Ethnobotany of the *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene Indians): with Comparative Notes on other Interior Salish Languages

by

Gary B. Palmer
Department of Anthropology/Ethnic Studies
University of Nevada, Las Vegas 89154
gbp@nevada.edu

M. Dale Kinkade
Department of Linguistics
The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

and

Nancy Turner
Environmental Studies Program
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 1700
Victoria, B. C. V8W 2Y2

August 25, 2000

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1. Introduction[1]

This paper presents a linguistic analysis of the botanical nomenclature of Coeur d'Alene, more properly known as *Snchitsu'umshtsn*, together with a listing of all known names for plants together with their uses and cultural associations (Appendix I). The listing includes names for 112 plants, a few of which have not yet been identified in English. Some information is also included on terms for plant parts and usages. This is a study in folk taxonomy and knowledge about plants and their uses. The information in this study was obtained by means of both linguistic and ethnographic methods. The emphasis in our analysis is on the linguistic structure of plant names. When a plant name has internal morphological structure, this often reflects cultural notions about the plant. Our findings suggest that classification is only part of the motivation for the construction of plant names and that the main motivation is the description of appearances and other sensory qualities that enable plants to be readily identified. Utilitarian concerns are only a minor motivation in plant naming. We find that many terms have undergone processes of grammaticalization so that original meanings and linguistic structure have become only partially discernable or totally obscured. This is the case with 47 of the terms. We also record six names borrowed from English and French and some creative playfulness in this borrowing.

Snchitsu'umshtsn (Coeur d'Alene) is one of seven languages of the Interior Salish group. The others are Lillooet, Thompson, *Secwepemc*, Colville-Okanagan, Columbian, and Kalispel. *Snchitsu'umshtsn* shares 55 percent of its vocabulary with its closest Salishan neighbor, Kalispel, which includes Spokan, Kalispel, and Flathead dialects. *Snchitsu'umshtsn* may have branched off eastward from other Interior Salish languages sometime between 2500 B.C. and A.D. 1. It was later flanked on the north and east by the dialects of Kalispel (Elmendorf 1965; Suttles and Elmendorf 1963). In general one finds that the most cognates in plant terms among closest neighbors.

The territory occupied by the *Schitsu'umsh* in late prehistoric and early historic times extended over the drainage and headwaters of the Spokane River, with three clusters of permanent winter villages at Spokane River-Coeur d'Alene lake, the Coeur d'Alene River, and the Saint Joe River, respectively. This territory contained rolling palouse prairie in the west, foothills, mountains and valleys in the east. These features

varied in altitude from sea level to 2000 meters, creating an environment of exceptional diversity. Palmer (1998a:313) has summarized some of the significant features of the botanical environment:

> In aboriginal times, the eastern palouse prairie was dominated by Idaho fescue and by blue bunch wheatgrass.... Chokecherry thickets surrounded by thickets of snowberry and wild rose provided cover and forage for white-tailed deer.....The steppe vegetation of the fescue—snowberry zone maintains one-third of its maximum growth throughout the winter. Some of this growth would have occurred in roots and forbs utilitized by the Indians in the spring and early summer.
>
> On the edge of the prairie, open stands of poonderosa pine provide patches of grazing land for blacktailed deer. In the foothills, the valleys of the Coeur d'Alene, Saint Joe, Saint Maries, Benewah, and Palouse send tongues of grassy camas meadows up to the foot of the Rockies themselves. These small meadows were favorite camping and root-digging grounds for parties on their way to hunt and fish in the mountains. Along creeks and rivers grow cottonwoods, chokecherries, hawthorns, nodding onions, and cow parsnips.

This is the environment in which the *Schitsu'umsh* foraged for perhaps 100 generations or more, eating the useful roots, berries, seeds, mosses, and cambium, using woods and fibers for building materials and tools, learning to avoid those that were poisonous or thorny, and appreciating those offering beautiful and interesting sensory qualities. They developed a botanical nomenclature that may once have included two or three hundred names.

Owing to a history of language loss that began well over 100 years ago, the 106 traditional terms in this list are surely but a sample of all the plant names that once belonged to the language. This seems likely because larger samples have been obtained from neighboring peoples.[2] For example, in 1971-3, Palmer (1975) recorded over 150 plant names of the *Secwepemc*. At about the same time, Turner recorded over 260 Thompson plant names (Turner et al. 1990). These numbers suggest that the botanical vocabular of the *Snchitsu'umsh* (and the *Secwepemc)* was higher in aboriginal times, probably comparable to that of the recorded Thompson lexicon.

The first recorded contact with Europeans occurred in 1806 when three *Schitsu'umsh* were encountered by Lewis and Clark. Trading posts were established nearby in 1809 (Kullyspell House) and 1910 (Spokane House) (Frey 2000). Employees of the Hudson's Bay Company established farms in the Northwest by 1830 and by 1842 Coeur d'Alenes were cultivating a superior strain of potatoes in the fertile soil of the Spokane Valley (Thwaites 1906:365-367, Geyer 1846). The first Catholic mission to the *Schitsu'umsh* was established by Father Nicolas Point in 1842. Some Indian families who resided on the mission grounds allowed their children to be boarded at the mission and trained in practical farming skills by the Catholic Fathers (Palmer 1998a). Time spent living and working at the mission would have deprived the children of opportunities to learn plant terms in the course of traditional hunting and gathering, and it would have introduced them to French and English terms for domesticated plants.

The largest loss of language and botanical terms probably occurred after 1876, when the *Schitsu'umsh* settled on farms in the southern part of their aboriginal territory and their children began, in 1878, to attend the mission boarding school at DeSmet, where speaking *Snchitsu'umshtsn* was prohibited and a massive loss of language ensued (Frey 2000; Palmer, In press). Today, only a small handful of tribal members still speak their native language fluently. Given this long history of contact with the overwhelming forces of Euroamerican society, we are lucky to have this substantial sample of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant names and botanical knowledge. The elders of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho are to be thanked for their cooperation with the project. Further information on linguistic and cultural consultants is presented in Appendix II.

Readers of this document who are seeking information concerning particular plants will find it most expedient to turn directly to the listing in Appendix I. The following section is for those interested in the linguistic construction of plant terms.

2. Linguistic Morphology of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* Plant Names

We have divided the terms into simple lexemes and complex terms. The latter includes both complex lexemes and terms that are actually phrases. These categories will be defined more precisely below.

2.1 *Simple Lexemes*

The simple lexemes comprise the vast majority of terms. By *simple lexeme* is meant a term that can be analyzed as a linguistic root plus, optionally, one or more substantive prefixes and suffixes. The term excludes compound terms, complex verbal predications (even though they be single lexemes), and terms consisting of multiple words. A morphological analysis of 103 of the 112 known plant terms in *Snchitsu'umshtsn*, plus a few variations can be found in the table of Appendix V. As summarized in Table 1, the vast majority of terms (103) are simple lexemes. The term *simple lexeme* might be a bit misleading, because it includes not only terms such as (8) ɛ̲tqhwe' 'camas', which is unanalyzable, but also terms that may have a number of prefixes and suffixes, terms such as (3) chkw'lkwɨ̲'lqw 'spirea', which has the morphological structure č-kʷɪʔl-√kʷɪ̃ʔl-alqʷ (on-AUG.RDP-red-tree~bush).

<TABLE 1, HERE>

2.1.1 Linguistic Roots

All the terms that I haved called *simple lexemes* must have a linguistic root or stem, but in 25 cases the meaning of the root or stem is unknown or not well substantiated, a fact which is indicated in the root column of Appendix V with a question mark and no other information. Terms found in Teit (1930) are often not analyzable because his transcriptions lacked the necessary precision. For 48 terms, the only meaning of the linguistic root is the referent plant itself. These meanings are presented in normal typeface in Appendix V.

For 31 terms the meaning of the linguistic root is different from the referent itself. These meanings are presented in bold typeface in Appendix V. Terms of this type with roots having meanings such as *rustle, barb*, and *medicine* can be termed *descriptive*. Of the descriptive roots, the largest category (10 terms) is that referring to color or light. The senses include *red, white, blue, pink* (2 terms), *glow* (2 terms), *dark, dirty*, and *paint*. Other senses include sense of change or motion (*grow, revolve, rustle*), usage (*medicine*

Table 1: Types of terms by morphological structure

Simple Lexemes		103
meaning of linguistic root is referent itself	47	
meaning of linguistic root is descriptive or attributive	31	
meaning of linguistic root unknown	25	
Complex Terms		9
compound descriptive lexemes	3	
verbal predications	2	
phrases	4	
Total		112

[2 terms], *good, gather, paint, canoe*), taste, smell, and texture (*sweet, stink, foam*), danger (*barb, thorn, hurt*), plants or plant parts (*grass, leaf*), and death (*ghost, corpse*). The remaining sense include *right*, *straight*, and *wrap string*. Thus, it appears that the senses of the linguistic roots pertain more to the perceptual qualitities of the plant referents than to utilitarian concerns.

2.1.2 Prefixes

These terms have two types of prefix: the nominalizer s- and the spatial prefixes ch- 'on, distributed', t- 'on, attached', and n- 'in'. Conspicuously missing from the spatial prefixes of the simple lexemes are ni?- 'amidst', cn- 'under', and čet- 'on something broader than itself', all of which occur frequently in place names (Palmer 1993).[3] A total of 34 of the 103 simple terms have the prefix s- (Table 2). Other terms whose linguistic roots begin with *s* may have the prefix as well, but there is no way of knowing. Why (67) sɬaq 'service berry' is cited with the s-, but a similar term (18) ɬ̲aqhwɬuqhw 'chokecherries' is not cited with s-, is unknown. Spatial prefixation occurs, but only on eight terms. Thus, spatial constructs can not be rated as highly important in the construction of plant terms. Three terms have the prefix n- 'in'. Since the meaning of other elements in these constructions is unknown, it is not possible to clarify the semantic function of the prefix. Only two terms have the prefix *t*- 'on, attached'. Here, at least in term (89), it seems to describe an attachment to a branch. the prefix ch- 'on, distributed' is also found in three terms. Two of these (3 and 56) have linguistic roots referring to the color red and to paint.

<TABLE 2, HERE>

Augmentative reduplication might also be regarded as a kind of prefix, since it adds a new copy of the linguistic root (or the first three segments of it), occurring in most instances as a prefix to the root, but sometimes as a suffix.[4] A total of 22 of the simple terms have augmentative reduplication. In five cases, the meaning of the root that is duplicated is the referent plant itself. Descriptive roots that are duplicated include those

Table 2: Frequency of affixes in simple lexemes

Prefixes

s NOM	34
č 'on, distributed'	3
n 'in'	3
t 'on, attached'	2

Suffixes

aɬp 'plant'	19
alq^{w} 'tree, bush'	11
qn, qí 'head'	7
t INH	6
əlš 'arc motion'	2
iye, iye? 'playingly'	3
mn INSTR	3
î ?	2
m MDL	2
p INC	2
ul'mx^{w} 'ground, earth'	2
us 'face, eye'	2

The following suffixes occurred once each: á, astq 'wild crop', axn 'arm', c'e? 'skin, covering', eč 'seems to', ečt 'arm, hand, branch', elp (?), elps 'throat, mane', enč 'belly, bank', iɬk^{w}e? 'in water', i?t 'source of', n NOM, ú, umš 'people'.

Reduplication

augmentative	22
intensifying	4

with meanings of *rustle, stink, white, glow, good, dark, gather, thorn*, and *straight*, a group which seems to have nothing much in common, either semantically or phonetically.

The intensive reduplication construction, which copies only the first two segments of the linguistic root, appears in three terms. The only one for which the meaning of the linguistic root is clear is (106), where it means 'wrap string'. It is interesting that this must be a new term, as it refers to the domesticated cantelope.

2.1.3 Suffixes

The suffixes of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant terms have a variety of linguistic functions ranging from nominal classification as plant or tree (~bush), to anatomical topographical description, locative description, and some more abstract senses involving verbal aspect and linguistic voice. The most commonly occurring suffix (19 instances) is *-aɬp 'plant' (Table 2). It occurs with linguistic roots having both descriptive and referential meanings. This suffix should probably be regarded as a classifier that contrasts with *-alq^{w} 'tree, bush'. There are 11 terms with this suffix. Term (2) a̲lchaɬpalqw 'wild cranberry bush' (Kinnickkinnick) has both suffixes: √ʔá:lč-aɬp-alq^{w} (wild.cranberry-plant-tree~bush).

The next most common substantive suffix is -qn (~-qî) 'head'. Rather than a classifier, -qn seems to be used to locate a quality at the fruiting body of a plant or the top of a tree. For the three terms that can be fully analyzed, the meanings seem to be 'scratch on head' (term 12, pineapple weed), 'dirty on head', (term 68, Black Tree Lichen), and 'grass on head' (term 92, wheat).

Also occuring with some frquency (6 terms) is the aspectual suffix -t, which has the sense of something inherent. Among the terms whose linguistic roots are known, it is suffixed to *barb*, *stink*, and *poison ivy* (suggesting that the linguistic root p'uɬ may have simply meant 'poison' before it grammaticalized to 'poison ivy'.

The remaining suffixes cover a gamut of senses. Two of these appear to refer to motion or action: əlš 'arc motion' and iye, iyeʔ 'playingly'. Anatomical suffixes in addition to 'head' include -us 'face, eye', a̭xn 'arm', c'eʔ 'skin, covering', ečt 'arm, hand,

branch', elps 'throat, mane', and enč 'belly, bank'. None are used with any great frequency. The fact that anatomical suffixes occur only 14 times in 103 simple lexemes shows that anatomical topographical concepts were significant but not primary in plant naming. Locatives include ul'mx^{w} 'ground, earth', iɬk^{w}e? 'in water', and i?t 'source of'.

Hunn (1985) has argued that utilitarian concerns are primary in plant classification. If this were true, one would expect the morphemes of plant names to reflect important uses. One might expect a high frequency of instrumental suffixes and utilitarian looking linguistic roots. In fact, only seven terms have roots with utilitarian meanings. These are 21 and 89 (medicine), 46 (good), 53 (gather), 56 (paint), 97 (sweet), and possibly 107 (canoe). The only clearly utilitarian suffixes are -mn 'used for' and -astq 'wild crop'. This small number of terms and affixes argues that utilitarian concerns are not a primary factor in *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant naming, or in classification to the extent that it is reflected in naming. However, it is possible that some of the unanalyzable linguistic roots were once utilitarian markers.

Substantive suffixes of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* are often truncated to a single vowel -e, -i, or -u, usually (perhaps always) stressed in final position. When this happens, it is impossible to recover the meaning, as there are always several candidates for the original. There are four instances in this data.

