Lynx: A morphological analysis and translation of Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene narrative

Shannon T. Bischoff

The University of Montana

Recommended Citation
https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd/8275

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.
Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd
Permission is granted by the author to reproduce this material in its entirety, provided that this material is used for scholarly purposes and is properly cited in published works and reports.

**Please check "Yes" or "No" and provide signature**

Yes, I grant permission

No, I do not grant permission

Author's Signature: Shannon T. Bischoff

Date: 20 Dec '01

Any copying for commercial purposes or financial gain may be undertaken only with the author's explicit consent.

8/98
Lynx:

A Morphological Analysis

and

Translation of

Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene Narrative

by

S. T. Bischoff

B.A., University of Alaska, Anchorage, 1986

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Masters of Arts

The University of Montana

2001

Approved by:

Chairperson

Dean, Graduate School

1-2-02

Date
"Lynx" is one of several Coeur d'Alene narratives recorded by Gladys Reichard during the summers of 1927 and 1929. Reichard, a linguist and professor at Barnard College, spent the two summers on the Coeur d'Alene reservation collecting grammatical material and narratives. Reichard recorded two versions of Lynx while on the reservation in eastern Idaho. The version presented here is that told by Dorothy Nicodemus, one of Reichard's two primary narrators.

Reichard's work culminated in the publishing of a grammar, a word list, and the publication of the English translations of the narratives collected. The English translations were published in 1947, as the *American Folklore Society Memoir* titled *An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Mythology*.

The analysis consists of an interlinearization of the text, with morpheme, gloss, and English translation lines added. All identified morphemes are catalogued in a glossary.

The interlinearization is preceded by an introduction, a grammatical sketch of Coeur d'Alene, English translations of Lynx, and facsimiles of Reichard's manuscripts. Two appendices follow the glossary.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First I would like to thank the members of my committee: Dr. Anthony Mattina, Dr. O. W. Rolfe, and Dr. Irene Applebaum. I am indebted to my advisor and coach Dr. Anthony Mattina, for his guidance and remarkable patience. I am also indebted to my colleagues John D. Stephens, Ian Clayton, Julie Pilling, and Stephan A. Jenczewski. Stephens' and Clayton's support and encouragement was much appreciated. Stephens' knowledge of translation theory was invaluable — as was Piling's knowledge of Coeur d'Alene. Jenczewski's preliminary work on sections of Lynx was of great help. I would also like to thank Dr. Deirdre Black and Dr. Nancy Mattina, my teachers. E. H. Bottoms' support and encouragement is also due a considerable thanks.

Finally I would like to thank Takae.
The purpose of this project is to present Gladys Reichard's manuscripts of Dorothy Nicodemus' Narrative *Lynx*, in one text — in an effort to preserve her work and the Coeur d'Alene language. The focus of this thesis is the interlinearization of Dorothy Nicodemus' narrative *Lynx*, as recorded by Gladys Reichard in the late 1920's. The thesis is organized as follows: a list of abbreviations and symbols used in this thesis; an introductory chapter; a second chapter containing a brief grammatical sketch of Coeur d'Alene; a third chapter containing Reichard's continuous translation of *Lynx* beside a line by line translation of the original Coeur d'Alene text; a fourth chapter containing *Lynx* in Reichard's notebook; a fifth chapter containing *Lynx* in Reichard's monolingual typescript; a sixth chapter containing Reichard's interlinear typescript of *Lynx*; a seventh chapter comprised of the transliteration and analysis of the interlinearized text; a glossary; an appendix of Reichard's annotations of forms found in *Lynx*; an appendix explaining differences between Reichard's typed manuscript of *Lynx* and my line of Coeur d'Alene text offered in the interlinearization.
CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .......................................................................................................................... ii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .................................................................................................... iii

PREFACE .......................................................................................................................... iv

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .............................................................................................. vi

LIST OF SYMBOLS .......................................................................................................... vii

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES .................................................................................. viii

CHAPTER

I Introduction .................................................................................................................. 1

II Grammatical Sketch of Coeur d'Alene. ...................................................................... 5

III English Versions of Lynx .......................................................................................... 25

IV Lynx in Reichard's Notebook .................................................................................... 34

V Lynx in Reichard's Monolingual Typescript ............................................................... 52

VI Lynx in Reichard's Interlinear Typescript ................................................................. 61

VII Transliteration and Analysis of the Interlinearized Text ......................................... 70

ORGANIZATION OF GLOSSARY ................................................................................ 95

GLOSSARY ....................................................................................................................... 97

APPENDIX I ................................................................................................................... 114

APPENDIX II .................................................................................................................. 125

REFERENCES .................................................................................................................. 128

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
# List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abs</td>
<td>absolutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>benefactive applicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conn</td>
<td>connective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont</td>
<td>continuative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct</td>
<td>causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>customary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>det</td>
<td>determiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erg</td>
<td>ergative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inher</td>
<td>inherant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instr</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irr</td>
<td>irrealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdl</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nint</td>
<td>interrogative anticipating negative response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nte</td>
<td>nontopic ergative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra</td>
<td>possessor applicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prox</td>
<td>prox^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>res</td>
<td>resultive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rint</td>
<td>rhetorical interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf</td>
<td>stem formative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>transitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yint</td>
<td>interrogative anticipating affirmative response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1 Doak (hereafter D) does not give a full form for this abbreviation — I assume it means "proximator" as in proximally.
LIST OF SYMBOLS

V        root
-        morpheme boundary
+        synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary, including a derivational affix boundary
=        lexical suffix
/\       indicates underlying form
C        consonant
V        vowel
S        high-sonority segment
R₁       syllabic segment
p        plural
s        singular
R        Gladys Reichard
RG       Reichard's Coeur d'Alene
D        Ivy Doak
**       incomplete analysis
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Subject pronominal arguments ........................................... 12
Table 2 Transitive subject/object pronominal arguments .................. 14
Table 3 Nontopic ergative ......................................................... 16
Table 4 Genetive/Possessive pronouns ........................................ 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Salishan family tree ....................................................... 2
Figure 2 Coeur d’Alene Consonant Inventory ................................ 5
Figure 3 Coeur d’Alene Vowels Inventory .................................... 6
Figure 4 Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels ..................................... 70
Figure 5 Transliteration of Reichard's vowels ................................. 70
Figure 6 Reichard's Graphemes .................................................... 71
Figure 7 Coeur d'Alene Phonemes ............................................... 71
Figure 8 Facsimile "call him" typed .............................................. 125
Figure 9 Facsimile "call him" handwritten ..................................... 125
Figure 10 Facsimile "no nose" typed ............................................. 126
Figure 11 Facsimile "there" typed ................................................. 127
Figure 12 Facsimile "deer" handwritten ......................................... 127
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Coeur d’Alene is a member of the Salishan linguistic family of North America. It is one of twenty-three languages in the family and one of the four in the Southern Interior branch of the family. The family, with the exception of two members, ranges contiguously longitudinally from about 123° W to about 113° W, and latitudinally from about 52° to about 45° N. In the 1960’s and 70’s, great strides were made in the collection and analysis of data from the Salishan family in large part due to the efforts of Laurence C. Thompson and the Northwest Survey. More work has been carried out on a solo basis by several scholars. Scholars believe the family originated somewhere along the Northwest coast of the United States and Southern Canada, most likely near the mouth of the Fraser River (Thompson 1979:693), and spread inland across the Cascade Mountains and beyond, to the Rocky Mountains in Western Montana, while earlier scholars had postulated that the family had originated in the interior and had moved westward toward the coastal regions.

There are three major divisions in the Salishan family: Bella Coola; Coast, comprising the Central, Tillamook, and Tsamosan subdivisions; and Interior, which is divided into southern and northern branches. Bella Coola and Tillamook, the northernmost and southernmost Salishan languages, respectively, each have their own branch of the Salishan tree, and it is notable that these languages are geographically isolated from the others in the family.
Coeur d'Alene is a member of the Southern Interior branch of the Salishan family, along with three other members. The Kalispel-Flathead-Spokan dialect group surrounds Coeur d'Alene, spreading eastward into present-day Montana and westward into present-day eastern Washington. To the north and west of Coeur d'Alene lies Colville-Okanagan, and Moses-Columbia lies further west.

Figure 1 - A Salishan family tree showing areal distribution and genetic affinity. Languages in () are extinct. (Chart by Timothy Moultr)
In the nineteenth century the Salishan languages were the subject of early anthropological research, as J. C. Pilling notes in his *Bibliography of the Salishan Languages*:

> Of the numerous stocks of Indians fringing the coast of northwest America few have been as thoroughly studied or their languages so well recorded as the Salishan.

(1893:V)

By the early twentieth century Reichard, in the first written grammar of Coeur d'Alene, remarks:

> I have of course used the published material, particularly for understanding, for I do not present much comparison.

> The articles are few and I list them here . . .

(1938:522)

and lists six published articles. Of the Salishan languages Coeur d'Alene seems to have lost the attention of most anthropologists after Pilling's publication. At the request of Franz Boas, Reichard was encouraged to continue the linguistic work that Teit had started earlier, at the turn of the century. In the summer of 1927 Reichard made the first of two field trips to Northern Idaho. The second trip came in the summer of 1929 (Reichard 1938:521).

During these summer field trips Reichard collected the bulk of the material presented in the grammar, as well as approximately forty-eight texts. The two chief narrators for Reichard were Dorothy Nicodemus and Tom Miyal. Two versions of *Lynx* were recorded, one from each narrator. The version presented here is that of...
Dorothy Nicodemus. Reichard published free translations of the texts in 1947; however, texts in the original Coeur d'Alene have never been published (with the exception of those that form the subject of several Masters theses produced at The University of Montana).

In the mid 1970's, the language lab of The University of Montana obtained copies of several of the notebooks, file slips, and typescripts that Reichard had produced and that were archived at the Archives of the Languages of the World at Indiana University. Some of these materials have served as data for textual editions prepared by graduate students as Masters theses. The work I present in this thesis is the interlinearized edition of one these texts, Lynx.
1. Phonology.

1.1. Consonants. The Coeur d’Alene inventory comprises forty-two consonants that contrast eleven places of articulation: labial, alveolar, alveopalatal, lateral, labiovelar, uvular, labio-uvular, coronal pharyngeal, pharyngeal, labiopharyngeal, and laryngeal. There are six manners of articulation for the consonants: plain and glottalized voiceless stops and affricates; voiced stops and affricates; voiceless fricatives; and plain and laryngealized resonants (Doak section 2.1.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>č</th>
<th>k'</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>q'</th>
<th>ʔ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p'</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>c'</td>
<td>č'</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td>q'</td>
<td>q'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ʔ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>ʕ</td>
<td>ʕ'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>r'</td>
<td>y'</td>
<td>w'</td>
<td>ʕ'</td>
<td>ʕ''</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 Coeur d'Alene Consonant Inventory

Coeur d’Alene lacks the glottalized lateral affricate /k'/ that occurs in the other Salishan languages; in Coeur d’Alene this has merged with /t'/ (Thompson 1979:706). Doak notes that Coeur d’Alene phonology is also interesting for its voiced obstruents, “which are unusual among interior languages” (Doak 1997:7). According to Doak, the voiced obstruents are recent introductions to the language. Many of the words containing /b/ are either borrowed or onomatopoetic, /d g'/
have wider distribution, but only /g\"/ occurs in morphemes other than roots (Doak 1997:12).

1.2. Vowels. Salishan languages vary in the number of vowels they have from three to five. Coeur d’Alene has a five vowel system distinguishing two levels of height\(^2\) and two degrees of backness:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{i} \\
\varepsilon \\
\text{a} \\
\text{u} \\
\text{ə}
\end{array}
\]

\text{Figure 3 Coeur d’Alene Vowels}

\text{Inventory}

\( /i/ \) and \( /u/ \) are prototypical high vowels. \( /\varepsilon/ \) appears to exhibit the greatest phonetic range: from \([e]\) to \([æ]\). \( /\circ/ \) and \( /a/ \) are low back vowels that include elements of pharyngeal constriction. Schwa is never stressed and occurs as a reduced form of some unstressed vowels. Schwa also occurs as an inserted, or excrescent, element to break up consonant clusters. When schwa occurs as an excrescent element its use often varies from speaker to speaker (Doak 1997:12).

1.2.2. Syllables. There are four primary core syllables in Coeur d’Alene: V, VC, CV, and CVC:

\begin{align*}
\text{u k"u nás ‘you are wet’ (V CV CVC)} & \quad (\text{Doak } \S 2.1.3.) \\
\text{ul paq hē ?úse? ‘Easter egg’ (VC CVC CV CV-CVC)} & \quad (\text{Doak } \S 2.1.3.)
\end{align*}

\(^2\)D (\S 2.1.2.) distinguishes /i/ and /u/ as [\text{+high}] vowels and the remaining vowels [\text{-high}].
Doak notes that the V and CV primary core syllables occur in word initial position in a few proclitics or prefixes, and that some syllable initial u's maybe analyzable as glides.

The sonority of segments decreases with distance from the nucleus when consonants are added to the onset of a CV(C) syllable or the coda of a (C)VC syllable. With S representing segments that are of higher sonority than C, three additional syllables are: CSV(C), (C)VSC, and CVSSC: scœnc'mc'înĉt 'wrist' (C-CVC-CC-CVSSC) (Doak §2.1.3.).

The resonant m surrounded by consonants, in the previous example, may serve as a syllable peak. Other syllabic resonant (R₁) can be seen in these forms:

ćn nx*ɛtp 'I got out of breath' (C R₁ R₁-CVC-C³) (Doak §2.1.3.)
lcjncclm 'I got stung' (CVC- R₁-CVC- R₁) (Doak §2.1.3.)

