

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

four "Heceta" manuscripts and three "Bodega y Cuadra" manuscripts. His footnotes indicate that he used these and other sources extensively but he does not mention the Sierra account. He does mention the Franciscan Padre Sierra as one of the two chaplains of the expedition of 1775. There are very good reasons why the industrious Bancroft does not cite this Sierra document. Mr. Wagner says:

"During all these years the journal of Fr. Sierra has been unknown. No mention of it occurs in any document or book that I have ever seen. The page of notations at the beginning indicates that it was delivered by Fr. Sierra to the College of San Fernando on his return. The library of that institution having been dispersed at the time of the reform in Mexico, many of the documents passed into the hands of private individuals and this particular one fell into those of José Maria Agreda either directly or indirectly. Agreda died over ten years ago and a few years afterwards his heirs began to dispose of his library. Mr. G. R. C. Conway happened on this document in a bundle of miscellaneous papers which he purchased from them. With his kind permission I am able to offer a translation of it made by Mr. A. J. Baker of Mexico City, having myself added a few notes to identify the various places reached by the expedition and a few extracts from the diary of Fr. Campa where he has included interesting details not given by Fr. Sierra."

That illuminating, but very modest statement reveals the one to whom we are really indebted for this important addition to the early literature of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Mr. Wagner's present address is 1135 Winston Avenue, San Marino, California, near the wonderful Huntington Library. He is earnestly at work on the cartography of Western America. It is expected that some of the fruitage of that work will soon follow this translated diary.

Noticing that Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra is continually referred to as Bodega by California writers and as Quadra by British Columbia, Washington and Oregon writers, the present reviewer wrote to Mr. Wagner. It was explained that the diplomatic transactions at Nootka Sound between the British Captain George Vancouver and the Spaniard resulted in the naming of Quadra and Vancouver Island (now Vancouver Island); and that Vancouver's published Journal received such wide distribution that the name "Quadra" had seemingly become fixed in the Northwest. It was known that the same man had discovered a bay north of San Francisco which has since been known as Bodega Bay. From his

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

Main Currents of American Thought. By VERNON L. PARRINGTON. Volume I, The Colonial Mind; Volume II, The Romantic Revolution in America; Volume III, The Beginnings of Critical Realism in America. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1928-1930. \$4.00 each volume.)

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 Pulitzer 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