2.2 *Complex Terms*

Among the 112 *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant terms, only nine have structures that I have termed *complex*. These include the compound descriptive lexemes such as (5) dareɬdu̲ɬduɬp 'popular' that compound two linguistic roots. The term is analyzable as dar-eɬ-√dúɬ-duɬ-p (containers.stand-CONN- rustle- AUG.RDP-INC). Another example is (78) sqha̲'wlutqhwe 'raw camas' analyzable as *s-√xíw-al-?itx^{w}a? (NOM-raw-CONN-cooked.camas). A bit more complex are the two verbal predications (10) hnt'apɬts'e'entso̲tn 'what shoots self through inside, pineapple', analyzable as n-√t'ap-ɬ-c'e?-n-cút-n (in-shoot-CONN-skin~hide-TR-REFL-NOM) AND (28) ni'sharusi'utm 'squash', analyzable as ni?-√šar-us-i?-ut-m (amidst-troublesome-face-?-

be.in.position-MDL). It is probably no coincidence that both of these are terms for domestic plants that were introduced by Europeans (though it is just possible that squash had some other source). The latter term is interesting for another reason, as it appears to be a pun on English *squash* and Cr *shar* 'troublesome, difficult', or even *Shar* 'Charles'. The name may have been suggested by the practice of carving pumpkins at Halloween.

Four of the terms have the structure of a phrase. The simplest of these is (45) qhal sgwarpm 'dandelion' (lie.in.order bloom). A similar term, but more complex, is (44) qhaln'n'nak'wa'a'lqs ha sgwarpm 'daisy' perhaps translatable as 'little blossoms that lie in rows on the ridge'. The phrasal term (73) sngwa̲'rus khwe e ti̲ɬteɬ'lmkhw 'descendent of blackberry vine' is the only *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* term classified using the principle of kinship.

3. Cognate Plant Names in Interior Salish Languages

The distribution of cognate forms in the plant names of the seven IS languages appear to be best described as a cline decreasing in frequency in rough order from *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* in the east to Lillooet in the west (Appendix VI). The number of cognates drops off sharply with Lillooet, a phenomenon that has been noticed and discussed by Thompson, Ignace, and Compton (1998). There are 45 known cognate plant terms in Colville-Okanagan and 43 in Kalispel. These are almost identical in their distribution. Columbian follows with 31 cognates. Of those, 29 also have cognates in either Cv-Ok or Ka. Of the northern IS languages, *Secwepemc* has 23 cognates, Thompson 20, and Lillooet 10.

Inspection of exactly which plants are named in the majority of IS languages may help us undersand the naming process. Terms which have cognates in all seven languages are (38) Rocky Mountain Juniper, (48) Lodgepole Pine, (49) Hazelnut, (80) Soapberry, (103) Western Larch, and (104) Douglas Fir. Terms which have cognates in six of the seven languages, including *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* include (21) Subalpine Fir (and/or Grand Fir), (26) Cottonwood, (51) Onion (*Allium* sp.), (77) Bitterroot, and (105) Blue Elderberries. These two groups of high-frequency cognates (totaling 11 terms) include seven tree names, two berry bushes, one economically important root (corm) and one economically important bulb. The trees have economic importance in providing materials

for buildings and manufactures and as sources of food and medicine. This group of high-frequency cognates suggests size, value in manufacturing dwellings and tools, subsistence value, and medicinal value as features that promote the entrenchment and widespread distribution of names. Food plants such as Hazelnut and probably Bitterroot were also important in trade.

Five terms—(30) Bitter Cherry, (46) Canby's Lovage, (70) Balsamroot, (93) 'grass', and (110) Mock-Orange—have cognates in four of the seven languages, including *Snchitsu'umshtsn*. Notably, these lower frequency terms contain no trees or major food sources, though grass was economically important for the grazing of horses. Canby's Lovage (qhasqhs) was an important medicine. The wood of Mock Orange was used for making a number of small tools.

<TABLE N, HERE>

4. Summary and Conclusions

The prototypical *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant name consists of a linguistic root plus a substantive suffix. Typical examples are ʼyatqweɬp /s-√ʔetqʷ-aɬp/ (Ponderosa Pine) and (96) stʼshastq /s-√tʼəš-astq/ (Black Huckleberry). As in these examples, there may also be a nominalizing prefix and/or one or more spatial prefixes and/or a stem-forming suffix, such as -t 'inherent'. Reduplications of the linguistic root are common (Table 2). The plant names display a more limited set of spatial prefixes than are found in the domains of place names and anatomical terms.

A variety of substantive suffixes occur. The largest categories, involving 30 of the 103 simple lexemes, establish a two-way botanical classification into terms with the suffixes -aɬp 'plant' (19 terms) and -alqʷ 'tree~bush' (11 terms). However, the structure of one term that combines the two suffixes suggests that -aɬp 'plant' may be the more general classifier. That is, it may have a core sense of *small green or leafy plant* with an extension to *green or leafy plants* in general. The suffix -alqʷ specifies plants that take the form of a tree or a bush, more often the former. Fourteen of the simple lexemes have anatomical suffixes, including seven instances of -qn (~qî) 'head', which, like English,

has a metaphorical extension to 'top'. Non-taxonomic relations are rare among the *Snchitsu'umshtsn* plant terms, but one instance of a plant as the descendant of blackberry vine occurs in a complex term. Only two terms have locative suffixes other than the anatomical suffixes, which can often be regarded as locative. Notably absent from the classificatory suffixes of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* is *-usa?* 'berry', which can be found in neighboring Salishan languages (Palmer 1998b).

It appears that there is a term that stands for conifers in general, and that is term (112) ʼyatqweɬp. This term also seems to have the more specific referent Ponderosa Pine. The general term for any tree is syolalqw. The general term for berries is stshastq, which is also the term for (96) Black Huckleberry. The general term for a bush or shrub is eedeʼl.There seems to be no free lexeme that covers all trees, shrubs, and herbs, only the suffix -aɬp. We have not explored the extensions of these terms with native speakers in a systematic fashion. Given these facts and our understanding of the suffixes -aɬp and -alq^{w}, we can still posit a taxonomy something like that in Figure 1. This taxonomy agrees generally with the classification of plants implied by Okanagan mythology (Turner, Bouchard, and Kennedy 1980). There, the category of "bushes, flowers, and trees" subdivides into categories of "Trees with leaves" and "Trees without leaves". The chief of the latter is *Pinus monticola.*

<FIGURE 1, HERE>

Most terms whose derivations are clear are descriptive constructions involving linguistic roots specifying some attribute of color or light (9 terms), taste, smell, shape, danger, motion, texture, or use. Two pertain to death and ghosts. Utilitarian concerns are present, but not primary. In general, the terms bear out Randall's (1976) observation that rather than storing large taxonomic trees directly in memory, people typically store only the perceptual characteristics of classes. However, utilitarian concerns may be primary in the entrenchment and widespread distribution of a few names, that is, those with the greatest number of cognates in neighboring languages.

Seven of the terms involve borrowings, two of these apparently from French and five from English. These include terms for apples, peach, peaches, peas, potato, plum,

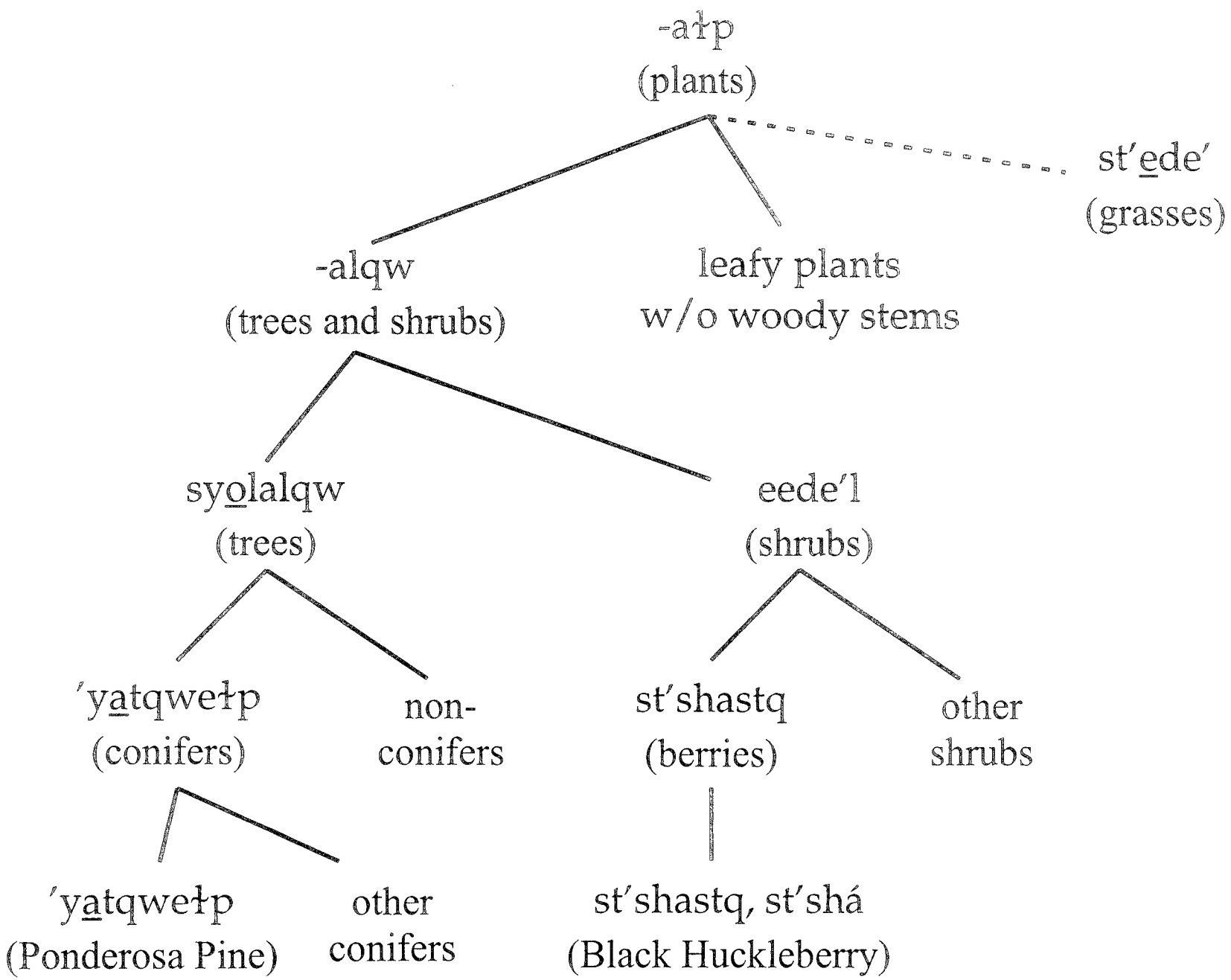

Figure 1: Taxonomy of plant forms in *Snchitsu'umshtsn*

(Fungi and lichens not included. Dotted line indicates hypothetical inclusion.)

and squash. Borrowings from English provided an occasion for some linguistic fun in the form of puns. The term for *squash* borrows the sound of squash as the Coeur d'Alene linguistic root shar 'troublesome, difficult' and elaborates it into a construction that seems to mean something like 'troublesome face in position', perhaps referring to carved pumpkins. Another example is the rendering of *peaches* as Cr pi̲ch-us 'peach face'.

The cognate forms of the plant names of the seven IS languages are distributed along a cline decreasing in rough order from *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* in the east to Lillooet in the west. The 11 terms with cognates in at least six of the seven languages include names for seven trees (five of which are evergreen), two berry bushes, one edible root and one edible bulb. At first glance, size, value in manufacturing, and subsistence value appear to be the major factors in their wide distribution, but other factors, such as trade and continuity of distribution on the landscape may be involved as well.

Endnotes

[1] We thank the Tribal Council of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho and *Schi̲tsu'umsh* elders both living and deceased for their cooperation with our project over the past two decades. Lawrence Nicodemus and Raymond Brinkman assisted us in rechecking forms. The research on which this study is based was funded preponderantly by a UNLV University Research Council Summer Fellowship (1991), a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend (1981), two grants from the UNLV University Research Council (1978, 1981), and an Association for the Humanities in Idaho Fellowship (1980).

[2] It is quite possible that plant names that are known to a few living speakers of *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* have not yet been recorded.

[3] The spatial prefix ni? 'amidst' occurred in (28), but it is omitted here because (28) is a complex term.

[4] The syllable with no stress or a reduced vowel is taken as the copy.

Appendix I: Listing of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* Plant Terms

Data Format

Data fields: *Snchitsu'umshtsn* practical orthography
phonetic representation [* after term indicates reconstruction]
morphological analysis
morpheme glosses
English name(s) and source(s); scientific name
cultural and historical notes
linguistic proto forms and lists of cognates

In the morphological analysis field, morphemes are separated by hyphens. Morphemes may be formed by reduplications (RDP), which generally operate on the roots, either by complete reduplication, reduplication of consonants with vowel reduction, or partial morpheme reduplications of either initial or final segments. Linguistic roots are prefixed with the √ symbol. In a reduplication, if the first instance were stressed, it would be labeled as the root and the RDP marker would follow. For an explanation of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* reduplication, see Doak (1997:27-29).

In the morpheme glosses field, the gloss for each morpheme is separated from its predecessor or follower by a hyphen. Alternative glosses of a single morpheme are separated by a tilda (~). The words of phrases are linked by periods. For example, the expression *on-RDP-wind~wrap.string.evenly-skin* has three morpheme glosses, if one does not count the reduplication. The gloss for the second morpheme has two alternatives: *wind* and the phrase *wrap.string.evenly*. The reduplication applies to the second morpheme, as will be evident from inspecting the phonetic form and the morphological analysis, which flags the linguistic root.

Etymologies are often problematic. What may seem obvious analyses for a root or substantive suffix turn out not be be valid as etymological sources when a term is compared to its cognates in other languages. One can only have confidence in an interpretation when it is attested by a native speaker. One can only have confidence in an etymology when it's meaning is attested by native speakers and the analysis is also

supported by comparative evidence. Etymological and interpretive guesses are marked with a preceeding question mark. Guesses are generally made only where some known characteristic of the plant fits the interpretation of the root. Where one can have little confidence in an analysis of the root, a question mark appears in the morphological analysis.