2. Morphophonology.

2.1. Vowel lowering. In certain environments Coeur d'Alene vowels /u/, /i/, and /ɛ/ lower to [ɔ], [ɛ], and [a], respectively. Doak refers to this phenomenon as "vowel harmony". There are two types of vowel lowering in Couer d'Alene, long distance and allophonic. These can be broken down into two sub-types, regressive and progressive. The following are examples of the long distance regressive and progressive types:

\[3^D \text{appears to analyze the final } p \text{ as extra syllabic material in this example.}\]
[œ], [ɛ], and [a] occur preceding uvulars or pharyngeals as the result of regressive harmony:

\[
\text{q"âcqən} \quad /\text{Vq"îc=qin}/ \quad \text{hat}
\]
\[
\text{spáməl'qs} \quad /\text{sVpum=al'qs}/ \quad \text{fur coat}
\]
\[
\text{cëšalqʻ} \quad /\text{Vciš=alqʻ}/ \quad \text{He is tall.}
\]

(Doak §2.3.1)

Progressive harmony affects stressed suffixal /u/, /i/, and /e/ following harmony roots. Some roots trigger the lowering of suffixal vowels as in these examples:

\[
\text{t'm't'm'y'ye?} \quad /\text{Vt'am'+CVC=yuyə?}/ \quad \text{snail}
\]
\[
\text{t'apsč'ęnt} \quad /\text{Vt'ap-sVč'ınt}/ \quad \text{He shot (people).}
\]
\[
\text{nmasmasá'takʻэ?} \quad /\text{VhnVmasmas=Itkʻэ?}/ \quad \text{Water is full of masmas.}
\]

(Doak §2.3.1)

2.2. Vowel lengthening. Vowels maybe lengthened in Coeur d'Alene as follows.

Word-level: The vowel of an open syllable is long before C₁V within a word:

2. a. [učič'ę₁ə] /uččičVč'ę₁+₁/ \quad \text{Again she arrived} \quad \text{(Doak §2.3.2.)}
Discourse-level: In conversation or storytelling a vowel may be lengthened for a variable amount of time to indicate extended duration or exaggeration (Doak 1997:34). Example:

3. a. c'á-\text{-w}ncut x'i? \text{ε Potty}

Potty kept washing himself \text{(Doak §2.3.9.2.)}

A final vowel may be added to a stem for the same purpose, the stem-final -ε? of k'wε? ‘soon’ is replaced with -i:

4. a. u k'\text{-sní-} \text{čicxúy . . .}

[Soon] afterwards she came . . . \text{(Doak §2.3.9.2.)}

2.3. Truncation. Truncation of post-tonic material may occur following the stressed vowel and can be detected in informal speech:

5. a. nq"q"\text{-csí/hn-q"Vs-m=ičn'=šin/}

dog (lit. with pleated soles) \text{(Doak: §2.3.9.1.)}
2.4. /h/ loss. Morpheme initial /h/ is frequently omitted in word initial position before a consonant, or in a compound:

6. a. híčε? where 
   meɬ'ičε? //mel'-hičε?// from where

   b. ku n ɣamínč //k'u hŋ-ɣaminč//I love you. (Doak §2.3.8.)

   c. ənšéłč //hŋ+šéłč// (to) circle (Lynx 010)

2.5. Coronal sequence reduction. When two coronals occur together, the first is usually dropped. This tends to vary somewhat and generally applies only to affixes, which tend to be less stable than roots. Some suffix sequences involving /t/ and /s/, however, are preserved: for example, the transitive sequence //-t-Ø-s// merges to [c], and does not reduce to [s].

7. a. tekʷínc
   Vtɛ+kʷínc -n -t -Ø -s 
   receive -d -t -3abs -3erg
   he received it (Lynx 025)

2.6. /s/ palatalization. The sequence /s-ʔ/ (where the hyphen marks a morpheme boundary), results in [y']: 

8. a. y'íľn //syʔíľn// eating (Doak §2.3.7.)
3. Morphology.

3.1. Arguments and pronominals or person marking forms.

3.1.1. Independent/predicative pronouns.

9. a. čn ?ęng\textsuperscript{4}t I/me.
   b. k"u ?ęng\textsuperscript{t} You.
   c. cénil He/him.
   d. č lípust We/us.
   e. k"up lípust You folks/All of you.
   f. cęnililš They/them. (Doak 38)

3.1.2. First and second person pronouns may be truncated:

10. a. čn ?é I/me.
    b. k"u ?é You.
    c. č lí We/us.
    d. k"up lí You folks/All of you. (Doak 39)

\textsuperscript{4}D notes that the roots that follow the person markers are unanalyzable.
3.1.3. Possessive predicative forms add the prefix (*ul- to the independent stems, truncated or whole:

11. a. čn *ulε It’s mine; it belongs to me

b. k*(u) *ulε It’s yours.

c. *ulčę-nil It’s his/hers\(^5\).

d. č *ulípust It’s ours.

e. č *ulí It’s ours.

f. k*up *ulípust It’s yours.

g. *ulčę-nilatš It is theirs. (Doak 40)

3.2. Simple intransitive constructions. Simple intransitives consist of a subject proclitic followed by a root or stem. The subject proclitics of intransitive constructions are as follows:

\textit{Table 1} \quad \textbf{Subjects of intransitive:} \quad \textbf{singular} \quad \textbf{plural}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\textit{nominative}: & 1 & čn\(_\_\) \quad č\(_\_\) \\
& 2 & k*u\(_\_) \quad k*u+p\(_\_\) \\
\textit{absolutive}: & 3 & Ø\(^6\) \quad Ø (-ilš) \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

(Doak, table 1)

\(^5\) It should be noted that there are gender specific person makers in Coeur d’Alene.

\(^6\) I use the symbol Ø to mark 3rd absolutive in this chapter. I do not identify this zero marker in the interlinearization (Chapter VII).
To distinguish plurality in the third person -i/š is used when clarity demands it.

Examples of intransitive constructions:

12a. čn_ g"ič I saw. 13a. čn_ ?ácqe? I went out.
   b. k"u_ g"ič You saw. b. k"u_ ?ácqe? You went out.
   c. 0g"ič He saw. c. 0?ácqe? He went out.
   d. č_ g"ič We saw. d. č_ ?ác?ácqe? We went out.
   e. k"up_ g"ič You folks saw. e. k"up_ ?ác?ácqe? You folks went out.
   f. 0g"ičiš They saw. f. 0?ác?ácqe? They went out.

(Doak 1 ) (Doak 2)

3.3. Simple transitive constructions with person marking. Simple transitive constructions are formed by adding a transitivizing suffix (TRANS) to a stem, followed by an object suffix (O) and then a subject suffix (S):

STEM-TRANS-O-S.

The transitivizers (see §3.4.) used in most of the examples that follow are -n-t-, which Doak labels as the DIRECTIVE transitivizer (dt) and -st(u)- the CAUSATIVE transitivizer (ct).
Table 2

Subjects of transitives: singular plural

**Ergative (erg):**
1 -n -(me)t
2 -x* -p
3 -s -s (-iʃ)

**Objects:**

**Accusative (acc):**
1 -se(l)/-mɛ(l) -ɛ(l)
2 -si/-mi -ulm(i)

**Absolutive (abs):**
3 ∅ ∅ (-iʃ)

(Doak, table 3)

The alternate forms of the first and second person singular accusative are determined by the transitivizer. The ‘M-set’, -mɛ(l) and -mi, are used with -st(u)- the causative transitivizer (examples 14a and b) and the ‘S-set’, -se(l) and -si, are used with the -nt- directive transitivizer (examples 15a and b). Again, -iʃ optionally pluralizes third person forms (see §3.4.2.). Examples of simple transitive constructions with the -n-t- DIRECTIVE transitivizer (dt), -st(u)- CAUSATIVE transitivizer (ct), and -t- possessor applicative transitivizer (pra):

14a. půlust _melm_ 
    Vpulut -stä(u) _mɛl_ _m_
    kill -ct _-lac_ _nte_
    I got killed. (Doak 6 )

14b. půlust _mit_ 
    Vpulut -stä(u) _mi_ _t_
    kill -ct _-lac_ _nte_
    You got killed. (Doak 7)
15a. c'úw'ncelm
   \[\text{hit -d -t -1acc -nte}\]
   I got hit.  \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 8 )}

15b. c'úw'ncis
   \[\text{hit -d -t -2acc -3erg}\]
   He hit you. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 9)}

16a. t'ápů
   \[\text{shoot -d -t -3abs -1erg}\]
   I shot him. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 16)}

16b. mág"entmet
   \[\text{stack -d -t -3abs -1perg}\]
   We piled up rocks, stacks of wheat. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 20)}

16c. q"ic'cexw
   \[\text{fill -pra -1acc -2erg}\]
   You filled it for me. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 10a)}

16d. q"ic'celp
   \[\text{fill -pra -1acc -2perg}\]
   You folks filled it for me. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 10b)}

16e. q"ic'clem
   \[\text{you filled it for me.}\]
   \hspace{1cm} \text{(D oak 10a)}

16f. q"ic'celp
   \[\text{you folks filled it for me.}\]
   \hspace{1cm} \text{(D oak 10b)}

3.3.1. The final /l/ of -sê(l) or -mê(l) occurs only before the second person plural
ergative -p or before the nontopic ergative -m (see examples 14a and 15a above):

17a. q"ic'cexw
   \[\text{fill -pra -1acc -2erg}\]
   You filled it for me. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 10a)}

17b. q"ic'celp
   \[\text{fill -pra -1acc -2perg}\]
   You folks filled it for me. \hspace{1cm} \text{(Doak 10b)}

\[\text{D provides no line of text for this example.}\]
\[\text{There are two agreement affixes and three logical participants in these forms. Presumably the object (it) can be expressed by a nominal.}\]
3.3.2. -ilš occurs only once in a transitive structure and can indicate plurality for one or both third person transitive pronouns:

18a. ?ácq?əmstusilš

\[
\text{V?acq? } -m -stu -Ø -s \text{-ilš}
\]

\[
\text{go_out } -m -ct -3\text{abs} -3\text{erg} \text{-pl}
\]

They took it out./ He took them out./ They took them out. (Doak 13)

b. t'ex"ntx"ilš

\[
\text{Vt'ax" } -n -t -Ø -x" \text{-ilš}
\]

\[
\text{kill } -d -t -3\text{abs}_1 -2\text{erg} \text{-pl}
\]

You kill them. (Doak 14)

3.3.3. NTE\(^9\) - nontopic ergative constructions. The nte -t and -m are variants of the same morpheme. The variant, -t or -m, is determined by the person and number of the object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3</th>
<th>Following the Object</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>-t</td>
<td>-t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Doak, table 4)

Some examples of the nte:

19a púlustmel

\[
\text{Vpulut } -st(u) \text{-mel } -m
\]

\[
\text{kill } -ct \text{-1acc } \text{-nte}
\]

I got killed. (Doak 6)

b. púlstmit

\[
\text{Vpulut } -st(u) \text{-mi } -t
\]

\[
\text{kill } -ct \text{-2acc } \text{-nte}
\]

You got killed. (Doak 7)

---

\(^9\)The cognate forms in other Salishan languages are labeled 'passive', and 'indefinite.
3.4. Transitive markers. Transitive affixes are attached to a transitive stem and followed by the transitive pronominals in the order object-subject. Transitive markers:

\[-t\]
\[-n\cdot t\cdot\]

STEM \(-st(u)\cdot\) OBJECT SUBJECT

\(-t\cdot\)
\(-\tilde{s}(l)\cdot t\cdot\)
\(-t\tilde{u}\cdot t\cdot\)

(Doak 109)

Each of the transitive affixes has a specific function that will be discussed below.

The lone -t and the directive transitive -n-t- are utilized in basic transitive constructions. Basic transitive constructions consist of a patient object and an agent subject. Other constructions, causative and applicative transitives, assign different roles to objects.
3.4.1. Basic transitivizers.

3.4.1.1. Directive transitivizer \(-n\-t\). Indicates that the subject is an agent in control of its actions. Some examples:

20a. níc'\textit{nt}m\textit{et} \quad \text{b. } q'\textit{ic'}\textit{nt}p

\begin{align*}
\text{Vníc'} & \quad -n & -t & -Ø & -\text{met} \\
\text{cut} & \quad -d & -t & -3\text{abs} & -1\text{perg} \\
\text{We cut it.} & \quad & & & \quad \text{(Doak 110)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{Vq'\textit{ic'} } & \quad -n & -t & -Ø & -p \\
\text{fill} & \quad -d & -t & -3\text{abs} & -2\text{perg} \\
\text{You folks filled it up.} & \quad & & & \quad \text{(Doak 111)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{c. } & \quad \text{t'áp} \text{nc}^{10}\text{ss} \\
\text{Vt'ap} & \quad -n & -t & -s\text{c} & -s \\
\text{shoot} & \quad -d & -t & -1\text{acc} & -3\text{erg} \\
\text{He shot me.} & \quad & & & \quad \text{(Doak 112)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{d. } & \quad \text{në? } \text{xët'ncn} \\
\text{ne? } & \quad \text{Vxët} & \quad -n & -t & -si & -n \\
\text{irr gnaw} & \quad -d & -t & -2\text{acc} & -1\text{erg} \\
\text{I will gnaw you.} & \quad & & & \quad \text{(Doak 113)}
\end{align*}

3.4.1.2. \(-t\) and \(-n\-t\). The lone \(-t\) occurs with a limited set of Coeur d’Alene roots, listed in 21. The lone \(-t\) and the \(-n\-t\) transitivizer are equivalent in the function and type, and Doak suggests that the lone \(-t\) transitivizer is in fact an alternate form of \(-n\-t\).

21. \text{a. } \text{Vg"ič} \quad \text{see} \\
\text{b. } \text{Vq"il} \quad \text{starve} \\
\text{c. } \text{Vg"nit} \quad \text{call, summon} \\
\text{d. } \text{Vsec"} \quad \text{carry on back} \\
\text{e. } \text{Vsux"} \quad \text{know} \\
\text{f. } \text{V?em} \quad \text{share} \\
\text{g. } \text{Vxǐl} \quad \text{leave, desert} \\
\text{h. } \text{V?aξīl} \quad \text{do thus} \\
\text{i. } \text{Vk"ul'} \quad \text{make, build} \quad \text{(Doak 117-18)}

\text{\textsuperscript{10}The } t \text{ and } s \text{ combine to become c as the result of coronal sequence reduction -- discussed in §2.5.}
Examples:

22. a. čecgʷenitəm
   čc + Vgʷenit -t -Ø -m
   summon here -t -3abs -nte
   Someone summoned him hither. (Lynx 015)

   b. gʷnitulmin
   Vgʷnit -t -ulmi -n
   call -t -2pacc -1erg
   I called you folks. (Doak 128)

   c. gʷičtəm łe ?ic'ukʷinəmš . . .
   Vgʷič -t -Ø -m łe y'c- Vckʷin -m -s
   see -t -3abs -3erg det₃ cont- run -m -cont
   He was seen running . . . (Doak 126)

3.4.2 -st(u)- 'causative'. What has been labeled causative (-ct) has three distinct functions: it marks causative constructions; customary aspect; or topical object constructions. Examples:

23. a. čtɪləmstuš xʷə sícəm
   čc + Vtil -m -st(u) -Ø -s xʷə Vsic'əm
   loc+hock -m -ct -3abs -3erg det₃ blanket
   He hocked the blanket (Doak 148)
3.4.3. Applicative transitivizers. There are two primary applicative transitivizers -t- and -š(l)-t-, and a third much rarer applicative -túl-t-. Applicative transitivizers introduce a third participant and alter the role of the morphosyntactic object. With all three applicatives the participant represented by the standard object pronominal serves as the dative. With the -t- applicative, the standard object pronominal can serve as a possessor as well. With -š(l)-t- the object pronominal can serve as a beneficiary in addition to a dative.

