

in form as a result of adjusting to the new language — English. This is a universal process. However altered, many of these names have become or will become firmly established as part of the native heritage of the Alaska landscape."

The author does well to key each name to the map on page 2 (Fig. 1), Physical Regions of Alaska, for this helps to identify the name and the feature with the proper environment. Also of help is Fig. 2 that makes it possible to locate each named feature on one of the standard quarter-million scale topographic maps of the Geological Survey, of which there are 153.

Overall, Mr. Orth has accomplished an outstanding and much needed task. The product will be extensively used by students and researchers. It is a scholarly treatise that not only accomplished its objective in regard to names but contains also a large amount of most interesting historical information. Both Mr. Orth and the Geological Survey are to be congratulated.

J. C. Reed

THE KOMAROV BOTANICAL INSTITUTE: 250 YEARS OF RUSSIAN RESEARCH. BY STANWYN G. SHETLER. *Smithsonian Publication 4687. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1967. 8¾ x 6¼ inches. xlv + 240 pages, 29 halftone plates and 2 insert maps. \$5.95.*

In May 1964 Soviet botanists celebrated the 250th anniversary of the Komarov Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., created in 1931 following the merger of the Botanical Museum and the Botanical Garden in Leningrad, and renamed in 1940 in honour of Vladimir L. Komarov, grand "old man" of Russian botany (1869-1945), President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and the principal initiator and editor-in-chief of the monumental Flora of the U.S.S.R.

Stanwyn Shetler is Associate Curator of Phanerogams with the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History, commonly known as the United States National Herbarium, in Washington, D.C.; in July 1964 he made a brief visit to Leningrad. So well did he use his time there for background studies that he has now written a book, with the aid of numerous contacts made in 1964 and later for which full credit is given. This volume can well be described as a short history in English of Russian botany and botanical exploration, culminating with the

completion in 1964 of the 30th and final volume of the Flora of U.S.S.R. which is surely one of the largest and most heroic and ambitious undertakings in the history of botany. Commenced in 1934, the completed flora fills 22,000 pages of text and covers nearly 17,500 species of plants native to the U.S.S.R. of which some 1,500 are described for the first time. The early part of the Flora project was completed under incredibly difficult circumstances, during World War II. At least one Institute botanist actually starved to death and another was killed by shell fragments during the German 900-day blockade and siege of Leningrad.

Shetler has given us an excellent description of the physical setting and intellectual climate of the Komarov Institute with its vast resources, including a staff of some 700 botanists and technicians, five departments and 24 laboratories, greenhouses and gardens, an arboretum, several experimental farms, a library containing 450,000 volumes, and herbaria rich in historic collections and types and with a total said to be of well over 5 millions specimens.

In the first two chapters of his book Shetler tells how Tzar Peter I (The Great), planned and built the city which he, later, named for himself; in the second he describes the modern city of Leningrad.

In chapters 3 to 5, as a background for the emerging Komarov Botanical Institute, short accounts are given of the history of (1) the Imperial Garden of St. Petersburg, 1823-1931 (2) the Botanical Museum of the Academy of Sciences, 1835-1931, and (3) the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences, 1735-1812.

The sixth chapter deals with the Komarov Institute and, appropriately, forms the core of the book. It starts with the biographies of the seven first directors and a list of the principal botanists attached to the institute at the time of the merger. Next follows a description of the growth and activities of its five departments, of which the largest and most important is that dealing with vascular plants. In the remainder of the chapter Shetler deals with the Institute's (1) national role, (2) its share in the U.S.S.R. Flora project, (3) its serial publications, (4) its international role, (5) its intellectual environment, and (6) its future. Pages 205 to 212 give references to Soviet and foreign publications consulted in the preparation of the book, followed by 26 pages of a most useful subject index in which are included the names and brief vitae of all Soviet and foreign botanists named in the text. Illustrations are indicated by boldface type. In all, 42 botanists and

most of the institutions mentioned in the book are portrayed. Shetler makes no claim to completeness; the names included are, perhaps, mainly those of botanists who in some way or other have been connected with Institute. Few foreign botanists are mentioned, and the names of H. W. Arnell, F. R. Kjellman, A. N. Lundström or N. J. Scheutz have been omitted although they played an important part in the botanical exploration of the U.S.S.R.

It was the privilege of the present reviewer to visit the Komarov Botanical Institute in 1945, and again in 1957, when he spent a month there studying types of eastern Asiatic alpine and arctic plants. On these visits he met most of the senior staff members and, like Dr. Shetler, was much impressed with their scholarship and with their hospitality and great kindness.

A. E. Porsild

KABLOONA AND ESKIMO IN THE CENTRAL KEEWATIN. BY FRANK G. VALLEE. *Ottawa: The Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Saint Paul University (Le centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie, Université Saint-Paul), 1967. 6 x 9 inches, 232 pages, 2 maps, 10 tables, 8 sketches and figures, 11 photographs, bibliography, index. (Paperback). \$5.00.*

Social and cultural anthropologists, sociologists, and numerous government employees (for example, administrators, teachers, medical personnel) should be grateful to the Cen-

tre for Anthropology for making generally available a Government report that formerly could not be purchased. Originally identified as NCRC-62-2, a code number indicating that the monograph was sponsored by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre and released in 1962, this study of the Eskimo of the Baker Lake area is still good in 1968. Since the book was reviewed in the *American Anthropologist* (65, No. 6, Dec. 1963) and elsewhere and no change in it has been made since that time, *Arctic* readers are referred to that review.

Margaret Lantis

PHOTOGEOLOGY APPLIED TO MINING EXPLORATION IN THE TERRACE AREA, B.C. BY PETER J. HAMAN. *Calgary: West Canadian Research Publications of Geology and Related Sciences, Series 3, No. 1, 1967. 8½ x 11 inches. 2 pages, map. \$2.00.*

This brief publication (the 12 pages include three and one half pages of advertising) is illustrated with a photo mosaic (laydown) on which geological information is overprinted. Photogeology seems to have been secondary to field geology and resulted in recognition of structural trends; but the area is forest covered and is the most difficult terrain for photographic interpretation of bedrock geology. This contribution is not in the same class as Dr. Haman's other similar publications, several of which have been reviewed in *Arctic*.

J. A. Elson

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