Listing of Plant Terms

(1) achachna̲łqw
ʔačačnáłqʷ
√ʔačačn-áłqʷ
ʔ-plant
ʔYew (*Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.)
This plant is identified as Rocky Mountain Juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum*, in K&S, but Kinkade now questions that identification. Reichard identified it as juniper (TIC:396). Teit (1930:97) wrote:

> Most bows were made of a wood called atse'tcɛnalxwᵉ ("bowwood"). This has not been identified, but is said to be a reddish wood, similar to juniper, which grows along creeks in the mountains. It is not cedar. The Thompson Indians call yew (*Taxus*) "bowwood." Juniper was rarely used.

(2) a̲lchałpalqw
ʔá:lčałpalqʷ
√ʔá:lč-ałp-alqʷ
wild.cranberry-plant-tree~bush
'n. wild cranberry bush' (N1:24); shrub, kinnickkinnick berries (DS); almost certainly Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*).

Teit (166), refers to it as 'bearberry'. He said that "kinnikinnick, consisting of bearberry leaves and red willow bark, was mixed with tobacco in smoking by most people, but not by all".

Compare the linguistic root ʔá:lč to cognates Sh ʔelk (AHK) and Th ʔéyk (T&T, TTTY), which occur without suffixes, and both meaning 'kinnikinnick'.

(3) chkw'lkwi̲'lqw (Sp)
čkʷɪʔlkʷiʔləqʷ
č-kʷɪʔl-√kʷiʔl-alqʷ
on-AUG.RDP-red-tree~bush
'spirea' (MgM); possibly Flat-topped Spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*).

Cognates: Ok tkʷəkʷə'lkʷi̯'lla?qʷ. There is a conflicting note that this is an onion-like plant with large white umbelliferous blooms and a flat root.

(4) ch'a̲wqh*
č'áwəx̣*
--
--
Teit (1930:89) has tc'awɛx̣ "Probably Fritillaria pudica".

(5) darełdu̲łdułp
darełdúłdułp
dar-eł-√dúł-duł-p
containers.stand-CONN- rustle-AUG.RDP-INC
'n. poplar, species of (lit. small, round leaves that rustle-white bark with spots and stripes)' (N1:62); probably Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*); see also (6) du̲łdułp .

(6) dmdmu'qeyni̲'
dmdmu?qeyní?
dem-√dem-u?-qin-í?
AUG.RDP-?old-?-head-NOM
English name not given; possibly yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), a herbacious perennial. This plant is good medicine for colds. It has white flowers and is about one foot high. It is bitter when flowers are boiled; the roots are not as strong (MM, LN). On a field trip, yarrow was identified as "Coeur d'Alene tea", taken for the kidneys an excema. It is gathered on Moses Mountain. It has a long root. You milk it and put it on a child three times as a cure for shingles (WH). It is also called "bears ears" (LF).

(7) du̲łdułp
dúłdułp
√dúł-duł-p
rustle-AUG.RDP-INC
'n. poplar tree' (N1:64); Trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*); see also (4) darełdu̲łdułp

(8) e̲tqhwe'
?étx̣ʷe?, ?átx̣ʷe?
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'camas' R38: 658; N1: 173; N2: 88; (local variety, Benewah, Co., Idaho — DS); 'brown camas' (MS); Edible Blue Camas (*Camassia quamash*); xʷe ?acmárkʷe ha ?étx̣ʷe? 'that which is seasoned with blood (mixed) with camas'; Nicodemus has 'e̲tqhwe 'n. camas (baked)' and also apł 'e̲tkhwe 'n. camas (a sweet edible bulb) baked'; qe̲'mes 'n. (Nez Perce) baked camas'; see also, sqha'wlutqhwe, p'ekhwpukhw and markwe'.

See description of earth oven and preparation of camas, "An Old Time Indian's Story" *Coeur d'Alene Teepee*, December, 1939, p. 307-8:

> She digs and digs the camas for several days till she gets enough. Two or three from her relatives join together to bake the camas.
>
> Now its done. A pit is dug into the ground about three feet deep; about six feet in diameter. A fire is made. Plenty rocks are placed on the fire till they get red hot. With a long forked pole, the red hot rocks are rolled into the pit. Wide leaves are place over the red hot rocks. Soft wet mud is spread over the leaves. Then again wide leaves spread over the soft mud. Then moss from pine trees is spread over the top leaves. Moss is used

repeated over many times. At top, wide leaves are spread over the camas. Soft wet mud spread on top, as soft wet mud used at bottom and top to prevent camas from burning. Finishing works, fire is built over the top about three times. The immense heat from the bottom and top bakes or steams the camas.

When finished, it forms a large cake about 16 inches thick, about six feet in diameter, its flavor delicious. It makes the Coeur d'Alene smack their lips when eating. The camas—one of the most precious foods. The good Mother Earth gives it to the Coeur d'Alene Indians.

At a place about three miles from DeSmet, at a point of a small hill discernable yet, three little mounds of dirt and little rocks which have been used to bake the camas extending many hundred years ago. The Coeur d'Alenes would remain at Ne logulko [Ni'lokhwalqw 'Cut in the Woods'; see Palmer (In press)] during the summer season, then they journeyed back to Chatcolet, head of canoe navigation; then scatter to their quarter well supplied with camas. Ne logulko camas has good delicious flavor.

The leaves were gathered from around Indian Creek. Rocks were placed around the bottom. The camas was put on leaves. You can put as many sacks as you want in. A tiny fire burns for three days on top. It must be a slow fire. Camas is dug with piyc'e' [pîyc'e?], an iron digging stick (MG). Camas was dug by MG's and LN's families at chetche'mch'm [četčémčḿ] 'grasping handfulls' around July 4, near Sanders.

MS tells of digging camas on the flat below the DeSmet mission. When preparing to bake camas she picked wide leaves, got pine cones, cleaned the camas, put it in a gunny sack, sprinkled water on it. It was put in a hole three feet deep, or deeper, covered with leaves, then pine cones, then more leaves. A fire was made over it for three days, but no fire was put in the pit first. She made black moss (gathered by climbing trees) the same way, but she did not mix moss and camas. According to MT, camas and masms could be cooked at the same time, but in different sacks. Her grandmother afterward put camas in bags to dry and made patties of masms, which was used like cookies.

Teit (1930) reported that after baking, camas and cous were mashed and kneaded into flat cakes. Camas and black lichen were sometimes cooked to a paste, cooled and cut into cakes which were dried on frames of slats woven with bark or thongs. Such cakes could later be boiled for soup. He also reported that camas was traded (1930:114). "Large cakes of camas, etc., were dried on frames made of slats or

split pieces of wood, similar to those used by the Thompson for drying cakes of berries on. The slats were woven together with bark, or occasionally with thongs, or other kinds of string" (1930:93).

Some information on the distribution of camas in the territory of the *Schitsu'umsh* is given in Palmer (1998: 316):

> Roots were available in many meadows, large and small. Perhaps the most productive grounds for camas and wild onions were near the modern town of DeSmet in the prairie called *Ni'lokhwalqw* 'Cut in the Woods' no doubt the same place referred to as Nedl-whuald by Sohon who observed parties of several tribes including Nez Perces and Coeur d'Alenes digging roots there in 1860.... Camas and wild onions were also dug in the neighboring localities of Tekoa, Sawmill, Sheep Creek, Sanders, Emida, Potlatch, and with the Spokanes, on the west side of Water Lily Lake.

RF describes contemporary gathering of camas, but notes that "Most of the good Camas fields have now been taken over by wheat and barley."

Compare PIS *ʔitx̣ʷaʔ with cognates in Th, Ok-Cv, Cm, Sp-Ka-Fl. The é in Cr is unexpected.

(9) hnhalaatsɛ̱'
hnhala:cé?
n-√hala:cé?
in-?
'raspberry. n.' (N1: 91); Wild Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*); Teit (1930:89) has nx̣alā'tsê "*Rubus* sp. (raspberry)."

Cognates: Sp 'l'lác (BFC) and Fl 'llác (JH), both identified as *Rubus idaeus*.

(10) hnt'apɬts'e'entsɔ̱tn
hnt'apɬc'e?encótn
n-√t'ap-ɬ-c'e?-n-cút-n
in-shoot-CONN-skin~hide-TR-REFL-NOM
'pineapple,' the ordinary domestic pineapple (*Ananas comosa*)
Reichard (1938:222) analyzed the term as "what shoots self through inside."

(11) hnt'ɪ̱t''me'lps
hnt'ît'mé?lps*
n-t'i-√t'emé-elps
in-INT.RDP-?-throat~mane
'n. gooseberry' (N1: 106); probably Wild Gooseberry (*Ribes* sp.); Teit (1930:90) has nt'ît'êmêlps "*Ribes* sp. (red gooseberry)."
Cognates include PS *t'amə́xʷ, PIS *t'amé- (with reduplication and a new suffix), Ok nt'ît'məlaps (AM-B,TBK); Sp nt'ét'm̓'lps (BFC) 'mountain gooseberry' (both identified as *Ribes irriguum*), Fl ntètemélps (JG) 'currants' or nt'e (SGT) 'gooseberry'. The term is not attested from Cm, Sh, Th, or Li.

(12) hnts'ltsi'lkhwqi
ncl'cil'x^{w}qî
n-cl'-√cel'x^{w}-qîn
in-AUG.RDP-?-head
Probably Pineapple Weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*). This is used for colds. It grows about one hand high from ground on sidehills (LN). It doesn't have much of a flower. The flower is egg-like.

Cognates include Sp nclclx^{w}qîn 'pineapple weed' (BFC) (Matricaria matricarioides). The form lacking final n may be a borrowing from Fl, where such truncation would be normal.

(13) ilch
ʔi:lč
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wild cranberry (N2: 355); kinnickkinnick berries (DS); Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*); Teit (1930:90) has i'ltc "*Arctostaphylus uva-ursi* (bearberry)." Compare (2) alcha4palqw and PIS *?álk.

(14) ka'us
ká?us
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'cous' (LA); probably Cous, or Biscuitroot (*Lomatium cous*)

A cognate is Ok kaws (TBK).

(15) kwela*
k^{w}ela*
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Teit (1930:89) has kwäla "*Cratægus* sp. (red hawberry)."

(16) k'wa'ysalqw
k'^{w} áýsalq^{w}
√k'^{w} áýs-alq^{w}
?-tree
'n. cedar tree' (N1: 127; N2: 98); Western Red-Cedar (*Thuja plicata*)
See also, Teit(1930: 47-48, 52, 61, 63, 65, 108). It refers to bark used for coarse mats and coarse bags (47-48), to twigs and weaving for creels (52), to the stitching rim of birch bark baskets (52), to sewing threads of split cedar bark for birch bark baskets (52), to bark used for baskets (rough) and bark used for lodges (61). Where it is plentiful, both dry and green cedar bark used. Lodges made from this bark accommodated one to four families. The lodges were generally verticle with overlap or seam covers, with the bark out. Boughs were used for floor covering (63). The bark was dry shredded and teased very fine to use for tinder (65). The bark was also used to make slow matches for carrying fire (65). All canoes were made of cedar bark, and Teit includes a description (108). Split cedar root used for sewing canoes (108). A special kind of cedar basket was made at the time of the year when the sap was rising and the bark was easily peeled (RF). Compare stk'we'ysecht, cedar branch and siy 'cedar bark' (word root).

Strangely, there are no clear cognates in other Salishan languages. There is a *Snchitsu'umshtsn* root k'^{w} éý 'quiet, go easy'.

(17) l̲ipowee
lipowe:
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--
'peas' (MS); Garden Peas (*Pisum sativum*)
The term is borrowed from the French *les pois*.

(18) ɬ̲aqhwɬuqhw
ɬáx̣ʷɬəx̣ʷ*
√ɬáx̣ʷ-ɬəx̣ʷ
?-AUG.RDP
'n. (pl. form) cherries, wild cherries, chokecherries' (N1: 143; N2: 355); Choke Cherries (*Prunus virginiana*); Teit (1930:89) has ɬa'x̣ɬɛx̣ "*Prunus demissa* Walpers (chokecherry or black wild cherry)."
Cognates: Cv ɬəx̣ʷɬáx̣ʷ or ɬux̣ʷɬáx̣ʷ (AM); Sp ɬx̣ʷɬóx̣ʷ (BFC), Ka ɬox̣ʷɬóx̣ʷ (HV), Fl ɬx̣ʷɬó (JH) 'chokecherry'. All these suggest that the root was originally ɬáx̣ʷ. A cognate or loan also appears in Chilliwack Halkomelem. Compare Cr √ɬex̣ʷ 'move rapidly'.

(19) ɬ̲aq'mkhw*
ɬáq'mxʷ*

Teit (1930:92) has "Claytonia, ɬa'q'ämxʷ, but on p. 89, he defines the term as "root of an unidentified plant said to have a white flower and a small flat root."
The roots were boiled."

(20) ɬek'wɬuk'wt
ɬekʼʷ ɬukʼʷ t
√ɬekʼʷ -ɬekʼʷ -t
AUG.RDP-barb-INH
'n. thistle, cactus' (N1: 144; N2: 334); probably a generic term for "sharp, spiney" plants, including Wild Thistles (*Cirsium brevistylum* and other spp.) and Cactus (*Opuntia* spp.)
Cognates include Sh ɬəkʷɬúkʼʷ pt (AHK) 'thistle'; Ok lhuʔlháwʼt 'thistles' (TKB); Th tlʼáqʼtlʼeqʼt (thistles, and thorny plants in general) (TTTY).

(21) mar̲amɬpalqw
marámɬpalqʷ
√marám-aɬp-alqʷ
medicine-plant-tree
'n. medicine fir tree' (N1: 148; N2: 259); Subalpine Fir (and/or Grand Fir) (*Abies lasiocarpa, A. grandis*); Teit (1930:89) has marē'opa "Probably *Cnicus undulatus* Gray).
From PIS *mərín=aɬp, probably some kind of fir, but the Cm cognate means 'spruce', and in Halkomelem it is 'hemlock'. The Li and Ok-Cv are glossed 'balsam fir', the Sh one 'grand fir', and the Sp and Fl ones 'subalpine fir'. Only Th lacks a cognate among IS languages. Ok merílhp (TBK) (*A. lasiocarpa*). Cr has added a second suffix. See also (89) stmar̲imɬpecht, which probably refers to the branches of this form.

(22) masa̲wi (Sp)
masáwi
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'stink root' (MS); Edible Valerian (*Valeriana edulis*) Masa̲wi is a smelly root; but according to one consultant, it was "made from moss to ferment" (TN), perhaps meaning it was mixed with moss. It is probably 'valerian'. Cognates: Th ?mecaî: (TTTY); Ok meságý, mesági?, meságwi? (THK) 'edible valerian' (*Valeriana edulis*), Cv msáʔʷi? (TG) 'parsnip'; Cm məsáʔʷi? (MDK) 'Indian limburger cheese'; Sp msáwi? (BFC) 'edible valerian' (*V. edulis*), Fl msáuie (JG) 'tobacco root'. See ma̲sms (23).

