

and for his own satisfaction. He was sent by no organization and received no aid from any church or other society. He was strictly a free lance and his observations are always the result of his own thinking.

This *Narrative* throws some rather valuable side lights upon conditions in the Oregon Country notwithstanding the author's frequent digressions upon the wickedness which he everywhere found. As a Methodist, he is apprehensive regarding the success of the Catholic missions. He has only kind words, however, for Father de Smet with whom he traveled on the outward journey. He visits the principal mission stations and criticises the workers freely, regardless of denomination. His experiences at Fort Vancouver were unpleasant and he refers to Dr. John McLoughlin of revered memory as a "wicked old sinner".

The volume is modestly and attractively bound. A map of the route traversed would have added greatly to the usefulness of the volume.

Journal of a Voyage Northward of California in 1775. By DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO MOURELLE; translated by the Hon. Daines Barrington; reproduced with notes, maps and index by Thomas C. Russell. (San Francisco: Thomas C. Russell, 1734 Nineteenth Avenue, 1920. Pp. xii + 120. \$15.00.)

This beautiful and elaborate book has an extensive title-page, too extensive for use here. The running-titles of the pages will suffice.

Mr. Russell has rendered a valuable service to the cause of history on the Pacific Coast. However, that service has very distinct limitation. Only 230 copies of the book were printed from type cast by the American Type Founders Company, the pages being distributed immediately after completion of the presswork. In his foreword, Mr. Russell says that he set the type by hand, read the proof, did the presswork, compiled the notes and made the index. It is his book. He has a right to be proud of it. Since he has limited the number of copies, it is clear that the work will have a relatively scant use. Another limitation of the value of the work is found in the availability of the original journal which he has reproduced. He quotes Robert Greenhow, 1844, to the effect that Daines Barrington's *Miscellanies* (London, 1781,) was a rare

book. Charles W. Smith's *Pacific Northwest Americana*, page 19, shows that the book may be found in the following libraries of the Pacific Northwest: University of Oregon, Eugene; Oregon Historical Society, Portland; Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, Victoria; Library Association of Portland, Portland; Public Library, Seattle; Washington State Library, Olympia; University of Washington, Seattle. It is quite likely that the principal libraries of California are equally well supplied with the original work.

The distinct contributions by Mr. Russell are the notes and the index. The latter will save time for all who can consult it from this time on. The notes and the foreword contain much useful information, by no means restricted to the one voyage. The pilot of the *Sonora*, and keeper of the log, Don Francisco Antonio Mourelle is given a merited biographical sketch and evidence is presented to fix the form of his name. The nature of this second Bucareli expedition is fully shown. The Viceroy intended it to pick places for Spanish settlements to hold the coast against all rival claimants. This plan has not been so fully realized before as the incentive for the voyage of the *Santiago* and *Sonora*.

The notes are all interesting. They seem to be more complete and dependable for the California Coast than for the region to the Northward. There are fine accounts of San Francisco and the first vessel to sail through the Golden Gate. Twice Mr. Russell says that Nootka was the Indian name for the famous harbor on the west coast of Vancouver Island. If he had consulted Captain John T. Walbran's *British Columbia Coast Names*, pages 359-362, he would have found his statement to be an error. He also would have found that the place where Quadra and Vancouver met was marked by a monument erected by the Washington University State Historical Society in August, 1903. This latter event was recorded by the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, by many newspapers, magazines and by Reuben Gold Thwaites in *Rocky Mountain Exploration*, page 18. The Justin Winsor prize essay, "The Nootka Sound Controversy," by William Ray Manning, *American Historical Association Annual Report for 1904*, pages 279-478, ought not to have been overlooked. In Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, Mr. Russell would have found an adequate index leading to a chapter on Nootka Sound, another on the Life of Bodega y Quadra and other references which would have helped him, with the items above mentioned, to make his notes on the

northern shores compare more favorably with those about his own California shores.

Another California flavor is seen in the treatment of the captain of the *Sonora*. His full name, Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, is given several times. However, he is most often referred to as Bodega. That is common with Californians. Perhaps it arises from the fact that the Spaniards named the bay north of San Francisco after the Captain—"Puerto de la Bodega." On the other hand, when Captain Vancouver sailed around the great island in the north and went to Nootka to meet the representative of Spain, he was asked by Captain Bodega y Quadra to name some geographic feature with their names united. He complied in magnanimous way by thereupon naming the island "Quadra and Vancouver Island." An avenue in Victoria, B. C., is named Quadra, as was also the British Columbia steamer serving the lighthouses on the coast. Thus, north of California, Quadra is the familiar name of the famous captain of the *Sonora*. In Mr. Russell's carefully prepared index reference is not made to the captain under either of the spellings "Quadra" or "Cuadra." In consulting the index northern readers must remember "Bodega" or "De la Bodega."

Since there is to be no second printing of Mr. Russell's book the remarks here recorded can only serve as a sort of corrective by his readers north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude.

Joint Report Upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary Between the United States and Canada From the Western Terminus of the Land Boundry Along the Forty-Ninth Parallel, on the West Side of Point Roberts, Through Georgia, Haro, and Juan de Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean. By the INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921, Pp. 104.)

The United States Department of State has issued this work which will be deemed important and final on a boundary that one time caused a dispute verging upon war with Great Britain.

On April 11, 1918, there was signed at Washington a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to mark the boundary between the United States and Canada from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Article VIII. of that treaty related to the boundary treated in this present report. His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner was W. F. King from 1908 to 1916, and J. J. McAr-