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As the editor indicates, *The Art of Native American Basketry: A Living Legacy* is a product of a resurgence of interest in both the artistic value and the ethnological quality of the basketry of the native peoples of North America. The high level of scholarship in this volume sets the stage for that interest to continue. The authors meet and sometimes surpass the editor's goal, and their studies provide a good basis for further research, setting out baseline studies in some traditions, and introducing new methodologies and modes of seeing in others. This volume will be widely cited and should be included in any good collection on the subject.

Margaret Seguin University of Western Ontario London, Ontario

Mourning Dove: A Salishan Autobiography. Edited by Jay Miller. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 265 pages. \$24.95 cloth.

Several evenings each week, a group of white people congregated at the home of Geraldine and Dean Guie. Often they had dinner together and talked. Sometimes when they met, they discussed the progress of a major work written by Humishuma, or Mourning Dove, a Salish-speaking Indian of the Swhyaylpuh tribe. In the 1930s, Mourning Dove lived with the Guie family, who supported her with room and board as she composed her autobiography and cultural history of her people. Included in the narrative was an excellent discussion of vision quests and guardian spirit power, but Mourning Dove had remained silent about her own power. The white visitors to the Guie residence criticized Mourning Dove about her failure to tell of her own vision and power. They pressed her often on the topic until she revealed that her power was a feather that flowed through her bloodstream. From the moment Mourning Dove divulged this information, she became ill. On 30 July 1936 Mourning Dove was admitted to the Washington State Mental Hospital at Medical Lake. On 8 August of the same year, Mourning Dove died. In the words of Mary Nelson, a Colville Indian elder, "She told too much!"

Tribal tradition forbade Salish-speaking people from sharing the source of their powers, particularly with non-Indians. Mourning Dove paid the ultimate price for sharing with the world the fascinating life of her people. The book is much changed from its original form of rough drafts and notes. Still, it contains the heart of Mourning Dove's original words. The focus of the work is wide-ranging, from the sweatlodge deity to the significance of horses and from the birthing of a child to the oppressive nature of a Catholic school. The volume offers a rare glimpse into the life of Interior Salish Indians in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mourning Dove takes us on a journey to get love medicine, and she allows us into her tipi during a starving time—a moment in her life when she hated the songbirds and appreciated the kindness of a white prostitute. A great deal of the work offers a view of a child's life among the people. It also centers on the world of Indian women in northern Washington and southern British Columbia.

Mourning Dove: A Salishan Autobiography is a significant work written by a person believed to be the first American Indian woman author. It is a detailed presentation and analysis of the culture and society shared by many Salish-speaking tribes living today on the Colville Indian Reservation. It is an exciting story that transports the reader to another time and place. The book deals with the transitional period in American Indian history when the free and sovereign people of the Columbia Plateau were forced to take a new path directed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the white settlers living on or near the Colville Reservation. Anyone interested in American Indian history, culture, religion, and literature should read this informative volume that was produced at such great cost. Mourning Dove literally gave her life to do this work, and Jay Miller has painstakingly edited it to share the words and wisdom of Humishuma with the non-Salish world.

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