the case, he gives as favorable a view of Giles as is possible, but after all is said and done it is hard