

ing the text into about half the former number of chapters and has supplied short chapter heads in place of the long, detailed ones appearing in the *Lodi Valley News*. Obvious typographical errors have been corrected and explanatory foot notes have been added to clarify the context.

John Steele, son of Alexander and Martha Loretta Steele, was born in Middleton County, New York, March 22, 1832, and was therefore eighteen when he entered upon his adventurous journey across the plains. "An apt, industrious, and serious pupil, at the age of sixteen he was prepared to teach country schools but the California trip made an interlude in his career as a pedagogue." (Introduction, XXIX). Upon his return from the West in 1853, Steele spent about two years in advanced study after which he taught in Missouri until the outbreak of the Civil War in which he took an honorable part as soldier in an Illinois regiment. In 1867, he joined the West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and began preaching. "He held, successively, charges at Womewoc, Kilbourne and Prescott, Wisconsin; he spent seven years as missionary in New Mexico, and returning, preached at Menomonie, Mauston, Montfort and Ironton, all in Wisconsin. Broken in health, in the year 1894 he made his home in Lodi, Wisconsin, where he died October 6, 1905. (Introduction, XXXIX-XXX).

Dr. Schafer has prefaced his edition of the Steele journal with a very suggestive introduction of twenty seven pages which summarizes very adequately the major explorations and reconnoissances of the Trans-Mississippi West from the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Mormon Migration of 1847. This well written essay provides the necessary background and is quite indispensable for one who would read with greatest profit the interesting, romantic account of John Steele. The volume contains an excellent map of the overland routes from the Missouri River to California and six very unusual sketches of scenes along the Overland Trail drawn by Lieutenant Andrew Jackson Lindsay, who travelled as far west as Soda Springs in 1849 with the Mounted Rifle Regiment then en-route to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia.

L. H. CREER

Zimmermann's Captain Cook. An Account of the *Third Voyage of Captain Cook Around the World, 1776-1780.* By HENRY ZIMMERMANN, of Wissloch, in the Palatine, and Translated

from the Mannheim edition of 1781 by Elsa Michaelis and Cecil French. Edited by F. W. Howay. (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1930. Pp. 120. \$5.00.)

In his presidential address before the Royal Society of Canada, delivered in May 1924, Judge F. W. Howay brought to the attention of historical scholarship Heinrich Zimmermann's account of Captain Cook's third voyage around the world. In August of the same year, speaking before the Pacific Northwest Library Association, he made further reference to this rare publication which he had never seen and of which no copy appeared at that time to be extant. His words proved to be a challenge to several collectors of books and so diligent did their search become that four copies of the first edition (Mannheim, Germany, 1781) have by this time become available. One copy of the second edition (Mannheim, 1782) has also been found and six copies of the French translation (Berne, 1783) have been located. In addition to these editions preceding by date of publication the official English publication of Cook's third voyage, it has been discovered that a Russian translation was published in St. Petersburg in 1786, and again in 1788, and that a Dutch translation was issued in Leyden in 1791. No English version was made until 1926, when a translation by Miss U. Tewsley of the Turnbull Library of Wellington was published by the Government of New Zealand.

To Judge Howay more than anyone else must be given the credit for bringing to light one of the principal documents of Pacific Northwest history. He has now made this available in satisfactory English form by editing a new translation made by Elsa Michaelis and Cecil French and issued by the Ryerson Press of Toronto in their series of *Canadian Historical Studies*. The volume is entitled to high praise for the admirable introduction giving bibliographical information relating to the early editions of the *Third Voyage* and a statement of the various unpublished logs and journals, a number of them drawn upon in checking the accuracy of Zimmermann's statements. The main contribution however are the scholarly notes, about two hundred in number, explaining the text and indicating where Zimmermann's account is at variance with the official edition and with Rickman, Ellis, Gilbert and others.

Especially commendable is the chart redrawn from the map published in London in 1781 and inserted at the end of the volume so that it can be unfolded and consulted even though the volume is closed. The pagination of the German edition is indicated by figures

in the margin, a useful feature, although no explanation is given as to why the pages of the edition of 1782 are shown when the translation is stated on the title page to have been made from the edition of 1781.

CHARLES W. SMITH

Lone Cowboy—My Life Story. By WILL JAMES. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 431. \$2.75.)

As the title indicates, it is the life story of the author. He becomes an orphan at the age of four on a range in the West and about a year later leaves this scene with Bopy, the French Canadian trapper in whose care the boy is left by his father. They drifted from place to place, trapping for furs during the winter months and prospecting during the summer time. They had been trapping in the North Woods of Canada and had come back to the prairie and cow country while the boy was about thirteen when, one spring morning, Bopy was drowned in the icy river and the boy faced life alone.

Then began his long career as a cowboy. He worked all over the West, from Mexico to Canada. He understands all the traditions of the cattle country. He says: "Them styles and ways of doing things go in strips which start from Mexico and trails, as the cattle and horses did in the early days, away up into Canada. Here and there along them strips they sometimes mix."

The thirty-five attractive illustrations make more realistic the written page and attest the author's skill as an artist.

MARGARET SMITH

Fray Benito de la Sierra's Account of the Hezeta Expedition to the Northwest Coast in 1775. (San Francisco: *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, September, 1930. Pp. 44.)

The translator is A. J. Baker of Mexico City. The introduction and notes are by Henry R. Wagner. The pamphlet form is reprinted from the *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, Volume IX, Number 3.

About the 1775 exploring expedition by the Spaniards, the main facts were published by Hubert Howe Bancroft in his *History of the Northwest Coast*, 1886, Volume I., pages 158-166 and other references, cited in the index. Bancroft spells the leader's name "Heceta" and the associate commander he calls "Cuadra" instead of Bodega y Quadra. In his list of "Authorities," Bancroft cites