3.4.3.1. Applicative transitivizer -t-. In transitives with -t-, the object pronominal represents a possessor. In example 26, a causative transitivizer (26a.) is compared with a possessor applicative transitivizer (26b.) to illustrate that the possessor construction carries reference to a third item (the thing filled) beside the two proninals. In the possessor construction, the agent is marked by the ergative. The accusative/absolutive refers to the possessor of the patient.

---

11 D identifies this -n as -3erg in 23a/b -- I consider her label in these examples typographical error.
24. a. q'ic'sn
   Vq'ic' -st(u) -Ø -n
   fill -ct -3abs -1erg
   I filled it. (Doak 197a.)

   b. q'ic'tcn
   Vq'ic' -f -t -si -n
   fill -pra -f -2acc -1erg
   I filled it for you. (Doak 197b.)

3.4.3.1.1. Dative object -t-t. In the next example the -t-t- transitivizer is compared
with an -n-t- transitive construction. This serves to demonstrate how -t-t- makes the
object a dative. In 27a, the -n-t- transitive marks an object patient. In 27b, the -t-t-
transitivizer marks an object dative.

25. a. k'ne? cùn'cun'm'ey'ntelis
   k'ne? Vcunm? +CVC -n -f -elis -s
   soon teach+aug -d -f -1pacc -3erg
   He will teach us. (Doak 210a)

   b. k'ne? cùn'cun'm'ey'ntelis
   k'ne? Vcunm? +CVC -f -f -elis -s
   soon teach+aug -pra -f -1pacc -3erg
   He will show us (how to do it). (He will teach x to us.) (Doak 210b)

3.4.3.2. Benefactive applicative -s(i)-t. A comparison with the simple transitive -t
(28a) shows that the absolutive/accusative pronominal in the -s(i)-t transitive
construction (28b) is the beneficiary. The ergative pronominal in the -š(i)-t transitive construction marks the agent.

26. a. čičn
   Včič t -si -n
give -t -2acc -1erg
   I gave (endowed) to you. (Doak 219a)

   b. čičšicn
   Včič -si t -si -n
give -b t -2acc -1erg
   I gave you something. (Doak 219b)

3.4.3.2.1 Dative -š(i)-t. The -š(i)-t- applicative functions in much the same way as the -t- applicative indicating that the object is recipient. Some examples:

27. a. m'ip'm'ipšicęp
   Vm'ip+CVC -ši t -ssl -p
   report+aug -b t -1acc -2erg
   You folks told me a story. (Doak 230)

   b. nk’inšicn
   Vnk’in -ši t -si -n
   sing -b t -2acc -1erg
   I sang to you. (Doak 231)

3.4.3.3. Dative -tuš- The dative applicative here serves to introduce an additional participant into the clause structure. In -tuš- transitive constructions it is often difficult to determine the role of the third participant. The -tuš transitive

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
construction that marks dative is rare in Doak’s data and occurs only with third person or nontopic pronominal arguments. A comparison with the -n-t transitive (30a) illustrates how the -tu-t-t transitive construction (30b) marks a third participant.

28. a. ?ac'xnc
   Vac'x  -n  -t  -Ø  -s
   look_at  -d  -t  -3abs  -3erg
   He looked at it. (Doak 235a)

   b. ?ac'xtulc
   Vac'x  -tul  -t  -Ø  -s
   look_at  -da  -t  -3abs  -3erg
   He looked at it for him. (Doak 235b)

3.5 Genitive/Possessive markers. The first and second person singular genitive markers are prefixes while the remaining markers are suffixes. Again, -i/š is optionally marks third person plural.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hn-</td>
<td>-ɛt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>in-</td>
<td>-mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-s (-iš) (Doak, table 6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

29 a. histi'?  b. jsti'?  c. sti's.
   hn- Vsti'?  in- Vsti'?  Vsti'? -š
   1g- thing  2g- thing  thing -3g
   It’s mine. (Doak 31a) It’s yours. (Doak 32a) It’s his/hers. (Doak 33a)
3.5.1 Double possessives. Double possessives utilize the intransitive subject clitics in conjunction with genitive marking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kʷɪpípə?</td>
<td>Ɂɪsmɪ́y'em̓s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʷu _ h̓n-</td>
<td>čn _ s + ɬmɪ́y'm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nom</td>
<td>1nom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>nom + woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are my father.</td>
<td>I am his wife.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

ENGLISH VERSIONS OF LYNX

I present first the translations of Lynx to familiarize the reader with the story line of the myth. A description of Reichard's original handwritten notebook recording of the myth is in Chapter IV and a description of Reichard's typewritten is in Chapter V. I provide on the left the translation of the text as Reichard published it in 1947. This translation has undergone editorial revisions explained by Reichard as follows:

"Considerable effort has been put forth to make the translations intelligible, sometimes by adding an explanatory phrase not in the text, sometimes by transposing the phrases and sentences and sometimes by the use of notes. The Coeur d'Alene sentences are not always clear if literally translated and besides, the informants often offered voluntary explanations." (Reichard 1947:vii)

On the right column I provide the more literal translation of the text, made to match, as far as possible, Reichard's edited version.
There was a village of which Eagle was chief. He had a daughter. Lynx took her for his wife without the chief's permission. She had a child.

The chief became angry. "I wonder whose child it is," he said. Coyote said, "It must be the child of my first-born."

The child cried all the time. The chief said, "If one of you picks it up and it stops crying it will show he is the father."

The people passed it around. When it came to Coyote, he said caressingly, "My daughter's Child. You poor thing! My daughter's child."

But no! It kept on crying. Then the chief said, "Is everyone here? No one is missing. My! Lynx is not here. Go call him." Someone went to call him.

He refused to come. Then the chief said, "Go call him again. If he says 'No' again tie him up." Then Lynx went reluctantly with them.

---

12 This is very funny showing that Coyote did not know the proper kinterm. He should have said, "My son's child."[Reichard's (hereafter R) footnote.]
The chief ordered the child to be passed around again. When it came to Coyote he said, "My poor little daughter's child, sh! sh!" But it did no good. Coyote passed the baby to Lynx. He took hold of it under the arms driving in his claws but even then it nearly stopped. As he quickly passed it on the people looked up in surprise. It started again "wā'ā wā'ā!"

Right behind Lynx sat his grandmother. The baby was passed around again. Now it was crying less; it was only sobbing, "uxa uxa!" It came to Coyote but his caresses started it again. Then it came to Lynx and stopped altogether. Lynx threw it to his grandmother who ran to her home with it. The chief said, "Go get him. Lay him down in the middle of the house and jump on him."

Coyote and Raven were the first to grab Lynx.
first to grab Lynx. They put him in the center of the house and the chief gave the word to start. Grizzly was the first to jump on him. As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth. Coyote Jumped from as high a position as he could. Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx. Then they all left the girl there by order of the chief and set out for a new camp.

The girl sat there sadly watching the corpse of Lynx. One morning she heard a song which came faintly from a long distance. As it came nearer and nearer she realized it was Lynx singing. Soon she saw his fur begin to stand up and then his ears and body emerged from the dirt. Then his head came up and finally he jumped up. He sat down. The girl watched him. He smoothed his legs to

| 034  | They put him in the center of the room. |
| 035  | He said: "Okay stomp on him." |
| 036  | Grizzly was the first to jump on him. |
| 037  | As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth. |
| 038  | Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx. |
| 039  | Coyote jumped from as high a position as he could. |
| 040  | Then they moved, abandoning the chief's daughter. |
| 041  | The chief's daughter sat there. |
| 042  | She watched the corpse. |
| 043  | Then it was morning. She heard a song from a distance. Soon Lynx's fur began to gather and protrude through the ground. |
| 044  | He was done. |
| 045  | He jumped up. He sat down by the girl and she watched him. |
| 046  | He smoothed himself to his wrists and to his feet. |
| 047  | He smoothed his legs to his ankles. He finished. |
the ankles. That is why his feet now have long hair. Then he smoothed his body as far as his neck. That is why his face is not smooth, but looks "gathered up." That is also why he has no nose. Just as he was smoothing himself between the neck and chin the woman ran up to him and said, "Stop it now, I am lonesome." "But I might be ugly." "All right. I don't care if you are." So he went to his house and brought all his meat over. He had a very large amount.

Those who had left Lynx and the girl hunted but had bad luck. They tried to corral the deer but got nothing. Magpie and Rabbit had stepped as lightly as possible on Lynx and they each secured a fawn as a reward. As they took it home the woman saw them. "Rabbit and Magpie got lots of deer," the woman reported.
At last all of the people became very hungry. Rabbit and Magpie said, "Let's go see Lynx." When they arrived at Lynx's house they were rewarded with much food and grease. He gave them food for their children and said, "Tomorrow you may move back here and stay with us."

That night the children of Rabbit and Magpie made much noise, the Magpie children on'an'an, the Rabbit children ots'ats'ats'at. The chief was alarmed. "You better go look. Maybe they are dying of starvation." The children were busily eating. From one side of each mouth hung a strip of meat and grease which Lynx had given their parents and from the other side hung a strip of moss. The messengers did not see the grease but only the moss, and reported to the chief. "Just moss the poor things are trying to eat."
Then everything was quiet and the chief thought. "Perhaps they have died," so he sent someone to investigate. Raven however had gone without orders. As he flew over the house he saw something white inside. He swooped down and found grease. When he ate it he choked on it.

The chief suspected Raven and said to someone, "Go! I suppose he'll be picking out the eyes of the dead if we don't watch out." The people went and pulled the fat out of Raven's throat. They divided it and each had a very small piece. When Coyote and Raven came up to Lynx's house his wife beat them on the head and killed them.

The chief now ordered the people to contribute their most valuable possessions to compensate for the desertion of his daughter.

"Bring your valuables. We are going
to pay damages," he said. "Mine are the best," boasted Coyote. They took the best they had, tied them in a blanket and about ten of them took it to Lynx's house and deposited it there. Neither Lynx nor the woman paid any attention to them. "We have laid our valuables on a blanket so we will all feel better toward one another," they said to the woman.

The woman got up and untied the bundle. She looked at the contributions of Coyote, Raven and the others. One thing was missing. It was Bluebird's necklace. Because it was blue it was very nice. "No," decided the woman, "as long as Bluebird's necklace is not part of the payment we cannot make up." The people took the payment back to the Chief and reported, "No! she says, 'Bluebird has not brought his contribution.'" "Go

They stacked them. Then Coyote said: "The best goods are mine."

It was carried. Ten people went.

That woman paid no attention. Lynx paid no attention. They put it down. They said: "It's piled here. In the future this will be over and all will be well in our hearts."

The woman got up and untied the bundle. She looked at that belonging to Coyote, Raven, and all. That belonging to Bluebird was missing from the stack. That belonging to Bluebird was nice because it was blue.

The woman said: "No, that belonging to Bluebird is still missing."

We'll never make up."

They carried it back to the chief.

They told him: "No, Bluebird's things are missing."

Then he said: "Go call her."

13 In R's unpublished manuscripts Bluebird is female -- in her published text male.
call him." Bluebird was asked, "Why didn't you put your beads in?" "No, I didn't think they'd care for them. They are so ugly." So he gave them.

When the woman saw them she took them, "My! Thank you!" she said.

"You may come back here to live. Come back to live in your old house. Each one will be full of meat."

Coyote however found only bones and undesirable scraps in his house and Raven found nothing but heads.

This is the end of the road.
In this chapter I reproduce a scanned facsimile of Reichard's original handwritten notebook pages where she transcribed Lynx, as told by Dorothy Nicodemus. She used stenographic notebooks, writing in black ink, and annotating in blue, red, and black pencil.

On page 1060 of Reichard's notebook one can see, one third of the page down, the roman numeral XLIII and the title "Lynx". Penciled by the title is the annotation Free trans. 11/16/29. Also notable in the lines above the text, are blue pencil lines and check marks. Elsewhere one can see other annotations, including some in red ink.

Stenographic notebooks are hinged at the top, and Reichard transcribed the texts on the bottom portion of the notebook, reserving the top for other notes, as needed. One can also see that when Reichard typed the texts she rearranged their order -- the text here numbered XLIII is eventually renumbered 21 (XXI), as shown in the facsimile reproduced in the following chapter.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

"a'nums t ee lat k't 4ee, km'd 4ee
was 4ee from the got on haalou

c'mens t'sa g'sa annu t'ee t'p'a't's'an
the enemy had montk, open they threw

sant ev km' âni m4lpa sa re'teus km'i
in face 4ot mush

nit l'a'x pen Aar xtwot t'a'xox
he ran out 4ot far from the log dead

XLIII Lynx

q a:nit km'i tsxwi'c km'i yot tsxwi
because 4um 4um mony 4um

q p'a't'c'lgsem 4a yel...xoke km'i
Eagle was chief

ap st'ë'mê te'x km'i yot yel...xoe km'i yot
that chief

p'at'c'en g te'x het tom km'i'k's'nts'ta's
Lynx took his de for w. 4um chief

xoe km'i xwa shu's'kwaas to st'ë'mê to's's'
had chief of

xoe km'i y'gâk xwa xwa 4a yel...i' n
be got mad chief

sâ'kwot p'a sker a4 n t's'mun
wonder whose child a4 n
correct would be - 'mugie pa, my son's child.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

must be my child

it kept crying

the little one

it will stop crying

take it together

this way they passed it it was when it came

poor chief

it kept on crying chief

did you all one is missing

Lynx went

he was gone for he said

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Lynx sat in doorway.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 39

ñan yul tetsa guntun na bag o-

call him again if he says

thotem na tec la tecum ko'ut tetsa-

no again arrest him tie up

3 guntun ko'ut tecum ko'ut tecum ko-

secume they went with went in

kum he was called again around again

4 ko'ut tecum ko'ut tecum ko'ut tecum

goes pass him around again

5 ko'ut tetsa pemá same a'ñ he said

6 kwec kwec hesíla bool c e gurn

quiet baby

7 lúm tetsa tetsa tetsa kwéntá

from coy to it was passed

8 kwé ap' tsam tsam kwé en te'ku-

he took it warmed it

9 kwec ko'tseum ut té tec te'ce wene

nearly stopped he passed it on

10 ko'tseem tés te'ceint g ut té'ceem

looked with surprise the people

11 ut té ko'tseem kumà kúl g in front

all the more

12 ko'tseem tés te'ceint g

she sat

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bishoff

I couldn't find the place where I left them. I didn't want to waste time looking for it. I turned around and started walking back towards the trail. I saw a sign that said "Turn left here." I followed it and eventually found the place where I had left them. It was a beautiful place with a river running through it. I sat down on a rock and enjoyed the view. Then I continued on my way, thinking about how much I had learned from this experience. It was a lesson that I would never forget.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 41

1  aí yá' t'cät algé'n'x'ent é'm' hunq'me ne-
a.  stumped on him  sunk in

c'de'm'w. t'cám'xspánn' tce tó x'á'x'k'ma-
ground only far was studded up

3q  kuw'sim' q' t'kay'sx tó y' tó'
conv from high he jumped

4kuw'kám'sxem t'sert q. q'wí'e' xë'ts
down on him they left they travelled

5kuw'stém te's xw'j y'kí xwi y' t'sert
the girl by chief

6bá'me xwi yá sté'm te's xwi y'kí jí' á'sí'ep
she sat this girl the chief looked

7tuwí t'w'am t'mi nu n. t'í x'á'x save
toward dead corpse

8mens. t'jí' stó' núc xwi' l'xw. 1. xwi y'jí
heard song of lynx

9q'me yá t'se t'k' tó yá't t'á'spä'me
soon in sight all first

10xwi xwi xwi x'á'x'ke lo bámé q. á'sí'at
done he jumped he sat down she

11xk'í em t'ær k'n'q t'k'täm' t'é'snfor him
he smelled

12paná t'k' t'cém te wá'í x'á'x'kë't, kuw'stém x'aj'p
to his whistle 1 his ft. came 10a?
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

1. jumpere q. t'e'tsuns kwi y'a's tete'w
   long hair
   "san"

2. 'cam algce q. penä t'oin te'm tse'me
   legs up to ankles.