(23) ma̲sms
másməs
√más-məs
?-AUG.RDP
'stink root' (MS); 'vile-smelling vegetable much liked by the Coeur d'Alene' (R38: 565); ?Frasera (*Frasera montana*); Teit (1930:89) has mô'smEn "Probably *Daucus pusillus*." Some say that ma̲sms or masa̲wi looked like celery, was black and smelled. On July 19, FA told me that ma̲sms had bloomed over a month previously; its flowers are bunched on the end. Because of the smell, you can't hide ma̲sms root (MG). According to MS, ma̲sms has big roots, like carrots, about one and one-half feet long and three to four inches in diameter; after baking, they mashed it up. MM says ma̲sms was picked by Tyler's Creek; it was put in a jar or put outside because of the smell. The Spokan term is msa̲wie' [məsáwie?] (MM). Reichard has an-məs-məs-átkʷa? 'water is full of *masmas*' (R38: 565). It was made in little pans like a loaf of bread, with wapatos *[Sagittaria]* (WH). According to MT, camas and ma̲sms could be cooked at the same time, but in different sacks. Her grandmother afterward put camas in bags to dry and made patties of ma̲sms, which was used like cookies.

Teit (1930:92) has the following:

> Mô'smEn roots ... were cooked as follows. Hot rocks were placed in the bottom of the pit and a layer of mud or wet clay spread over the top. The roots were put on top of the mud and covered thickly with grass. The whole was then covered with earth. An upright stick was left in the middle, the lower end being inserted between the rocks at the bottom of the pit, while the upper end protruded above the earth covering. This stick was pulled out, and water poured down the hole to the hot rocks. The hole was then plugged, and the roots allowed to steam until cooked.

Confusion over identity may result from similarity of the

name to English "moss." Some say masms was made from moss that grows on trees [probably *Alectoria jubata;* see sech'əcht (57)] (LF, CP, BL, TN). One consultant liked moss, but she wouldn't eat masms (LvA). Teit (1930:92) reported that "black moss (*Alectoria*), camas, onions, and some other kinds of roots were cooked in the same kind of pit."

Cognates: OK m'esm'esáGwi, m'esm'eságy (TBK). See also snch'łmasms (72).

(24) mtsmtsi'ełp
məcməcí?ełp, micmicí?ełp
AUG.RDP-√mec-i?-ełp
AUG.RDP-?-NOM-plant
Ceanothus (FA); but more probably Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
But Teit (1930: 82), has *metsemetse'elp*, Spiraea, "Slender rods of wood ... were worn in the ears by children". Teit (1930: 117) observed that Spiraea sp. was used for armor vest of wooden rods. Teit's observation supports the identification, because *Spiraea* was an early genus synonym for *Holodiscus*.
Cognates: Sh mets'mets'áytkwlhp (GP) 'mock-orange, syringa'; Th mec'mec'á:ýa:łp (TTTY) (Oceanspray); Ok mec'mec'í?łp (TBK) (Oceanspray); Cm nməc'iýáłp (MDK) 'unid. plant'.

(25) mtsukw
micú:k^{w}
PS & PIS *məcák^{w}
--
'n. wild black caps (berries)' (N1: 150; DS); Blackcap (*Rubus leucodermis*); Teit (1930:90) has mêtsu'q "*Rubus leucodermis* Dougl. (blackberry or black raspberry)."

There are cognates in all IS languages, all Tsamosan, Tillamook, Twana, and Sliammon-Comox, and probably Musqueam. Sh, Sp-Fl, and Cr round the second vowel.
Cognates: Ok mtsakw (TBK); Th metskw-áalhp (TTTY); the fruit in Th is mácək^{w}.
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(26) mulsh
mulš
PIS *múlx
--
'cottonwood' (N1: 149); Cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*)
Teit (1930: 45) reported that the rotten wood of the cottonwood was used to smoke hides. Many other uses for cottonwood were known in the Plateau.

There are cognates in all IS languages, except Cm. Ok mulx. Compare Th múyx "any tall bush."

(27) naq'naq'tełp
naq'naq'tełp
naq'-√naq'-t-ełp
AUG.RDP-rotten-INH-plant
'stink stink plant' (BL); possibly Canada Mint, or Field Mint (*Mentha arvensis*)
Naq'naq'tełp grows in creeks. Tea is made from it; but it has no

particular medicinal use. It smells like mint (BL).

Cognates: Cm nəq'nəq'tá4p (MDK) 'skunk-cabbage' (gloss uncertain). Ok has ńek'ńek'tilhp (TBK) (Western Sage, *Artemisia ludoviciana*, which grows in damp places, along rivers, but not in creeks; also strongly aromatic).

(28) ni'sharusi'utm
ni?šarusi?utm
ni?-√šar-us-i?-ut-m
amidst-troublesome-face-?-be.in.position-MDL
'n. squash' (N1: 160)
The name appears to be a borrowing from English. The morphology is analyzed here only because is clearly analyzable, and therefore probably represents not only an attempt to approximate the English phonetics, but also a kind of pun on the English term *squash*, and perhaps also on the *Snchitsu'umshtsn* form Shar 'Charles'.

(29) paataq
pa:táq
PIS *paták (though may be a loan word, possibly from Fr. *patate*)
--
'potato' (N1: 162)
Potatoes were one of the first European domesticates adopted by the *Schitsu'umsh*. In 1843, the German botanist Charles Geyer found them not only cultivating, but selecting for the best strains, which they had brought "to a remarkable degree of perfection." He reported:

> During my stay with the Skitsoes, in November 1843, the chief used to walk about every morning, two or three hours before daybreak, in the woods, where the Indians had built their lodges, singing out in a loud voice the order for the day, amongst others he repeated every morning: "Eat the small potatoes, save the big ones for planting!" This his people did for a long period. The size of their potatoes (English white) was not so extraordinary, but in quality they surpassed what I before and afterwards tasted in potatoes. In planting they laid the potatoes whole, in rows a little elevated, filling them afterwards up with soil about a foot deep (Geyer 1846).

Cognates: Li pəták (JVE); Th pəték (T&T, TTTY); Sh

p'ətak (AHK); Cv patáq (TG); Cm lapták (MDK); Ok patáḵ (TBK); Sp, Fl patáq (BFC, JH, SGT).

(30) pchɬe̲n*
pəčɬén*
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Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*); 'bitter cherry' *Prunus emarginata* (Teit); Teit (1930:98) wrote "Most boys' bows were neatly wrapped with strips of pa'tcɬen bark arranged very closely...." Based on the use of its cognates in neighboring languages, the term probably refers specifically to the bark as well as more generally to the tree. The first vowel should probably be [ə], rather than Teit's [a].
Cognates include Th pəkɬén (T&T, TTTy) 'wild cherry bark', Sh pakɬen (AHK), Ok pəkɬáń (AM-B), Cm pəkpəkɬńáɬp (MDK). Ok peklhn'ílhp (TBK) (wild cherry tree).

(31) paqpaqa̲qhn
paqpaqáχn
paq-paq-áχn
AUG.RDP-white-arm
Teit (1930:90) has (sen)paqpaqa'χen "*Vaccinium* sp. (white huckleberry)."
The name appears to refer to white things hanging on the arm, or perhaps on the branch.[1]

(32) pe̲qai*
péqai*
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The term is from Teit (1930:91), who has päqai "Growing stalks of *Peucedanum* sp. (wild celery)."

(33) pichelu̲sa*
pičelúsa*
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unidentified root
Teit (1930:135) wrote "Once [about 1860] a party of Coeur d'Alene were digging pitcēlū'sa roots, which were obtained only on the borders of the Nez Perce country." It appears to have the IS suffix -usa? 'berry', which is not a *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* suffix.

(34) pi̲chus
píčus
píč-us
peach-face
Nicodemus has " pi̲chus, n. peaches, peach-face." This is a borrowing from English, and evidently also a pun. See also spe̲chasalqw (74).

(35) pi̲wye
píwye, piúweə
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cous (LN); camas from Nez Perce country (N1: 165); possibly Biscuitroot (*Lomatium* sp.); Teit (1930:89) has pī'wia "Probably *Lomatium kaus* Wats.? or (*Peucedanum cous* Watson)."
It has purple flowers, but it is now rare due to spraying (FA). It is found in the rocks where it is dry (LN). It has a round root, like peanuts. It was dug back of Nez Perce and Old Mission at Cataldo. String and dry (MS). It

was obtained from Nez Perce and Colville (MT).

Teit (1930:49) reported that "a kind of winnowing bag made of Indian-hemp twine woven rather open was used for cleaning *píwia* roots. The mouth was tied, and the bag of roots either struck against a smooth rock or beaten with a short stick until the roots were cleaned" (see also, p. 93). He wrote that "Pi'wia was kneaded into flat cakes about an inch thick and of two sizes—a large size, from 1 to 2 feet in length; and a small one, of about the size of the hand" (1930:93).
Cognates: Ok p'eĺiwa (TBK) (Hooker's balsamroot, *Balsamorhiza hookeri*); Sp péwye (BFC) (*Lomatium cous*, probably a loan).

(36) plamsalq[w]
plámsalq^{w}
√pláms-alq^{w}
plum-tree
'n. plum tree' (N1: 281); Plum (*Prunus domestica* and other *Prunus* spp.);
From *plams* 'plums', a loan word.

(37) polpolqn
pólpolqn
√pul-pul-qn
?-AUG.RDP-head
thimbleberry (N2: 166; FA); Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*); Teit (1930:90) has po'lpolqEN "*Rubus* sp. (probably thimble berry) (or possible salmon berry)."
Cognates: Cv pálpəlqn (AM,TG); Cm púpulqn (MDK); Ok pelpelknílhml'x (TBK); Sp pólplqn (BFC), Fl púlpəlqən, pólpolkan (JH).

(38) punłp
punłp
√pun-łp
?-plant
'cedar' (MT); probably Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*)
It grows high. You make a tea out of it (MT).

Cognates: PIS *pún=łp, Li púnłəp (JVE); all other IS languages have púnłp, all meaning 'Rocky Mountain Juniper'. See achachnałqw (1).

(39) (a) p'ekhwpukhw
p'ex^{w}pux^{w}
(b) p'ukhwpukhw
p'úx^{w}pux^{w}
√p'éx^{w}-p'ex^{w}
glow-AUG.RDP
'n. camas (bulbs)'; 'prairie camas' (N2: 88, 170; R 1938: 658); 'white camas' (LvA); possibly *Lomatium canbyi*. Teit (1930:89) has p'äx^{w}p'EX^{w} "Root of an unidentified plant said to have a white flower and a small round root."
Term 'white camas' refers to white bulb. LvA's grandmother threaded each bulb, 10 or 12 to a string, and dried them. Warriors would take them in their pockets. They had small clusters of yellow-orange flowers (LvA, WM). Small, red flowers; no leaves appear until the flowers die (WM). Grows in the Big Bend area (WM, LN). There is a small camas, apparently the same one, because it is also filling, dug

on rocky hillsides that tastes good, but you can't each much of it because it causes a stuffed feeling; it is mixed with moss and baked, at which time it turns black; it is not the same as ɛ̲tqhwe or pi̲wye; it is dug between here [Pummer area] and Rosalia. Related to sp'ɛ̲khwench (LN). See also ɛ̲tqhwe (8), sqha̲'wlutqhwe (78), and sp'ɛ̲khwench (76).

Cognates: Sp p'úx^{w}p'úx^{w} (BFC) *Lomatium canbyi*, Fl pùgpug (JG) 'flower var.'. In the Cr form, one migh think that second p should probably also be glottalized, but Reichard and Nicodemus wrote the word without glottalization. The root pux^{w} is 'blow'.

(40) p'uɬp'uɬtu̲mshp'uɬp'uɬtúmšp'uɬ-√p'uɬ-t-úmš
AUG.RDP-poison.ivy-INH-people
'poison ivy (lit. kind of poisonous plant)' (N1: 172; RJ: 22; DS); Poison-ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*; syn. *Rhus radicans*)
The name appears to mean 'poisonous people'.

(41) p'up'u'neɬpp'up'u?neɬpp'u-√p'un$_{\text{INC.GLOT}}$-aɬp
INT.RDP-? -plant
English term not given; probably Northern Wormwood (*Artemisia frigida*) or Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
This plant has small leaves for [at the] head. As a tea it is drunk for headache or it can be put in the nose (CP). It is the same as Colville sqel'mi̲s [sqəl'mís].

Cognates: Th p'əp'u?ńɬp (TTTY) 'pasture/prairie wormwood' (*Artemisia frigida* and *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*); Sh penp'nánlhp (GP) 'sage' (*A. frigida*); Fl p'up'unéɬp (JH) 'big sagebrush' (*A. tridentata*). Therefore, all must be a kind or kinds of sagebrush.

(42) qa'lqheɬpqal'x̣eɬp√qal'x̣-eɬp
rose-plant
'n. bramble, briar (lit. a rose bush)' (N1: 173); Wild Rose (*Rosa* spp., *Rosa acicularis*, *Rosa woodsii*);
Compare q'al'x^{w} 'hooked to'.

(43) qekhwqekhwlshi̲ye'qex^{w}qex^{w}əlšíye?*qex^{w}-√qex^{w}-əlš-íye?
AUG.RDP-?prevent-arc.motion-playingly
'skunk cabbage' (N1: 173); Skunk-cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*);
Compare slaq'mn (65) and sits'sechi̲ye (61).

(44) qhaln'n'nak'wa'a'lqs
ha sgwarpm
/χ̣aln ńńak'^{w} a?al'qs
ha sg^{w}arpm/
χ̣aln (n-√nek'^{w} -alqs)$_{DIM.GLOT}$
ha sg^{w}arpm
lie.in.order (DIM.RDP-one-spur~ridge)$_{DIM.GLOT}$ POSS bloom
'n. daisy' (N2: 184); possibly Pussytoes, Fleabane, Aster (*Antennaria* spp., *Erigeron* spp., *Aster* spp.)
Apparently this term describes a series or profusion of small blossoms on a ridge or spur. Compare qhal nek'we' 'another' (N1: 184) and qhal sgwarpm (45).

(45) qhal sgwarpm
χ̣al sg^{w}arpm
χ̣al sg^{w}arpm
lie.in.order bloom
'n. dandelion' (N2: 184); possibly Common Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), or Mountain Dandelion (*Agoseris* sp.);
Compare qhaln'n'nak'wa'a'lqs ha sgwa rpm (44).

