Coeur d'Alene oral narrative: Editions of Coyote imitates magpie Man caught in fire corral and War between Blackfoot and Coeur d'Alene

Jon Nelson

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COEUR D'ALENE ORAL NARRATIVE:

EDITIONS OF

COYOTE IMITATES MAGPIE

MAN CAUGHT IN FIRE CORRAL

AND

WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D'ALENE

by Jon Nelson

B.A., Michigan State University, 1987

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

University of Montana

1999

Approved by:

Chairman, Board of Examiners

Dean, Graduate School

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Coeur d'Alene Oral Narrative: Editions of Coyote Imitates Magpie, Man Caught in Fire Corral, and War Between Blackfoot and Coeur d'Alene.

Director: Anthony Mattina

This thesis is an edition of three Coeur d'Alene oral narratives transcribed by Gladys Reichard. My objective is to analyze each word into its component morphemes, and to generate a glossary that lists all the morphemes found in the texts, and identifies their occurrences by sentence numbers.

The thesis is organized into four parts: an introduction that explains the project; facsimiles of the original texts; interlinearized analyses of the texts; a morpheme based glossary.
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INTRODUCTION

The Project

The archives of the University of Montana Linguistics Laboratory contains copies of a body of work on the Coeur d'Alene language produced by the anthropologist Gladys Reichard, the first linguist to study this language. In the 1920's, she dedicated two field trips to gathering linguistic data from the Coeur d'Alene tribe of northern Idaho (for an account of her life with the tribe see Hayter 1997). She transcribed a number of Coeur d'Alene narratives as part of her documentation of the language. Reichard continued her studies of the language into the thirties, and beginning in 1935, worked for over a year with Lawrence Nicodemus (a native speaker) to refine and correct her notes and interpretations. Shortly thereafter, she published a grammar of the language and a stem-list. In 1947, she published a collection and analysis of these Coeur d'Alene narratives in English translation. However, only one of these texts has been published in the original Coeur d'Alene language; four dozen other original texts remain unpublished.

In this thesis I present the interlinear morpheme analysis of three of Reichard's unpublished oral narratives.
Reichard’s Transcription

Reichard’s work with the Coeur d’Alene predated the practicality of using electronic recording devices in the field. She instead recorded double-spaced onto a ledger, in pre-phonemic orthography, with rough English glosses peppered sporadically throughout the intervening lines. Apparently, she was including glosses only for items which she was unfamiliar with or which were infrequent, as she often skipped three, four, or even five items without including a gloss. She probably wanted to maintain the fluency and continuity of the dictation, and this may also account for the sporadic glosses. Doubtless there were constant requests by Reichard for repetition of Coeur d’Alene items, and she likely obtained definitions from her consultants as she cleaned up and corrected the texts. These handwritten field notes she afterwards converted to typewritten versions, with more complete interlinear translations. Copies of these typed texts are the raw material from which I worked; I consulted the earlier handwritten originals only to clarify ambiguities or illegibility in the typed version. The typing contains frequent notes, corrections, and crossed-out sections which are not always easily deciphered, and sometimes delay analysis of the texts.

The Analysis

Producing facsimiles of Reichard’s typed texts is the first step in the analysis. I type the texts, both the Coeur d’Alene and the English lines, with a word processor,
and print them using fonts that approximate Reichard’s symbols. These are the facsimiles of the texts, and they are included in this thesis. I have typed each line to match the length of the original, so that for all practical purposes, these facsimiles mirror Reichard’s texts.

These facsimiles are then converted to modern phonemic orthography with some appropriate transliteration programs. However, Reichard frequently used Coeur d’Alene sentences that were, for the purposes of analysis, unwieldy in their length. I have divided these in appropriate places into sentences of a more manageable length, and footnoted the alterations. Subsequently, I parse the texts in Shoebox, making use of the program’s interlinearizing functions.

Interlinearization consists of parsing the words into distinct morphemes, all of which are then glossed. My analysis primarily relies on the works of Reichard 1938, 1939, and 1947, Nicodemus 1975, and Doak 1997. Additional sources are Barthmaier 1996 and Hayter 1997.

After I have identified and glossed the morphemes I provide a free translation of each sentence, relying both on what she has typed on her own interlinearized version and what I decipher from my own analysis. Rarely will this differ significantly from Reichard’s own translations.
Finally, I have compiled a glossary that indexes the occurrences of morphemes found in the texts by text title and sentence number. I also note the sources of the grammatical analysis (see abbreviations below).

**The Interlinearized Texts and Glossary**

When I parse a word, I distinguish inflectional affixes from all other cases of word formation and derivation. I use the hyphen [-] to represent an inflectional affix boundary; the plus sign [+] to represent a synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary as well as a derivational affix or other word formation boundary (however, I do not adhere to this practice in the case of lexicalized forms that incorporate inflectional material, such as εcwíš, in the opening line of the first text). Thus an entry in the glossary may contain several [+] signs or none at all, but no more than one hyphen. I have left unanalyzed a few forms I cannot yet make sense of, and these remain marked by asterisks in the interlinear analysis. I chose to use underlying or basic forms in the morpheme line of the text, but I list in the glossary all the allomorphs of a morpheme that occur in the texts.

There are numerous complicated morphophonological processes which significantly alter surface form in Coeur d’Alene (see Doak 2.3 for a detailed description). As I attempt to provide underlying forms for morphemes, certain segmentals change between the phonetic transcription and the morpheme line.
Here is a schematic of my interlinear analysis:

Line 1: The phonemic transcription, a transliteration of Reichard’s orthographic representation.

Line 2: The segmentation of line 1 into morphemes using [-] and [ + ].

Line 3: The glosses for each of the morphemes and stems in line 2. These will be either lexical glosses or abbreviations for grammatical markers; a list of these abbreviations appears below.

Line 4: My free translation.

The glossary includes entries from all three texts. A representative glossary entry appears in this form (without the parenthetical numbers—these index the explanatory notes below):

\[ \text{can} + \text{č'am} + \text{č'am} + \text{áxn} (1) \text{ armpit} (2). \text{ cen, under, D 2.2.2.2.1, RG 401; } \]
\[ \text{č'em, surface, BA 150, CVC-CVC reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 594 (see also NII 306--the word for shoulders contains the same reduplicative affix); } \]
\[ \text{áxn, arm, RG 457, NII 28(3). war 21(4). } \]

(1) This is the morpheme as it appears in line 2 of the interlinearized text.

(2) This is the gloss of the morpheme.
(3)- These are the analyses of the individual segments, with sources (a key to source abbreviations prefaces the glossary). Often, if the morphs within a word are found elsewhere in the glossary, the reader is directed there.

(4)- This identifies the text(s) in which the morpheme occurs, with line number (a key to text abbreviations also prefaces the glossary).

As a unified notation has not yet been agreed upon for these texts, I have made choices in identification and description which differ from some of those of my predecessors in the analysis of the Reichard data. When such a unified system is developed for a comprehensive analysis of all the texts, I believe that my analysis will easily accommodate the required changes. In summary, this is a first edition of the analysis of these texts, and I have identified the morphemes to the best of my ability. As the analysis of these texts proceeds, its quality will also improve; I bow to whoever carries on with the task.
# Grammatical Abbreviations

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Coyote Imitates Magpie

Facsimile of the Reichard Typescript

ätswəc là smuyfəw əp snuku'tswəc. áť°́á́'ts'
he dwelt Coyote had a neighbor Magpie

är° há stsutsəm'ʃt'əl'tə. là smuyfəw təsə. hoi
many her children were Coyote had five then

tcsəqəmfəlenəc. là 'āť°́tx°́ə'ā́ ćə'əm' q'əq'əx°́ə'ā́. ćə'əm'
they were hungry camas just a few just

tmıc təgwəl' stsutsəm'ʃt'əl'tə. kum' là 'āť°́á́'ts' tsi°́l
only because her children then Magpie there

ats'axəl ćə'əm' q'əq'əx°́ə'ā́ là 'āť°́tx°́ə'ā́. hoi x°́ist
just as if there were only a few camas then he went

tə smuyfəw. hoi là sənqəmfəl'tups. əkûstus ćə'ı't
Coyote then he consulted his powers he said to him the one who was first

hoi t'ı'ı tcı'ı'tcsəqəmfəlen. hoi ək°́n
then surely I am hungry then he said

tcəttəcələq tcały'aR'pqın'. hoi ul'ənıs xu1 uln'ùlx°́
I'll be service-berrie there will be lots then he went back he proceeded he went back into

tə 'ātsətx°́.
the house
äk*n tsí*n un’a’ txä’â tæts’etcūnætc.c tcâ*y’ūmât
he said there your camas go get it we’ll eat
tæsEnts’a’‘sp l hunt’aqânây’ gwîtcënl la y’aR’pqî’n’ la slaq.
it will be used up which is in the sack I saw them many serviceberries

høi tæts’ïnts la pul’ya’hâl’ la ’á’txä’â. høi
then she went and got it Mole the camas then

