

some cases it plainly means gemination, so why not use doubles for the sound in question? In other cases the apostrophe seems to relate to syllabification and, on page 16, we find "A sixth use of the apostrophe . . ." it to show that there has been deletion.

Chapter 1 represents a great deal of work, a good insight into the phonological phenomena of this phonologically complex language, very much marred by poor orthography which detracts the reader throughout the book.

Chapter 2, "Assembling a Yup'ik Word" is also very good when it comes to empirical data and analytical processes, but again (though not as much as in Chapter 1) it lacks a bit in finesse of presentation. The deletion, insertion and ordering rules seem to be well done, as is the accompanying morphophonology, but the orthographic means of symbolizing them is confusing and irksome, incorporating as it does a not very well ordered conglomeration of alphabetical symbols, numerals, and the symbols found on the top row of the typewriter keyboard. A devoted student may memorize these, but a person who merely wants to read the book is constantly forced to go back and search for the meaning of this or that recondite symbol. Example of this is -nr- / @,llr- (V) (page 275, 26.6).

In the third part, the didactic main body of the book, the analytical treatment of the various form classes seems to this reviewer, to be very realistic and skillfully presented, especially with respect to a learning program. The grammatical terms are also appropriate and definitely show, in their attention to the "feel" of meanings, the influence of the native speakers among the authors. In the presentation of the vocabulary, however, more information could have been given on items of cultural relevance, on polysemy and on derivations. That the authors have this information at their command is demonstrated in Chapter 18.

On the final portion, pages 301 to 330, a bit more effort should have been expended. "Vocabulary Words" (5 pages) and "Post-bases and Enclitics" (2 pages) seem to be too skimpy a lexical component. It would improve the value of the book if they were combined and the list enlarged. Perhaps, also, they should be given in both the Eskimo-English and the English-Eskimo forms. The Yup'ik Eskimo Language Workshop Bibliography (page 223) is interesting and informative, giving a partial list of indigenous literature that has been produced by and for Yup'ik speakers. The very short reference bibliography (5 items) is inadequate, and the footnote on page v, "For specific titles see the bibliography and Krauss's article cited there," does not help much.

Finally, the authors have carefully checked the finished copy for errors and have given us a correction sheet that lists corrections on 11 pages, but there still remain some errors. Among them: the chart on page 3 lists "n" twice; page 174, 3rd line, "t" should be "to"; and page 290, IVc, "naallunrilengramku" is not "although I don't eat it" but "although I don't know it." All the shortcomings notwithstanding, however, the work is a definite contribution to Eskimology, linguistics, and pedagogy.

A. C. Heinrich

MOUNTAINS OF CANADA BY RANDY MORSE *Published by Hurtig, Edmonton Price \$29.95*

Most of the photographs in *Mountains of Canada* are of excellent quality and combine to give a visually pleasing portrait of many of Canada's finest peaks. In his introduction, Morse warns that his book contains little geographically. This is an irritating aspect of the book's organization. A few maps would help the reader locate himself and emphasize the scale and isolation of some of the areas dealt with. The arrangement of peaks alphabetically does little to help in this respect. Photographs from one particular area could at least have been grouped together instead of being scattered throughout the book. The introduction also states that this book is not intended to be comprehensive and that entire ranges have been left out. Although the enormous volume of the subject matter necessitates omissions, the author could have made a more representative selection. The Coast Range is almost totally neglected. Surely mountains such as Waddington deserve a place in a book bearing this title.

The text suffers from a few errors. There are several incorrect elevations; misspelt climbers' names and incorrect dates of ascents. (Careful proof reading would have eliminated most of these.) The first ascent of Castle Mountain (Eisenhower) is attributed to the wrong party. A sunrise on Hounds Tooth is described as a sunset on Crescent Spire and there are not "quite literally dozens of routes up each of the (Howser) towers." Some of the author's statements are rather subjective. One could challenge Morse's assertion that any ascent of Asgard is comparable with a climb of Patagonia's Fitzroy; or that the first ascent of Mount Logan ranks on a par with Buhl's solo first ascent of Nanga Parbat. The choice of quotations chosen to accompany the photographs vary from being extremely apt to being irrelevant. (Who cares what the Seattle Mountaineers think about zip fasteners? What

place does the story of the death of Toni Kurz on the Eiger have in a book about Canada's mountains?)

