

to him an underlying principle on the subject of geographical nomenclature:

"In common experience, the importance of geographical names lies in their use as a means of identification. To describe an object there must be a name, and for this purpose one name is as good as another. But if the reason be sought why a particular name happened to be selected, it will generally be found to arise, not from this practical necessity, but from some primary fact or tradition, or from some distinguished character, in the annals of the community where it occurs. In its mountains and valleys, its lakes and streams, and in its civil divisions, the cradle history of a country may always be found recorded."

It is not, of course, all names that have this deeper significance; far from it. In the Yellowstone there are upward of 360 place names, not including those of geysers, etc. Yet the writer found barely one hundred (and he was successful in getting at the origin of practically all) which were entitled to mention for any other reason than their "use as a means of identification." In the Rainier Park there are, by rough estimate, 112 personal names, the origin of only about half of which is known. There are about 140 names which may be styled characteristic, but of these the origin of about eighty per cent seems to be unknown. From such casual survey as the writer has been able to make of Professor Meany's list, he questions if there are more than fifty names which have any significant interest; that is, serve any other purpose than that of identification.

The writer dwells somewhat at length upon this subject because it reveals a tendency which ought to be held in check. In the Yellowstone Park there is only about one name on the average to every nine square miles; in the Rainier Park there is very nearly one to every square mile. The impulse to give personal names in token of friendship is well-nigh irresistible; but any such criterion is unjust both to the past and to the future. *Service*, in some form, should be, with very few exceptions, the sole criterion. There must be some check to the contrary tendency. In the Yellowstone that same tendency was very manifest in the early days of exploration; but there has been a wholesome weeding out since.

H. M. CHITTENDEN.

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MEMOIRS OF THE WEST, THE SPALDINGS. By Eliza Spalding Warren. (Walla Walla, Washington, the Author, 707 Lincoln Street, 1916. Pp. 153. \$1.50.)

The author of this interesting little book was the first American white child born in the Pacific Northwest who reached maturity. She

was born at the Lapwai Mission (now in Idaho) on November 15, 1837. Alice Clarissa Whitman was born at the Waiilatpui Mission on March 4 of that same year, 1837, but she was accidentally drowned in the Walla Walla river on June 23, 1839. Mrs. Warren has passed her seventy-ninth birthday. Having lived all these years in the Pacific Northwest, she has probably witnessed more of the wonderful transformations from the old wilderness days than any other living person.

As a little girl of ten she was at the Whitman Mission school at the time of the awful massacre of Doctor and Mrs. Whitman and twelve others by the Indians on November 29, 1847. She says she can still hear the sound of those blows and the cries of the stricken ones.

As the title indicates, her book is especially devoted to the work of her parents—Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spalding of the Lapwai Mission. But a book by such an author would be a precious document of human interest at any place at any time.

There are nine chapters in the book with the following titles: "Foreword, The Miracle of the Nez Perces, Reminiscences of Eliza Spalding Warren, Letters from Friends, In Retrospect by Martha Jane Wible, Diary of Mrs. H. H. Spalding, Letters from Mrs. H. H. Spalding, Letters from Henry Hart Spalding, Excerpts from Lectures of H. H. Spalding, Joseph Chief of the Nez Perces."

There are a number of illustrations, including the Lapwai Mission cabin, the grave of Rev. H. H. Spalding and portraits of the Spalding family.

Collectors of Northwest Americana will be sure to want this book and about the only way to get it is by sending an order to the author, whose present address is given in the caption of this review.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

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THIRD PARTY MOVEMENTS SINCE THE CIVIL WAR; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IOWA. By Fred E. Haynes. (Iowa City, Iowa. The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1916. Pp. 564.)

This volume is an addition to the widely known and very creditable work being done by the State Historical Society of Iowa under the very able direction of Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh, and is a study in social politics.

Beginning with the idea of working out the history of Third Parties in Iowa, Prof. Haynes found that his study of Iowa parties drew him into the broader national stream, so that he felt compelled