ämts la smyîw. høi la xal aîr’â’ts’ hâ smîy’âms
he ate it Coyote then also Magpie his wife

høi xal ïnts la ’á’txä’â’s. høi ts’âsp la
then also ate it the camas then it was all gone the

’âtxä’âsâlc. høi ï’’l’c. høi u’k”fístlEm qfílæc.
their camas then they slept then very early they woke up

høi lut’fítsâlc. dâxt. høi xúi ál’l’îc t’tfí’tcâlc.
then they had nothing to eat they went then he/she went to a little hill they came over the top

äkústus lâ smyîw la pul’ya’hâl’ áts’xEnt la slaq
he said to her Coyote Mole look service-berry

y’aR’pqî’n’. høi tál’tsi’n’ dâ’xlæc. høi limt lâ
lots then on they went then they were glad

sttsám’îl’tâl’t.s tæståccâm’tsînEmc
their children to pick for eating

kum’ äkústus lut k’uk’n’íy’â’t. høi kum’ tál’tsi’n’
then he said to them no soon and then on

dâxt høi hâhui x’i’n’ nâ’tâ kuptcam’tsînEmc. høi lâ
they went then hâhui here you can pick and eat then

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tsitesdúl'mentsut. x"i"l u"cif x"i"l áxal ák"n
they ran for a purpose here just here like he said
tcâ"nâ kungwûnx". hs.nq'amíl'tups tc'u"u x"a slaq.
you ought go are sure dung no service-berries

nRây'ìlgwas ìa pul'ya"hál' kum' ía 'âdr"â ts' xal
she was angry Mole then Magpie also

nRây'ìlgwas. là smuyìw ha ha ha màx"t ák"n
was angry Coyote ha ha ha laughed he said

kupguìpEsâ"yá" pînttc ìa 'âsft.stk" hûl âp slaq
you are crazy always in winter there are service-berries

kum' ul ha ha ha. hoi ut"ánís utpEnâ"tsâtx"sulc.
then again ha ha ha then he went again up to their house

tc'u"u là 'îts'fliulsulc.
nothing there was to eat for them

hoi x"ist ìa 'âtsr"â ts' hunk"f'ts lu
then she went Magpie at night no

uitci"ts'â l'EÈ' là 'âsfts'Emc hunctulsânlâ"tc'. ák"n là
she returned in her blanket wrapped up he said

smuyìw stim' tsiy"â âtsânlâ"tc'p. lutasq"âq"â"ls.
Coyote what is that you have wrapped up she said nothing

âkústus là ststam'f't.s xuuc tsânmûl'Emc. hoi
she told them her children go fetch water then

ni"cårucEnts. hoi hunmál'p là sík"â". hoi
she cooked it then it boiled the water then
she took it that which was wrapped she put it in he said

Coyote my! thank you then it was cooked she took it

a dish then she put it in it she told the children

go eat then they ate the children Coyote

was not fed then they ate he said Coyote at least

some of the broth I could drink then he said

Coyote where is it that you got it she said Magpie

the ice

there she made a hole then toward there also he made a hole

and then he took on his back this dragnet then here

he dived then toward there he went then there he caught a little

in the net then he said Coyote then I
also I will do thus he went then also he went Coyote

then the hole and the dragnet then also he dived
toward there he came out then he fetched a few
he thought farther there will be many
farther at a distance he made a hole then he dived then
he failed to reach it then he died then he was gone
at night then in the morning he was looked for by Mole
here maybe he dived there the little catch few
then farther at a distance again he made a hole then again he must have dived
he did not come out then he died that is the end of the road.
COYOTE Imitates Magpie

Interlinearized text

01 ecwiš ṭe smayiw ṣp snukʷcwíš.
ec -wiš ṭe s+mayiw ṣp t s+nukʷ -ec -wiš
act -dwell det Coyote have fellow -act -dwell

Where Coyote dwelt, he had a neighbor.

02 ec' ec' a+ w hē scəcəm' tl'tel'ts.
ec' ec' a+ w hē s+cə+cəm'+tl+t+əl+t -s
Magpie many det children -3g

Magpie (the neighbor) had many children.

03 ṭe smayiw t+cil.
 ṭe s+mayiw t+cil
det Coyote 5people

Coyote had five (children).

04 hoi čsq'emt̓ənəlš.
 hoi čs+q'əm+flon -ilš
 hoi hungry -3p

Then they were hungry.

1 Here the compound exhibits ec-wiš, with inflectional ec-.
There was only a little camas left.

The remaining camas was just enough for his children. Then Magpie did something with the little bit of camas.

Then Coyote went out.

And Coyote consulted dung [his powers].

---

\(^2\)Reichard types q\textsuperscript{e}m in her typescript; her stem list has qem. Both have the same gloss.
The first power said, "Then I'm really hungry, too."

Then it said, "I'll be serviceberries; there will be many."

Then he went back, he reentered the house.

He said, "Go get your camas. We'll eat it. It will be gone, that which is in the sack."
And Mole went and fetched the camas.

Then Coyote was fed.

And Magpie and his wife also ate their camas.

And their camas was gone.
18 hoi ſtʼatš.  
hoi ſit+ ſit+ ſ  
hoi sleep  

Then they slept.

19 hoi ukʼíctam  
hoi u+kʼi?c -t³ -m qit+t -ilš  
hoi early *** -mid awake -3p  

Then they woke up early.

20 hoi lutéʔtasalš.  
hoi lut+eʔ -iʔn -s -ilš  
hoi still_not -eat -3e -3p  

Then still they could not eat.

21 dext.  
dext  
go  

They went.

22 hoi xʷui - elʼalʼíš  
hoi xʷui elʼílʼíš  
hoi go hill protrude-3p  

Then they went over the protruding hills.

³ This could be what Doak calls the resultive, or stative suffix (2.2.2.2.2).
Coyote said to Mole, "Look at all the serviceberries!"

Then from there they kept going.

Then they were glad their children would have something to pick for eating.

Then he said to them, "No...very soon."

---

4 The vowel in the future marker is unexpected.
And then they went on from there. "Here you can pick and eat."

Then they ran to get there.

"Here, right here, "and he also said, "you ought to be sure."

But dung [his powers][made] the serviceberries disappear.

Then Mole was angry, and Magpie was too.
Coyote laughed, "ha, ha, ha! He said "you’re all foolish, there are never serviceberries in winter." And again he laughed, "ha, ha, ha."\(^5\)

Then they returned again back as far as their house.

There was nothing to eat.

---

\(^5\) Either pintč translates as both "always" and "never," or a negative marker is missing.
Then Magpie went off in the night and returned with something wrapped in a blanket.

Coyote said, "What is that that is wrapped up?"

[Magpie] said nothing.

He said to his child, "Go and fetch water."

---

6 This could also be an s-....-s circumfix; I retain my analysis.

7 This is xu- in the typescript; a possible transliteration would be x"uiš.
39 hoi niʔsárušənc.
hoi niʔ+šárus  -nt-s
hoi boil       -tr-3e

The he boiled it.

40 hoi ḥənmal’p  te sťkʷə?.
hoi hn+mal’+p  te s+ṭkʷə?
hoi boil       det  water

Then the water came to a boil.

41 hoi čəcəkʷinc  xʷiy’e  cənleč’  ḥənpekʷ tkʷə?ənc.
hoi čic+kʷin-nt-s  xʷiy’e  cən+leč’  hn+pekʷ-št+kʷə?  -nt-s
hoi fetch      -tr-3e  dem  wrapped  contain-water  -tr-3e

Then he took that which was wrapped and put it in the water.

42 ekʷn  te  sməyíw  hay’o  limlomš.
ekʷn  te  s+ma’yíw  hay’o  lín+ləm+s
say  det  Coyote  intrj  be_thankful

Coyote said, "My, thank you."

43 hoi qʷʷelt  tčəcəkʷinc.
hoi qʷʷelt  t  -čic+kʷin-nt  -s
hoi cook stem  -fetch  -tr  -3e

Then it was cooked and she brought it.
44 qap'tc'e?.
qep'tc'e?
plate

A plate.

45 hoi ənpek'wənc.
hoi hn+pek'-nt-s
hoi contain-tr-3e

Then he put [the food in the dish].