(46) qhasqhs, tsqhattsqhts
χ̣ásχ̣əs, cχ̣átcəxc
χ̣ás-χ̣əs
good-AUG.RDP
a bitter, long, fuzzy root obtained on the Clearwater and near St. Maries (MT); probably Canby's Lovage (*Ligusticum canbyi*);
It is mixed with tobacco to keep tobacco from getting "thick" and used by male healers in curing gallstones. We (GP) have a field note: qhasqhs tsqhattsqhts, i.e. 'It is very good, tsqhattsqhts'. Teit (1930: 197) wrote "The scent root called χ̣asχ̣as was dried and powdered fine, then mixed with animal grease and used as a salve on sores". It is a deep root, hard to dig, good for diarrhoea (WH). It is good for diabetes and the heart (LF). MM used qhasqhs in her cigarettes. It was obtained from a mountain hear Newport. According to FA, it is found in high elevations. MT has qhasqhs, like cedar, used as medicine under the tongue. The root was cleaned and dried. It was found at Dismal Lake, Elk River, and near Plummer. It had a big, white flower. It is taken when one is getting a cold to prevent coughing.
PIS *χ̣ásχ̣as. It is not well documented, but may occur widely. Cognates: Th χ̣ásχ̣ast (TTTY) 'Canby's lovage' (*Ligusticum canbyi*); Ok χásχas (P&L) 'ginseng', χásχes (TBK); Sp χ̣ásχ̣s (BFC) 'licorice root' (*L. canbyi*), Fl χ̣ásχ̣əs (JH) 'licorice-root' (*L. verticillatum*).

(47) qhoqhɬp
χ̣óχ̣ɬp
√χ̣óχ̣-ɬp
?-plant
Cow Parsnip or "Indian Rhubarb" (*Heracleum lanatum*); Teit (1930:91) identified χ̣o'χ̣ɬp as the "growing stalks of *Heracleum lanatum* Mich. (cow parsnip or wild rhubarb)"
Qhoqhɬp is a plant that grows in swampy places. It is like rhubarb or celery, only stronger (MM).

Cognates occur in all IS languages except Li and Th. Glosses are various, but presumably just variants for the same plant. We have Sh χ̣ʷteɬp (AHK) 'rhubarb'; Ok-Cv χ̣uxʷtíɬp (AM-B,TG) 'Indian rhubarb, Indian celery'; Cm χ̣ʷuχ̣ʷtáɬp (MDK) 'wild celery'; Sp χ̣ʷχ̣ʷtéɬp (BFC) 'cow parsnip', Ka χ̣ʷtéɬp (BFC) 'cow parsnip', Fl χ̣ʷte' (JH) 'cow parsnip'. This form is unusual in lacking a t.

(48) qoqo'l̓i̓'t
qʷoqʷo?l̓i?t
qʷo-√qʷo?l-í?t
INT.RDP-?-source[2]
'black pine' (N1: 174; N2: 58, 175); probably Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*)
Teit (1930:91) reported that the cambium layer of "black pine (*Pinus contorta* or *murrayana*)" was called stɛtsamoχ̣tse'nɛm.[3]
*PIS *qʷl̓i?t 'lodgepole pine'; cognates of this term appear in all IS languages: Li qʷl̓itez' (JVE) 'jack pine'; Th qʷ?it (T&T,TTTY) 'lodgepole pine, jack pine'; Sh qʷəqʷli?t (AHK) 'lodgepole pine, jack pine'; kwekwel'i7t (TTTY) *Pinus contorta* or *Pinus ponderosa*; Cv qʷəqʷl̓i?t (AM) 'lodgepole pine, jack pine'; Cm kwolē'k (CV) (though Kinkade never elicited this term for any of the pines); Sp kʷkʷl'íýt (BFC) 'lodgepole pine', Ka kokolē'.t (CV) 'black pine', Fl qʷəqʷəl'it (JH) 'lodgepole pine'.

(49) q'ip'khwe'
q'ip'xʷe'
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'walnut' (R38,39; N2: 181); probably Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*); Teit (1930:90) has k'e'puxwa "Nuts of the hazel tree."
Hazelnuts were obtained in trade from the Spokane and usually eaten raw (Teit 1930: 93, 112).
PS *q'ap'uχ̣ʷ, PIS *q'áp'χ̣ 'hazelnut'. Cognates, all glossed as 'hazelnut': Li q'ep'χ̣ʷ (JVE); Th q'apúχ̣ʷ (T&T,TTTY); Sh qeṕxẃ (AHK); Cv q'íṕxʷa? (AM,TG); Cm q'áp'xʷa? (MDK); Sp q'ép'xʷe? (BFC), Fl q'ép'xʷe? (SGT).

(50) q'olsalqw
q'ólsalqʷ
√q'óls-alqʷ
willow-tree[4]
'n. pussy willow' (N1: 182); Willow (*Salix* sp.)
Q'olsalqw is used for baskets.
PIS *q'ʷəls- 'willow sp.', is based on Th, Sh, Ka, and Cr forms. Th and Sh use the plant suffix, the other three the tall object suffix. Cognates: Th q'ʷuyséɬp (T&T,TTTY) 'silver willow' (*Elaeagnus commutata*); Sh q'ʷlseɬp (AHK) (*Salix scouleriana*); Sp q'ʷ q'ʷl'sálqʷ (BFC) (*S. sitchensis*, *S. scouleriana*), Fl kolsálko (JG) 'willow'.

(51) qwl̲iw'lsh
q^{w}əl̓iwəl'š
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raw (LN)
'n. onion, bulb' (N1: 179; N2: 356); Onion (*Allium* sp.); Teit (1930:89) has q^{w}Elĭwĭlc "*Allium* sp., probably *cernuum*)."
Compare q̓^{w}eliw 'gather food (bear)' (RJ: 28).

PIS *q^{w}láwn 'onion sp.'.
Cognates are found in all IS except Cm, and one is given for Squamish by Boas (where it would presumably be a loan word); Li q^{w}əléwe? (JVE); Th q^{w}léwe(?), qwlá:wa:(?) (T&T,TTTY) 'nodding onion' (*Allium cernuum*); Sh k̲weláwa (GP) (*Allium cernuum*); Ok k̲weláwi, k̲weĺiwa (TBK) (*Allium cernuum*); Sp q^{w}léwi (BFC) (*A. geyeri*); Fl q^{w}léwye? (SGT). Cr has put a new ending on the form.

(52) qw'lqw'lmni̲ɬp
q^{w}əl'q^{w}əl'mnîɬp
q^{w}əl'-√q^{w}əl'-mn-îɬp
AUG.RDP-dark-used.for-plant
'n. sagebrush (lit. dark dark plant)' (N1: 179); Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*);

Cognates: Ok k̲wl'k̲wel'mnîlhp (TBK) 'big sagebrush' (*Artemisia tridentata*); Sp q'^{w}lq'^{w}lmnéɬp (BFC) 'sagebrush' (*A. tripartita*).

(53) q'wo̲sq'ws*
q'^{w}ósq'^{w}əs*
√q'^{w}és-q'^{w}əs
AUG.RDP-gather
Probably Cattail (*Typha latifolia*); term is from Teit (1930: 47, 93).
The large leaves of this plant were woven into small berry mats; grows near lakes. The "rushes (*Typha latifolia*)" were.used for mats and bags (1930: 47).
Cognates: Ok q'^{w}əsq'^{w}astqîn (AM-B, TBK) "cattail fruiting heads" ; Cm q'^{w}əsq'^{w}astqîn (MDK); Sp sq'^{w}astqîn (BFC). It is usually glossed as 'cattail' or 'tule'. This seems to be a Southern Interior form only.

(54) sa̲mpqn*
sámpqn*
s-?√em-p-qn*
NOM-sit-INC-head
Teit (1930:90) has sa'mpaqEn "*Lonicera involucrata*".[5]

(55) s'a̲plsalqw
s?áplsalq^{w}
s-√?ápls-alq^{w}
NOM-apples-tree
apple tree (N1: 252); Apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
Borrowed from English. Th ?ápls (TTTY).

(56) schn̲e'rmn
sčné?rmn
s-č-√nir$_{(GLOT)}$-mn
NOM-on-paint$_{(INC)}$-used.for
Probably Sagebrush Buttercup (*Ranunculus glaberrimus*); Teit (1930:95) has stcEnä''rEmEn "[month] named from a yellow flower (probably *Ranunculus* sp.)."
Schn̲e'rmn is the name of the season, April. The term may have

the sense of "used for painting on surface".
In Ok and Ka the cognates are specifically identified as 'sagebrush buttercup' (*Ranunculus glaberrimus*).
Cognates: Ok skeńŕrmń (TBK); Cm s(k)n$^{?}$irmń (MDK) 'buttercup'; Sp sčńŕŕmń (BFC), Ka sčńál'ḿń (BFC), Fl sčiniyál'mn (JH). See also, stch'iihayus.

(57) sech'echt
séč'ečt

Black Tree Lichen (*Bryoria fremontii*); moss on a tree (N1: 197; FA); Teit (1930:91) has sä'tc'ɛtct "black tree moss, *Alectoria jubata* l. Much used long ago."
After it is cooked it is called smalqn (FA). This term should mean "dirty head" < s-mal-qn, NOM-dirt-head. Teit (1930:92-93) reported the following

> Black moss (*Alectoria*), camas, onions, and some other kinds of roots were cooked in the same kind of pit, but without steaming. Hot stones were put in the bottom of the pit, then a layer of grass, the roots, grass again, a layer of bark, and over all, earth. A fire was built on top, and kept going, sometimes for two days.
> ...
> *Alectoria*, and sometimes also camas, was cooked in pits until it became a paste, which, when cooled, was cut into bricks or cakes of various sizes. As among the Thompson, bone knives were used for cutting these cakes. Long ago *Alectoria* was generally cooked by itself; but in later times it became the custom almost invariably to cook and cake it with wild onions.

Cognates: Cm sxk'ə́kst (MDK).

(58) shaqhshaqhtaɬp
šax̣šax̣taɬp
šax-√šax̣-t-aɬp
AUG.RDP-?-INH-plant
'n. spruce' (N1: 320; N2: 199); Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*);
Compare Ok c'îq'c'eq't (TBK) and Th cx̣a$^{?}$z-á:ɬp (TTTY). Reichard had tsaxtsaxtáɬp (TIC). There is a Cr root cex̣ 'augment (save)'.

(59) sisch
sisč
--
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'n. species of wild onion' (N1: 203); siich 'little wild onions' (MT); possibly Onion (*Allium* sp., *A. douglasii*); Teit (1930:89) has sistc "Allium sp., possibly *geyeri*).
All the Southern Interior languages have related forms, but they are etymologically irregular.
Cognates: Ok saxk (AM-B,TBK) (*A. douglasii* and/or *A. geyeri*);

Cv s?əhk (TG); Cm sáḫk (MDK); Sp séhč (BFC), Fl séhč (JH).

(60) sitsseetsiye
sicse:ciye
√sic-sic-iyi
?-AUG.RDP-playingly
'n. rock lichen' (N1: 204); possibly Lichen (?*Peltigera* sp.);

(61) sits'sechiye
sɪc'sečiyə
√sɪc'seč-iyə
?-playingly
'skunk cabbage', 'yellow root' (*Veratrum viride*) (CP, MT); Indian Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*)
MT calls this "yellow root". The long, flat root is boiled for sores and piles (hemorrhoids). To shrink piles, one sits on it while it is still steaming in the can. Compare sits'sits'm 'bedding (lit. blankets)' (N1:204). See also qekhwqekhwlshiye' (43) and slaq'mn (65).

(62) (a) skhwaayapa'qn
sx^{w}á:yapa?qn*
(b) sqwaayapa'
sq^{w}áyapa?*
(c) sqaypaqn
sqaypáqn

'n. wild rose bush' (N1: 207, 297; N2: 297, 356); Wild Rose (*Rosa acicularis* and other *Rosa* spp.); There are several forms in Nicodemus's two volume dictionary. He has sqaypaqn, skhwaayapa'qn 'wild rose bush' and sqayapq', sqwaayapa' 'rose hip' (N2: 207, 297). Teit (1930:90) has tsExwtsExw-sxwoiyépä 'Rosa sp. (roseberry)' [hyphen added - GBP].[6]
The practice of burning rose bushes to drive out ghosts after death is known, but no longer practiced by Coeur d'Alenes (MM).

Cognates: Ok skwekwíw' "hips", skwekwew'ílhp "bush" (TBK) (*Rosa* spp.); Cm x^{w}iyápa? (MDK) 'rosehip'; Sp sx^{w}aýápałq 'rosehip', Fl x^{w}əýɛ́ (SGT) 'rose plant'. There may be two separate stems, of which only skhwaayapa'qn has close cognates.

(63) sk'ust
sk'^{w} ust
s-√k'^{w} us-t
NOM-ghost-INH
'n. cedar' (N1: 206; N2: 98); possibly Western Red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*);
sk'ususche', n. ghost, apparition, also (R38: 620); see also k'wa'ysalqw (16).

(64) sk'waqhk'waqheɬkwa'*
sk'^{w} aχk'^{w} aχeɬk^{w}a?*[7]
s-?√k'^{w} eχ-k'^{w} eχ-iɬ-k^{w}e?
NOM-claw-AUG.RDP-inside-water
(Teit 1930:95) has ".skwaxkwaxheɬkwa (?)" — "name of a flower that grows in the water at this season" (about May).
This is also the name of the season around May. Compare Th n-lhek-lhk-átkwu 'leaves-on-

top-of-the-water' Yellow Pond-Lily (*Nuphar polysepalum*) and Th np'ak'em-átkwu 'moldy-on-water' Water Knotweed (*Polygonum amphibium*) (TTTY).

(65) slaq'mn
slaq'mn
s-laq'-mn
NOM-?-used for[8]
One consultant identified this as 'skunk cabbage' (CP from MT); Indian Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*)
Slaq'mn was used for medicinal purposes. It cured a problem with the throat. It was packed on, not drunk (CP from MT) [NOTE: THIS PLANT IS POISONOUS]; same as sits'sechiye (CP) (61). Cognates: Ok skelik'mn (TBK). See also, qekhwqekhwlshiye' (43).

(66) sleqalqw*
səleqálq^{w}*
s-leq-álq^{w}
NOM-?-tree
The term is from Teit (1930:115), who wrote "Handles of spears were of various kinds of wood, particularly an unidentified wood called sɛleqa'lq^{w}." Compare słaq (67). A root of the form leq, if that is what this linguistic root actually is, could have the meanings 'bury' or 'pull out'.