3. kwi'stua koi nt t'e'tsuns penä san tse-
   he was done
   to under

4. mel'pens me ta g'a wa'a'g'us'ut
   t'egwet t'et
   chin pressed head down on lap
   that's why

5. sat'g'wá'sums g. but a t'e'tsuns kwi'y'a-
   his face is smooth
   not smooth

6. ste te'cin res t'egwet tse'et but ä ste te'cin-
   his nose
   that's why he has no nose

7. res. m. ce'k' penä san tee mel'pens te'swá-
   just at neck to chin
   he was

8. ste'pentem kurä ä ä koi t'emiät
   put up a joy
   I quit cutting

9. te'enä t'eo pel'gworä q. g. ä kwi'yä p-
   I am lonesome

10. koi. k'kät'cem dj'ät'j'ät t'et g. ä kwi'yä
    I might be ugly.

11. t'et'etic. la'ra
    that all to
    if you are ugly

12. t'et'etic. la'ra. last time mä
    it y'ät'äs
    went home to his own (Lynx) all help
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

1. The fawn was brought to the man's house, where he killed a lot of deer.
2. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.
3. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.
4. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.
5. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.
6. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.
7. They called him Magee because they stepped on the fawn.

Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
In que's temt amle. ut d'intemle tâ-
they gave them something were fed

Yet sqotst tâ mile dogup left m'gup ulterst.
grease. tomorrow you can
tâ'k'f menently

q'we'it q trowân kâw'its tâ'emment

comeback t'stay
at night all made noise

Tâ'tr't smâle itsâle tâ. lo. În.dn
the chile.

Lâ. r. itsâle t'sat koi à tâyl.

Ku yul t'o yo'st t'kântul koi t'o yul t'sănânty

Cc'mme. kwi âs'qwâl q. kwi tâ'te m-
sâ that it mrous. t'ward

Prist c'ê pes kwa sqotst q. but t'âqût-
other side grease didit see

Atimle kwi â sqotst tâmre. sqwâl q.
the grease just mross.

Tâ là'kâw t'c'f'tsen mâ.q'âm tâ pâ."quip
quiet that they're dead

E' sqê mâlen kwi àn kure t'gôâ't'san.

From hunger diey told someone.

tul. p. sleep kwi kura manâ'tealg. j

But Pâsa went to his room.
Julie thinks mma'k'calg is Raven. He shares food when he has enough. She just eats dead things. Mma'k'calg is Raven.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

I was walking through the house when I saw something white. As I approached, it was

kun-wa-a p'jik xoi d'ayu menut gwar

she climbed on it

so I suppose he took it out of the dead
to see

they pulled out for

and passed them to xoi xoi xoi to see

each had very small feet

to walk around with Raven

they were

they were

they were

all taken valuables
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

1. The g'wilgwas á'it eat a maqu'ná
   yonu' beads. We are going to pay
   damages.

2. "I t'á samu, termu'á, bá'kast lá-
   mine is best.

3. The g'wilgwas. I koi' r'uk'tem. mi' téko-
   myl. beads. They went out to hunt it until it was
   picked it up.

4. pem xú k'ii o'gá'l t'wá. o'gá'múp
   they went no attention.

5. koi' r'uk't t'rá'k'tem án xwi' xwa t'á'ka
   they put it down for her.

6. mag'wen. tás koi' t'á'ko sm'as'as'wá
   that we are paying so will all feel good.

7. g'wilgwaš. xwi' t'sá'be xwá. t'á'te'k'áe,

8. át'á'x's'ns. xwi' 'l'á. sm. ál
   maná'ta'k'eš al-
   she looked at Cyp'á't'ó'jó. Rámmi'jó. 

9. xá'já'j'á'p. áit ná t'ó. xwi' u'teš t'á'jágwáth
   all of them among.

10. Kas'ma' g'wilgwas. á nit ná o'qun qam'áj
    beads because blue.

11. xá'já'j'á'p. áit ná t'ó. t'á'jágwáth
    very good. They no if it keeps gone

12. xwi' u'teš t'á'jágwáth. á ni ánmép
    the bluebird's always.
Birds were all people, after Super. They're around some 2 people. Some are now. They are like they are. But. They had necklace at 1st.
but lut ò tect nul ja's télcat xoi uktwirst.

"No, we'll never make it up.

"It's a km, xoi uktwistem tât'teicki.

"It's 'bout nine till six, xoi uktwistem already took.

"I'm sure t's gone t'oa xamul tect t'akän.

"No, she said gone the Bluebird.

"Givit xoi à xui tect xamul t'iil xoi,

"Go cele kim.

"Tect xui à xui t'egwül t'wenbut but à tect.

"Why did you not

"Kui xst xe xwa à s.mang'we lyox.3 q àm

"Put yours in your heads.

"Kui xwe t'ers nà à xwi quen xst xwi,

"I did not think they'd care for it.

"Djû-djût xoi t'ert kürxtem, xei kürxtem.

"It's roughly he gave them.

"Læ't qù'ttem xoi a'tser'ens xwa à xwi,

"Laid down.

"Kul t'ät tät kágwet kownts à à xoi ya.

"Kum kum xoi à t'ert xamul t'émile, nàwü nepe a

"You can come.

"Tec' t'jeve it. À à t's d'etl'gane nàjeg'wü te

"Back here to live your house you go à.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bishop

... (text continues)
Reichard first typed the Coeur d'Alene texts in two copies (with a carbon), as reproduced here, probably in the same order as the notebooks. I infer that she reordered them because the original number XLIII has been crossed out and amended to XXI. Also visible are a few handwritten marks, other typed insertions, and a footnote. We also infer that she intended to submit these texts, without the translation, to some publishing concern.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodamus Lynx Bischoff 53

kum s'inyi'ik x'wi1 stwico x'wi1 arw stwico
kum patc'älgan tää y'lmi'xumsile, hoi kum äpeti'mtoco'k
x'wi1 y'lmi'xum, hoi kum x'wi1 'säp'äko shi toitski'tem
x'wa sti'mtoco'k. hoi ti'1 kwasqa'sqwas'k là sti'mtoco'k.
hoi insäl'ilgwäs x'wa y'lmi'xum. ak'w nā'k sä'gwät
läpsqa'sqwas'k. kum ak'w nā emiy w nā'k xil
hisqa'sqwas'k nā'k là hisci'tmi'c'k ñt x'wa'apsqa'sqwas'k.
kum x'wi1 'tsu'1'moc x'wi1 stäko'h'k wä's wä's.
kum ak'w hoi toi1 kwa'q'ptul nā'k sä'gwät ku'upsqa'sqwas'k
nā'k kwintx kum nā'k hoi là toksst'umo.

hoi kum ts'i'1 'nok'1'te, kwintem kum ax'1'
park'1 smiy w, akus'tus hisi'la'k q'ä'q'wi1't hisi'la'k.
lut kum u'1' tsu'1'moc, ak'w hoi ni ku'ya'k ak'w
yo tcnä'kwa'x x'wa t'11 u luteksst'uno'lwa yo p'ätch'
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodmus Lynx Bischoff 54

XXI Lynx (Dorothy) -2-

The text is not translatable into English due to its language and cultural context.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodmus Lynx Biscoff

1Spokan

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
XXII Lynx (Dorothy) 4

tcit'to ti'ya' in spum. hoi hoi, hoi x'atic
luw x'mic kum at'sat'senem in 'asmi'yam.
hoi kum ti'tents ti'tents penak'at staantoom-
toomtsi'ntot tgwái tsii'x wa ti'tagwápgwysic.
ti'tents x'wíja attóam'ít'áq x'as penak'at staantoomtsensos
ho'istus, hoi uk'tents penak'at staantoom'ípenís ni'taq-
swasqentsu't tgwái tsii'x atsó'á'smus, kum lutáti'tents
attóam'í'qs. tgwái 2 tsii'x lut'épeni'í'tóam'íq'qs. uci
penak'at staantoom'ípenís tosx'at'tóamem x'as 'asmi'yam.
sku'stem hoi ti'í miyáñ kum to'antówpi'lgwás.
kum akwa x'wíja xam'atón hoi xal'k te'ndjá'ydíjít.
kum akwa x'wíja asmi'yam kum tek'yot'i(n'm) in
na'í kudjá'ydíjítás.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodmus Lynx Bischoff 58

hoi àk’w nà yilmí’xum xu’yul tu’ya’táxentul. hoi
tu’ya’táxentEM, to’í’nEM xwi’ja sqw’al ku’m xwa tátó
squtst tmx sqw’al. ku’m là la’axw tó’tútsen. ná’s-
kú’nxm til’ úxw’ú EM utosqámi’lEN, hoi àk’w nuxó
tu’ya’táxentul. ku’m usilú’t’ úxw’ú xwi xwa mana’tcálqÉ
xu’x’í hínqwatsqi’lxw. guítetEM xuxwi’ja u’pá’q.
hoi dá’xw’méntut ku’h hisqútst. ku’m ii’n ku’m
qá’í’lps. hoi àk’w nà yilmí’xum xu’yul xumut
hi ná ‘ängwútto’stus x’íqwatsqi’ x’uxw’ú.

hoi xuí xwi’já stoínt u’lctóntEM xwi’já
sqá’í’lps. pání’xúmstám xuxwi’já sqútst guítsxuxwi’···
ži hoi xuí là smíj í’w là kuwa mana’tcálqÉ là
tátó bá’k’tón teítónu’lústémile là ‘úmí’vÉm teítaxátúxat-
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodmus Lynx Bischoff

XXI Lynx (Dorothy) -8-
gwāł, hoi škw'n xui teitsgwini'tul, hoi teitxu'i.
šku'stem tgwāl stiś hīk lutāteitxu'sistrw xwa
smū'wigwās, kwī škw'n ni kwī tetxu'šku' xwi’i
kwī pāśt xwa djā'ydiijít, hoi tsii'x xu'stem
ułxu'stem ulāktywītxem, hoi a'tāxents xwij' um smiy'k
xwi’i xwa ultcatstäqewgāł. kwīnts škw'n hayo
li'mlama, hoi kwī tsii'x šku'stemile nā'g
kup'ultcatšwi'íl ūk'atsk'stitialmp nā'g kup'ulinįpt
atsi'wit'a asgilto, kwī šā ulamyi'w utmic stāk
hīk djā'ydiijít ha sqilto, kwī ūa 'ulmīnatoalqs
tmīc ḏo'mqen, tsii'x hoi, hinxwa'tpalqs.
CHAPTER VI
LYNX IN REICHARD'S INTERLINEAR TYPESCRIPT

The facsimile reproduced in this chapter shows that Reichard added the interlinear translation to the carbon copy of her typescript. So that the Coeur d'Alene line is the carbon copy, and the English is the fresh type. Here too one can see the various emendations in black and red pencil, and, on the left margin, references to the handwritten notebook pages.
then because here was a house here many houses

then Bald-headed Eagle was their chief and then he had a daughter.

this chief and then this by Lynx she was taken from him

his daughter then she had a child his daughter

then he was angry the chief he said whoever

has the child then he said Coyote it might

be my child my eldest is the one who has the child

then this was crying this little (one) was was

then he said then come in whichever of you is the father of the child

when you take it then it will cease its crying

and then there it went around it was taken then like just

as far as Coyote he said to it my daughter's you are piti my child able of daughter's child

no then it screamed crying he said then are you all he said

my! one the one's he did not come in my! it is Lynx
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodem Lynx (Dorothy) 63

Lynx was the absent one he did not yes go call him if he was called hither he re- he said go call him if fused likewise he refuses bind him up then again he was called again.

hoi testanwi' i tchil'2x'. Sh'n xul utono' i 1tsek'tseul. then he came in he said go pass it about again.

hoi testanwi' i utstapanax' emyi'v. Sh'n hisi'1x' then again it came as far as his said my daughter's son.

q"yn'ijt hisi'1x' e... e... e... you poor thing my grand- son sh sh child.

kun tmi emyi'v tato ga'teh. tkm'i'nte x'hi then from Coyote toward Lynx he took it.

'km'kton tsa'ptswakly'a'peemk tsuxux'a'ak hoi'tseim Lynx it was clawed almost it stopped crying.

ulto'tsein'sacts, kun ti' j'atap 11h steint kun' again he gave it to them already the people then someone.

ultiu’m ulta'n'scna w'a w'a. kun harkm'tatei'stan. again it cried as far as it hurried w'a w'a. then he was sat behind.