The photographs are beautiful in this book and it will certainly be appreciated by anyone who is interested in the mountains. It is a great book to pick up and leaf through, but it could have been so much more.

Jon W. Jones

BERING'S VOYAGES WHITHER AND WHY; RAYMOND H. FISHER; *University of Washington Press; Seattle and London; 1978; 217 xii pp., maps, appendices, bibliography, index; \$17.95.*

On June 4, 1741, Captain Vitus Bering in *St. Peter* and Captain Aleksei Chirikov in *St. Paul* sailed east from the Kamchatka port of Avatcha. The ships became separated, but by the time Chirikov had returned to Kamchatka in *St. Paul* and the survivors of Bering's crew had struggled back to Siberian shores, both in the autumn of 1741, these officers of the Russian Navy and their crews had accomplished what is traditionally accepted as the European discovery of Alaska. Until publication of Professor Fisher's *Bering's Voyages*, the two-volume work of F. A. Golder (*Bering's Voyages, An Account of the Efforts of the Russians to Determine the Relation of Asia and America*, American Geographical Society Research Series No. 1, New York, 1922, reprint Octagon Books, New York, 1968) has been the most authoritative English language treatment of the purpose and conduct of the 1741 voyage.

Golder's view, shared by many, was that the 1741 sailing was undertaken to more definitively answer the question "are Asia and America joined?", the basis for a 1728 Bering expedition, and one which Golder felt had not been answered to the satisfaction of the Russian government.

Fisher's *Bering's Voyages* challenges that position by citing evidence that the separation question had been answered by the 1648 voyage of Semen Dezhnev and then examining with thoroughness and detail whether or not the results of Dezhnev's investigations were known to those chartering Bering's explorations; and then, in successive chapters, "The Intended Route and Destination", "The Evidence from the Voyage", "Bering's Proposals", and "The Second Kamchatka Expedition: Plans and Objectives". A final chapter concludes that the purpose of Bering's 1728 voyage was to reconnoiter the coast of North America and that the purpose of the 1741 voyage was to establish Russian sovereignty in northwest America.

Dr. Fisher is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California at Los Angeles, author of *The Russian Fur Trade, 1550-1770* (University of California Press, 1943), several articles having to do with the settlement and exploration of Siberia and northwest America, and a guide to the records of the Russian-American Company held in the National Archives of the United States. His years of study have resulted in a publication which will require rethinking of many previously held opinions about attitudes of the Russian government toward exploration and settlement on the North American continent.

It is disappointing that the care which the author devoted to his scholarship is not evidenced in the printing of *Bering's Voyages*, for this reviewer's copy, at least, was marred by having pages 180, 181, 184 and 185 blank. This destroys the usefulness of Appendix I (Bering's Account of His First Voyage) and Appendix II (Kirilov's Memorandum on the Kamchatka Expedition), and it is hoped that the publisher noted and corrected this flaw in other copies.

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THE MOSSES OF ARCTIC ALASKA; STEERE, W. C.; *Bryophytorum Bibliotheca 14, J. Cramer, Postfach 48, 3301 Lehre, West Germany; 1978; i-x, 508 pp. (DM 150, -).*

Until recently, the flora of the North American arctic was very poorly known. Not only was there an imperfect knowledge of the species that were present but, in particular, little was known of the distribution and ecology of these species. Furthermore, most publications are scattered in journal articles, many of which are hard to find or have been little publicized. Books by A. E. Porsild on the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, I. L. Wiggins and J. H. Thomas on the Alaskan Arctic Slope, and the superb flora by E. Hulten on Alaska and neighbouring Territories have gone a long way to bring together knowledge on the vascular plants but until the present book, similar treatments have not appeared on the algae, fungi, lichens and bryophytes.

The author, William Campbell Steere, is one of the best known and respected botanists in the world as evidenced by the lengthy article on his life and work that H. Crum published in *The Bryologist* in 1977 (80: 662-694). Steere devoted part of ten field seasons from 1951 to 1974 to the study of Alaskan arctic bryophytes with research staged from the Arctic Research