

I met John several times in Greenland, when he paid for his own trips from Texas and showed up at the national meetings of the Greenland Kayaking Association. It was in Sisimiut in 1985 that he enthusiastically told me about his fascination for the different kinds of kayak rolls. Some of us will never forget how, on that occasion, John demonstrated some of these rolls on the bed in his hotel room. This book contains his drawings, which are exact depictions of what happens under the water's surface. These drawings are followed by 30 photos taken by Vernon Doucette.

John Brand's contribution, excerpted from *The Little Kayak Book Series*, edited by E. Arima, provides details and drawings of old kayaks held in museums in England, Wales, and Denmark.

Hugh Collings writes about a little-known 17th century kayak in Sweden and describes the so-called Swedish kayak tradition.

Harvey Golden gives a description and graphic representation of 11 old kayaks at museums in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, and Greenland. These are shown in scale line drawings, all made by Harvey Golden in 1998, with both artistry and accuracy. I think that Golden provides one of the very best documentaries about kayaks in the world.

Considering his great expertise, the chapter by the Greenlander H.C. Petersen, is surprisingly short, with only four pages. They deal with kayak sports and exercises and have been printed in Greenlandic and Danish. Today, thanks to Petersen, these kayak exercises and games are practised by young children and youth in Greenland.

Greenlandic hunter Johannes Rosing (Ataralaa) tells about his dramatic kayak trip during the whole night of New Year's Eve, 1899–1900. It is one of several hundred similar accounts by Greenlanders of their kayak hunting and travelling. Someday, many more such tales, written in Greenlandic or Danish, should be translated into English so they can be read by a wider, international audience.

Greg Stamer has written a detailed overview of the different Greenlandic paddles, how they are made, and especially how they are used, describing mechanics and various stroke styles. It is based on his work with the best Greenlandic kayakers.

Given the growing interest in traditional Arctic kayaks among scholars, as well as among kayak designers, builders, and users, *Eastern Arctic Kayaks* will not be the last book about kayaks. But it is truly a very important one.

REFERENCES

- ARIMA, E.Y. 1987. Inuit kayaks in Canada: A review of historical records and construction, based mainly on the Canadian Museum of Civilization's collection. Mercury Series No. 110. Ottawa: Canadian Ethnology Service. 243 p.
- , ed. 1991. Contributions to kayak studies. Mercury Series No. 122. Ottawa: Canadian Ethnology Service. 347 p.

ADNEY, E.T., and CHAPPELLE, H.I. 1964. The bark canoes and skin boats of North America. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.

PETERSEN, H.C. 1986. Skinboats of Greenland. Copenhagen: National Museum of Denmark.

*Keld Hansen, Retired Curator
The National Greenland Museum and Archives (Nuuk)
and the Viking Ship Museum (Roskilde, Denmark)
Kellerødvej 4
DK 4250 Fuglebjerg Denmark
keldhansen@zinet.dk*

RED SERGE AND POLAR BEAR PANTS. By WILLIAM BARR. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 2004. 385 p., b&w illus., maps, index, bib. Softbound. Cdn and US\$34.95.

In this book, William Barr details the life and career of Harry Stallworthy, former RCMP officer and noted High Arctic traveller. While the book covers all periods of Stallworthy's life, its title and text emphasize his tenure in the High Arctic. That is entirely fitting, as it was in the Arctic that Stallworthy and a few other Mounties reinforced Canada's presence in its most remote region, while helping the Force capture the imaginations of Canadians in the period between the two World Wars.

Emigrating from England in 1913 at the age of 18, Stallworthy underwent training at the Royal Northwest Mounted Police headquarters in Regina in 1914 and was soon engaged in service north of the Arctic Circle. His first posting, in Yukon, was interrupted by his decision to enlist in one of the two Canadian mounted cavalry squadrons that joined the war in Europe. After the war, he re-enlisted and served at Chesterfield Inlet before being posted in the 1920s and 1930s to Canada's first two RCMP detachments on Ellesmere Island, at Craig Harbour (est. 1922) and Bache Peninsula (est. 1926). Established to assert and then maintain Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic islands, these were the most remote police postings in the country, in a region characterized by severe climate and winters with four months of continuous darkness. Stallworthy nevertheless proved well suited to High Arctic work and distinguished himself on several major dog-team patrols across the Queen Elizabeth Islands. Foremost among these were the patrols in search of members of the missing Krüger expedition, which took Stallworthy's parties to the far reaches of the High Arctic, including the northern tip of Axel Heiberg Island, which bears the name Cape Stallworthy in his honour.