Lynx by his grandmother Lynx and then again it was brought near.

h'tastra kun ti' tsehstei'scna t'ek ultaanji'1h the end then surely it was just about just sobbing to stop (slowly).

testapanax' emyi'v. kun Sh'n hisi'1x' hoi prmk' yin up as far as Coyote then he said my daughter's then up to child.

ogo'ton xustem hoi tki'si' x'ga toitwito'tek'x'es Lynx it was lost then farther to his grandmother.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodem Lynx Bischoff

then to the house she ran with it he said this chief

there were the first to Lynx then he was taken
take him

then there all he was stamped on he sank into the

just his fur was showing a little then Coyote

then from high jumped down on him there then

they moved they left her his daughter the chief then

and there she sat this his daughter this chief

she looked at it that corpse then in the morning she heard it

then soon

1 Spokan
teiti' to toiya' mà spums, hoi hoi. hoi x'k'lo
it was showing all, his fur done done then he got up

hui kua atlatxystam mà 'námi'jáns,
that one sitting then he was looked at by the woman

hui kua ti'xantsa ti'xantsa pénk' mà stóónta'm-
and then he smoothed it he smoothed as far as his

Ti'xantsa x'ji'x statátstamályu pénk' mà stóónta'm, stóónta'm, stóónta'm
he smoothed it these his legs as far as his ankles

ho'istus, hoi uiti'xantsa pénk' mà stóónta'm'penya ni'táq-
he stopped it then again he smoothed it his chin he pressed

awiqtamá'ut tógu tsa' x'k' mà stóónta'm, kúia luutxan'xantsa
on the top of his because there his face is then he did not

atstámi'qa, tógu tsa' x'k' luto'pénk mà stóónta'm, wuxí
his nose in there he has no nose just

uata'm, hóia ti' am'já x'k' tei'k'tamál'gi'jáns,
he was told stop already very thin I am lonesome

kúia hú'n x'ji'x amatu hoi yál'nd' tsi'idjá'júf, thán then he said this lynx then maybe I am ugly

kúia hú'n x'ji'x amatu hóia kúia tei'k'tam(ama) àn, and she said this woman then what of it

má'n kuji'júf, if you are ugly

kúia tsa' x'k'át'sa'xal kúia toiya'xarántas
then there again at their house then he assembled much
Lynx (Dorothy)

In the story of Lynx, there is a house where he made a home. He hunted those who moved away and secured a fawn for this Lynx with Rabbit.

Because lightly they had stamped on him, they had pity on him. They carried it hither with Rabbit Magpie on the back.

They were seen by the woman. They said there is much deer, and then still not then it was as if they were hungry.

They were pitted again they were fed with fat. They were told in the morning you move back here, and that evening they made a noise their children.
then he said the chief to look at them then

they were watched what is it? moss and toward this

one side of the mouth fat then it was not seen this

just the moss then in the morning they were he quiet

thought surely they are dead of hunger then he said go

look at them then he went Buzzard

he proceeded to pass every ridepole were seen this one white it

then he went down my my fat then he ate then

it got stuck in then he said the chief go I suppose his throat

he is pronging out the eyes of those who died

then he went this person again were pulled out for this it was him

what stuck in it was put down this fat each a little his throat

then they went Coyote that Buzzard with

they were injured by the woman they were beaten on the
Lynx (Dorothy)

Agqantmeklo, hol ku'm yilmí'xum sk'n to'imís'ctoul head and then the chief said assemble

la wilxíli'm la smuí'ilgwás sk'n, hol tocamuí'í'nák'x valuables the damages he said lay them on it

ku'm sk'n la smuí'ilgwás teimíax la yák' sk'n smuí'ilgwás, then he said Coyote mine is what is nice my damages

hol sk'xíla xurítem nák' teémís'n bi'k xúi, u'qás'a' then it was carried for her about then went she paid (it was the) no attention

lu'ka smuí'ilgwás la yák' X'mítol. hol xí'í'í da'xítem that woman he paid no Lynx then here it was dropped for her

Akú'stem xí'í' x'á 'steamuí'í'nák'x toshlo'í tolítolc' she was told here is what was piled on it is to make to be on (blanket) an end for us

usmías'mí'ilgwás. hol tám'lie xí'í' smuí'ilgwás testarí'lk'xunts good terms again then she got up the woman she untied it

Asís'nts xí'í' ulamí'yí'u ulamás'tealqas ul'áyátul Apl she looked at it what belonged to belonged to Bluebird Coyote Buzzard all of them was

ni'ák'n xí'í' ulcatatáqegwála 'símu'ilgwás kúnit missing from that belonging to Bluebird the damages because amongst

ni'utq'u'mq'ünk'st na's yák'. sk'n bi' smuí'ilgwás it was blue on the surface it was nice she said the woman

út nák' pintte tóu'u xí'í' 'utcatatáqegwála ku'm as long as it is missing that belonging to Bluebird then

Hyná'góp lút lutáxiyastí'ískít, forever no we will not make up again

hol uku'stem ulamíxítem lúxítem alkí tátó then it was taken back it was packed again it was to back taken

Yilmí'xum. Akú'stem lut gwyní'x tóu'u he ulcatatáqeg- the chief he was told no truly missing is that belonging to Bluebird
Lynx (Dorothy)

then he said go call her then she came

she was asked why it that you did not bring it your offering then she said was I to know this

my is nice the ugly thing then there she brought it was

again they took it again it was laid then she looked at this woman down for her at it

this which belonged to Bluebird she took it she said my!

the first Coyote Coyote full of meat then that belonging to just bones Coyote

which was ugly meat then that belonging to Buzzard

just heads that is the end the end of the road
CHAPTER VII
TRANSLITERATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE INTERLINEARIZED TEXT

What follows is the three line interlinearization of Reichard's original text, Lynx. For the purpose of this project I have transliterated Reichard's original text into modern phonemic Salish orthography. The following figures contain Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels (figure 4), a transliteration of Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels (figure 5), Reichard's graphemes (figure 6), and Coeur d'Alene phonemes (figure 7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a\</td>
<td>a\a</td>
<td>a'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ä</td>
<td>ä\a</td>
<td>ä\a</td>
<td>ä\a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i\</td>
<td>i\i</td>
<td>i\i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ü</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u\</td>
<td>u\u</td>
<td>u'\u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o\</td>
<td>o\o</td>
<td>o'\o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4 Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a\</td>
<td>a?</td>
<td>a?q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ee\</td>
<td>e?</td>
<td>e?q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>i\</td>
<td>i?</td>
<td>i?q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ue</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u?</td>
<td>u?u</td>
<td>u?u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o?</td>
<td>o?o</td>
<td>o?o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 Transliteration of Reichard's vowels

---

14 See Barthmaier's *A Dictionary of Coeur d'Alene Salish From Gladys Reichard's File Slips* and Clarence Sloat's *A Skeleton Key to Gladys Reichard's Coeur d'Alene Transcriptions.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
The interlinearization was performed using the software Shoebox\textsuperscript{15} and is organized as follows:

1. Line number

2. Line of text: The first line of text represents a sentence as indicated in the original text by a period, and is broken up into word units.

3. Morpheme by morpheme break: A morphological breakdown of phonetic transcription -- here a hyphen (-) represents an inflectional affix boundary; the plus (+) represents a synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary, including a derivational affix boundary.

4. Morpheme by morpheme gloss.

5. Free English translation.

1. Oil
2. "intem" "um' axl pe\textsuperscript{e} s myiw
3. "in -nt -m "um' axl pe\textsuperscript{e} s+myiw
4. take -d-t -nte then to_do_thus as_far_as Coyote

5. They took it - they did that as far as Coyote.

\textsuperscript{15} Shoebox, created at SIL International, is a computer program that helps linguist integrate various kinds of text data. More information about shoebox can be found at www.sil.org/computing/shoebox.
They lived there. Many lived there. Eagle was their Chief.

This Chief, he had a daughter.

His daughter was taken by Lynx.

His daughter had a child.

The chief was angry.

He said: "Whose child is it?"
Then Coyote said: "It might be my child, maybe it's my older child's child."

Then the chief commanded: "All of you come in here. Which ever of you is the father of this child, when you hold it then it will cease to cry."

And then they were in a circle.
But no! It was crying.

Then the chief said: "Did you assemble? Oh, one wouldn't come in. Lynx is gone. He didn't come in."

"Yes, go summon him."

Someone went to summon him hither.

He refused.

---

16 "u before a vowel becomes uw" (RG p.546 §127).
17 ni can be either a rhetorical (mi) or an affirmative (yni) / negative (nni) interrogative. Cf ni glossary entry.
He said: "Go summon him. If he says 'No' again . . .

"then someone bind him up."

Then he was summoned again.

This time he came and he entered.

They circled until in turn it came as far as Coyote.

He said: "My poor grandchild. My grandchild sh! sh!"
Coyote passed the baby to Lynx.

Lynx, he received it. He clawed it under the arms. It almost stopped (crying). He passed it on to someone else.

Then the people were surprised -- again it cried it was unbearable, wa'a wa'a.
Again it was brought near the last of the people. It was just about to stop crying. It was gently sobbing. It came to Coyote.

He said: "I am your grandfather." Then it came to Lynx and stopped crying.

From where he was, Lynx rolled his child to its grandmother.

She ran back to the house with it awkwardly.

---

18 R writes this form as *uck'uk''iy'cin' with an unrounded k -- noting, "an initial labialized palatal or velar . . . becomes consonant plus u when reduplicated" (RG p.544 §117) and "Where g, k, and k' have been written they are followed by u and must be understood to be labialized" (RG p.532 §55).

19 This is the line that R footnotes in here translation as being "you are my daughter's child" -- Cf p. 26 footnote 11.
The chief said: "Go get him. Lay him down in the middle of the room and jump on him."

Coyote and Raven were the first to grab Lynx.

They put him in the center of the room.

He said: "Okay stomp on him."

Grizzly was the first to jump on him.
As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth.

Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx.

Coyote jumped from as high a position as he could.

Then they moved, abandoning the chief's daughter.

She watched the corpse.
Then it was morning. She heard a song from a distance. Soon Lynx's fur began to gather and protrude through the ground.

He was done.

He jumped up. He sat down by the girl and she watched him.

---

20 This is Spokane and I have not attempted to gloss this passage. "The use of foreign phrases transforms a tale from ordinary to riotous. The inclusion of a Spokan or Flathead sentence, either of which sounds like bad Coeur d'Alene, sometimes gives rise to uncontrollable laughter" (Reichard 1947:30).
He smoothed himself to his wrists and to his feet.

Then he smoothed his legs to his ankles. He finished.

Then he smoothed his body as far as his chin and the middle of his head. And his face is wrinkled.

He did not smooth the end of his nose.

That is why he doesn't have a smooth nose.

---

21 A genitive is expected but not present in this construction.
He had smoothed himself just as far as the chin, the woman ran up to him.

She said to him: "I am too lonesome!"

Lynx said: "But I might be ugly."

She said: "What of it? There will be ugly ones."

Then they went together back to their house.
He gathered deer there. There was deer at his house.

Then he hunted there.

They moved camp and gathered a fawn. Magpie and rabbit got a fawn because they stepped on lynx [only] a little.

Because they had pity on him.22

---

22 This could be glossed *Because he had pity on them*. However, the context seems to suggest the gloss provided.
They packed things on their backs. The woman saw Rabbit and Magpie.

They said they got lots of deer.

And then still nothing. Then it was as if they were hungry those with Rabbit and Magpie.

Then they said: "Let's go back and look at Lynx."

When they got there they had pity on them and they fed them again some fat.
They told them: "In the morning you move back here."

That night their children made noise.

Then Rabbit's went uc'Ec'Ec'E (The Rabbit's children went ots'ats'ats'at).

Then the chief said: "Go look at them."

They looked.

23 "It is not proper in my opinion to call this use of sound onomatopoeia, because the sounds have no meaning apart from the characters who use them, nor do the Coeur d'Alene feel that they are the noises which the given animals necessarily make, although this may occasionally be the case." (Reichard 1947:28)
What is this? Moss on the side of the mouth -- [but] it's fat.

They did not see the fat, just the moss.

Then in the morning they were quiet.

He thought, "Perhaps they have starved."

He said: "Go look at them."

Raven circled. Then he went by the house.
And he saw it. It was white.

He landed. "I see, it's fat."

He ate it and choked.

The chief said: "Go! I suppose he'll be picking out the eyes of the dead."

The people went and pulled it out of his throat.

They put down a little fat and they divided it and each had a very small piece.
Then Coyote and Raven came up to Lynx.

The woman beat them on the back of their heads.

The Chief said: "Bring here valuables and things."

They stacked them. Then Coyote said: "The best goods are mine."

It was carried. Ten people went.
That woman paid no attention.

Lynx paid no attention.

They put it down. They said: "It's piled here. In the future this will be over and all will be well in our hearts."

The woman got up and untied the bundle.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

092
áč'xénts x'i? ulsmeyíw ulmanáčalqs
ac'á -n -t -s x'i? ul+s+myíw ul+mnáčalqs
look -d -t -3erg prox1 belonging_to_Coyote belonging_to_Raven

ul'ayáé εpl ni?č'u? x'i? ulčatetéqeg'etl ha
ul+ayáé εpl ni?+č'u x'i? ul+čatetéqeg'etl he
belonging_to_all have missing prox1 belonging_to_Bluebird sub

smuq'wilg'èss εy'níł ne? utq'úmq'óna?st na? xèest
s+muq'wilg'èss εy'níł ne? u+t+q'n+q'n+ɛ?st na? xèest
stack_of_property because irr blue_on_the_surface irr good

She looked at that belonging to Coyote, Raven, and all. That belonging to Bluebird was missing from the stack. That belonging to Bluebird was nice because it was blue.

093
ɛk'w'n łe smiy'èm lut ne? pintč č'u x'è ?
ɛk'w'n łe s+miy'èm lut ne? pintč č'u x'è ?

say det3 woman neg irr always missing det1 obl

ulčatetéqeg'èt
ul+čatetéqeg'èt
belonging_to_Bluebird

The woman said: "No, that belonging to Bluebird is still missing."

094
k'um' snyémp lut lut ε čståísxtístil'èst
k'um' snyémp lut lut he čstå- ul+s+xas+t+il's -èst
then forever neg neg sub fut- go_back_to_growing_better -1p

"We'll never make up."

095
hoi ul'x'úystem ułsèx'tem ulx'ú-stem
hoi ul+x'uy -st(u) -m ul+sèx' -t -m ul+x'uy -st(u) -m
then go_back -ct -nte carry_back -t -nte go_back -ct -nte

łè teč yelmix'um
łè teč yelmix'um
det3 toward chief

They carried it back to the chief.
They told him: "No, Bluebird's things are missing."

Then he said: "Go call her."

Then she came.

They asked her: "Why didn't you bring the goods."

Then she said: "[Was] I to think this, oh my, is nice? The ugly thing."
This woman looked at that belonging to Bluebird.

She took it. She said: "My! thank you."

And then they told them: "You move back to your houses. Go back in, they will be full of meat."

Coyote [found] only bones and ugly meat.

And Raven found only heads.
That is the end.