(67) słaq
słaq
s-łaq
NOM-serviceberry
'n. service berry' (N1: 213); Serviceberry, or Saskatoonberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*); sqałpalqw [sqałpalq^{w}], service berry shrub (FA).
Formerly they dried them in a small flour sack (like bitterroots, white camas, and dark camas) and took them to Kettle Falls, Yakima, and Celilo falls and traded for dried salmon, blankets, shawls, beadwork, moccassins. Susan Michael would put her shawl down and put stuff on it. A 10 pound bag of camas might be traded for four salmon. The service berries in the Coeur d'Alene area are good.Teit (1930:93) wrote:

> Service berries were generally spread on mats (often tent mats were used for the purpose) and dried in the sun. When cured, they were stored in bags. Often the fresh berries were mashed in baskets with wooden pestles like those of the Thompson, and made into cakes, which were dried on layers of grass spread on frames elevated on scaffolds of poles.
> ...
> Service berries and huckle berries were sometimes boiled, and then eaten; or, like fresh raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, chokecherries, they were sometimes mashed and eaten without boiling.

Teit (1930:99) also reported that Serviceberry wood was the principle wood employed in making arrows. RF reports its use for making digging sticks for roots. Compare sleqalqw (66).

Cognates: Ok słaq (TBK); Cv słaq (AM); Sp, Ka, Fl słáq (BFC,HV,JH).

(68) smalqn
smálqn*
s-√mál-qn
NOM-dirty-head
'cooked moss' (N1: 263); Black Tree Lichen (*Bryoria fremontii*); See also sech'echt (57).

(69) smi'lkhw
smi?lx^{w}
s-√mi?l-x^{w}
NOM-distribute-VOL
tobacco (N2:336).
The morphological analysis is hypothetical. Teit (1930:113) asserted that tobacco was not grown by the Couer d'Alene, but it was imported, perhaps from the Spokan.

(70) smukwa'shn*
smúk^{w}a?šn*
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'sunflower' (LN); probably Balsamroot or Spring Sunflower (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*); Teit (1930:90) reported that the term smo''kwacem referred to the growing stalks of *Balsamorrhiza*. The term mūtcto referred to "Seeds of *Balsamorrhiza*, one or two sp., possibly also seeds of *Helianthus* sp." This would be michtu in the *Snchitsu'umshtsn* ethnography. He noted that the Thompson cognate is *mi'kto* (prob. [múktu]). Other possibilities are discussed in RF.

Cognates: CV has .smo'kwasxen. Cognates: Sh smúk^{w}e?xn (AHK) 'spring sunflower'; Ok smúk^{w}a?xn (AM-B) 'balsamroot'; Cm smúk^{w}a?xn (MDK) 'short sunflower, balsamroot'; Sp smúk^{w}e?šn (BFC) (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), Ka .smuqe'cen (CV) 'balsamorhiza'.

(71) smqhwneɬp*
sməx̣^{w}neɬp*
s-məx̣^{w}-n-eɬp*
NOM-?snowbound-?NOM-plant
This unidentified plant is possibly Silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata*), which has bark used for weaving. Teit (48) has somxone'lp, a bush that grows in the mountains. The bark is used for weaving bags.

(72) snch'ɬmasms*
snč'ɬmásməs
s-nič'-ɬ-másməs*
NOM-cut-CONN-mámas
English name and botanical identity are unknown.
It is medicine for diabetes; wash the roots, pour hot water over the clean roots, let sit awhile before drinking; it is too strong if boiled; it has a bitter taste. It has to be cut up and strung after digging because it is hard to cut up after it dries (CP). Compare masms (23).

(73)

sngwa̱'rus khwe e ti̱ɬte ɬ'lmkhw
sng^{w}árus x^{w}e e tíɬteɬl'mx*
sng^{w}árus x^{w}e e tíɬ-teɬ-l'mx
descendant PROX ART straight-AUG.RDP-on.the.ground
'n. boysenberry (lit. descendent of blackberry vine)' (N1: 218); Boysenberry (*Rubus* hybrid); See also, ti̱ɬteɬ'lmkhw (110).

(74) spe̱chasalqw
spéčasalq^{w}
s-péčas-alq^{w}
NOM-peaches-tree
'n. peach tree' (N1: 226); Peach (*Prunus persica*);
This is a borrowing from English. See also pi̱chus (34).

(75) spichɬena̱
spičɬena:*
s-√pičɬen-álq^{w}*
NOM-?leaf-tree
'n. birch' (N1: 227); probably Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*); We also have an unattributed note: tqha'yeɬ[p] 'birch'. This would refer to a large tree or bush. Teit (1930) reports the use of birch for baskets.

Cognate forms are attested only in Ka: Sp pcčɬnálq^{w} (BFC) 'white birch' (*Betula* sp.); Ka pčɬńá? (BFC) 'Sitka alder' (*Alnus sinuata*). The Sp form supports the connection with a root meaning 'leaf'. Compare the linguistic root to *Snchi̱tsu'umshtsn* pe̱tschele' "lit. leaf, cabbage" (N1:164) and pchɬe̱n (30).

(76) sp'e̱khwench
sp'éx^{w}enč
s-√p'éx^{w}-enč
nom-light~glow-belly~bank
probably Desert Parsley (*Lomatium macrocarpum*); Reichard has "hog fennel root"; a root (N1: 229, MM);
Compare *Ylmíkhwm Asp'ukhweńchelt*, "Chief Child of the Root" (R38: 606). It is a yellow root; when you walk by a pond you can smell it; grows just north of Tilma; to prepare, wash, slice, put in jar, put water in; in a little while it turns yellow; some boil it; it is real strong; mother boiled it and mashed it up, put it on sores befored bandaging; it was good for everything; they didn't drink it (MM). There is a myth in which Chief Child of the Root traveled and met Kingfisher. Sp'ukhweni̱chelt said "Sometime the country will be full of people. If you cook, people will say that's Kingfisher's cooking. Let's go take it from him. So, you will eat it raw". Long ago, when the names of animals were also the names of people, Sp'ukhweni̱chelt taught every animal how to live (LN).

Cognates: Ok sp'aʔxwának (TBK) "goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*)". Compare p'e̱khwpukhw (39).

(77) sp'i̲t'em
sp'ît'em
s-√p'ît'-em
NOM-?smooth,slick-MDL
n. bitterroot, rockrose (N1: 229); Bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*); Sp'i̲t'em is gathered in May at Big Bend. RF describes contemporary gathering near Spangle "right after Easter." They are dug with the pitse' digging stick, skinned, washed, put in the sun to dry, and stored in a flower sack or can. They are boiled, with drippings, and eaten with sugar.

The PIS form is *s-p'áλ'-m (BFC), with a reflex lacking only in Li, although the Sh form is probably borowed from Ok. Cognates: Th p'éλ'm (MDK, T&T,TTY); ESh spiλ'm (AHK); Ok sp'itl'm (TBK); Cv sp'îλ'əm (AM); Cm sp'áλ'm (MDK); Sp sp'éλ'm (BFC), Ka, Fl sp'éλ'əm (HV,SGT).

(78) sqha̲'wlutqhwe
sx̣á:ẃlutx̣ʷe?
*s-√xîw-al-?itxʷa?
NOM-raw-CONN-cooked.camas
'n. camas (raw...)' (N2: 88, 208; DS); probably Edible Blue Camas (*Camassia quamash*);

Cognates: Ok and Ka have cognate forms: Ok sx̣ʷal'ît'x̣ʷa? (AM-B), "bulbs when dug, before cooking" (TBK); Sp sx̣ʷe?lítx̣ʷe?, sx̣ʷa?lítx̣ʷe? (BFC) (Ka and Fl have similar forms, but truncated at the stressed vowel). In these forms, the rounding of the first x̣ʷ may be secondary. See also, ?étx̣ʷe? (8) and p'ekhwpukhw (39).

(79) (a) sqhu̲'nech
sx̣ʷu?neč*
s-?√xʷi?n-ec*
NOM-thorn$_{INC.GLOT}$-seems.to
(b) sqhu'qhu'ni̲cheɬp
sx̣ʷu?x̣ʷu?nečeɬp̌*
s-x̣ʷu?-x̣ʷu?n-eč-eɬp̌*
NOM-AUG.RDP-thorn$_{INC.GLOT}$-seems.to -plant
'n. thornberry bush' (N2: 210; N 2: 334); Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*);
The term may refer more generally to any thorning plant. Teit has sx̣o''natc "*Cratægus* sp. (black hawberry)", but also (p. 91) "*Opuntia* (sx̣u'wênätc). Compare esxu?xu?nîčep '(some) thornbush' (R38: 660). Johnson (1975:24) has xʷin 'thornberry'. The longer version sqhu'qhu'ni̲cheɬp intensifies the idea evoked by the linguistic root.

Teit (1930:93) wrote:

> Fresh berries of *Crataegus* were boiled in baskets and spread on thick layers of grass. A thin layer of berries was spread first, and then juice poured over it. When partially dry, the process was continued until the desired thickness of cake was obtained or the contents of the basket used up. Sometimes Crataegus and chokecherries were mashed with pestles in mortars or on large flat stones, made into cakes, and dried, in the same manner as service berries. Often stone pestles and

stone mauls were used instead of wooden ones, because of the large hard stones in these berries. It seems a number of forms were used. Hand hammers were also used.

<PHOTO OF MORTARS AND PESTLES, HERE>

Cognates: Ok sx^{w}a?nîk (berries), sx^{w}a?x?ankíɬp (bush) (TBK); Cv sx^{w}a?nîk (TG); Cm sx^{w}a?nîk (MDK); Sp sx̣e?néč (BFC), Fl sx^{w}e?né (JH) 'black hawthorn (fruit)' (*Crataegus douglasii*).

(80) sqhusm
sx̣úsm
s-√x̣^{w}ús-m
NOM-foam-MDL
'foam berries', 'Indian ice cream' (MT); Soapberry, or Soopolallie (*Shepherdia canadensis*); Teit (1930:90) has sx̣o'sem "*Shepherdia canadensis* Nutt. (soapberry or buffaloberry)." This is a favorite dessert, picked at Buckhorn. They formerly dried it, but now they usually can it. It is prepared by stirring with a hand or a corn husk, then when it raised, put a little sugar in it (LvA). It is picked in June on Colville, when it is green and less bitter, or in August when huckleberrying. If the berries are kept in jar over 3 years, they lose the bitter taste. To can, just use water and boil for "a little while, that's all". It grows on this side of the bridge near Sand Point (BL). Some get it near Bonner's Ferry and Moye Springs (MT). According to Teit(1930: 112), soapberry was obtained in trade from the Spokans.

The PIS form is *s-√x̣^{w}ús-m. This is the form that occurs in all IS languages (Li lacks the s- prefix), and cognates or borrowings are widespread in Central Salish.

(81) sqigwts
sqîg^{w}c
s-qîg^{w}c
NOM-wapato
'water potatoes', 'wapato'; Wapato, Arrowleaf (*Sagittaria latifolia*); Teit (1930:89) has sqeigets "Root of an unidentified plant said to have a white flower and a large long root, and just one leaf which grows on top of the water."

Sqigwts are dug with a forked stick at Chatkolet, Heydan Lake, and Harrison Lake, right along the shore in the last week of October and November; they are put in sack and put in the ground (MS). They are also dug with shovels, washed in the lake water, placed in plastic bags and paper sacks, and prepared just like a potato (RF). For the past five years, a powwow has been held to celebrate the water potato harvest (RF).

The PS and PIS form is *s-qáwc, which is attested in all Central Salish languages except Twana and Pentlatch; a cognate also occurs in Tillamook. In the Interior, it is not attested for Th, Sh, or Cm.

Cognates: Li sqewc, qewc (JVE) (Mt. Currie dialect only); Ok kaws, skákaw'tsn (TBK) 'cous' (*Lomatium cous*) (a probable confusion of words); Sp

sqáqwcn (BFC) (*Sagittaria latifolia*), Fl sqáq^{w}ocən, qáq^{w}ocn̓ (SGT) 'water potato'.

(82) sqwe̲tm*
sq^{w}étm*
s-q^{w}ét-m
NOM-?-MDL
Teit (1930:89) has sqwä'tem "Claytonia sp."

(83) sqwe̲yu'
sq^{w}éyu?
s-q^{w}éy-u?
NOM-blue.or.green-?
'pl. n. Oregon grapes, grapes' (N2: 211); Oregon-grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*; syn. *Berberis*); Teit (1930:90) has sqwä'yu "Berberis sp. (Oregon grape)."

Teit (1930: 44) noted that the roots of the Oregon grape (Berberis sp.) were boiled to make yellow dye.

There are cognates in Cm and Sp: Cm q^{w}ïyu (MDK); Sp sq^{w}úyu? (BFC) (*Berberis aquifolium*). These are certainly derived from 'blue'. The common linguistic root for blue or green in *Snchitsu'umshtsn* is q^{w}n. The etymology of the -u? suffix is unknown, but might be -usa? 'berry'.

(84) sqwaxt
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--
--
Possibly Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) or Rocky Mountain Maple (*Acer glabrum*);
This form is from Teit (1930:109). Teit identified it as maple-wood vine, used as wood for snowshoe frames.[9]

(85) sq'i'ts'u'lmkhw
sq'i?c'ul'mx^{w}
s-q'i?c'-ul'mx^{w}
NOM-grow-on.the.ground
'n. crabgrass, grass' (N2: 210; N1); possibly Crab Grass (*Digitaria* sp.);
--

(86) stch'iiha̲yus
stč'i:háyus
s-t-č'i:háy-us
NOM-attached-?-face~eye
'buttercups' (N2:84); *Ranculus* sp.

(87) stichskhwe̲lp[10]
stičsx^{w}élp, st'i?swełp (MT)
s-tičsx^{w}élp
NOM-?
'n. red willow (bitter berries)' (N1: 233; MT)
This is red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), but native consultants in the Northwest always gloss it as 'red willow'. There is evidently some confusion between snowberries and 'red willow' or red-osier dogwood; compare sti̲chtskhw (88) Reichard gives a Cr form without the 'plant' suffix.

Cognates: Ok stiktsxw, stektektsxwílhp (TBK) (red-osier dogwood berries and bush); Cv stíkcx^{w} (AM); Cm stə́kcx^{w} (MDK); Sp stéčx^{w} (BFC), Fl stéčcx^{w}, sčtx^{w}é (JH). The *Snchi̲tsu'umshtsn* change of ɬ to l has resulted in the term being reanalyzed by LN as s-tíčs-x^{w}el-p (NOM-

raised.in.ground-live-INC). This shows the difficulty of drawing conclusions about etymology in the absence of comparative data.