46 ek'ustus ɨ scəcəm'íl'tel'ts  xʷui ñtnul.
ek'n -st(u) -s ɨ s+cə+cəm'+il't+el't -s  xʷui ʔitn-ul
say -ct -3e det children  -3g go eat -imp

Then he told his children, "Go eat."

47 hoi itn ɨ scəcəm'íl'tel'ts ɨ sməyiw lutey'əmtəməlš.
hoi ?itn ɨ s+cə+cəm'+il't+el't -s ɨ s+maθiw lut+ey -ʔem+t+əm-ilš
hoi eat det children  3g det Coyote not_yet -feed -3p

Then the children ate and not yet did they share.

48 hoi itn.
hoi ʔitn
hoi eat

Then they ate.
Coyote said, "At least some broth."

"I could drink."

And Coyote said, "Whence did you (get) it?"

Magpie said, "The ice."

There, Magpie had made a hole, and Coyote also made a hole.

---

8 The typescript has loq", the stem-list ťeq". Both have the same gloss.
Then he (Coyote) took this fishnet on his back.

Then here he dove and went out toward there.

Then he caught some there in the fishnet.

Then Coyote said.

---

9 The function of this suffix is not clear.
Then (into) the hole and (with) the fishnet.

Then he also dived and went out.

Then he fetched a few. He thought that farther out from there will be many.

Farther out he again made a hole.

Then he dove, (but) he did not get back to the hole.
64 hoi táxuň.
hoi t’exʷ+x⁷⁰
hoi die

Then he died.

65 hoi č’u hənk⁹c hoi ta laʔaxʷ əxusantəm apul’yahál x⁷i⁴ ʔałi?
hoi č’u hn+kʷʔc hoi te laʔaxʷ exʷ+us-nt-m pul’yahál x⁷i⁹+t ʔałi?
hoi absent dusk hoi det morning search-tr-nte Mole dem maybe

úšəɫś ʔu₇⁴ əcək⁺: q’əq’y̌xʷə.
ʔúš+əš ʔu₇⁴+ut ec -peǩ q’ə+q’ixʷə
   dive demav act-contain few

Then he was gone at night; then in the morning Mole looked for him. "Maybe he
dove here; here is his small catch."

66 hoi tel’ciʔ  tekʷut utləxʷənc hoi ne ʔutʔúšəš
hoi tel’+ciʔ lekʷ+ut ut -lexʷ-nt-s hoi neʔ ut -ʔúš+əš
hoi from there far back -hole-tr-3e hoi perhaps back -dive

lutay’ácqəʔes.
lut+ęy -ácqəʔ -s
not_yet -exit ***¹¹

"Then he made another hole farther out, and maybe he dived in there and has not yet
come out.

¹⁰ Both Reichard and Nicodemus list t’exʷ as the stem; Nicodemus includes the inflected
form (he died), as táxuň.

¹¹ Again, this is possibly the s-...-s circumfix.
Then he died.

That is the end of the road.
MAN CAUGHT IN FIRE CORRAL

Facsimile of the Reichard Typescript

x"ä 'äts'EküstEm i'ts'íts'EntsEmc x"ä tätc ntc'EntEm
it used to be said they were making a fire corral toward a place near Sand Point

kum' äy'nlx"ä gwä'EntEm u"yär kum' x"i"l
then because it was burned in a circle then here

ni"nâ´ptäs äxúsEntEm x"ä ttm'ix" x"ä tcäst'ápEntEm.
when they went in amongst they were looked for animals to be shot

hoi kum' u'cuł äpi t'ápEm kum' lut'ul' x"ä sniw't
and then just as there was shooting then not shy (modest) the wind was

kum' x"iy"ä sgwälpt'axt gwälpt. kum' xux"iy"ä tsi"
and this burned fast it burned then these there

t'ápEm kum' tsi" sáq"unts. kum' x"at'p. hoi kum’
shooting then there they opened it (made a gap) and ran and then

x"i"x"ä ttcnä'k"wä"ä gwftctEm i't'ápEmc. kum’
here one person was seen shooting then

dül'mEntsut. tsi"l kum’ ul"än’anís.
they ran there then they went out again

hoi kum' lä nä 'uipEntä"â tsä'tx" hul
and then when they came up to the house and
q”â”q”â”â”l x”â” stcint hul miipnuntEm âpl tc’u”. talked the people and it was learned there was gone

hoi kum’ âk”n u”mây tcâ’tgâlpâ’nâ”â. hoi tâ”xusEntEm. and then he said I bet he was burned over then he was looked for
tc’u”. î nkn”î”ts kum’ âk”n u”mây tcâ’tgâlpâ’nâ”â.
he was absent when it was night and he said I bet he was burned over

kum’ âk”n hâ smf’yäm hoi ultcâ’cEntsâl tcâstu”slâq’mât.
and she said his wife then come with me we will search for him

hoi kum’ nâ”â t’u”â ar” nâ”m”n”ús tk””inc xux”iy’â
and then answering many I don’t know how many of those

sqâl”qal”tumx” xux”iy’â ultcâ’cEntEm. xul tsântcîts.
men this one was accompanied again they proceeded to arrive

âkústEm x”i”” tsâmi”” mäl”x”i”â átsgwitcstEm. hoi
it was said here right here he was but is not anymore he was seen then

kum’ axusEntEm lâq’EntEm xux”iy’â ’âstcînt. tgwâl”
and he was looked for search was made by these people because
dâxdâxt. âk”n x”i”” t’i”” tâxux. hoi kum’ t’i”
they went here and there she said here surely he is dead and then surely

u”tc’â”m”.
it was dark

gwitcstEm desî…gwt. hoi yâRâR xux”iy’â stcînt.
it was seen very dimly then they gathered these people

ts”ûts”u”um. kum’ x”iy’â smf’yäm ûa tatc q”ô’mqus â”mc
they cried then this woman toward his head sat down
kum' tsâncültcânfw' pâEhlc. kum' tsi"î nâ"kú
and in a circle alongside they sat down then there she thought

hóí hâsmutasEm x"i"î yó lut stcint. kum' ultmâEnts
now I will feel about here my! not a person then again she felt about it

x"â tâtc x"î lut stcint âpl t'ínt'înâ"g. ák'în
toward here not a person it had ears she said

x"iy'â smíy'âm hâ lut stcint ât'îx"ulEm x"î
this woman yes not a person it is different here

stcsíûmsms. kum' a'ayâR x"i"î múEntEm. kun'
its eyes then by all here it was felt it turned out to be

lâmqâ"g. hóí kum' âpl màx"t. hóí kum' ult'â'pElc.
a black bear and then they had a laugh and then they got up

ul'âxúsEntEm x"iy'â 'îtsRúseM hâ sqfl'tumx". kum'
again he was looked for this one lost the man then

âxúsEntEm gwîtctEm ât'Ek"î'... ât'Ek"î'... k"ây'
he was looked for he was seen lying lying still

âtsx"â'lx"ult. utsgwâ'lp kun' x"î' x"â nâ 'ît'âps
alive he was he was burned it was clear! here where his kill was

x"î' anlâmqâ"g. kum' tsi"î ultxúistEm x"â tâtc
this black bear then there again he was taken toward

tsâtx"s x"iy'â sqfl'tumx". tsi"î x"â hunx"âtpalqs.
his house this man there the end of the road.
It used to be said they were making a fire corral toward Sand Point. It was burned in a circle.

Then here they went in and looked for animals to shoot.
Then just as there was shooting, an unexpected wind blew strong and it burned fast to the ground.

Then there they were shooting; then there he opened it.

Then they ran.

Then here one was seen shooting.
Then they fled.

Then there they went out again.

Then when they got back to the house, it was learned one was missing.

And they said, "I am sure he was burned."
11 hoi teʔexúsəntəm.
  hoi te  -exʷ+us  -nt-m
  hoi dir  -search  -tr-nte

And he was looked for.

12 č'u.
  č'u
  absent

He was gone.

13 t  ηnkʷíʔc  kʷum'  ekʷn  umey  četgʷelpíneʔ.
  t  hν+kʷíʔc  kʷum'  ekʷn  umey  čet-gʷel+p  -peneʔ
con  dusk  kʷum'  say  umey  loc-burn  -as_far_as

At night fall they said, "I bet he was burned all over."

14 kʷum'  ekʷn  he  smý'em  hoi  utčéšəncel
  kʷum'  ekʷn  he  s+mý'em  hoi  ut  -čəš  -nt-s-ul
  kʷum'  say  det  woman  hoi  back -accompany  -tr-3e-imp

čestusláq' met.
čes-tuʔs  -laq'-met
fut-mut'  -search-1p

Then his wife said, "Then you must come back with me and we will look for him."
Then maybe many, maybe a few men went with her.

