

the lives and customs of the various tribes of Indians found along the Alaskan and Siberian coasts. His descriptions of their villages, their homes and of the people themselves are extremely interesting.

The Cruise of the *Corwin* is edited by William Frederic Badè and is exceptionally well done. It was a rather difficult task to take material from two sources and put it together without danger of repetition, but Mr. Badè has been very successful in selecting the most important and essential material and has presented it in a very readable form. At the end of the narrative he has included as an appendix the scientific record of the glaciation of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions visited during the cruise, also Mr. Muir's botanical notes. While these are readable they are of chief interest to scientists. The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Far North.

MARGARET SCHUMACHER.

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*The Education of Henry Adams, an Autobiography.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. Pp. 519. \$5.00.)

Readers in the State of Washington are interested in all members of America's most wonderful family—the Adamses. Within the State there is a county and a mountain named in honor of John Adams. His son, John Quincy Adams, was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, which practically saved Oregon to the United States. Charles Francis Adams, of the next generation, succeeded his father and grandfather in the important position as United States Minister to Great Britain. His term, from 1861 to 1868, was filled with such firmness, tact, and good sense that it is cited "among the foremost triumphs of American diplomacy." His third son, Henry Adams, author of the present work, was his private secretary during those stressful years.

Henry Adams was one of the most brilliant historians produced by America; more from the quality than from the quantity of his work is this true. The present book is the cap-sheaf of his intellectual harvest. Worthington C. Ford says in *The Nations* "The book is unique." People and events are observed for seventy years to value their contributions toward an education. The pages have a peculiar fascination. They are utterly frank and, at the same time, they sparkle with wit and a puzzling distrust of a really great fund of knowledge.

The book circulated in manuscript form for ten years and was then left with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge for publication after the author's death. The death occurred on March 28, 1918. The Senator

wrote a brief editor's preface and the Massachusetts Historical Society copyrighted the work and gave it over to the publishers. The editor says that the author "used to say, half in jest, that his great ambition was to complete St. Augustine's *Confessions*, but that St. Augustine, like a great artist, had worked from multiplicity to unity, while he like a small one, had to reverse the method and work back from unity to multiplicity."

Generations of educators and historians are sure to find inspiration in this most remarkable autobiography yet produced in the new world.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

*Sacajawea, The Indian Princess.* By ANNA WOLFROM. (Kansas City, Missouri: Burton Publishing Company. 1918. Pp. 31. 50 cents.)

The author is a teacher in the Northeast High School, Kansas City, Missouri. She is the author of plays entitled: *Albion and Rosamond*, *The Living Voice* and *Human Wisps*. The present work is a play in three acts and on the title page is "The Indian Girl Who Piloted the Lewis and Clark Expedition Across the Rocky Mountains." The play ends at the sea. Much is made of the Bird Woman's helpfulness, more than Lewis or Clark record. It will probably help to give many a better idea of the girl's part in one of America's greatest dramas in real life.

*A History of Spain.* By CHARLES E. CHAPMAN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. 559. \$2.60.)

The author is Assistant Professor of History in the University of California. In 1916, he published through the same house *The Founding of Spanish California* and, through other channels, smaller papers such as *Researches in Spain*, *The Founding of San Francisco* and *Difficulties of Maintaining the Department of San Blas, 1775-1777*. He is now planning a work on Spanish institutions in the colonies and later independent states. It is readily seen that Professor Chapman is rapidly rearing an enduring monument to his industry and scholarship in this field of Spanish-American history.

In this present work he has used the materials suited to his purpose in the four-volume work by Rafael Altamira entitled *Espana y de la civilizacion espanola*. The author of the original work furnishes a frank, yet graceful, introduction, saying that the English-speaking