

ing there was reported to and approved by La Vérendrye, the point becomes merely academic and formal. Dr. Bell gives 1807 as the date of the building of Fort Gibraltar. His authority is John McDonald of Garth; but unfortunately McDonald did not write his autobiographical notes until he was, as he says, in his eighty-ninth year and when his memory was failing him. There are many errors in those notes. By some it is thought that Fort Gibraltar was built in 1804.

The brochure is illustrated with some seven plates, well-selected, and with reproductions of five rare maps.

F. W. HOWAY.

Fray Juan Crespi, Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769-1774. By HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1927. Pp. lxiv+402. \$5.00.)

The University of California Press has here made an important addition to the historical literature pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Much expenditure of time and money has been involved in the collection of the materials and the publication of the book. Following the copyright notice, a page is devoted to this statement: "The publication of this volume was made possible by Sidney M. Ehrman."

The author, who is now chairman of the History Department and Director of the Bancroft Library, University of California, has long been known as an authority on Spanish-American history. Among many other works, he is the author of the *Guide to Materials for United States History in the Archives of Mexico*, which after his years of research work was published by the Carnegie Institution in 1913. He was called from the University of Texas to the Faculty of Stanford University in 1909, and to the University of California Faculty in 1911. There he has remained in advancing positions to the present time. This new volume in his chosen field has evidently been a work of love, cherished for twenty years or more.

Three-fourths of the book has to do with California, but the last fourth pertains to the Northwest Coast of America and comes within the purview of the *Washington Historical Quarterly*. Father Crespi was one of the two friars who accompanied Captain Don Juan Perez on his memorable voyage to these shores in 1774. He kept one of the three or four diaries made during that voyage and it is the publication of that diary which makes this book especially interesting to our readers.

In an extensive introductory chapter, Professor Bolton discusses all the Crespi diaries, including the one on the Perez voyage. He there relates the story of the journey, its importance to history and also reveals his own labors when searching for and comparing the various copies of the Crespi diary. Beginning at page 307, the diary, in English translation, is published in full.

The progress of the Russians along the Northwest Coast had alarmed the Spaniards and Victory Bucareli in Mexico made elaborate preparations to check it. He instructed Perez to sail northward to 60 degrees and then coast along the shores, see what settlements had been made, land at appropriate places, erect crosses with records as evidence of Spanish possession and pick out the best places for future Spanish forts. Not one of these things was accomplished. The expedition fell five degrees short of the latitude designated, no landing was made and therefore no cross was erected and no site for a fort was selected. Nor was any Russian settlement observed. Still the voyage was of great importance historically. It reached farthest north for the Spaniards and was the first voyage along the shores of Southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and a great part of Oregon. The geographic names conferred have mostly disappeared. What later became famous as Nootka Sound, that expedition called "San Lorenzo" and our present Mount Olympus was christened "Santa Rosalia." Honors and promotions were conferred upon the officers of the expedition.

The story of the achievements of Juan Perez and his associates was well told by Hubert Howe Bancroft in his *Northwest Coast* (published in 1886) Volume I., pages 150-158. Turning to his bibliography one finds that Bancroft had access to Crespi's diary, to Perez's "Relation of the Voyage of 1774" and other Perez documents in manuscript, and also the diary of the voyage kept by Father Tomas Peña, fellow chaplain with Crespi. This is also cited as a manuscript source by Historian Bancroft.

These facts are not mentioned to divert any credit from Professor Bolton's new work. This fine English translation of the diary and the Professor's scholarly explanations have earned for the book a sincere welcome in the Pacific Northwest for the portion devoted to the Perez voyage. Moreover, it is a delight to have also in the same volume the evidence of work done by the missionary explorer in California.