Then they arrived.

It was said he was seen right here.

Then he was looked for and search was made by these people.
19 tgit'el' dáxdekt.  
tgit'el' dáx + dekh + t  
because travel

Because they travelled.

20 ek'ni7i? ti? táxu#.  
ek'ni7i? ti? t'sex + x^2  
say dem emph die

She said, "Certainly, he died."

21 hoi k'un' ti? uč'em'.  
hoi k'un' ti? u + č'em'  
hoi k'un' emph dark

Then it was dark.

22 g'ìchtììm dəsì...g't.  
g'ìč -t -m dis + g't  
see -tr -nte twinkle

It was seen twinkling.

23 hoi yàa^c xuxiy'e sčint.  
hoi yàa^c+a^c x^u + x^iy'e s+čint  
hoi gather dem people

Then these people gathered.

\[See\ footnote\ #10,\ Coyote\ Imitates\ Magpie.\]
24 c'úc'u?um.
c'ú+c'u?um
weep

They wept.

25 k*um' x*iy'e smíy'em ta tcè q"ómq̃s ém̃s k*um'
k*um' x*iy'e s+mfíy'em te tcè q"óm+s+qan -s em -§ k*um'
k*um' dem woman det dir head -3g sit -cont k*um'

cenšalčetnìw' pítalìš.
cen-šalč -ènìw' pìt -ilìš
loc-circle -loc scatter -3p

Then the woman was sitting by his head; then in a circle they scattered.

26 k*um' ci?ıt ne?k*ú hoi həsmúsəm x"i?ıt yo lut sčint.
k*um' ci?ıt+ıt ne?k*ún hoi hn -s -mus -m x"i?ıt+ıt yo lut s+čint
k*um' demav think hoi 1sg -fut -feel_about-mid dem yo neg people

Then she thought, "I'll feel about here....hey, this isn't a person!"

27 k*um' utmúsənəc x"e tcè x"i? lut sčint epí t'ínt'ine?.
k*um' ut -mus -nt-s x"e tcè x"i? lut s+čint epí t'in+t'ine?
k*um' back -feel_about -tr-3e det dir dem neg people have ears

Then she felt about again, it was not a person, it had ears.
Then the woman said, "It is not a person. It is different, here are its eyes."

Then everyone felt about.

Then it was clear; it was a black bear.

Then they all laughed.

Then they stood up again.
Again they looked for the lost man.

He was looked for; they saw him. He was lying very still—he was alive.

He was burned, here where perhaps he had killed this black bear.

Then this man was taken back toward his house.
There, that is the end of the road.
WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D’ALENE

Reichard Facsimile

q"i"l ta 'utsq"â'â'âlwis xu'i pânâ"a
they travelled the ones hunting buffalo they proceeded as far as

su"yâ'â'â'â'âpumâ ta 'astq"â''â tsi"l ot t'ut'uk"uk"ll'up. x"iy"â
the whites the Blackfoot there- just had camped these

su"yâ' tsi"l umâl'tsf' xux"i'ya usq"f'l dâ'sdEst.
whites there had homes these travelling camped

tcûtâxûi hâ tcnâ'k"â'â hâ stq"i âsu'x"stEm. hoi
when they arrived one of the Blackfoot was recognized then

nk"i"ts âk'n hoi kum' nâ'sâ'â'â tcn'ul'ânis. hoi
at night he said now then we better go back then

kum' ta la'ax" wi" tâ yûlmixum. âk'n nâq"âuntEm
in the morning he cried the chief he said they are stolen

x"â ayâR hâ 'âstcîtca"â. kum' k"ây' tcnatw'ît
all the horses then still I was a boy

nâ"â xît ot x"i" tcn'nts'âxal ayâRâR âsts'âm'
might just here- I was like He-gathers-bones (nickname Tom Miyal gave to Ben Nicodemus)

kum' âxûsEn x"iy"â hustc'âmûtEw'âsEn tc'u". xux"iy"â
then I looked for i this my what I ride was gone this very

hun'stsîtcâ"â kun' nâq"âtsâlâm.
my horse it was clear I had been stolen from
and then he cried he said now we will track them

kum' apt akustmalam k*nä*a ultctsgwfitsut x*ä
then there were I was told soon we will find it again for you

n'stctcśâ. kum' xui tctctliwis. x*iy'ä tmus
your horse the they went they separated these four

tätc x*i'kum' x*iy' ayáR tätc x*i'. kum'
toward here and these all toward there then

gwiftctEm x*iy'ä tattsänis x*ä tmus ttk'ã'sál x*ä
he was seen this one coming four two

stctsâ'âmè å'sál kum' tätc slaq'ítk*waä kum' stcint. x*iy'ä
Coeur d'Alene two and toward the wide river and people those

tāgw'tctsc ctcą'wäc. kum' tctc畜牧ëx*iy'ä stq'"i.
who saw it were six then they chased them these Blackfoot

ântsia"ktk*waä x*a'antsâ'x*uat. kum' lâ ntși'x*í-
they waded in the river then while they waded

tk*ãäs x*iy'â ttknã'k*waä kum' lâ ttksnłu lâ
this one then was very thirsty

'âstcśťcâ"q"s. uw'ım' uts'axístus u"lä"prünts
the horse he drank in vain he did thus to him(it) he just hit

ułntsük"tsuk"usEnts.
again he pulled and pulled on the rein

lu u"tax". tsí"l unt'úx"lčk*â" u"cčl
no he stopped there they wade just (where)
it came up to his arms the water then there he was chased

toward there he got tired from the horse he dismounted

then just as he was shooting then he was reached

then because he had long hair this Blackfoot then

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they cut them off hither these his scalp and

it was blood then the tears ran down his face he cried

there then he was told you are to live we will not kill you

that is all
WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D'ALENE

Interlinearized text

01 q""i?i te ocq""e telwis x"u te pepe suyépamŚ ta
q""i?i te ec -q""i?i elwis x"u te pepe suyép+mŚ te
travel det act-travel-loc proceed as_far_as whites det

?astq"ti ci? t'ut'ek"uk"fl_up.
stq"i ci?+ t'st t'+t'ek"+k"+fl_up
Blackfoot demav just camp

They travelled, they proceeded as far as some whites camped near the Blackfoot.

02 x"iy'e suyé ci? umel'c? x"ux"i?ya ocq""i?i désdast.
x"iy'e suyép+mŚ ci?+ t u+mel'+ci? x"u+x"iy'e ec -q""i?i dés+dés+t
dem whites demav from_there dem act-travel camp

These whites were from there; those travelling camped.

03 çætx"uí he tčnék"e he stq"i esa x"stém.1
çet-x"uí he tč+nék"e he stq"i ec -sux" -st(u) -m
loc-go art person art Blackfoot cust -know -cust -nte

When they went toward there, one of them was recognized by a Blackfoot.

04 hoi nk"i?c ek"n hoi k"um' ne? čen'ut'ënsís.
hoi hn+k"i?c ek"n hoi k"um' ne? č -u -?ënsís
hoi dusk say hoi k"um' perhaps lp-back -leave

1 This is apparently a typo; Coeur d'Alene does not have a stressed schwa.
Then at night, he (who was recognized) said, "Maybe we will go back."

Then in the morning, the chief cried out.

He said, "All the horses were stolen."

"Then, I was a young man, maybe I was just also as Ben here."

"Then I searched for it, my horse—it was gone."

2 "Ben" refers to Ben Nicodemus, "He who gathers bones."
"This very one, my horse, it was clear, had been stolen."

And then, He cried out, he said, "Then perhaps we will go(after them)."

"Then there I was told, "We will search for your horse for you."

Then they went, they separated.
These four (went) toward here, these all toward there.

Then four of them--two Coeur d'Alene, two (from) towards the wide river, saw this Blackfoot.

This six saw him.

Then they chased this Blackfoot.
He waded into the river.

Then the one wading in the river, his thirsty horse drank.

In vain, he struck (the horse), he pulled back (on the reins).

He did not stop shaking.
21 ci?^t ant'úx*əlš'e? uʃәt canč'amč'amáxәs te sif'se?.
ci?^t hn -t'úx*+əlš -k'ә? u+ʃи can+č'am+č'am+aʃn -s te s+ʃk'se? demav loc -jump -water exactly armpits -3g det water

There he jumped off (his horse) into the water just up to his armpits.