(88) stịchtskhw
stíčtsx^{w}
--
--
pl. n. snowberries (N1: 233); possibly Red Willow, or Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) because both have white fruits; Teit (1930:89) has stitctsx^{w} "*Cornus pubescens* Nutt. (red willow berry)." There is evidently some confusion between snowberries and red willow or red-osier dogwood, probably because all have white fruits; compare stichskhwẹlp (87)and tmtmni'ełp (102).

(89) stmarịmɬpecht
stmarím̓ɬpečt
s-t-marím̓-ɬp-ečt
NOM-attached-medicine-plant-whole.hand~branch
"Indian Mentholatum", "Indian perfume" (LA); possibly Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*), or Subalpine Fir (*A. lasiocarpa*);
BL's grandmother made her drink an infusion from branches when she didn't feel good. If you catch a bad cold, it will clear your lungs out (FA). Stmarịmɬp is something like fir, smells good, has a sharp top (MM). Balsam poles and branches used for temporary lodges (Teit 1930: 62). See also, maramɬpalqw (21).
Stmarịmɬpecht probably refers to the branches of maramɬpalqw.

(90) stsaqwm
s-cáq^{w}-m
s-cáq^{w}-m
NOM-pink-MDL
'strawberry' (field notes); Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana, F. vesca*); Teit (1930:90) has stsa'qom "*Fragaria californica* C. and S. (strawberry)." N2(324) has "strawberry (wild...), n. stsaqm."

(91) sts'erus
sc'érus*
s-c'ér-us*
nom-hurt-face~eye
'currents' (LN, N1:241); Teit has tsê'rus "*Ribes* sp. (wild currant)."
Cognates are found in the Southern Interior only: Ok sćirus (AM-B) 'golden currant' (*Ribes aureum*); Cm sc'îrs (MDK) 'currant, gooseberry'; Sp sc'îrus (BFC) 'golden currant) (*R. aureum*).

(92) st'ada'qn
st'áda?qn
s-t'áda?-qn
NOM-grass-head
'wheat' (MS); Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*); N1 (242) has st'ẹdde'qn 'n. wheat (lit. hay head)'.[11]
The name is apparently descriptive of the grassy-looking filaments on a head of wheat. See also st'ẹde' (93).

(93) st'ede'
st'éde?
--
--
'n. hay, grass, alfalfa, clover' (N1: 242); st'ede-de 'a little grass, grass was young and green' (R38: 238).
Compare t'ede 'canoe, ship' (N1: 280) and t'id'm 'frail, fragile' (N1: 280) and see also, st'edde'qn (92). The grass *Xerophyllum tenax* was used for imbricated designs on woven bags and coiled baskets; grass used for pillows (covered with skin) and for floor covering (Teit 1930: 63-64).

The PIS form may be *s-t'əyá?, but we lack forms for Li and Th. It gets identified variously, but it may most often be a word for tall grass. Cognates include Sh sλ'yé? (AHK) (*Medicago sativa*, *Trifolium pratense*); Ok st'iyí? (TBK) (Bunch Grass; Bluebunch Wheat Grass, *Agropyron spicatum*); Cv st'iyí? (AM) 'bunch grass'; Cm st'íýa? (MDK) 'tall grass'; Sp =st'ye? (BFC) 'grass', Fl =st'iye?^{e} (JH) 'grass'. In Ka it is apparently only a lexical suffix.

(94) he st'ede' łe t'ukhwen
he st'ede? łe t'úx^{w}n
--
POSS grass REM horsetail
'a grass which was joint grass' (R38: 658)
PIS *t'úx^{w}ń 'horsetail';
Cognates Th λ'úx^{w}ń (T&T,TTTY), Sh λ'ux^{w}ń (AHK) (*Equisetum arvense* or *E. sylvaticum*); Sp t'úx^{w}n (BFC) (*E. laevigatum*), Fl t'úx^{w}ən (JH) (*E. arvense*).

(95) st'eq'łn
[DALE: PLEASE CHECK THE TILLAMOOK FORM.]
st'eq'łn
s-t'eq'ł-n *
NOM-?-NOM
'n. a species of huckleberries (found in the woods)' (N1: 233); 'dwarf huckleberries' (LN). Teit (1930:90) has stä'qłn "*Vaccinium* sp. (small blueberry)."

Kinkade reconstructs PS *s-λ'iq'-n (*Vaccinium* sp.) on the basis of a very odd distribution of attested cognate forms: Bella Coola λ'iq'łkn (HFN) 'dwarf blueberry'; Nisqually ste-a-k'tl (GG) 'swamp huckleberry'; Twana sλ'iqłəd (NT) 'blueberry sp.'; Tillamook lelek'łɛn (FB-E) 'blueberry sp.', and this Cr form.

(96) st'shastq, st'sha
st'əšá:stq, st'əšá:
s-t'əš-ástq
nom-sweet-crop
'pl. n. huckleberries (lit. sweet crop)' (N1: 243; N2: 233); blueberry, huckleberries (DS); Black Huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*); Teit (1930:90) has stäcô'(stk) "*Vaccinium membranaceum* (huckleberry or whortleberry)." The term is also generic for berries.
Chsep'm [čɪsépḿ] is a term for beating a bush of huckleberries over an army blanket or wool blanket (sip, sip'iý 'leather'). The branches are broken off first.

The leaves and sticks cling to the wool. According to MG, when gathering huckleberries, the leaves of thimbleberries are placed in the bottom and on top of the basket. When threshing the huckleberries, you have to hold them hanging down and thresh with a huckleberry stick. It must be a wool blanket. The twigs stick on the blanket. Then tip up the blanket and the berries roll off. Huckleberries were gathered at St. Maries Baldy Mt.and Clarkia; small ones were picked in the DeSmet Mountains (MG). Berries were mashed or boiled and made into cakes by being poured over thick layers of grass. By 1909 sugar was being added to fresh mashed berries (Teit 1930). Palmer (1998:316) has the following on gathering places:

> Berries were gathered at Mica Peak near Worley, at White Mountain near Clarkie, on the upper Coeur d'Alene River, on Smoke Mountain near DeSmet, on Engels Mountain (formerly Round Top), near Santa, north of the St. Joe River, north of the Clark's Fork River, and in the neighborhood of Spokane. The territory along the North Fork of the St. Joe eight and one-quarter miles above the fork, probably on the slopes of the St. Joe Baldy Mountain, was considered good berrying grounds in the 1960s.

Cognates are found in the Southern Interior only: Ok-Cv st'xaɬq (AM-B,AM) 'mountain huckleberry' (*Vaccinium membranaceum*)'; Sp st'šáɬq (BFC) 'huckleberry' (*V. membranaceum*), Ka st'əšá(ɬq) (HV) 'huckleberry', Fl st'šá (JH) (*V. globulare*).

(97) st'uqom*
st'úq^{w}m*
s-?-m[12]
NOM-?-MDL
The term is from Teit (1930:89) who had st'ū'qom "Root of an unidentified plant said to have a tall white flower and a small round root."

(98) suwistch*
suwístč
--
--
White-bark Pine (*Pinus albicaulis*); the term is from Teit (1930:90), who has sowi'sttc "Nutlets of the silver-barked pine (*Pinus albicaulis*)."
Teit (1930:93) reported that "nutlets of *Pinus albicaulis* were cooked in hot ashes."

(99) taqhtaqhiɬp
taχtaχiɬp
teχ-√teχ-iɬp
AUG.RDP-?bitter-plant
'n. black birch' (N2: 56, 254)[13]
Cognate: Cm tχtχtáýɬp (MDK) 'cottonwood', poplar'.

(100) tiɬteɬ'lmkhw
tíɬteɬl'mx^{w}
√téɬ-teɬ-l'mx^{w}
straight-AUG.RDP-on.the.ground
'blackberry vine' (N1: 218, 259); Teit (1930:90) has ti'lteɬɛlumx^{w}

"*Rubus* sp. (trailing or low blackberry or bramble."

(101) tim̲u'
tímu?*
--
--
'n. fern' (N); possibly Skunk-cabbage leaves (*Lysichitum americanum*)
This fern is used in roasting camas (MT). Our identification as Skunk-cabbage is based on the fact that the leaves, called by cognate terms, are used in pit-cooking among neighboring groups, especially if bracken fern fronds were not available (TBK: 36).

Cognates only in Sh, Ok, and Ka: Sh tímet (AHK), tímat (GP); Ok, Cv stámu?qn (AM-B,TG); Sp, Fl tímu? (BFC,SGT).

(102) tmtmni'eɬp
tmtmní?eɬp
√tmtmní?-eɬp
corpse-plant
'dead man's berries'; Snowberry or Waxberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*); Teit (1930:90) has "st'EMST'EMNE''(i̯xEN) ('dead people's berry' or 'dead head')."; which he identifies as "*Symphoricarpus racemosus* Mich. (snowberry)."[14]
These are white berries that grow in the flats; this is a low bush one or two feet high; BL's grandmother used this for her eyes. Teit (1930:44) wrote "A green dye was made from the leaves of the snowberry (*Symphocarpus racemosus*)."

Cognates: Ok stəmtəmni?áɬq (AM-B) 'waxberry'; Cm təmtəmnaýáɬp (MDK) 'snowberry'; Sp stmtmi?áɬq (BFC) 'snowberry, waxberry', Ka stəmtəmni?á(ɬq) (HV) 'snowberry', stəmtəmnýá (JH) 'snowberry). See also sti̯chtskhw (88).

(103) tse̲qwlsh
céqʷlš
céqʷ-lš
pink-motion in horseshoe curve
'larch, n.' (LN); tamarack (N2: 248; R38: 606; R39: 97; N2: 330); Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis*)
The suffix refers to the shape of the branches; "tsäqʷ, lightness, pinkish"; "-ilc, motion in horseshoe curve" (R38); also "tsäqʷ be bright pink (color of tamarack wood)" (R39).

PIS *cáqʷ=lx (but the vowel is problematic). Cognates are found in all IS languages except Li: Th cáqʷəlx, céqʷelx (T&T,TTTY); ESh ciqʷltxʷ (AHK); Cv ciqʷlx (AM); Cm cíqʷlx (MDK); Sp cáqʷlš (BFC), Fl cáqʷəlš (JH).

(104) ts'a̲q'aɬp
c'áq'aɬp*, c'aq́éɬp (ST)
√ćaq́-aɬp
bunched~clumped-tree
'n. fir' (N1: 273); Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Its poles and branches were used for temporary lodges; boughs used as floor covering; "Paddles were made altogether of fir wood" (Teit: 62-63, 108).

PS and PIS *c'əq'=áɬp. Cognates are found in all the IS

languages plus Bella Coola and Twana. IS reflexes are as expected (i.e., no vowel in c'q'-, change of *á is regular). In the Interior, it is generally glossed 'Douglas fir'. Bella Coola has q'łp (HFN) 'balsam fir'.

(105) ts'ɛ̲kukw, ts'ɛ̲k'ukw
c'ékʷəkʷ
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--
'n. elderberries', 'alder shrub', 'bearberries' (N2: 196, 45); ts'a̲kukwalqw 'n. elderberry bush' (N2:196); probably Blue Elderberries (*S. cerulea*) and/or Red Elderberries (*Sambucus racemosa*); Teit (1930:89) has stsä'qEq "*Sambucus* sp. (elderberry)."
PS and PIS *c'ikʷ̓ikʷ 'blue elderberry'. Cognates occur in Central Salish from Halkomelem south, in all Tsamosan, and in all IS languages except Li. For Blue Elderberry, Th has c'íkʷukʷ, all other IS (except Cr) have c'kʷ̓ikʷ.

(106) t(a(a̲qhts'e'
tˤaˤáx̣c'eʔ
t-ˤa-√ˤáx̣-c'eʔ
on-INT.RDP-wind~wrap.string.evenly-skin
'n. cantaloupe (lit. a melon ribbed around)' (N1: 279; N2:90); Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*).

(107) t'a̲da'alqw
t'áda?alqʷ*
√t'éde?-alqʷ
canoe-tree
'white pine, n.' (N1: 253); White Pine (*Pinus monticola*)
Cognates: Ok λ'i?álqʷ, λ'i?iɬp (AM-B) 'white pine' and Sp λ'i?álqʷ (BFC) 'white pine' (*Pinus monticola*).

(108) t'eptpteɬp
t'eptpteɬp
√t'ep-t'ep-t-eɬp
?animate.objects.stop-AUG.RDP-INH-plant
no English name given
T'eptpteɬp is a bush, used as a physic (MT). Teit (1930:90) has tätEptêɬp ('black plant')" which he identifies as "a blackberry growing in the high mountains, possibly the heath berry."

(109) t'shilɛ̲pa*
t'əšilépa*
--
--
Teit (1930:89) has t'Ecile'pα "Prunus sp. (red wild cherry)."

(110) wa̲qhi'ɬp
wáx̣i?ɬp
wex̣i?-ɬp
?-plant
'n. wild maple, dog-wood' (N1: 303; N2: 356; DS; FA); probably Mock-Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*); Teit (1930:90) has wa'x̣e'êɬp "*Sorbus sambricifolia* E. and S. (mountain ash berry)."
Compare waqh 'to murmur (e.g. a brook)' (N1:265); Teit (1930:29) has čatənwáxeɬpəm, place a "short distance below Green Acres, and about 20 miles above Spokane city" (Teit: 39). This translates as 'dogwoods (or

wild maples) on the flat'. The term may apply to Syringa, of which Teit (83) had the following: Syringa (*Philadelphus lewisii*) (Teit 1930: 83); Syringa was used for making fan shaped combs; used for needles, awls, pins or clothes, combs.

PIS *wáx̣ý=aɬp 'syringa'. Cr has changed the meaning. Cognates are found in all IS languages except Li and Sh: Th wáx̣z'eɬp (T&T,TTTY) Mock Orange; Ok wəx̣wáx̣i?ɬp (AM-B,TBK) 'mock-orange'; Cm wax̣wax̣î?ɬp (MDK) 'hardhack'; Sp sáx̣iɬp (BFC) 'syringa', Fl wax̣éɬp (JH) 'syringa'.

(111) yarchn*
yárčn*
√yár-?*
revolve-*
The term is from Teit (1930:90), who has ya'rtcen "*Ribes* sp. (black gooseberry)."

(112) 'yatqweɬp
ýátqʷeɬp
s-étqʷ-eɬp
NOM-?-plant
'conifer, pine tree' (N1: 314; N2: 279; DS); probably Ponderosa Pine, Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).
According to Teit, the cones of yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) were used to smoke hides. The cambium layer was called stsi'x̣we, which is cognate with Th stéx̣we (Teit 1930:91). In the Nidodemus writing system, this would be stsiqhwe [scíx̣ʷe]. There is a *Snchitsu'umshtsn* root cix̣ʷ 'spark' (Johnson 1975: 18). The nutlets were called stɛtcê'tcs' (Teit 1930:90), which would perhaps be stchichs' in the Nicodemus writing system and [stčičs'] in Americanist phonetic orthography.

