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unaspirated *k*, normal after *s*,

Whereas the question of *c* vs. *k* is considered in connection with the question of *k* vs. *c* has no bearing on pronunciation, since after *s* *c* is possible even in Cree, so the question of *k* vs. *c* is a spelling style only.

We shall return to these "right" way to spell the Athabaskan, after first considering the spelling of the place name in a course a separate issue, and here I do not have full documentation but since at least the mid-nineteenth century spellings for the lake (and river) have narrowed down to *b*, *Athabaska*, perhaps in accordance with pronunciation. There has been some variation, however, in the *c* vs. *k* seeming to predominate. For example, it was spelled *Athabasca* until 1904, *Athabaska* from 1904 to 1948, and has officially been *Athabasca* again since 1948.

From 1882 to 1905 the name was spelled *Athabaska*, consistently with at least on most modern maps, and the names of the river are all *Athabasca*. *Athabaska* remains a familiar (if not official) name for these place names, and it appears, for example, in the *Columbia River Gazetteer of the World*, 1952,

We now come to the history of the language family name tradition. In the nineteenth century there were four possibilities for the spelling of the name, but by the end of it, the *p-c* (as in Gallatin) had predominated. Thus the spelling used by such leading scholars of Athabaskan languages as John W. Powell and Franz Boas of the Smithsonian, and Franz Boas, was influential. Also Pliny Earle, a specialist in Athabaskan linguistics in the latter part of this century, spelled *Athapascan*. However, the most common spelling in the history of Athabaskan