22 k*um' ci?^t čošİpәntәm x'e ṣesčiče'emәş.
k*um' ci?^t čoš+іp -nt -m x'e s+čiče'emәş k*um' demav chase -tr -nte det Coeur d’Alene

Then the Coeur d’Alene chased him.

23 hәnx'at'pіt'k'ә?.
hn -x'et'+p -s+іk'ә? loc -run -water

They ran in the water.

24 ci?^t půlustәm.
ci?^t půlut -st(u) -m demav injure -ct -nte

Here he was injured.

25 k*um' tәč ci? ayx'หาร tәl' (e)sčiče? čәtedәx*əlš.
k*um' tәč ci? ayx'หาร tәl' ṣesčiče? čәt -dәx'- -иš k*um' dir demav tire off horse loc -dismount -3p

Then the horses tired, they dismounted.
26 k'um' čēsčitáťapćeʔ.
k'um' čęs -t'ą+t'ąp -tćeʔ?
k'um' fut -shoot -body

Then he was about to shoot.

27 k'um' čičantəm x̱e ʔetęnék’ęʔ ħe sčičęʔemš.
k'um' čič -нт -m x̱e tč+nę́k’ęʔ ħe s+cčęʔemš
k'um' arrive -tr -nte det 1person det Coeur_d’Alene

Then the Coeur d’Alene reached him.

28 k'um' čest’ápm eswəlwelemı̨č tę ʔesčičęʔemš.
k'um' čęs -t’ap -m s+wəl+wəl+mın+č tę s+cčęʔemš
k'um' fut -shoot -nte gun det Coeur_d’Alene

tcaqcaq’ilctəm.
t+caq+caq+ilč -t -m
cup_hand -tr -nte

Then he (the Coeur d’Alene) was going to shoot him.

29 k'um' hāŋq’iy’tmınč.
k'um' hń+q’iy’t -m -nt -s
k'um' pity -stem -tr -3e

Then he took pity (on the Blackfoot).
Then already towards this one the Coeur d'Alene had approached.

He said to him, "Don't shoot."

Then another reached him and they dismounted.

Then they grabbed their knives.
Then they scalped the Blackfoot.

He bled

There then he shrieked, he cried.

Then he (the Coeur d'Alene) said, "You will continue to live. We will not kill you."
38 ciŋ hoi.
    ciŋ tæ hoi
    demav hoi

That is all.
GLOSSARY ABBREVIATIONS

Source References:

B  = Paul Barthmaier, by citation # in his dictionary.
D  = Ivy Doak, by section #.
H  = Amy Hayter, by page # of her glossary.
NI = Lawrence Nicodemus, volume 1, by page #.
NII = Nicodemus, volume 2, by page #.
RA = Gladys Reichard 1947 (text analysis), by page #.
RG = Reichard 1938 (grammar), by section #.
RS = Reichard 1939 (stem-list), by page #.

Text References:

cm = Coyote Imitates Magpie.
mf = Man Caught in Fire Corral.
war = War Between Blackfoot and Coeur d'Alene.

(glossary entries without text references occur too frequently to benefit from listing all of them.)

Coeur d'Alene Alphabetical Order:

a c c' č č' d ġ ė e ĝ h i j k k' l l' ń m ā m' n n' Ă ɒ p p' q q" q' q"' r r' s š t t' u w w' x x' ź x" y y' ĕ ć č" ĉ' č"' Ĳ
GLOSSARY

ac'x to watch or look at something. RS 92, NI 31, NII 350. cm 23.

axfl to do thus. RS 92. cm 6, 51, 58; war 19.

ayx'\+t to be tired. RS 92. war 25.

a'\+ to be much or many. RS 92. cm 2, 62; mf 15.

a+xal also. a-, general preposition. RG 371; xal, also, too. NI 184, RS 104. cm 29.

a+ya collective, 'all,'; a, general preposition, RG 371; ya?, assemble, be many. RS 99, NI 32, NII 13. mf 29; war 6, 13.

a+y\+a\+ to gather, ya\+. CVC-VC, resultive reduplication, D 2.2.4.2, RG 607-612, see [a+ya\?]. war 7, mf 23.

ácqe\? to exit, to go out. RS 92, NI 28, NII 202, 219, HA 90. cm 55, 61, 67.

can+\+am+\+am+axn armpits. can-, under, D 2.2.2.2.1, RG 401; \+em, surface, BA 150, CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 594 (see also NII 306; the word for shoulder contains the same reduplicated phones); \=aün, arm. RG 457, NII 28. war 21.

c\+s\+pus shriek, ca\+, scream, shriek with pain. RS 97, NI 266. sa\+, flow (as in tears); RS 96, NI 192. st'\+a\+pus, teardrops, NII 331. war 35.

cak\+cak\+us to pull. CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 596, RS 97, NII 286; \+us, directly or spang(?), RG 538. war 19.

c\+ det, definite determiner. D 2.4.2.1. cm 49.

cen loc, locative preposition, under, off of. RG 401, D 2.2.2.2.1. cm 64; mf 25.

cën+leč’ wrapped up. Cf. cën; leč’, to bind. RS 102, NI 138. cm 35, 41.

cën+múl to dip up. Cf. cën; mul, RS 94, NI 149. cm 38.

cën+teg”+n to fall short. Cf. cën; teg*, fail to reach. RS 95, reach, RG 438. In
Reichard’s example in this section, she glosses [teg*] as reach, but fail to reach with
the suffix [n]; -n, attempt, RG 438. BA 116. cm 64.

ces+ces+qän long hair. cës, long, NII 253; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication,
D 2.2.4.4; qan=head, RG 489. war 33a.

cëtx* house. RS 97, NII 233. cm 33; mf 9, 36.

ciy’e demaj, demonstrative adjective, that near thee. RG 700. cm 36.

ci?p demav, demonstrative adverb, there near a second person. RG 702, NI 270. cm 6,
12, 28; mf 4, 37; war 25.

ci?p+t demav, demonstrative adverb, there near thee is where. ci?p with connective t. RG
703, 702, 800. NI 150, 143; RS 97. cm 6, 12, 28, 56; mf 8, 26, 36; war 1, 2, 21,
22, 24, 35, 36, 37.

c’él’+l’ to arrive, come to a stop. NI 274, NII 29; noncontrol reduplication, D
2.2.4.2. war 32.

c’esp it is gone, absent. NI 274. cm 17.

c’e?p loc, locative, all around, all over; RG 533

c’ic’ac fire corral?, see note in text. RS 92. mf 1.

c’u?m to weep. RS 98, NI 276. war 35.
c’ú+c’u’um to cry or sob loudly. RS 98, NI 276; CV-CVC intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. mf 24.

č- lp, first person plural marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. war 4.

čam’č Ispro, first person singular pronoun. RG 275, D 3.5, NII 236. cm 58.

čaš+sp to chase. RS 98. war 16, 22.

čet- fut, future proclitic. D 4.4.4, RG 757-768. cm 10, 50, 58.

čey’- cm 12.

čet+čet+fw’es to separate, čet, separate, RS 98; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4; fw’es, together, to be in contact. RG 537. war 12.

čem’ to pick up, to take hold of plural objects. RS 98. war 33.

čem’+cin to pick food. Cf. čem’, to pick up; cin, mouth. RG 475. cm 25, 27.

čes- fut, future intentional; Doak analyzes this as čet+s=čes; Cf. čet. cm 12, 25, 62; mf 2, 14; war 26, 28.

čes to accompany. NII 5, RS 98. mf 14, 15.

čet loc, locative, on surface broader than subject. RG 398, D 24. mf 10, 13; war 3, 25.

če’ ought, sense of obligation. RG 780. cm 29.

čic arrive. RS 98. war 27.

čic dir, directional, toward here, hither. RG 412, D 2.2.2.2.1. war 11, 14, 27, 30, 31, 32.

čic+k’in to bring. Cf. čic; k’in, to pick up. RS 100. cm 14, 41, 62.
Čic+ʔεčin+čs fetch; Cf. čic, directional. ʔεčin, to do with, to put, to be the matter. RS 92; ʔεčs, hand. RG 488. cm 12.

čn- Is, first person singular subject, D 53; RG 275, 281; BA 136. cm 9, war 4, 7. č-, cm 10, 50.

čp+q’in hair. NI 52, NII 224; č, locative, on, attached to. RG 395; p, ?; ʔq’in, head. RG 489. war 33a.

čs- purpose, purpose prefix. NII 287, RG 399-400.

čs+dul’+mn+cut to flee, to run fast. Cf. čs; dul’, run; RS 95; min, instrumental, RG 454; cut, reflexive, RG 567; Reichard says that these two suffixes together are often used to signify vigorous action, RG 872. cm 28.

