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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 river are all *Athabasca*. *Athabasca* remains a familiar (if not official) name for these place names, and it appears, for example, in the *Courier and Gazetteer of the World*, 1952,

We now come to the history of the language family name tradition. In the nineteenth century four possibilities may easily be seen at the end of it, the *p-c* (as in Gallatin) 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 influential. Also Pliny Earl Barbour, a specialist in Athabaskan linguistics in the latter part of this century, spelled *Athapascan*. However, the most common spelling in the history of Athabaskan