

I came very near putting into *The Conquest*, the son of Sacajawea's deceased sister that she adopted and who later became a minor chief among the Shoshones. This incident is given in Biddle's *Journal of Lewis and Clark*, re-written at the request of Clark with the aid of George Shannon of the expedition who explained and amplified details for Editor Biddle, including the spelling, Sacajawea.

Altogether, Miss Hebard's authoritative work on the heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition is a most valuable addition to Americana, touching as it does so many hitherto unwritten details of her life and wanderings. The European journey of Baptiste Charbonneau to the Court of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, and his six years of residence there, all dug out of ancient archives in Stuttgart, with illustrations by Prince Paul's artist, adds a touch of unexpected romance.

Statues, tablets and other memorials that arose after the publication of *The Conquest* are carefully listed in Miss Hebard's *Sacajawea* proving that the Indian girl belongs not to any one state or locality but to the entire west from St. Louis to the Ocean. North Dakota rightly claims her as its earliest heroine, honored with a statue on Capitol hill at Bismark. Montana claims her as its primeval maiden who knew the mountain passes through which she led the American soldiers. Idaho claims her jointly with Montana with a tablet at the very top of Lemhi pass between the states. Washington remembers her with Lake Sacajawea at Longview on the Columbia. Oregon erected a classic statue at Portland. And at last Wyoming discovered her in old age, an Indian woman who carried Jefferson's medal and sat among the chiefs. More and more her name will shine as Miss Hebard's monumental work comes to be known. Absorbingly entertaining, every library should possess a copy of Hebard's *Sacajawea*.

EVA EMERY DYE.

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*The Carrier Language, A Grammar and Dictionary Combined.* By A. G. MORICE. (Bände IX, X. Internationale Sammlung Linguistischer Monographien, Anthropos, St. Gabriel-Mödling, Austria: 1932. 2 vols., Pp. 1392. RM 80.)

This prodigious work is the product of a lifetime of industrious study of one northern interior British Columbia language, a member of the far flung Na-dene (also known as Athabaskan) linguistic stock. Adjacent dialects are also known to the author.

Na-dene speech is the possession of hundreds of interior Alaskan and interior western Canadian tribes in a vast continuous area, the Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tlingits of southern Alaska, tribes in an extensive area of southwest Oregon and northern California, and tribes in a third and extensive area of Arizona and New Mexico. Na-dene dialects were also spoken locally by now extinct bands dwelling about forty or fifty miles above the mouth of the Columbia River. The startling announcement made a few years ago by Professor Edward Sapir that the great Na-dene family exhibits evidence of ancient morphologic affiliation with Indo-Chinese, (Tibeto-Chinese) intensifies the normal interest in new Na-dene linguistic material made available.

Early work on languages of this stock was briefly as follows. The first usable data were by Catholic missionaries in Canada (Petitot, Legoff, Morice, *et al.*) The late Pliny E. Goddard collected texts in about fifteen dialects in each of the three main areas of Na-dene speech, interior Canada, northern California, Arizona; he also printed a pioneer grammatical sketch based on the California Hupa dialect (1910), and he published some notes on other dialects. Father Berard Haile has provided Navajo data since 1910. F. K. Li, a brilliant pupil of Sapir, recently published a concise and thoroughly modern sketch of Mattole (northern California) and short papers on Canadian dialects. Sapir, the leading spirit in Na-dene linguistics, has been with it intermittently since 1906; he not only applied a higher standard of phonetic accuracy than was employed by Goddard or the Catholic scholars, but has revealed morphologic riches not available to the others because of the inferiority of their phonetic tools; he has demonstrated the importance of tonal phenomena in any consideration of Na-dene grammar; not least, he is responsible for the training of Li, Harry Hoijer (Apache dialects), and recently, Haile. Some years ago Professor Boas revealed tonal and morphologic traits in Tlingit omitted in the earlier Tlingit study by Dr. Swanton; the latter scholar has a short sketch of Haida.

Perhaps only Sapir and those who have worked on Na-dene with him (Li, Hoijer, Haile), in addition to Swanton and Boas, are so familiar with comparative Na-dene problems as to be in a position to estimate the utility of Father Morice's *magnum opus*. C. C. Uhlenbeck, the distinguished Dutch philologist, has just reviewed the work with favor (in *Anthropos*, 1932). Not a specialist in Na-dene, I can do no more in evaluation of these most impressive and welcome volumes than to suggest hesitantly a few

points of caution: first, the employment of symbols foreign to Americanist and Na-dene usage is unfortunate because it may hamper facile employment of the data; secondly, in view of the Canadian work of Sapir and Li, who note significant tone for every syllable of every word of Canadian Na-dene, the claim by Morice that significant tone is infrequent, feeble and vestigial is cause for concern. I have no warrant for assuming Morice quite wrong on this point, because I do not know Carrier at all; but there is need for fuller discussion and evidence for his position on so extremely important a matter. If, as I fear, Morice's phonology is inadequate in this respect, it will remain to be seen to what extent the material fails in accuracy as a description of Carrier itself, or loses value for comparative Na-dene work.

The extraordinary richness of detail and documentation is matter to marvel at. No doubt a great mass of grammatical material has been obtained independently by Morice that must long serve as a storehouse of suggestions to all Na-dene workers. Certainly every Na-dene worker will study his own special dialects and comparative problems with *The Carrier Language* at his right hand.

MELVILLE JACOBS

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*Grit, Grief and Gold.* By FENTON B. WHITING. (Seattle: Peacock Publishing Company, 1933. Pp. 247. \$2.00.)

*Seward's Icebox.* By ARCHIE W. SHIELDS. (Bellingham: Privately printed for Author by Union Printing Company, 1933. Pp. 419.)

The literature of the development of Alaska, during and since the rush to the gold fields of the North is enriched by two works both written by men who played a prominent part in the notable achievements of the time.

The first, a neat little volume, tells of the building of the White Pass & Yukon Railway and the Copper River and North-western Railway, the first railroads to the interior of the country. It is an appreciation of the master builder, Michael J. Heney, who first broke through the mountain range that divides the Yukon Valley from the waters of the Pacific, and with bands of steel linked the head of navigation of the vast interior river with the ocean. It is written by Dr. F. B. Whiting, the surgeon in charge of the hospital service of the undertaking, who was at the side of the Road Maker through all his years of successful effort.

The interesting account of the achievement is enlivened by