The end of the road.
ORGANIZATION OF THE GLOSSARY

Entries are listed according to the following alphabetical order:

\[ a \ b \ c \ c' \ d \ e \ g'' \ h \ j \ k'' \ l' \ m \ n \ n' \ o \ p \ p' \ q \ q' \ q'' \ r \ r' \ s \ s' \ t \ t' \ u \ w \ w' \ x'' \ y \ y' \ ?'' \]

Each entry is listed in **bold face**, and is followed by a simple gloss in *italics*. The plus symbol (+) found in a number of entries indicates either a non-inflectional affix or morpheme breaks which may be considered synchronically irrelevant, but historically significant. In entries containing the plus symbol, a gloss for each individual morpheme follows the italicized gloss for the entry. The symbol \( \vee \) indicates what I have identified as the lexical root.

Entries identified in Reichard's *Stem List of the Coeur d'Alene Language* are marked *RS*, followed by the page number where they occur. Those forms identified in Reichard's Coeur d'Alene grammar are marked *RG* followed by the page number, and the section number (§) where found. Forms from Doak's *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations* are marked *D* followed by the page number, and the section number (§). The remaining forms are marked as follow: *B*, forms found in Barthmaier's *A Dictionary of Coeur d'Alene Salish from Gladys Reichard's File Slips*; *NI*, forms found in Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene/English Dictionary; *NII*, forms found in Nicodemus' English/Coeur d'Alene Dictionary; *RM* for Reichard's *An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Myths*. Forms found only in the text analyzed at the end of Reichard's grammar are referenced *RA*.

I give the number of times the item occurred in the text in [ ] square brackets. The specific line numbers in which the entry occurred are listed except for entries of

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
high frequency. (A1) through (A20) refers to the forms given in Appendix III, 1 through 20.
Glossary

a-
indefinite article prefix meaning "some"

ac-
actual aspect prefix B, RG p. 593 §384. Reichard refers to this prefix as meaning "it is . . . ed" and notes that it corresponds in form to the customary prefix but is not the same. [1] 48.


ác' + ac'x look at; Vác'x look at; VC'-VCC, distributive RG p. 636 §600. [1] 45.

-alqš long stiff object RG p. 612 §482. [1] 47.


ayá collective, by all, all NI. [2] 37, 92.


aś+s+q̂as+q̂as+ε?
some child; a- article; s- nominalizer; Vq̂ás wrinkled; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε?? [1] 4.

ac'-s+q̂as+q̂as+ε?
some meat; a- article; Vsqiltč meat. [1] 104.

c- attached to but not part of, at a point, on RG p. 595 §395. [1] 46.

can-

can+cl+clx̄+áxšn clawed under the arm; can- under; Vclx̄ claw; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áxšn arm (A1). [1] 25.

can+ε'em+ip+ins chin; can- under; Vε'em surface; -ip below; -ins teeth [1] 48, 51.


cen-
take hold of, under, off of RG p 596 §401. [2] 46, 47.


26 This a- may be ?ε (oblique) lowered due to the following q.
cē+cētxʷ

ci+cimʷ

cinēms
what is it?, What in the world are you doing here? NI. [1] 71.

cī

cī
demonstrative adverb, hither, there, towards the speaker; Doak refers to this form as prox2 D p. 36 §2.4.1.1., RG p. 598 §412.

cī+c+gʷe?p+gʷep+ēn
hairy feet; cī- prox2; c- on; Vgʷe?p hairy; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ēn feet. [1] 46.

cī+c+ī
there, demonstrative adverb with connective, there near thee is where; cī- prox2; Vī connective RG p. 656 §703, 704, 707, B.

cīxʷ

---

25 R notes that "[t]he diminutive is often used by adults to express modesty" (RG p. 637 §605)

26 Hayder glosses this form as: Vcim be small; CV-CVC, diminutive [RG p. 634] §603 (Hayter 1997:103). I have chosen to gloss the reduplication as plural due to R's analysis of this form in s+ci+cim+īl+ēl't (RG p. 641-§475) Cf. A1 2 in Appendix I.

-cn
mouth, sound, edge B, RG p. 611 §475. [8] 25, 26, 28, 29, 46, 47, 71, 73.

-cut

c'ēl

c'ēl+iš
stand up; Vc'ēl stand; -iš be in the act of. [1] 91.

c'ū?m
to weep, to cry RS p. 98, NI. [4] 8, 9, 12, 26.

č-
locative prefix, on, attached to but not a part of, at a point B, NI, RG p.595 §395.

čatetēqeqʷēl

čc-
here, hither, near here, toward the speaker B, RG 598 §412. Lynx 014

čc+ gʷenit

čc+kʷin
take near here, bring here; čc- here; Vkʷin take. [1] 32.

čc+pēnś?
as far as here; čc- here; Vpēnś? as far as. [2] 22, 28.

čc+t+ t'e'?+t'e'?č
part of protruding; čc- hither; t- locative; Vt'e'?č protrude; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592. [1] 38.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 99

čc+x"úi
come; čc- here; Vx"úi go. [2] 20, 22. Cf. čc+x"úiy.

čc+x"uy

čem

čen

čenulé
mine NII. [1] 86.

čel-
future RG p. 666 §757-768, D p. 43 §2.4.1.4.3. [2] 90, 94.

čes-

čet-
surface, on a surface or object broader than subject B, RG p. 594 §398. [2] 39, 84.

čet+púlu
injure on the surface; čet - surface; Vpúlu injure. [1] 84.

čet+žat+žat+ip+qn
club on the back of the head; čet - surface; Vžat club; CVC-CVC, distributive RG p. 635 §596; =ip back; -qn head (A3). [1] 84.

čey'
one is enduring, solid firm RS p. 98. [1] 54.

čey'+či
one is enduring, solid firm; Včey' one is enduring; CV-CV, diminutive. RS p. 98. [1] 54.

čí-
hither, here B, RG p. 598 §413. [9] 9, 13, 18, 20, 21, 43, 56, 60, 64.

čít

čita-

čita+k"ín
take hither; čita- locative; Vk"ín take. [1] 3.

čita+č+čey'+e?
to maternal grandmother; čita-locative;

či+léč'
bind here; či- here; Vlčé bind [1] 18.

či+népt
to come in; či- here; Vnépt to enter [1] 9.

či+n?úlx'

či+sex+sex+ilg"es
carry property; či- here; Vsex carry; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ilg"es property. [1] 60.

či+ti?č

či+yáč
gather here, assemble here; či- here; Výáč assemble. [3] 43, 56, 64.
či+ýá츠+iš
*be in the act of assembling here, assemble here;* či- here; Výá츠 assemble; -iš in the act of. [1] 85.

či+ýá츠+pēs+elš
*arrive, gather after long trip; či- here;* Výáৎ congregate; -pēs large; -elš motion in a horseshoe shape. [1] 64.

čtíp
*hunt* NII. [1] 57.

čn

=čn’

čs-

čsno
*closed* NI. [1] 90.

čs+nūxas+ēs+m+ilgʷes
*things will be well between us;* čs-closed; Vxas be well; CVC-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607; -m middle; -ilgʷes heart. [1] 90.

čs+q’ēm+iln27
*to be hungry;* s- preposition; čs- for a purpose (?); Vq’ēm cramp; -iln pertaining to food. [2] 62, 74.

čs+xʷát’+p
*run up to;* čs- in pursuit of; Vxʷát’ run; -p involuntary. [1] 51.

č+čet+t’úxʷ+elš+ēneʔ

č+čéy'+eʔ
*maternal grandmother;* Včéy’ maternal grandmother; *CV-CVC, diminutive; -eʔ ???. B. [2] 27, 30.

č+muq’ʷ+inęʔ
*stack on top;* č- locative; Vmuq’ʷ stack; -inęʔ surface. [2] 86, 90.

č+nék’ʷeʔ

č+s+neʔkw’un
*thought;* č- locative; s- nominalizer; Vneʔkw’un think. [1] 100.

č+tal’q+inęʔ

č+tar+ilxʷ

č’ám

č’ám

č’ám’

č’ih

č’i+č’ih

---

27 čsq’émł’en *to be hungry* NII p. 234.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 101

\[\text{č'u} \]

\[\text{č'ux} \]

\[\text{č'ux} \, + \, \text{ux} \, + \, \text{æ} \]
almost; \(\text{Vč'ux} \) retire from pursuit; CVC-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607; -æ? ?? [1] 25.

\[\text{č'u} \, + \, \text{cn} \]
be quiet; \(\text{Vč'u} \) absent; -cn sound [1] 73.

\[\text{déx} \]

\[\text{déx} \, + \, \text{mn} \, + \, \text{cut} \]
landed; \(\text{Vdéx} \) drop; -mn used for; -cut reflexive. [1] 78.

\[\text{-elš} \]

\[\text{ε-} \]
general preposition used with nominal forms; it means many things a preposition may mean in English; locative ideas, on, in, into, at, to; instrumental, with, by means of; agent, by RG p. 591 §371. [4] 27, 58, 74, 90.

\[\text{εcwiš} \]

\[\text{εk'w'n} \]
say, B, NII.

\[\text{εlšec'} \]

\[\text{εmc} \]
feed NII. [1] 64.

\[\text{-emiš} \]

\[\text{εmt} \]

\[\text{-ene?} \]
over, on top of but not entirely covered RG p. 623 §541. [1] 39. Cf. -ine?

\[\text{enye'mp} \]
forever NII. [1] 94.

\[\text{εpl-} \]
have NI, B. [4] 2, 6, 7, 92.

\[\text{εpl+š't'imčē} \]
have daughter; εpl- have; št'imčē? daughter. [1] 2.

\[\text{εpl+s+q"ás+q"as+e?} \]
have child; εpl- have; s- nominalizer; q"ás wrinkled; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -e? ?? [2] 6, 7.

\[\text{-eš-} \]
compound connective; this connector is the combination of a reduced -eš-, reduced to -e-, and the nominalizer s- B, D p. 285 §5.3.1.1. [2] 33, 36.

\[\text{-et} \]
first person plural genitive D p. 26 §2.2.2.2.1. [1] 94.

\[\text{ey'nīt} \]
because NII. [3] 1, 58, 92.

---

28 Barthmaier and Nicodemus do not identify spl as a prefix. The the loss of t before s in \(\text{εpslt'imčē?} \) (\(\text{εpslt'imčē} \)) suggests that spl is a prefix. However, Reichard does write spl as what appears to be a free morpheme in line 092.
-ε?
??; R notes that the meaning of this suffix can not be determined, that it is used so frequently it is difficult to classify. She also notes that it is used frequently with kin terms. RG p. 621 §528, §531. [8] 4, 6, 7, 9, 25, 27, 30, 92.

-ε?st

ε+č+muqʷ+ins?
a pile here; ε- preposition; č- locative; Vmuqʷ stack; -ins? surface. [1] 90.

ε+čs+q'em+iln
28 to be hungry; ε- preposition; čs- for a purpose (?); Vq'em cramp; -iln pertaining to food. [1] 74.

ε+ni?+εm+út+čn'
sit behind; ε- preposition; ni?- locative; Vεm sit; -ut position; -čn' back. [1] 27.

gʷ'n

gʷenít

gʷeníxʷ
be true  RS p. 100. [1] 96.

gʷe?p

gʷřč
see NII. [3] 60, 72, 77.

gʷist

gʷul'c
each B, RG 594 §391. [1] 82.

gʷul'c_xʷu+x'í?
each a little; Vgʷul'c- each; Vx'i? here; CV-CV intensive D. p.28 §2.2.4.3. (A6). [1] 82.

ha+hoi

he

he²⁸
subordinator  RG p. 659 §720, §723, §724, D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.

ht
connective; may connect nouns, or verb and noun as well as coordinate verbs, or verb and participle  RG p. 673 §801. [4] 80, 87, 99, 105.

hń-

hń-
locative; in, on, into, onto RG p. 596 §402.

hń+č'u+p+ílľʷes
29 to be lonesome; hń- locative; Vč'u absent; -p involuntary/without volition; -ílľʷes heart (A7). [1] 52.

hń+gʷ'n+un+íš+ul'umxʷ
sank into ground; hń- locative; Vgʷ'n below; CVC-VC, it came to be; -íš be in act of; -ul'umxʷ ground (A8). [1] 37.

---

28 čsq'emilen to be hungry NII p. 234.

---

30 R regards he as a definite article, while D refers to he as a subordinator. I have chosen to use D's label as it reflects the most recent interpretation of the morpheme.
hn+g"st
on high; hn- locative; Vg"st high.

hn+k"i?c
in the evening; hn- locative; Vk"i?c

hn+mí?t
in the middle; hn- locative;Vmí?t

hn+mí?t+iw'es
be in the middle; hn- locative; Vmí?t
middle; -iw'es be in contact. [1] 32.

hn+peste?+lp+cn
one side of the mouth; hn- locative;
Vpeste? one side; -p bottom; -cn

hn+q"i?tm+min
pity; hn- locative; Vq"i?tm pity; -min

hn+sq"uct
off of fat; hn- locative; Vsq"uct fat
[1] 78.

hn+šélč
circle; hn- locative; Všélč circle. [2]
10, 21.

hn+x"át+p+alqs
end of the road; hn- locative; Vx"át
end; -p involuntary; =alqs road (A9).
D p. 23 2.2.2.1.2 [1] 108.

hn+š"ec+ilx'
pass by house; hn- locative; Vš"ec
pass by; -ilx' house. [1] 76.

hn+šey+ilg"es
angry; hn- locative; Všey angry;

hoi
and, then RA p. 704.

hoi
stop, done, cease NI, NII. [5] 9, 44,
47, 90, 107.

hóí+cn
be quiet; Vhoi cease; -cn noise. [2]
25, 28.

-iln
food, pertaining to food RG p. 612

-ilps

-ilg"es
heart, stomach; "Although literally
this suffix refers to the stomach, it is
used to form a great many of the most
figurative words, and the organ it
describes is considered the seat of the
mind or intelligence." RG p. 614

-ilg"es³¹
property B, RG p. 617 §508. [4] 85,
86, 92, 99.

-il

-ilš
third person plural D p. 25 §2.2.2.2.1.

-ilx'

-ilš
grow, become through growth RG p.
605 §442. [1] 94.

-ilx'

³¹ R notes that "it is impossible to detect any
difference of form or function between this
suffix" and the suffix for heart, "the only
difference is one of meaning." (Reichard
1938:617).
-ine
surface, on top of but not entirely covered RG p. 623 §541. [7] 32, 35, 36, 37, 58, 86, 90. Cf. -ene?

=ip

-ins

=ip+qn
back of head; Vip back; -qn head B, RG 594 §393. [1] 84.

-iš

-iw'es
be in contact RG p. 623 §537. [1] 32.

-i'y'e
playingly RG p. 606 §446. [1] 43.