čs+q’em+flan to be hungry. Cf. čs; q’em, to swallow, NI 180. RS 101; ʔilən, food, RG 483, NI 234. cm 4, 9.

č+nēk⁺⁹e it is one person. NII 277, RS 96

č’am’ remaining, left over. NI 43. cm 5, 6.

č’i⁺če’i to approach quickly. RS 99, NII 58; CV-CV intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. war 30.

č’u be absent, empty. RS 99, NI 61. cm 30, 34, 66; mf 9, 11; war 8.

dáx+dext+t to travel. RS 95; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 19.

dex’ to dismount. RS 95, NII 184. war 25, 32.

dex’ into to go, plural use. RS 95. cm 21, 24, 27.

dēs+dēs+t to camp. RS 95; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. war 2.
**dis+g**t to twinkle. dis, appear, NI 63; g**t, twinkle, NI 84. mf 22.

**dúl'+mn+cut** to run. Cf. čs+dul+mn+cut. mf 7.

**ädslúp** thirsty. NII 333. war 18.

**ec cust**, customary prefix. D 4.1.1.2, 4.2.2.2, RG 292. cm 1; mf 1, 17; war 3, et al.

**ec act**, actual prefix. RG 293.

**ec cont**, continuative; RG 292.

**ec+cén+leč'+p** wrapped up. Cf. ec, actual; Cf. cén+leč, wrapped up; -p, involuntary, RG 306. cm 36.

**ek**u to say. RS 92, NII 300. cm 9, 10, 12, 23, 26, 29, 32, 36, 42, 49; mf 10, 13; war 4, 6, 10, 31. **ek**u: cm 38, 46; mf 1, 17; war 11, 36.

**elwís** loc, locative suffix; go about to indefinite places. RG 532. war 1.

**el'+ías** hill. NII 230. cm 22.

**élníw'** loc, locative suffix, alongside. RG 535. mf 25.

**ép**'cé' Magpie. RS 104. NII 135. cm 2, 6, 16, 31, 35, 52.

**em** to sit. RS 92, NI 70. mf 25.

**em** to share or feed. RS 92, NII 206. cm 15.

**epf** there is or have. NI 72, RS 92. cm 1, 32; mf 3, 9, 27, 31; war 11.

**et'ek**w+f to lie, one lies down. RS 96. mf 34.

**ex**w+us to search or hunt. Jus, eye, RG 478, RS 92, NII 254. cm 66; mf 2, 11, 18, 33, 34; war 8.

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sy'ntf because, causal conjunction, conveying a meaning of inevitability as opposed to [tgwel'], which is explanatory. RG 802, 803, RS 103, NI 46, NI 79. mf 1; war 33a.

ε + t'ix'el to be different. RS 96, NII 177. mf 28.

g*el to burn. RS 99. mf 1.

g*el+p to burn. Cf. g*el, burn; -p involuntary, RG 306-307. mf 1, 3, 10, 13, 35.

g*ieč to see. NI 82, RS 99, NII 303. cm 13; mf 6, 17, 22, 34; war 11, 14, 15.

g*it pl, Verbal pluralizing element. RG 389

g*it+pseye to be foolish, g*it, verbal pluralizing element, RG 389; pseye, foolish, "he is crazy," NI 167. cm 32.

ha to laugh loudly, onomatopoeic, RS 103. cm 32.


həf conn, general connective, connects nouns or noun and verb, syntactic. RG 801. cm 32, 51; mf 9.

hə+səm+qem+fl't+ups dung, Coyote’s powers. RS 108, Cf. sən+qem+fl’t+ups. cm 30.

he det, definite article. RG 722-24. cm 2, 16; mf 14.

hehui intrj, interjection, OK, swell. NI 109. cm 27.

hn stem formative, apparently the same prefix as the locative hn- diachronically, but now integrated into the stem. RG 404.

hn loc, locative prefix; in, on, into, onto; also out, off. RG 402, D 24. mf 1,2; war 10, 19, 21, 23.
hn 1sg,  first singular possessive prefix. RG 177, D 4.3. mf 26, war 8, 9.

hn+cei'ut river. Cf. hn, stem; cei'ut, river, RS 106. war 17.

hn+ci?x"+it+k"e? to wade. Cf hn; ci?x", to wade, RS 97, (t'ux" in NII 348); Cf.
     itk"e? water. war 17, 18.

hn+c'i'esp "it is all gone"; NII 219. cm 12, 17.

hn+c'emfp place name (near Sand Point). from typewritten text. mf 1.

hn+g"onix" to be true. NI 83. cm 29.

hn+k"i?c dusk; Cf. hn, stem; Cf. k"i?c, dusk, cm 35, 66; mf 13; war 4.

hn+tamqe? black bear. see entries. mf 35.

hn+mal'+p to boil. see entries. cm 40.

hn+pck" to contain. see entries. cm 41, 45, 56.

hn+q"iy't to have pity for. Cf. hn, stem; q"iy't, pity, RS 102. war 29.

hn+x"at+p+alqs the end of the road. frequently used as a whole word at the end of
     stories. RG p. 707 (in p, invol, RG 306, alqs, end, RG 477, D 23, NII 199 cm 69,
     mf 37.

hn+cey'+ilg"es to be angry. RS 103,NI 310["ey']; RG 490[ilg"es] cm 31.

hoi then; to happen, befall; probably used in the sense, "it happened that.." RS 103,
     NI 108. cm 4, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 66, 67;; mf 3, et al.

-ilk 3p, third person plural subject or genitive marker, D 3.1, 3.3; cm 4, 17, 19, 20, 22,
     24, 33, 34, 47; mf 25, 32; war 15, 16, 25.
in- 2sg, second person genitive prefix. D 24, 69, 169; RG 175, 713; NI 11. cm 12; war 11.

-ft+k"e? water. RG 519, 560, RS 106; Reichard does not separate the [s-] nominalizer off this root in her stem-list. It appears twice in this story without [s-]. cm 41.

k"e? water. RG 519, 560. war 21.

k"in to pick up one small object. RS 100. war 33.

k"in+ičn' backpack, to carry on back. Cf. k"in, pick up; ičn’, back, RG 459. cm 54.

k"i?c be early or dusk, NI 125, NII 192, RS 100. cm 19.

k"u 2s, second person singular intransitive subject D 53, cm 29.

k"um’ then or and, discourse connective. NI 16; D 281 cm 6, 26, 27, 32, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, mf 1,3.

k"un’ intrj, "Interjection indicating 'now it is clear' after one has been troubled, or doubtful, and including element of surprise,"RG p.696,nt. 31; H 98. mf 30, 35; war 9.

k"u+p 2p, second person plural intransitive subject, D 74. cm 27, 32.

k”inš how many. RS 100. mf 15.

k"iy’ easy, quietly. RS 100; NI 128; NII 322; mf 34; war 7.

k"ne? fut, immediate future. D 4.4.1, RS 104. war 11.

k"u+k"n’fy’e? very soon, in a short while. /k”n, Cf. k”ne? CV-CVC diminutive reduplication D 2.2.4.1, D 4.4.1RS 104, NI 125, NII 315. cm 26.

laq’ to search. RS 102. mf 14, 18.
la?kʷ be daytime, morning, tomorrow; RS 102, NI 137. cm 66; war 5.

leqʷ+ut far away. lekʷ, be far, RS 102; -ut, state of, RG 447. NI 138; BA 83; H 98. cm 63, 67.

leqʷ hole, RS 102. cm 53, 60, 63, 67.

lim+t rejoice, to be glad or thankful; lim(t), RS 102, BA 83, NI 213, NII 292. cm 25.

lim+lam+§ to be thankful, CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication D 2.2.4.4., RS 102, Cf. lim+t. cm 42.

lut neg, negative marker. NI 140; BA 84; RG 313-318; D xiv cm 26, mf 3, 26, 27, 28, 31, et al. lu (NI 140): cm 35; war 20.

lut+as neg, cm 37.

lut+e³ still not. cm 20.


† conj, conjunction, connective with an emphatic sense, RG 798-801, 849, NI 143. cm 6, 9, 12.

†amqeʔ black bear. RS 108. mf 30.

†c’e³ body. NII 19, sq”ftc’eʔ= animal magnetism war 26.

†e det, the definite article. Used to mark members of a class and may indicate proper names, e.g. Coyote RG 722, 736, 737.

allomorphy:

†e: cm 1, 3, 7, 17, et al.

†a: cm 5, 6, 16, 17, 66, et al.

†oqʷ also. RS 103. cm 53.
-tt apli, possessor applicative, -t, transitivizer, object pronominal represents a possessor. D 4.2.3. war 11.

