abundant knowledge, Mr. Wagner wrote particulars of the apparent confusion of the two parts of the man's name, adding that in the original documents when only one of the names is used it is practically always Bodega.

The present diary does not help the solution as Padra Sierra usually refers impersonally to the Commandant (Hezeta) and the Captain of the Schooner (Bodega y Quadra). Each of the names are given once in full form. Of course it is a small matter but readers of Northwestern history will have to learn to recognize the Spanish explorer, Bodega y Quadra, when a writer uses only the surname of the father or of the mother instead of the two linked, Spanish style, together.  

Edmond S. Meany


Professor Parrington's monumental work discusses the interrelation between American literature and American thought. The New York Times acclaimed it "the richest historical study that this country has yet produced," and The New York Sun reviewed it as "by far the best history of American literature that has yet appeared." The first two volumes were awarded the Putitzer Prize for History in 1928. In view of such recognition for his original and penetrating analysis of history and literature, Professor Parrington's untimely death in 1929 was a distinct loss to the Northwest and to the nation.

The Beginnings of Critical Realism in America, published in 1930, was edited by Professor Parrington's associates at the University of Washington. They did not rewrite or complete the book, but joined to the material left in final form by Professor Parrington, notes and syllabi from his manuscripts, the article, "The Incomparable Mr. Cabell, published in The Pacific Review (1921), and the University of Washington Chapbook, "Sinclair Lewis, Our Own Diogenes" (1927). The Introduction and Bibliographies were written by Professor E. H. Eby. This third volume, written in Professor Parrington's brilliant style, studies with rare insight "the industrial leadership of the middle class in America, the rise of critical attitudes toward the ideals of that class, and the intellectual revolution brought about by science."  

D. D. Griffith