

**Upper Chehalis dictionary.** By M. DALE KINKADE. (University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, 7.) Missoula: Linguistics Laboratory, The University of Montana, 1991. Pp. xv, 378. Paper \$20.00.

This is lexicography of a sort needed for most native languages of western North America. All usable sources are used. They range from nineteenth-century vocabularies, through major, still unpublished twentieth-century materials, to Kinkade's own field work of the 1960s. Works of folklore, toponymy, ethnobotany, and general ethnography contribute, together with ten words extracted (by Nile Thompson) from a 1927 court case. It is noteworthy that two people who worked with Boas on his materials are apparently unique sources of items.

The varying characteristics of the sources, and the use made of them, are succinctly described. One puzzle does arise with abbreviations for sources: 22 have capital letters, 20 lower case. The difference is not explained. Many upper-case letters identify scholarly sources, while all the lower-case letters that follow identify Indian people; a sense of invidiousness might arise. To find 'Mary Heck' and 'Silas Heck' in both lists is confusing. One does find lower-case abbreviations with forms from Thelma Adamson (e.g. entries #406-419). Thus, TA1ph is TA1 (Thelma Adamson 1, 1926-27 ms.), and ph is Peter Heck (#415). If lower-case letters occur only with Adamson forms,

they are redundant; the (TA) differentiates the cases. One could have 'PH' for 'Peter Heck', whoever his recorder.

How to read these entries is indeed not immediately obvious. As printed, 'TA1ph' looks like 'T' + 'Alph' (or in other cases, +Ally, +Almi), not like three elements, TA,1,ph. The numeral is identical to the letter l, as it is not in the introduction. Capital letters would avoid this (TA1PH), hyphens and space even more (TA-1PH). Also, the appearance of multiple elements in some entries is puzzling. One might imagine that a separate *t* (#407) is the nonfeminine indefinite article; one might not know that grammatically it cannot occur at the end.

Note 2 in the Preface does explain that Adamson's manuscript is known from a carbon copy, with spaces where symbols not on a typewriter were to be inserted by hand, and that all Adamson's transcriptions are retained as they occur in this copy. At that point illustrations of the resulting forms, and their coding, would have helped. A Salishanist may know what must be the case, but this work is intended for Indians and nonlinguists too, as the lucid guide to pronunciation states (xii).

This is a minor complaint. The useful appendices include two maps (the Upper Chehalis heartland, Southwestern Washington) to which place names are keyed (Appendix A); Personal Names (B); Loanwords (C); Lexical suffixes (D); and Grammatical affixes (E). Kinkade has made a special effort to identify loanwords (12 languages are sources of the 120 given here), and the details of his information are useful to anyone working in the region—as may be word of the existence, thanks to Tony Mattina, of over a hundred special characters needed to replicate earlier materials. Kinkade also spells out the family relationships of principal Chehalis consultants. All this is the sort of excellent work one has to come to expect from him. [DELL HYMES, *University of Virginia.*]