

roundup and branding of cattle was a social necessity within itself.

The author lived in Texas where he was able to observe and obtain first hand information about Texan cattle, the drives made north to sell them, ranch life, and the migration to the Northwest of cattle men. It was in Texas that the cowboy first came into prominence. The idea and need for such an occupation was obtained from the Mexicans as they pushed into the United States beyond the Rio Grande.

The book is primarily descriptive, but Douglas Branch has given a narrative tone to it by including interesting excerpts from other books which illustrate cowboy songs and conversations. He has a three and a half page bibliography at the end of the book which includes both magazine and book references. With his numerous allusions near the close of the book to other works dealing with the same subject and his criticism of such, it is evident that he has read much and concerns himself with the cowboy from a new point of view.

ZOA E. CONNOLLY.

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*The Old Forts of Winnipeg, 1738-1927.* By CHARLES N. BELL.  
(Winnipeg: Dawson Richardson Publications, 1927. Pp. 39.)

This paper, which is No. 3, in the new series of Transactions of The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, deals with the trading posts built, or said to have been built, at or near the confluence of the Red River and the Assiniboine. Dr. Bell names them with dates as follows: the mythical Fort Maurepas, 1737; Fort Rouge, 1738; Legardeur de St. Pierre's post; Bruce and Boyer's post, 1780; a traditional post of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1780; Alexander Henry's post, 1804; Fort Gibraltar, 1807-16; Fort Douglas, 1812; Fidler's Fort (Hudson's Bay Company), 1818; the first Fort Garry, 1822-35; and the second Fort Garry, 1835-82; eleven forts in all, actual and legendary. In his address before the Royal Society of Canada in 1885, Dr. George Bryce mentioned only five. This shows how deeply Dr. Bell has gone into the subject; every page bears evidence of careful study and much research. He accounts plausibly for the name "Maurepas" on the map of 1737 at this confluence, saying that it is an example of taking as done what has only been promised. He strongly urges that it was not La Vérendrye, but M. de Lamarque, the representative of La Vérendrye's creditors, who built Fort Rouge. As he shows at the same time that the intention of build-

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.

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*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.