

and have then visited the Alps to try only a few of the newer "trick" climbs. Those older classic climbs have a certain charm which never wears off, however often they are done. The illustrations in this book do rekindle the charm of these classic climbs for those who have once known them.

It is regrettable that, to such a full feeling of the past, there should be added any airplane views; for new, unknown country such as Alaska airplane views have no equal, but for peaks we have always seen pictured from below, somehow the different airplane perspective reduces their friendly features. For those who have fond recollections of the Alps, these two volumes, very inexpensive, will prove a pleasure.

J. E. F.

*Mountain Records of the Sierra Nevada*, compiled by Richard M. Leonard and the Committee of Mountain Records, Sierra Club. 1937, with supplement to 1939.

*Climbs in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon and California*, by Samuel F. Thomas and Charles B. Hardin. 1939.

In two impressive mimeographed manuscripts we have presented material which will be of great value when there is sufficient demand for formal climbers' guidebooks to the regions considered.

The Sierra compilation is a condensation of historical data from various sources, and contains no climbing directions. Hence it is a reference rather than a field book. The list is divided into major groups, separated by rivers and passes. Each group is then arranged alphabetically as to named peaks and by altitude as to unnamed summits. The historical data are listed chronologically with reference to the printed sources.

The second pamphlet provides the mountaineer with an introduction to the Cascade range of Oregon and California, the authors limiting themselves to routes which they have themselves traversed. The material is usefully prefaced by notes on equipment, climbing centers, guides, mountaineering organizations, roads, fire protection, times and elevations, and specially recommended trips.