-i?q

jéy'+jiy't

k"in

k"i?q

k"um'
then, and RS p. 104.

k"únem

---

k"un'
interjection; now it is clear RA p. 696 footnote 31. [2] 78, 100.

k"u+p

k"u

k"ey'

k"na?

k"u+k"iy'
go easy; Vk"ey' gently; CV+CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §603. Cf k"ey'. [2] 28, 58.

k"u+k"iy'+cn

la?ax'

léć'

lim+lem+iš
thank you; Vlim; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -iš be in act of NII. [1] 103.

lut
negative NI, RG p. 664 (§750-§760).

---

32 R refers to lut as a clitic and D refers to lut as a free morpheme. Again, I have gone with Doak's interpretation as it reflects the most recent theory.
connective D p. 47 §2.4.2.3. This form occurs several times in the form ci?+t -- it occurs once otherwise in line 10.

possessor applicative; in behalf of D p. 142 §4.2.3.1. [5] 3, 81, 87, 90, 107.


definite article, the there, determiner 33
B, D p. 46 §2.4.2.1., RG p. 660 §729.

also NII. [1] 17.


nontopic ergative D p. 60 §3.2.1.

stem formative [1] 82.

near, from, on, close by, besides D p. 24 §2.2.2.2.1, RG 597 §408. [1] 56.

locative, near there; Vmel locative; -ci? locative. [1] 56.

first person plural ergative D p. 56 §3.2. [1] 63.


too, very RS p. 103.[1] 52.


second person plural genitive D p. 69 §3.3. [1] 104.


directive Doak p. 113 §4.2.1

to enter, they went in NI, RS p.96 [2] 9, 104.

irrealis; a particle which indicates conjecture or possibility: maybe, perhaps, if, when, then NI, D p.188 §4.4.2., RG p. 669 §778-79.


The interrogative anticipates a negative response when it appears before k"um, affirmative response when before lut, and is rhetorical elsewhere. (RG p 668 §771-73, §811)
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 107

qʷʷʔes

qʷʷʔiʔt
move camp, village travels RS p. 102.

qʷʷʔómʔqen

-s
nominalizer RG p. 591 §373

-s
third person singular ergative Doak p. 56 §3.2.

-s
third person singular genitive Doak p. 69 §3.3.

-s

scʔem'

scint

self
spin NII. [1] 76.

ségʷʔet

sex
carry, e.g. on back NII, NI. [3] 60, 87, 95.

sileʔ?

smaʔkʷʔen'

spum

sqiltč

sqʷʷʔuct
fat NII. [5] 64, 71, 72, 78, 82.

stim'

-st(u)
causative transitivizer D p. 124 4.2.2.
Lynx 056

stʔimčęʔ

s+cɛn+c'čm+c'čm+cn+čt
wrist; -s nominalizer; cɛn- under;

s+cɛn+c'čm+c'čm+cn+šn
ankles; -s nominalizer; cɛn- under;
\(vɛ'čm\) extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -cn edge; -šn foot. [1] 47.

s+ci+cim+ilt+šl't

s+k'u+kʷʷet+šl't

s+miy'ęm
-ś
    *continuous*

şəč
    *heard* NII. [1] 43.

şəč’+min
    *listen, heard; Všəč* heard; -min relational. [1] 43.

šélč

šélč+eč
    *circle; Všélč circle; C-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 21.

-šəš
    *something*; something, for someone B, D p. 120 §4.2.1.3., RG p. 626 §565 -- R notes: "When used with an intransitive verb, this suffix is used to complete the meaning and may be translated as an indefinite pronoun. If used with the transitive it means 'for someone'." (RG p. 626 §565). [1] 25.

šíʔt

-šn
    *foot, leg* RG p. 612 §482 . [2] 46, 47.

š...

t-

-t
    *transitivizer* D p. 142 §4.2.3.1.

tal’q
tal'q+ine?
step on surface; Vtal'q step on; -ine?
taq
tar
tč-
tč+?úpen
tę-
directional prefix, thither; locative, toward there D p. 24 §2.2.2.2.1., B, RG p. 598 §416. [2] 25, 60.
tęč
ték”
smother, choke, lie down
təl’
tę+g”ič
see there; tę- locative; Vg”ič see [1] 60.
tę+k”ín
tęg”él’
tęg”él’-stim’

tiʔč
tiʔx”
tmiš
tum
tum+tum+ni?
corpse; Vtum corpse; CVC-CVC
tuʔ-
tuʔ+ác’x
look over there; tuʔ- over there; Vác’x
twa
with RS p. 104, D p. 48 §2.4.2.4. [5] 33, 55, 58, 60, 62.
t’áx
t’ék”
cry out plural, make noise plural
t’ék”+p+mn+cut
made noise themselves; Vt’ék” cry out plural; -p involuntary; -mn
t’eX”
t’eX”+p
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff 110

**t'exw**+**t' ex**w+p
die; Vt'exw die; CVC-CVC
distributive RG p. 635 §596; -p

**t'ect**

**t'ect**+**t'ect**

**t'ic**

**t'i**

**t'uxw**

**t'uxw**+ølš
jump, jump off; Vt'uxw uneven; -ølš

**u**
resultive D p. 45 §2.4.1.3.1.2., D p. 25 §2.2.2.2.3. [2] 54, 76.

**u-**
absolutive; "it is of, a part of, or within, but not innate" RG p. 593 §385. [4] 12, 88, 89, 92.

**u-**

**u-**
a prefix of emphasis; just, it may also mean "just . . . and nothing more" RG p. 593 §386. [2] 38, 105.

**u-**
 immediate D p. 26 §2.2.2.2.3. [1] 43.

**uc-**

**uc'ec'ec'e**
onomatopoeia RM p. 29. [1] 68.

**ul-**
belonging to D p. 26 §2.2.3. [6] 92, 93, 96, 102, 105, 106.

**ul+ayác**
belonging to all; ul- belonging to;
Vayác all. [1] 92.

**ul+čatetéqeg**w'ét
belonging to Bluebird; ul- belonging to;

**ul+mnáčalqs**
belonging to Raven; ul- belonging to;

**ul+s+myíw**
belonging to Coyote; ul- belonging to;

**-ul**
plural imperative D p. 25 §2.2.2.2.2.

**-ul'umxw**

**ul-**
again, back B, NII, RG p.597 §411.

**ul+či+hn+šélč+ šč**
again go in a small circle; ul- again;
či- here; hn- in; Všélč circle; ; C-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 21.

**ul+c'u?m**
cry again; ul- again; Vč'u?m to cry. [1] 26.
Narrative of Dorothy Nicodemus Lynx Bischoff

\[ ut+\tilde{c}c+\tilde{c}i+\tilde{c}i'h \]
again get near; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}c- \) here; \( \tilde{V}c'i'h \) get near; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §605. [1] 28.

\[ ut+\tilde{c}c+g'\text{enit} \]
again summon here; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}c- \) here; \( \tilde{V}g'\text{enit} \) summon. [1] 19.

\[ ut+\tilde{c}c+\text{pene}? \]
again as far as here; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}c- \) here; \( \tilde{V}pene? \) as far as. [1] 22.

\[ ut+\tilde{c}c+q'mi?l \]
move camp back here; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}c- \) here; \( \tilde{V}q'mi?l \) move camp. [2] 65, 104.

\[ ut+\tilde{c}c+x'^\text{ui} \]
in turn go, again went near here, again come; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}c- \) here; \( \tilde{V}x'^\text{ui} \) go (A17). [1] 22.

\[ ut+\tilde{c}en+\text{cek}'' \]
again grasp and pull; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{c}en \) grasp; \( -\text{cek}'' \) pull. [1] 081.

\[ ut+\text{emc} \]
feed again; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{emc} \) feed. [1] 64.

\[ ut+\text{hn}+t'^\text{ax}+\text{cn} \]
again an unbearable sound; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{hn-} \) locative; \( \tilde{V}t'^\text{ax} \) unbearable; \( -\text{cn} \) sound. [1] 26.

\[ ut+lut \]
no again; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{lut} \) negative. [1] 17.

\[ ut+n\text{ept} \]
enter again; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{nept} \) enter. [1] 104.

\[ ut+s\text{sex} \]
carry back; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{sex} \) carry. [1] 95.

\[ ut+s+\text{xs}+t+il's \]
go back to growing better \( ut- \) back; \( s- \) s; \( \tilde{V}xas \) good/be well; \( -t \) subjective; \( -il's \) grow (A2). [1] 94

\[ ut+t\text{ek}''w \]
lie back down; \( ut- \) back; \( \tilde{V}t\text{ek}'' \) lie down. [1] 101.

\[ ut+ts+\text{cif} \]
again give towards there; \( ut- \) again; \( ts- \) locative; \( \tilde{V}cif \) give. [1] 25.

\[ ut+tu?+\text{ac'x} \]
look over there again; \( ut- \) again; \( tu?- \) over there; \( \text{vac'x} \) look. [1] 63.

\[ ut+t\text{wa} \]
again with; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{twa} \) with. [1] 55.

\[ ut+t'ic \]
smooth again; \( ut- \) again; \( \text{t'ic} \) again. [1] 48.

\[ ut+x'^\text{et}'+p+s \]
run back unnaturally; \( ut- \) again; \( \tilde{V}x'^\text{et}' \) run; \( -p \) involuntary; \( -s \) in an unnatural way. [1] 31.

\[ ut+x'^\text{uy} \]
go back; \( ut- \) back; \( \tilde{V}x'^\text{uy} \) go. [2] 95, 101.

\[ \text{un'\text{en'en}} \]

\[ \text{us} \]

\[ -\text{us} \]

---

\(^{35}\) R notes that combinations of \( ut- \) and \( \tilde{c}c-\) may have the meaning "in turn" (Reichard 1938:600).
us+cn
lost sound, quiet; Vus lost, -cn sound. [1] 29.

ušet
just, be fitting, exacting, sharp (as prompt) RG p. 668 §769. [1] 51.

-ut

u+tmis
only; u- emphasis; Vtmis only. [1] 105.

u+péq
be white; u_ inherent; Vpéq white. NII. [1] 77.

u+qém

u+spum
just fur; u- just; Vspum fur. [1] 38.

u+t+q"n+q"n38+ε?st
blue on the surface; u- absolutive; t-on and apart of; Vq"n blue; CVC-CVC, distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε?st surface. [1] 92.

u+k"u+k"na?+iy'ε?

wel+welim
valuables, metal, money, aluminum, silver, argent, coin, capital; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 635 §593; NI. [1] 85.

-wesë

-xw

xwát
end D p. 23 §2.2.2.1.2. [1] 108.

xwë37
demonstrative article; definite article; the here; determiner one RG p. 656 §708, 726,729, D p. 46 2.4.2.1.

xwët'

xwiy'ë
demonstrative adjective; this RG p. 656 §700. Lynx 002

xwi?
a demonstrative adverb, here; proxï38; RA p. 694, p. 656 §702 D p. 36 §2.4.1.1. [6] 1, 82, 90, 92, 100, 102.

xwúi
go RS p. 100 Cf. x"uy. [4] 20, 21, 22, 32.

---

36 This may be -qn 'top' or 'surface'. R analyzes
   -qn+ε?st as 'top of surface' (RG p. 618 §513). I have analyzed the form as
   reduplication due to the rounding of the q and
   the distributive quality this form of
   reduplication implies. Also, my reading of the
   narrative suggests that the entire surface, not
   just the top of the surface is blue.

37 R analyzes this form as a definite article
   (RG p. 656 §708) and later refers to this form
   as a demonstrative (RG p. 666 §726). I have
   chosen to utilize D's label determiner one for
   this form rather than either of R's labels. D's
   label is more efficient in regards to meeting
   the needs of this project while including the
   multiple glosses implied by R's two labels.

38 D's label which I have chosen to use.
x"u+x"i?
demonstrative pronoun and adverb; a little, this here; CV-CV intensive, D p. 28 §2.2.4.3.; RG p. 656 §705 & p. 594 §391. [1] 82.

x"uy
go B. Cf. x"úi.

x"u+x"iya
intensive demonstrative pronoun; those, this very one; CV-CV intensive, D p. 28 §2.2.4.3.; RG 656 §701. [1] 58, 62, 77, 82.

ğas
be good, be well, good

ğas+es
be good, be well; CV-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 90.

ğas+t+il's
grow better; CV-VC; -t subjective; -il's grow (A19). [1] 94.

ğat
club D p. 29 §2.2.4.4., B, RG p.594 §393. [1] 84.

ğecp

ğele?

ğest
good, be good, be well

ğit

ğeç
pass by RS p. 102. [1] 76.

yáº
assemble, congregate, gather

ya?38

ya?_e+s+k'u+k"at+il't
gather fawn, secure a fawn; CV-CV intensive, D p. 28 §2.2.4.3.; RG 656 §705 & 391. [1] 58.

yelmix"um
chief NII. Lynx 001

yo

y'c-

c'ey

?e
oblique determiner
D p. 46 §2.4.2.1. Lynx 056

?e-

?iln

?úpen

[cunus senulax" cunus senulax"

39 R notes that "this stem incorporates any of the animal names and seems quite free." RG p. 642 §632 Cf. ya?_s+k"u+k"at+il't (A20).
APPENDIX I
REICHARD'S ANNOTATIONS OF FORMS FOUND IN LYNX

Reichard's grammar contains many examples taken directly from the texts Reichard had collected and analyzed. The source of the example is not identified in the grammar, as Reichard explains:

The editor and the writer regret that it is impossible to give text references in the grammar since so far we have not been able to publish the texts.

(Reichard 1938, p. 522)

I have recognized nineteen of the examples as forms the source of which must be the text Lynx, and I list them here, with appropriate notes. Each of these forms is identified in my glossary as one of twenty listed in the appendix, (A1) through (A20). The notes which I have provided for each of these forms are organized as this example shows:

I. Entries from the Lynx text found in Reichard's or Doak's grammar, have been identified in the glossary, with the letter "A" followed by a number corresponding to the entries in this appendix, in parenthesis:

\texttt{can+cl+cl\textsuperscript{e}+\textsuperscript{æ}x\text{en}}

\textit{clawed under the arm; can- under; Vcl\textsuperscript{e} claw; CVC-CVC}

distributive RG p. 635 §596; -\textsuperscript{æ}x\text{en} arm (A1).

\footnote{One example comes from D's Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations.}

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
II. The entries that follow are organized:

A. the line of text which the example comes from

B. the three line interlinearization of the example: phonetic transcription; morphological transcription; morpheme by morpheme\textsuperscript{41} English translation.