-tu^p+ut demav, demonstrative adverb with connective, that is where. RG 703,4. cm 53, 55, 61, 66.

-m stem formative. war 10, 29.

-m caus, causative. RG 439. cm 38.

-m nte, nontopic ergative with 1s & 3s & p; 'the indefinite subject serve[s] to shift focus from the transitive subject to the object,' Thompson and Thompson quoted by Doaks. D p.24, 5.1.5.3 & 5.1.5.4. mf 1, 2; war 3, 6, 14, 22, 24, 27, 28

-m mid, middle, forms in which the subject is the agent, often conveying transitive like meanings even though not formally transitive; used with completive and customary forms (D 4.1.1). (Thompson and Thompson quoted in Doaks), D 4.1.2. cm 27, 53, 60, mf 3, 4, 26, 33, et al.

-mel'- dir, directive prefix, from, on or near. D 24, RS 103, RG 597. mf 17.

-mel'+hi^e? whence. Cf. mel', from; hi^e?, where, NII 354. cm 51.

-met Ip, first person plural ergative. D 56. cm 12; mf 14; war 10, 11.

-max^t+ to laugh. RS 94, NII 248. cm 32; mf 31.

-mel(l) Iso, first person singular object suffix. D 3.2. war 11.

-mii+p to learn. RS 94, NI 151, BA 88. mf 9.

-miye† too, very, RS 103

-mit'č'eđe? blood or bleed. RS 105, NII 61. war 34.
-m$ cont, continuative suffix with transitive verbs; Cf. y’c for its use as a circumfix. It occurs often enough alone that I label it a suffix. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 1, 6.

-m$ indef, indefinite marker. RG 287. cm 25, 35.

mus to feel about. RS 94. mf 26, 27, 29.

-n ls, first person singular transitive subject suffix. D 56. cm 13; war 8.

naq** to steal. RS 96. war 6, 9.

nem’n’ús marker of uncertainty. NI 57. mf 15.

nept to enter. RS 96, NI 156. mf 2.

ne’p perhaps, or with doubt. RG #777-8 (NI 157?); D 4.4.2(irrealis). cm 27, 67; mf 9, 15, 35; war 4, 7, 10.

ne’k’ún think. NI 333, RS 96. cm 62; mf 26.

niče’+niče’ cut with blade. RS 96, NI 155; CVC-CVC reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. war 33a.


ni’p+šárus boil, to boil hanging over fire. NII 65. cm 39.

-nt tr, directive transitiveizer. Doak separates this into two morphemes, -n directive and -t transitiveizer; I do not see the benefit of this and mark it as one. D 4.2.1.1. cm 14, 16, 23, 39, 41, 43; war 6, 10, 16, 19, 22, 27, 29.

nun suc, noncontrol. D 2.2.2.2.1; succeed after effort. RG 450. mf 9.

n’utx** to enter. D 2.4.1.4.1.4; RG 96; NI 161. cm 11.

oq** to drink. RS 93. war 18.
-\textit{p} inv, involuntary marker; indicates action was not voluntary on the part of the subject. RG 306. cm 1; mf 3.

\textit{pek} contain, to contain, lit. spherical objects are contained in something. NI 71; to lay plural round objects, RS 93. cm 66.

\textit{pe}ne\textsuperscript{q} as far as. RG 793. cm 33; mf 9, 10, 13; war 1.

\textit{pintc} always, however used in a situation where the context demands never. NI 165, RS 103. cm 32.

\textit{pft} to scatter. NI 165, RS 93. mf 25.

\textit{pul'yahal'} Mole, Coyote's wife. RA 132, RS 104. cm 14, 23, 31, 66.

\textit{pulut} to kill or injure. RS 93; NII 245. war 24, 37.

\textit{p'unal'} at least, pleading. RS 103. cm 49.

\textit{qepfte\textsuperscript{e}} plate. NII 280. cm 44.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{t}+t} to awaken. RS 100. cm 19.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{a}+q\textsuperscript{e}l} to speak. always reduplicated. NI 175, BA 100, RS 101. cm 37; mf 9.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{a}+q\textsuperscript{f}x\textsuperscript{e}} few. NII 110, RS 101; CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1. cm 5, 6, 62, 66.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{e}lt} to cook. NII 138. cm 43.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{t}im\textsuperscript{t}} to travel, move camp; village travels. RS 102, NII 89. war 1, 2.

\textit{q\textsuperscript{w}om+q\textsuperscript{a}n} head, top of head. RS 108, RG 489, NII 227. mf 25.

\texttt{-s-\textit{2so}}, second person singular object marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. (-\textit{si}-) war 11.
-s 3e, third person singular ergative, plural with [-ilš]. D 2.2.2.2.1, 3.2, 3.5. (cm 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 26, 34, 37; war 15, 16, 18, 19, et al.

s- fut, intentional for the immediate future, frequently after [čes-]; Cf. čes. cm 12, 50.

s- nom, nominalizer RG 124,297. mf 3.

-s 3g, third person genitive suffix. D 69. cm 2, 16, 17, 25, 33, 38; mf 25, 28, 36; war 21.

saq' open up, split in two. NI 192, RS 96. mf 4.

sen+qem+fl't+ups dung, Coyote's powers. RS 108. sen, ?; qem, or have cramp, RS 100; (q'em is glossed as 'to covet,' a likely possibility); =ilt, offspring, child, RG 502; /ups, anus, anal region; RG 456. cm 8, 30.

se(l) Iso, first person singular object suffix. D 2.2.2.2.1. war 9.

sic' blanket. RS 96. cm 35.

sftsøtk winter. NII 356. cm 32.

stq"i Blackfoot. NII 58. war 1, 3, 16, 33a.

st(u) ct, cust, causitive transitive; marker of customary aspect with ec-; D 4.2.2 causitive: cm 7, 9, 23, 26, 38, 46, 51; war 11, 19, 24.
customary: mf 1, 17; war 3.

sux" to be acquainted with, know. RS 97. war 3.

suyfp+mš white people. RS 106, -mš, people; RG 506. war 1, 2.

s+ca+cam'+il't child, Cf. s+ca+cam'+fl't+el't. cm 38.
s+cα+cαm’+fi’l’t+fi’l’t children; s-, nominalizer RG 373, cem, be small, CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1., RG 603, -ilt, offspring, RG 502, VCC-VCC, plural?, RG 592, HA 103. cm 2, 6, 25, 46, 47.

s+čínt people. BA 62, RG 505, 194, RS 107. mf 9, 18, 23, 26, 27, 28, war 14.

s+čečεmš Coeur d’Alene. RS 107, NII 117, discovered people, NI 194. war 14, 22, 27, 28, 30.

s+čsθ+us+mn eyes. s, stem formative; Cf. čs, purpose, Cf. t, connective; us, eye, RG 478; mn, instrumental, RG 452; NII 205. mf 28.

s+fk”ε” water. RS 106. cm 40; war 21, 23.

s+faq serviceberry. NI 121, RS 102. cm 10, 13, 23, 30, 32.

s+faq+”ftk”ε” wide river, wide water. NI 213; s=nominalizer; faq’=be wide-RS 102; sik”ε”?=water RS 106, NII 350. war 14.

s+mayíw Coyote. RS 105. cm 1, 3, 7, 15, 23, 32, 36, 42, 47, 49, 51, 57, 59.

s+míy’em woman. RS 105, NI 355. cm 16; mf 14, 25, 28.

s+níw’t wind. NI 219. mf 3.

s+nuk” neighbor. RG 378, NII 207, BA 108. Reichard also glosses nik” as ‘be tribe’, a possible relationship. RS 96. cm 1.

s+qál’+qal’tumx” men. s, stem formative; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4., RS 108. mf 15.

s+qfl’tumx” man. RS 108. mf 33, 36.

s+tim’ what. RS 105. cm 36.
s + wəl + wəl + mfn + č gun. NII 223. s, stem formative; wəlwəm, metal, NII 260, NI 305; min, instrumental, RG 452; č, ?. war 28.

s + ʃës + sʃkʷeʔ broth, lit. "good water," NII 77. s, stem formative; ʃes, good, NII 219; Cf. sʃkʷeʔ, water. cm 49.

s + ʃuːdənt ice. NII 236. cm 52.

s + ʃ"eːl + gʷəl fishnet. s, stem formative; ʃ"eːl, shore, NI 311; gʷil, hollow object, RG 492. cm 54, 56, 60.

-ʃ cont, progressive, RG 434. mf 25.

-ʃ imp, imperative suffix. Cf. -mš; RG 337. cm 12, 38.

