

tribes or bands found their way from there to the East, one must not overlook the possibility of another solution." On page 407, he says: "Therefore, it is unlikely that the Southwest or Pacific Coast was settled by people coming from the East. If there was any migration it was more likely to have been from the West to the East and at a period of unknown antiquity, since the forms described between the covers of this book developed in the East and not in the West."

In the long list of those to whom the author makes acknowledgments for help are the following: F. S. Hall, Curator, State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle; W. H. Thacker, Arlington, Washington; J. P. Tonsfeldt, White Salmon, Washington.

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THE MIDDLE GROUP OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS. By John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., LL.D. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1917. Pp. 324. \$2.)

The middle period of American historical writing as treated by Professor Bassett begins with the work of Jared Sparks about 1826 and extends to 1884 with the organization of the American Historical Association and the more marked emphasis upon strictly scientific historical writing of which that association was at once the outgrowth and in turn the cause.

An interesting chapter traces the early progress of history before the time of Sparks in very interesting fashion. Sparks, Bancroft, Motley and Peter Force are studied at length as the leading historians of the middle period. The work is, of course, creditably and sympathetically done by Professor Bassett, and historical students everywhere will hope that "health and years" will allow him to fulfill his wish to complete his work along the line of the present volume.

From the press of Smith College (Smith College Studies in History, Volume II, No. 2, January, 1917,) also comes a small volume edited by Professor Bassett, giving the "Correspondence of George Bancroft and Jared Sparks, 1823-32," which supplements the first book and throws an interesting light on the relationship existing between Sparks, as editor of the *North American Review*, and George Bancroft, one of the reviewers for that publication.

EDWARD McMAHON.

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THE ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Volume X, Parts 1 and 2, 1915-16).

This report contains, in addition to many valuable articles dealing with South Pacific Coast history, two reprints that are rare. One is the report of Commodore Stocton on the battles of January 8 and

9, 1847, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, and the other is the vigorous protest of Governor Pico against the action of the Bear Flag Party, which played an important part in severing California from Mexico. The latter document has not heretofore been printed.

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ANDREW JOHNSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE. By Clifton R. Hall, Ph. D., Assistant Professor in History and Politics in Princeton University. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1916. Pp. 234.)

A very carefully worked out study of a much neglected field of activity in the Civil War which throws an interesting light on Andrew Johnson and the bitter controversies of a border state during that trying period.

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THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE NORTHWEST. By W. D. Lyman. (Walla Walla, Washington, Association of Congregational Churches, 1916. Pp. 20.)

Professor Lyman of Whitman College gathered much history for his address, delivered at Pasco on October 3, 1916. The address, according to the foreword, "was thought by the members of the association to embody facts and dates not before given in one connected view, and to possess in consequence a permanent value." The address is therefore issued in pamphlet form.

The Whitman Mission occupies the first few pages, after which many other pioneer efforts for religion and education are discussed. A fine tribute is paid to the late Professor Thomas Condon, "Oregon's Grand Old Man of Science."

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THE CASE OF SPOKANE GARRY. By William S. Lewis. (Spokane, Spokane Historical Society, 1917. Pp. 68.)

This is Volume I, Number 1 of the Society's Bulletin. Mr. Lewis is Corresponding Secretary of the Society and is devoted to its success. As the author is a lawyer, it is natural that this work should assume the form of a "case." Part I has the subtitle: "The Facts in the Case." Part II is "The Case Against Garry" and Part III is "Conclusion."

There are eleven valuable half-tone illustrations in the book. Two treaties are given in the appendix and several documents are used in the text. Spokane Garry is one of the large Indian figures in early Spokane history. Mr. Lewis has certainly rendered an important service by bringing together such dependable material in this definite addition to Northwest Americana.