

substantial and satisfactory treatment of the Renaissance and Reformation, embodying the very latest scholarship, has been felt for some time. Professor Lucas has filled the gap. This book is a remarkable piece of skillful synthesis and penetrating analysis.

The author's basic ideas show how far historical scholarship has moved since the days of the giants Burckhardt and Symonds. Purely political explanations are discussed; art is no longer discussed as though in a vacuum bearing no relation to anything else. Simple formulae are everywhere avoided. In fine the fundamental idea of the author is that those remarkable achievements which make up the age of the Renaissance and Reformation are based on the complex social and economic foundations of the time. In a word, we are considering cultural phenomena that are essentially urban and bourgeois, made possible by the remarkable economic progress in Europe after 1000 A. D. Professor Lucas is particularly effective in showing how the crudities of chivalry and the asceticism of medieval ideals failed in the end to satisfy the growing secularism of the bourgeoisie.

The second half of this book is devoted to the Reformation. It is gratifying to note that, while this movement is firmly and clearly set in the context of social and economic forces, it is nevertheless treated as a religious revolt. It is not easy to write about the sixteenth century with impartiality, but the author has succeeded in doing so. Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Anglicans, etc., have all been given fair and impartial discussion. Particularly interesting is the chapter devoted to the Anabaptists who generally have received niggardly treatment. Professor Lucas is to be congratulated also for giving proper weight to the influence of the Sacramentarians.

The soundness of the author's scholarship and the broad scope of his reading are apparent on every page of this book. Professor Lucas has done a signal service to students of history and in so doing has enhanced his own reputation and given the University of Washington cause for legitimate pride.

C. E. QUAINTON

The White Headed Eagle. By RICHARD G. MONTGEMERY. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934. Pp. 324. \$3.50.)

Richard Gill Montgomery, the author of this new book on Dr. John McLoughlin, should be well equipped for the task. He is a great-grandson of W. H. Willson of the Methodist Missionary re-

inforcement of 1840, and a grandson of J. K. Gill of Portland. Such a heritage of books and ancestors!

He frankly avows that it was not his purpose to write another history but "to bring the doctor into full relief against the already familiar western scene." He expected the criticism that he should have waited for the promised availability of the Hudson's Bay Company archives. He says these "will undoubtedly open the way to a better understanding of the company's methods and objectives. In a word, they will prove of greater interest to the historian than to the biographer." The book is therefore a biography and not a history. From that angle the volume is not only valuable but it is intensely interesting from cover to cover.

It is a full-life story from the boyhood at Rivière du Loup to the death at Oregon City, on September 3, 1857. Readers will rejoice over his triumphs as a kingly ruler of the Columbia area, over the Indians' respect for their White Headed Eagle, and over the many appreciated kindnesses to the weary pioneers as they arrived. They will share his anguish over being denied the privilege of establishing his son in the same service to which he had given his own life. They will be disappointed over the lack of full agreement with Sir George Simpson, American Governor of the great Company. Indeed, readers will be thrilled over this record of the heroic days of early Oregon.

Our neighbor, the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, lives at the very scene of this story and has promptly expressed itself through a review of the book by Professor Robert C. Clark, who cites a number of errors and omissions. These criticisms are valuable for the student and the subsequent writer, but Professor Clark also speaks of the book as "one written in a style so entertaining as to hold the interest of the reader to the very end."

The index and bibliography are helpful as are the notes arranged by chapters at the end of the book. There are 581 of these notes. Most of them are citations to well known history publications, but there are included references to manuscripts in the Provincial Library at Victoria, B. C., and in the Bancroft Library, University of California. There are also manuscript notes from Louis J. Pelletier of Rivière du Loup and a few other unique citations. They show a commendable industry on the part of the author.

A touch of beautiful sentiment appears in the book just before the introduction, an excerpt from a letter to the author from Edwin

Markham. The distinguished poet was born in Oregon City in 1852 and cherishes tender memories of Dr. John McLoughlin.

EDMOND S. MEANY

Keeper of the Wolves. By NORMA BICKNELL MANSFIELD. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. 1934. Pp. 308. \$1.75.)

This is an enthralling story of modern interior Alaska, written for young people, but interesting to anyone. The elements are husky dogs, airplanes, Indians, snow, a young doctor and his dauntless sister whose physical prowess, as well as some episodes in the story test the credulity of the adult reader. A glossary of Alaska terms is included.

HELEN JOHNS

Mazama. Edited by JOHN D. SCOTT. (Portland: The Mazamas, 1934. Pp. 72.)

The Mountaineer. Edited by PHYLLIS YOUNG. (Seattle: The Mountaineers, 1934. Pp. 52.)

The annual publications of these neighboring clubs always embrace fascinating records of the year that has passed. The Mazamas explored Goat Rocks during the summer outing, while The Mountaineers climbed the peaks of Glacier National Park, just twenty years after their first visit to the same region. Each book is beautifully illustrated. *Mazama* has obituaries of two outstanding nature men: William Gladstone Steele and Rodney Lawrence Glisan. These annuals are always saved for their value in history and in mountaineering.

The Call of the Columbia: Iron Men and Saints Take the Oregon Trail. Edited by ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT. (Denver: The Stewart Commission of Colorado College and The Denver Public Library, 1934. Pp. 317. \$5.00.)

American historians were grieved by the announcement of the death of Archer Butler Hulbert on December 24, 1933. He had had in hand such an important program for western history. This present volume closes one phase, or series, "Overland to the Pacific." The former three volumes are *Zebulon Pike's Arkansas Journal*, *Southwest on the Turquoise Trail*, and *Where Rolls the Oregon*.

The prefatory note says *The Call of the Columbia* is published as nearly as possible as the original editor had projected it. The