A chapter is devoted to the British Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition of 1934–35, when Stallworthy accompanied several British adventurers on a mission to explore remote parts of northern Ellesmere Island. Barr also devotes some attention to his British companions, including Edward Shackleton, the organizer, and G. Noel

Humphreys, nominally the expedition's leader. While noting that the party's plan to send a large party to northern Ellesmere Island was impractical and had to be modified by splitting the party into three separate excursions, the author did not have the benefit of recent revelations that explain why the shake-up occurred. In 1986, the late Lord Shackleton revealed to Jean Malaurie (2003) the real reason—an incipient mutiny by their Inughuit guides, who concluded that Humphreys' authoritarian actions would imperil the group. Faced with aborting the entire expedition, Humphreys' British colleagues prevailed on him to withdraw from its effective leadership. Here, Stallworthy may also have played a role. Sent largely to chaperone the inexperienced British explorers, Stallworthy had prior relationships with the Inughuit that may have helped persuade Nukappianguaq and Inuatuk, both indispensable guides, to remain with the party.

Following his High Arctic service, Stallworthy served in various other postings with the Mounties, including one in Ottawa, before he retired in 1946. His long relationship with his spouse Hilda, through many work-induced separations, is also detailed throughout the book, along with their establishment of a resort on Vancouver Island in retirement.

Barr's book is well documented, drawing in particular on Stallworthy's surviving papers. Some of the book's most engaging passages are extended excerpts from these papers, including a six-page excerpt from the Mountie's unpublished essay on a sledge journey he carried out from Chesterfield Inlet with the Inuk Naujaa, which gives the reader a feel for the character of RCMP service in the Arctic and its intercultural relations. If Aboriginal testimony were available, more credit might have been accorded the Inughuit special constables, who taught Stallworthy much about living, travel, and survival in the High Arctic. The book is well illustrated with photographs from Stallworthy's collection, including the front cover image depicting Stallworthy and special constable Inuatuk with a walrus they had killed, as well as cropped, full-page photographs at the beginning of each chapter. The quality of reproduction and printing is generally good. The photographs effectively convey the extremely rugged character of the topography of Ellesmere Island, as well as the fragile RCMP toeholds at the Craig Harbour and Bache Peninsula detachments in the 1920s and 1930s. Some of the maps trace Stallworthy's itineraries, but this is not true in all cases. Given the text's particular emphasis on the search for the Krüger expedition, the general map of Ellesmere Island and adjacent landmasses might have benefited from laying out these routes to show readers exactly where the Mounties went on these remarkable journeys.

Barr has done a creditable job of narrating the outlines of Stallworthy's life, especially the story of several notable patrols that he and others carried out to assert and then maintain Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic islands. The author's chosen genre, narrative biography, is well suited to presenting the sequence of activities of his

subject's life, although it does not readily lend itself to the detailed study of character. In the end, Stallworthy's personality remains something of an enigma. Nevertheless, the book is a worthy contribution to the scholarly literature on the exploration of Canada's High Arctic, and it will also be of interest to general readers. Stallworthy and Sergeant A.H. Joy were never accorded the celebrity of Peary or Stefansson, but Stallworthy's articles in the *RCMP Quarterly*, followed by Harwood Steele's quasi-official *Policing the Arctic* (1935), gave them some prominence in the inter-war period. Perhaps Stallworthy's most enduring contribution was to help maintain the Arctic islands as a region of Canada during a period when its sovereignty was being challenged by other countries. Barr's account does justice to this legacy.

REFERENCES

- MALAURIE, J. 2003. *Ultima Thule: Explorers and Natives in the polar North*. Translated by Willard Wood and Anthony Roberts. New York and London: W.W. Norton and Company.
- STEELE, H. 1935. *Policing the Arctic: The story of the conquest of the Arctic by the Royal Canadian (formerly North-West) Mounted Police*. Toronto: The Ryerson Press.

*Lyle Dick, West Coast Historian
Western Canada Service Centre
Parks Canada, #300 – 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6B 6B4
Lyle.Dick@pc.gc.ca*

WATCHING ICE AND WEATHER OUR WAY: *SIKUMENGLLU ESLAMENGLLU ESGHAPALLE-GHPUT*. By CONRAD OOZEVA, CHESTER NOONGWOOK, GEORGE NOONGWOOK, CHRISTINA ALOWA, and IGOR KRUPNIK. Washington, D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, and Savoonga, Alaska: Savoonga Whaling Captains Association, 2004. ISBN 0-9673429-5-3. 207 p., b&w illus. Softbound. US\$12.00.

This book presents a comprehensive description of Yupik knowledge and understanding of sea ice and weather in the communities of Savoonga and Gambell on St. Lawrence Island (Alaska). The idea for documenting and publishing Yupik observations originated in a workshop held in 2000 in Girdwood, Alaska, where scientists and Yupik experts got together to discuss signs of change in the Arctic environment. It is evident that the methods and approaches used by Yupik hunters differ significantly from those used by scientists, but the book reflects the growing efforts to link northern scholars working on issues of global warming and climate change with local experts. *Watching Ice and Weather Our Way* is a systematic attempt to document environmental observations “the Yupik way.” This goal is