C. my gloss of the individual morphemes, lexical or otherwise, taken from the glossary

D. the page number followed by the sub-section of Reichard/Doak's grammar where the form was identified

E. Reichard's verbatim comments, from the sub-section -- in most cases this is simply the identification of a morpheme and its gloss(es)

F. Reichard's analysis of the form quoted from the sub-section as found in the grammar -- Reichard often gives more than one example of the form identified in the subsection, but I present only the form relevant to the Lynx text here\textsuperscript{42}

G. The underscore identifies the form as it is entered in my glossary.

\textsuperscript{41} It should be remembered that a '+' indicates a non-inflectional morpheme boundary and morphemes separated by a '+' are not glossed in the English translation of the interlinearization. Forms containing '+' boundaries are considered single lexical items for the purpose of this project.

\textsuperscript{42} In an attempt to simplify the analysis, I have transcribed Reichard's orthography into the standard orthography used throughout this text.
Example:

1. 025^A\hspace{1em}canc\text{o}c\text{el}\text{x}^\text{w}\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}\text{e}n\text{t}\text{e}m^B
\hspace{1em}c\text{a}n+c\text{o}l+c\text{cl}\text{x}^w+\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}\text{e}n^G\hspace{1em}-n\hspace{1em}t\hspace{1em}-m^B
\hspace{1em}\text{clawed\_under\_the\_arm}\hspace{1em}-d\hspace{1em}t\hspace{1em}-nte^B
\hspace{1em}can-\text{under}; \text{\text{Vcl}x}^w\text{claw}; \text{CVC-CVC\ distributive\ RG\ p.\ 635\ §596;\ -\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}\text{e}n\text{\_arm}^C}
\hspace{1em}RG\ \text{p.\ 609\ §457.}\ D\ \text{-\acute{a}}\text{x}\text{e}n,\ \text{arm,\ wing};\ E
\hspace{1em}\text{can-\text{c\'el}x}^w-\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}\text{e}n\text{-ts,\ he\ clawed\ it\ under\ the\ arms\ (can-},\ \text{under; \text{c\'el}x}^w,\ \text{or,}\ c\text{\'el}x^w,\ \text{claw; -ts},\ 3-3\ \text{compl.)}^F
1. 025  cancelcelxw'áxentem  
\[\text{can} + \text{cel} + \text{clx}w' + \text{áxen}\]  
clawed_under_the_arm  
\[-n\ -t\ -m\]

can- under; Vclx" claw; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áxen arm
RG p. 609 §457. -áxen, arm, wing:

\[\text{can-c'elx}w'-\text{áxen-ts}\]
he clawed it under the arms (\text{can-}, under; c'elx"w, or, c'elx", claw; -ts, 3-3 compl.)

2. 094  čelusxastil'set  
\[\text{čst- ul+s+xas+t+il'š}\]  
fut- go_back_to_growing_better  
\[-st\ -1pgen\]
čst- future; ul- back; s- s; Vxas good/be well; -t subjective; -il'š grow
RG p. 666 §759. čst- (Modifies the meaning of verb-complexes and clauses in many ways and often requires the s- form of the verb.) It is used with the intentional to express purpose, "to . . . in order to . . ."

\[\text{čst-u-s-xúy-il'š}\]
so they go back (for čst-ut-s- xúy-il'š)
RG p. 606 §442. -il'š (-el'š), grow, become through growth. This is evidently the causative element for subjective stems which corresponds to -ør, the causative for objective forms, and like it, demands customary pronominal suffixes in the transitive completive (see §364):

\[\text{xas-t-il'š}\]
it grew better (xas, good; -t subjective)
3.  084  četáxátátpqentemelš
čet+táp+qentemelš
club_on_the_back_of_the_head -d -t -nte -3pl
čet - surface; Vxat club; CVC-CVC, distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ip back;
-qn head
RG p. 594 §392. t- on and a part of:
t-áp-qen-tem, he was clubbed on the head (xat, club; -ip, back; -qin, head; -tem, 3pass. compl.)

4.  039  čečet'úx'elšensentem
č+čet+t'úx'+elš+ensentem
jump_on -d -t -nte
č- locative; čet- surface; Vt'ùx" uneven; -elš motion in a horseshoe curve;
elš on top of but not entirely covered
RG p. 623-24 §541. -ins? (ens?), over, on top of but not entirely covered.
Frequently used with prefix č-, on, not part of, or čet-, on surface:
čet-t'úx" elš-ensen-c, he jumped on him (čet- on; t'ùx"elš jump, motion in horseshoe shape; -en tr.; -c, 3-3 compl.)
5. 082  
g"ul'cx"ux"í...  
g"ul'c+x"ux"í  
each a little

g"ul'c- each; Vx"ux"í a little

RG p. 594 §391. g"ul'c each. Perhaps a compound with gut.

g"ul'c-x"ux"í... , each a little

6. 091  
čatarílx"ents  
č+tar+ilx" -n -t -s  
untie_bundle -d -t -3erg

č- locative; Vtar untie; -ilx" bundle

RG p. 614 §491. -ilx" (-elx", -lx") hide, skin, mat, covering:

če-tar-ilx"-ents she untied string from bundle (tar, untie)

7. 052  
čen'šnč'upílg"ss  
čn_  hn+č'u+p+ílg"ss  
1sg_ to_be_lonesome

hn- locative; Vče'u absent; -p without volition; -ílg"ss heart

RG p. 614 §490. -ílg"ss (-elg"ss), heart, stomach. Although literally this
suffix refers to stomach, it is used to form a great many of the most figurative
words, and the organ it describes is considered the seat of the mind or
intelligence:

či-šin-ču-p-ílg"ss, I am lonesome (čin-s-hin- > či?n-; ču be gone; -p,
without volition)
8. 037  \[\text{hen}-g^\text{enunf^\text{shul}'umx}'\]
\[hn+q^\text{n+un+i^\text{s}+ul}'umx]\]
  sank into ground

hn- locative; \(Vg^n\) below; CVC-VC, it came to be; -i\(\text{s}\) be in act of; -ul'\(\text{umx}'\) ground

RG p. 613 §486. -ul'\(\text{umx}'\) ground

\[\text{hen}-g^\text{un-un-i^\text{s}-ul}'umx]\', he sank gradually into the earth (\(g^\text{un}\), be low)

9. 108  \[\text{henx}'\text{átpalqs}\]
\[hn+x^\text{át+p+alqs}\]
  end of the road

hn- locative; \(Vx^\text{át}\) end; -p involuntary; =alqs road

Doak p. 22-23 §2.2.2.1.2 Lexical suffixes.

\[\text{hn-intensiveVx}^\text{át-p=}\text{alqs}\]
  The end of the road.

locative- end- involuntary=road

10. 028  \[\text{uck}^\text{uk}'\text{iy}'cín'}\]
\[uc-\text{k'\text{u}+k}^\text{\text{iy}'+c}n\]
  cont- sobbing

\(Vk^\text{ey}'\) gently; CV+CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §603; -cn mouth

RG p. 593 §388. With the continuative \(ic^\)- the significance is an interrupted continuative, or continual as against continuous action:

\[uc-k'\text{u}-k^\text{\text{iy}'+c}n\], continually sobbing (\(k^\text{\text{iy}'}\), go easy, gently; \(cn\) mouth; dim.)
11. 079 \( q'\u0120\phi ps \)
\( q'\u0120^+ i\phi ps \)
choke

\( Vq'\u0120^\prime \) stick in; \( -i\phi ps \) throat

RG p. 618 §514. \(-i\phi ps \) (-slps), throat of person, back of animal's neck:

\( ic-q's-\phi ps-\epsilon l\phi \), (maybe) it is stuck in his throat \( (q'\u0120^?, \) stick in)

12. 046 \( scen\u0103'em\u0103'emc\u0103m\u0103t \)
\( s+c\u0103n+c'em+c'em+cn+\check{c}t \)
wrist

s- nominalizer; c\u0103n- under; \( V\check{c}'\am \) extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -cn edge; -\check{c}t hand

RG p. 611 §475. \(-cin (-cen, cen)\), edge, mouth, shore. This is a common suffix which enters into numerous combinations, taking on very generalized meanings:

\( s-cen-c'em-c'in-\check{c}t \), wrists \( (cen-, \) under; \( c'em, \) extend; -\check{c}t, hand)

13. 066 \( scescem\u0103lt\u0103l'tsel\u0103 \)
\( s+ci+cim+\u0103lt+\epsilon l't \) -s -il\u0103
children -3g -3pl

s- nominalizer; \( V\check{c}im \) be small; CV-CV, plural RG p. 634 §601; -\u0103lt offspring; suffix duplication RG p. 836 §610

RG p. 616 §502. \(-\u0103lt (-slt, -\epsilon l't)\), offspring, child:

\( s-ci-cim-\u0103lt-\epsilon l't \), children in relation to parents \( (ci-cim', \) be small pl.)
14. 047  
\[stč'ámč'amalqšes\]
\[s+t+č'am+č'am+alqs+šn\]  
end_of_legs  
\[-s\]
\[s-\] nominalizer; \[t-\] attached to; \[Vč'am\] extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634
§592;  
-alqs long stiff object
RG p. 611 §477. -alqs, end:
\[s-č'ám-č'am-alqs, end\] (\[s-\], nominalizer; \[č'am\], extend, be surface)

15. 025  
\[tek'wín\]
\[te+k'ín\]  
receive  
\[-d\] -t -3erg
\[ts-\] locative; \[Vk'in\] take
RG p. 598 §416. \[te-\] \((ta-)\) thither, the opposite of \[čic-\]:
\[ts-k'wín\], he received it

16. 069  
\[tuy'áč'xentul\]
\[tuʔ+áč'x\]  
look_over_here  
\[-d\] -t -plimp
\[tuʔ-\] over there; \[Váč'x\] look
RG p. 598 §416. \[ts-\] \((ta-)\) thither, the opposite of \[čic-\]:
\[taʔ-exús-en-tul\], go ye look for him (\[ěxús\], look at; \[en\],tr.; \[tul\],pl. imp.)
17. 022 \textit{utčçxúi}
\textit{ut+čc+xúi}
in\_\text{turn}\_\text{go\_to}
\begin{itemize}
\item ut- again; čc- here; Vxúi go/one goes
\end{itemize}
RG p. 600 §427. The combinations of \textit{ut-čc-}, \textit{ut-čo-ťe-}, or \textit{ut-či-ťe-} may have the meaning "in turn":
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{ut-čc-čs-xúi-ən-ť}, thou in turn fetch it (čs- for purpose; xúi, one goes; ən, tr; -t, 2-3 imp.)
\end{itemize}

18. 088 \textit{uqém}
\textit{u+qém}
ignore
\begin{itemize}
\item u- absolutive; Vqém ignore
\end{itemize}
RG p. 593 §385. \textit{u-}, definitive of a class of verbs which I have termed objective (§294, 304). It creates an absolute form which may, in cases, be used for the three persons. This prefix, like \textit{šc-}, precedes the personal pronoun. It means "it is of, a part of, or within, but not innate.
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{u-čn-qém}, I paid no attention
\end{itemize}
19. 094  čėlusčstilšēt
čēl-ul-s+čas+t-ilšēt
-šēt
go_back_to_growing_better -lpgen

Včās be well; -t subjective; -ilš grow

RG p. 606 §442. -ilš (-slš), grow, become through growth. This is evidently
the causative element for subjective stems (§304) which corresponds to -m,
the causative for objective forms, and like it, demands customary pronominal
suffixes in the transitive completive (see §364):
čas-t-ilš, it grew better (čas, good; -t, subjective)

20. 058  ysa?ssk'ukšetil't
ysa?s+k'u+kšet+il't
secured_a_fawn

Vya? procure by hunting; s- preposition; s- nominalizer Vkšet ???; CV-CVC,
diminutive RG p.636 §603-05; -ilt offspring

RG p. 642 §632. I will append a few examples of the usage with other stems,
any of which may be treated in the same way within the limitations of their
meaning:

The stem ysa?, procure by hunting, earn, incorporates any of the
animal names and seems quite free:

ysa?-ssk'ukšet-il't, he secured a fawn
APPENDIX II

There are some differences between Reichard's monolingual typescript of Coeur d'Alene and my line of Coeur d'Alene text presented in the interlinearization. I have identified three primary causes for the differences: typographical errors, reanalysis of morphemes by later scholars, and errors that I consider simple oversights on the part of Reichard. I present one example of each here.

1. Typographical errors:

In the second line of text on page -2- of Reichard's typed version of Lynx the following form is found:

![Figure 8 Facsimile "call him" typed](image)

The same form is found in Reichard's handwritten text with an s following the second t that is not present in the typed version:

![Figure 9 Facsimile "call him" handwritten](image)
With the inclusion of the s it is possible to identify the form as čc- (tcits-), a locative prefix. The following excerpt from line 017 demonstrates how this interpretation allows for a gloss similar to Reichard's.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{čc} & \text{g"enitul} \\
\text{čc} & \text{g"enit}^{43} \\
\text{summon\_here} & \text{-plimp}
\end{align*}
\]

I have determined that Reichard simply failed to type the s.

2. Reanalysis of morphemes:

In Doak's 1997 *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*, the combination of the morphemes *lut* and *hs* have been reanalyzed. Where Reichard identifies the combination as "compounded . . .[and] . . . simply affixing" to a stem (RG p. 580 §313), Doak identifies the combination as two separate morphemes (D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.).\(^{44}\) Using Doak's analysis, the following form from the eighth line on page -4- of Reichard's typed text:

```
Figure 10 Facsimile "no nose" typed
```

is presented as follows in line 050 of the interlinearization:

```
lut   e   stč'ámi?qs
lut   he  s+t+č'am+i?q   -s
neg   sub  end_of_nose   -3g
```

\(^{43}\) čc- here; Vg"enit summon
\(^{44}\) D refers to *hs* as subordinator (D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.) R refers to *hs* as definite article (RG p. 580 §313).

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
If I had used Reichard's analysis the following would have been a possible interpretation presented in the interlinearization:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{lutestčámiʔqs} & \\
\text{lut- he- s+t+čám+iʔq} & \text{-s} \\
\text{neg- sub- end_of_nose} & \text{-3g}
\end{align*}
\]

3. Oversights:

In the first line of text on page -5- of Reichard's typed text the gloss found for ciʔ (ts'i'') is there:

![Facsimile "there" typed](image)

In Reichard's written text the gloss for this form is deer:

![Facsimile "deer" handwritten](image)

ciʔ has a homonym meaning there and that is most likely the cause of the discrepancy. The context of the form suggest that Reichard's written gloss is the appropriate gloss and has lead me to analyze the form in line 056 as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{še} & \text{ ciʔ} \\
\text{še} & \text{ ciʔ} \\
\text{det3} & \text{deer}
\end{align*}
\]
REFERENCES


---

45 This is a reproduction of the original reprint from the forty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1927-1928.