šər difficult. NI 199.

šoːč circle. RS 98, NII 109. mf 25.

šɨt just, fitting, exact, correct. RS 98, NI 201, H 105. war 1, 7.

šiʔt first, oldest. RS 98, NII 143. cm 9.

t- stem formative. RG 480. cm 25, 27.

-t tr, transitive marker. D 4.2.1.2. cm 15, war 9, 14, 15.

-t nte, nontopic ergative with first person plural, second person singular and plural objects. D 3.2.1, Table 4, 5.1.5.3, 5.1.5.4. see notes at -m. cm 19; mf 1,2; war 11.

tč- prs, person marker. BA 702. mf 15, war 33a.

tč + někʷeʔ one person. tč, person marker, RG 396; někʷeʔ, one, RS 96. mf 6; war 3, 18, 27, 30, 32.

tč + tɛwšɛ six people. [tɛwšɛt] in NII 309; (literally his finger went across) war 15.
tɛ'+ʔesɛl two people. tɛ, person marker, RG 396; ʔesɛl, two, NII 342. war 14.

tɛ'+müt+əw'es+n horse. tɛ, astraddle, RG 396; tɛ'mütəw'es, on horseback, NII 232; n, instrumental, RG 571. war 8.

tɛ dir, directional prefix, toward there, D 2.2.2.2.1., RG 424. mf 11.

tɛč dir, directive prefix, towards, RG 792, D 2.2.2.2.1. cm 53, 55, 61; mf 1, 25, 27, 36; war 13, 14, 25.

tɛɡ̃ fall short, fail to reach. RS 95; BA 116. cm 64.

tɛl' off, from, as in from the horse (dismount). RG 789, D 2.4.2.4., NII 257, 258. war 25.

tɛl'+ci? from there. Cf. tɛl', from; Cf. ci?, there; tɛl'ci?, BA 721. cm 24, 27, 62, 63, 67.

tɡ̃ɛl' because, for. NII 30, RG 802, D 2.4.2.4. cm 6; mf 19.

tmiš just, only. RS 104, NII 164. cm 6.

ttm’ix’ animals. NII 19. mf 2.

ttw’lt young man. NII 360. war 7.

tu?š mut, mutative marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 14.

t+caq+caq+ilč cup hands over face. Cf. t, stem; ʃcaq, concave, NI 264; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4.; il, two planes meet, RG 453-454; ɛ, ?. war 28.

t+cil five people. tɛ, person marker, RG 396; cil, five, RG 636, NII 270. cm 3.

t+čic+k*in bring. Cf. t, stem formative; Cf. čic, directional; Cf. k*in, pick up. cm 43.
t+mus four people. Cf. tč, person marker; mus, four. NI 263, NII 213. war 13, 14.

t'ap to shoot. RS 95. mf 2, 3, 4, 6, 35; war 28, 31.

t'aq bushy objects lie. NI 279, RS 95.

t'ax(t) swift. NI 253, RS 95. mf 3.

t'a+t'ap shoot. Cf. t'ap, shoot; CV-CVC intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. war 26.

t'áq+n+ey' sack. t'aq, bushy objects (camas) lie, NI 279, RS 95; n, instrumental, RG 571; ey', NI 279. cm 12.

t'a+t'ič to protrude. RS 96, NI 281; CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1. cm 22.

t'ep to stand. NI 281. mf 32.

t'exʷ+xʷ die. t'exʷ, plural die, RS 96; C2 noncontrol reduplication, D 2.2.4.2.; NII 177. cm 65, 68; mf 20.

t'in+t'ine' ears. √ine', RG 473, NII 192; CVC-CVC, augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 27.

t'i' emph, already, surely, quite; common emphatic particle; RG 782. cm 9; mf 20, 21; war 30.

t'u' well, adverb. NI 288. mf 15.

t'úxʷ+alš to jump off. RS 96. war 21.

t'+t'ekʷ+kʷ+fl'up to camp. t'ekʷ, to lie, RS 96; CV-CVC, diminutive redupl., D 2.2.4.1.; C2 resultive reduplication, D 2.2.4.2; =fl'up, something on which to rest, RG 485. war 1.

ul imp, plural imperative. D 2.2.2.2., cm 46; mf 14.
ut back, again; used to show action repeated or to show returning. NI 295; BA 122 (cm 6, 11, 32, 63, 67; mf 9, 14, 15, 27, 32, 33, 36; war 4, 11, 19, et al.

ut+c’ic+c’el’+l’ to return. Cf. ut, back; Cf. c’ic, directional; Cf. c’el’+l’, arrive. cm 35.

ut+?enis to return. Cf. ut, back; Cf. ?enis, to leave. cm 11, 33; mf 8.

umey "I suppose it is so," NI 295. mf 10, 13.

usc’ám’ bone. NII 66. war 7.

uw’im’ worthless, good for nothing. NI 302, 303, NII 359. war 19.

uyár circle. NII 109. mf 1.

u+c’ém’ to be dark. NII 158, RS 99. mf 21.

u+k”i’c early in the morning. u, just, emphasis, RG 386; Cf. k”i’c, early; NII 192. cm 19.

u+tep’ to strike, hit. RS 102. war 19.

u+mel’+ci’ to be from there, locals. u, inherent, D 2.2.3., Cf. mel’, from; Cf. ci’, there. war 2.

u+šit exactly. u, emphatic prefix, RG 386; Cf. šit, to be exact. cm 29; mf 3; war 21.

u+tax” both to stop and to stop shaking. Cf. u, emphatic; taš”, stop (shaking), RS 95; war 20.

wiš to live or dwell in a place. RS 94. ecwiš Nicodemus glosses as 'the house stands,' NI 77. cm 1.

wi’ to shout. RS 94. war 5, 10.
w'al'w'al'm' knife, little iron; RS 105, NI 314, NII 246 Cf. s+walwal+min+č. war 33.

xʷ 2se, second person singular subject pronominal ergative. D 3.2. cm 51; war 31.

xʷe det, determiner, more specific than ie. RG 732.

xʷel+xʷel+t to live, to be alive. RS 100, NII 253 CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 34.

xʷet'+p to run or move hurriedly. RS 100. mf 5; war 23.

xʷis+t to travel, go about. RS 100. cm 7, 35.

xʷiy'e dem, demonstrative adjective, this. RG 700. cm 41, mf 3, 25, 28, 33, 36; war 2, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 33a.

xʷi'p dem, demonstrative adverb, here, at this moment. NI 136, RS 100, RG 702. cm 27, 66; mf 6, 17, 20, 27, 28, 35; war 7, 13.

xʷi'p+阿富 dem, demonstrative adverb with connective, 'here is where'. RG 703. cm 29, 53, 54, 55, 66, mf 2, 17, 26, 29.

xʷu dem, demonstrative. RG 701. cm 56.

xʷui to go. RS 100, NI 134. cm 7, 22, 38, 46, 59; mf 36; war 3, 10, 12.

xʷu校友 to proceed to. RS 100. cm 11; mf 16; war 1.

xʷu+xʷiy'e dem, intensive demonstrative pronoun diminutive form, this very one. RG 700. mf 4, 15, 18, 23; war 2, 9, 30, 33a.

x̂ali'p maybe, might, in sense of threatening; evidential. RG 784. cm 66.

x̂el likewise, 'too,'. NII 337, RS 104. cm 16, 31, 58, 59, 61; war 7.
might, ordinary possibility. RG 785. war 7.

首席 RS 107. war 5.

yo interj, interjection. mf 26.

y'a+p+qft to be much or many. RS 99. cm 10, 13, 23.

y°c continuative circumfix. D 2.2.2.1. mf 1, 6.

us to be lost. NI 311. mf 33.

a nom, nominalizer. RG 371. war 1.

cinr, causative intransitive. RG 334. cm 32, 35.

ens to leave. RS 92, NI 71, BA 136. war 4, 14.

esfl horse, pet, domestic animal. RS 104. war 6, 9, 11, 18, 25.

etx house. NI 233. cm 11.

em+t+am feed, share, resultive redupl., D 2.2.4.2.; charitable, generous. NI 71, RS 92. cm 47.

tx“To camas. RS 104, RG 621, NI 51. cm 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17.

ic cont, continuative (interrupted). RG 334, 388. cm 34; mf 33.

fn to eat. RS 92 NI 111. cm 16, 20, 34, 46, 47, 48.

it+it+s to sleep. CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4., NI 310. cm 18.

qs to drink. NI 189. cm 50.
to dive from land. RS 92, NII 186. cm 61, 64, 66, 67.
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