PIS *s-ʔátqʷ=aɬp 'Ponderosa pine'. Cognates are found in all IS languages except Cm (and not confirmed recently for Li). Cognates: Th sʔetqʷɬp, sʔéʔtqʷɬp (T&T,TTTY); Sh sʔetqʷɬp (AHK), sʔatqʷɬp (GP); Ok sʔatqʷɬp (AM-B); Sp sʔátkʷɬp, satkʷ (BFC), Ka .sa'tk.ɬp (CV/JH) 'yellow pine', Fl sʔátqʷəɬp (SGT).

Plants for Which No *Snchitsu'umshtsn* Names Are Recorded

(113) algae (Teit 1930: 43)
Algae growing in stagnant pools were rubbed on fresh and provided a green paint.

(114) alder (*Alnus rubra*) (Teit 1930: 44); probably also *Alnus incana*
Teit wrote "A reddish dye was obtained by boiling Alder bark (*Alnus rubra*).)

(115) balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) (Teit 1930: 64) used for wooden spears

(116) Common Cattail (*Typha latifolia*) (Teit 1930: 47)
Teit wrote "All the best mats were made of rushes (probably *Typha latifolia*) and tule (*Scirpus* sp., probably *lacustre*) woven with Indian-hemp twine.

(117) corn husk (Teit?)

replaced traditional grass and bark in woven bags

(118) hemlock (Teit 1930: 63)
boughs used as floor covering

(119) Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum)* (Teit 1930: 46)
used for thread, twine, rope; grew plentifully on St. Joe River; used for woven bags (1930:46, 47), baskets (1930:51), fishnets (1930:55), traded (1930:114) (with extensive description)

(120) larkspur (*Delphinium* sp.) (Teit 1930: 43)
used to make light blue paint; fresh flowers crushed and rubbed on

(121) Sweetgrass (*Hierochloe odorata*) (Teit1930: 86, 174)
Sweetgrass was used for perfume in a variety of ways that are described by Teit (1930:86). It was also used to fumigate lodges after death (1930:174). Teit wrote:

> Scents were much used by both sexes, and especially by young people. Sweet grass (*Hierochla odorata*) and other strong-smelling grasses and leaves were used. Small rolls of these were made up and often inclosed [sic] in skin. they were used as pads inclosed in knots or folds of the hair, or simply attached to it. Sometimes tiny bags of these scents were made up for attachment to the hair and clothing, or to be placed in workbags, workbaskets, and clothes bags, to perfume the contents. Sometimes the bags were sewed on to wearing apparel permanently. The fragrant leaves from which the scent was made were often dried, then powdered fine and poured into sacks, which were sewed up like tiny cushions. They were used in the same way as the rolls and small bags with strings attached. Powdered scents were frequently rubbed on necklaces, hair ornaments, clothes, the skin of the body, and the hair. A small skin bag about 4 by 3 centimeters in size, entirely covered on the outside with quill or bead work and provided with strings, was filled with scent and attached to the back of the hair as an ornament. Slender rolls of sweet grass without any covering were often wrapped in the hair (1930:86).

(122) tule (*Scirpus* sp. prob. *lacustre*) (Teit 1930: 47)
used for mats (1930:47); tule mats used for conical mat lodge (1930:58); tule rafts were pointed at both ends (1930:108); support hairdo - ends burned away, hair rises to high point, a style used by men when dancing scalp dance (1930:85)

(123) willow (Teit 1930: 47-48, 52, 62); *Salix* sp., prob. *S. exigua*
bark used for coarse mats (1930:47); for bags (1930:48); hoop used to strengthen birch bark basket (1930:52); bent

willow framework used to make dome shaped sweat lodge (1930:62)

(124) wolf moss (*Letharia vulpina*) Teit (1930:44) wrote "a common yellow or lemon colored dye was obtained by boiling wolf moss (*Evernia vulpina*). This lichen was also used as a paint. It was dipped into cold water or applied to a damp surface."

Parts of Plants and Plant-Related Terms

(125) aats'aq'
a:c'áq'
ac-c'áq'
CONT-bunched~clumped
'(lit. a cluster or clump of bushes) system, n.' (N2: 330)
Compare ts'aq'aɬp (104).

(126) astq — 'n. crop, harvest' (N1: 27). See also, -stq, chastq.

(127) chastq, schastq
častq
č-astq
on-crop~harvest
'vt. to dig roots, she dug roots, camas'; 'digging' (N2: 33; N1: 192); 'v.i. dig (roots, camas)' (N2: 178). See also, astq, -stq.
--

[DALE, PLEASE CHECK PROTO FORM OF 128]

(128) ch'el
č'el
√č'el
bark
'be bark' (R39: 99)
Compare č'elx^{w} 'be concave'.
PIS *kəýl-. Cognates are found in all the IS languages except Sh and Cm. Cognates: Li kela'tz (CV) 'pine bark'; Th k'zéý (TTTY) 'thin bark'; Ok k'i?lilx^{w} (AM); Sp, Ka č'i?lélx^{w} (BFC,HV), Fl č'ilélx^{w} (SGT).

(129) ch'ele'
č'ele?
√č'el-e?
bark-NOM
'n. bark, cradle board' (N1: 57)

(130) ch'imul
č'imul
?---

'n. pine needle' (N1: 58, 279)

(131) eede'l
e:del'
ec-√del'
CONT-lie.down
plant (lit. bush or shrub) (N2: 280)

(132) -stq 'wild crop' (N1: 81)
Ex.: gwechstq, 'vt. he found or saw a wild crop' (See also astq, chastq.)

(133) guł qwesalqw
guł qwesalq^{w}
guł √qwis-alq^{w}
DEM ascend~high-tree
'vi. They are tall trees' (N1: 80)

(134) gupu̲'lmkhw
g^{w}u̲púl'mx^{w}*
√g^{w}ep-əl'mx^{w}
hair-ground
'vt. It (ground) is covered with much grass.' (N1: 81)

(135) gwa̲rpm
g^{w}árpm
g^{w}ár-p-m
scrape-INC-MDL
'v. bloom, blossum (lit. it bloomed)' (N1: 81)
--

(136) hnch'ts'i̲ikwe'
hnč'c'î:k^{w}e?
hn-č'ec-îk^{w}e?
in-long.thin.object.lays-water
'grass or weeds in the water, aquatic flora' (DS)

(137) hnk'wde'u̲sshn
nk'^{w} de?úšš̓n
n-k'^{w} de?-úšš̓n
NOM-in-root-hip
'root, ancestry' (N2: 297; DS)

(138) markwe'
mark^{w}e?
'to season, flavor (as camas with blood)' (N2: 148); See also 'etx̣^{w}e? (8).

(139) ni'gwe̲pt
ni?g^{w}épt
ni?-g^{w}ép-t
amidst-hairy~bushy-INH
'vi. bushiness (lit. The forest is bushy within)' (N1: 159)

(140) ni'qwa̲lpalqw
ni?g^{w}álpalq^{w}
ni?-√g^{w}el-p-alq^{w}
amid-fire~burn-INC-tree
'v. The forest was burned' (N1: 159, N2:82)

(141) ni'syo̲lalqw
ni?syólalq^{w}
ni?-s-√yel-alq^{w}
amid-NOM-pitch-tree
'n. forest' (N2: 212). See also syo̲lalqw.

(142) ni'te̲kw
ni?ték^{w}
ni?-√ték^{w}
amid-stuffy~choke
'n. brake, thicket, brushwood (lit. a woods whose interior is suffocating)' (N1: 160)

(143) petschle
pecčle
'n. leaf' (N2: 249)

(144) qiqw
qiq^{w}
'vt. to root (stem)' (N2: 343)

(145) siy
siy
cedar bark (N1: 204; N2: 98)
The term may relate to √siy 'exert'; also compare k'wa'ysalqw (16) and sk'ust (63).

(146) slip'
slip'
s-lip'
NOM-wood
'woody' (N2: 213)

(147) sɬaqwqn
sɬaqʷqn
s-ɬaqʷ-qn
NOM-peel-head~top
'bark; that which is peeled' (DS)

(148) sp'ettm
sp'éttm
sp'ét-t-m
NOM-fall-RDP-MDL
'ripening (the falling of wheat to the ground of its own weight)' (N2: 295; N1: 229)

(149) sq'wlalgwastq
sqʷ lálgʷastq
s-qʷ el-ál-gʷ-astq
NOM-ripen-RDP-far-crops
'n. fruit (lit. ripened crops)' (N1: 212)
Compare sq'welt 'to be ripe, burn, being cooked' (N1: 212; N2 295).

(150) stk'we'ysecht
stkʷ eýsečt
s-t-kʷ eý-s-ečt
NOM-on- still~quiet~go.easy - artificially-whole.hand
cedar branch (N 2: 98; DS)
Compare k'wa'ysalqw (145) and sk'ust (63).

(151) st'ikwsus
st'ikʷsus
s-√t'ikʷ-s-us
NOM-bleed~water.tight-artificially-eye
'n. sap of a tree used as an eye medicine' (N1: 243; DS); Coyote pitch on white fir (pine) (MT).

(152) stqhatqinn
stx̣atqínn
s-t-x̣at-qín-n
NOM-on-beat-head-NOM
'straw (lit. what is left after flailing grain)' (N2: 324)

(153) tsanq'i'ts'shn
canq'i'c'šn
cn-q'i'c'-šn
under-sticks-leg~foot
'undergrowth' (DS, LN); 'sticks under the foot'

(154) syolalqw
syólalqʷ
s-√yel-alqʷ
NOM-pitch-tree
'n. tree' (N2: 340); See also ni'syolalqw.

(155) tch'e'wecht
tč'ewéčt
t-č'ew-éčt
on-widening-whole.hand
'n. bough, limb (lit. a large area (hand))' (LN)

(156) tikhum e sp'it'em
tíxʷm e sp'ít'em
tíxʷ-m e sp'ít'em
collect-MDL ART bitterroots
'He went out to gather bitterroots.' (N1: 259)

(157) tu'xwa — Teit (1930:89) has "Root of an unidentified plant said to have a white flower and a small round root."

(158) t'uk'w
t'uk'^{w}
√t'ek'^{w}
one.lies.down
'uneven (roots on the ground)' (N2: 343)

(159) tts'ełts'lcht
tc'élc'lčt
t-√c'él-c'el-ečt
on-one.stands-AUG.RDP-whole.hand
'branches' (R1938: 647)

(160) tts'ts''lts''licht
tc'c'l'c'l'ičt
t-c'-c'el'-√c'el'-ičt
on-DIM.RDP-AUG.RDP-one.stands-whole.hand
'twigs' (R38: 647)
The term gives the sense of lots of little projections on a branch.

(161) tshet'echt
tšet'ečt
t-√šet'-ečt
on-one.stands.upright-whole.hand
'n. branch (lit. projection from a tree)' (N2: 72)
--

(162) 'yelens
ýelens
s-√yel-ens
NOM-pitch-tooth
'n. wood pitch, asphalt' (N2: 315); pitch chips (R 1938: 661)

Endnotes for Listing of Plant Names

[1] The prefix complex is *s-n-*. The *s-* is NOM. The *n-* is usually translated "in", but can refer to something hanging in or on something, e.g. a rope hanging on a wall.

[2] LN asserts that the meaning of qoqo'li'ṯ 'black pine' could be 'easily burned'. This suggests that the linguistic root is q^{w}el 'light fire' and the analysis is q^{w}e-√q^{w}e?l -i?ṯ (AUG.RDP-light.fire$_{INC.GLOT}$-source). However, this contemporary analysis in *Snchitsu'umshtsn* may not hold true for cognate forms in other languages.

[3] This would be [stcamoχ̣cénm] in contemporary Americanist phonetic orthography, perhaps analyzable as s-t-√cem-əx$^{w}_{̣}$-cən-m, NOM-attached-small-?-mouth~edge-MDL, or alternatively as s-t-√č'em-əx$^{w}_{̣}$-cən-m, NOM-attached-surface-?-mouth~edge - mdl, perhaps referring to a surface on an edge, i.e. a peeled layer. Another possible derivation which would make sense if cambrium was envisioned as a kind of skin is s-t-√č'em-áχ̣n, NOM-attached-surface-arm-MDL "surface of the arm".

[4] Turner, et al. (1998:405) has "Secwepemc q'^{w}əlsɛ́ɬp (GP) (from q'^{w}ɛ́l- 'cooked, rupe', possibly from the color of the bark - RI)."

[5] There are a variety of possible derivations. The root could be em 'sit', san or sań 'drowsy', or even šem 'insert objects' or šen 'labor'.

[6] Possible root words for the term that Teit wrote as tsEXWtsEXW are cix^{w} 'pet, fondle', ce$\underset{\circ}{x}^{w}$ 'augment, save', c'e$\underset{\circ}{x}^{w}$ 'promise', and c'i$\underset{\circ}{x}^{w}$ 'spark'.

[7] The fact that all the vowels are lowered suggests that the second consonant in the root is also lowered. The only Coeur d'Alene root that comes close is k'^{w} e$\underset{\circ}{x}$ 'claw'.

[8] Johnson (1975) has leq' 'search for'. N1 has leq' 'bury' and laq' 'pare, peel' and 'to search'. The peeling sense seems more likely.

[9] The low vowel suggests that the fricative is probably postvelar rather than velar, though the latter is not phonologically impossible.

[10] The -elp ending is unusual, as -aɬp is more common in this context and Ok has the ɬ, but it has been rechecked with LN. See the reanalysis at the end of this entry.

[11] The form st'$\underline{e}$dde'qn reduplicates the second consonant of the root, giving it a noncontrol or resultative sense (Doak 1997:28).

[12] There are several likely candidates for linguistic root for this term.

[13] On p. 254, N1 spells it taqhtaqhqiɬp. The third "q" is probably a typographical error, as it is spelled without the extra q on p. 56 of N1 and a q in this position would have no known linguistic fuction.

[14] The suffix which shows up only as -î in Nicodemus' dictionary is, from Teit (1930:90) -î$\underset{\circ}{x}$n 'arm', not -qn 'head'. The root might be tam 'scortched'.

Addendum: This term was discovered late in the production of this manuscript:

esnmsmsîws
esnmɪsmusîwes
e s-n-mɪs-mus-îwes
PREP NOM-in-AUG.RDP-?-between
'yew-wood, heart of yew, bow-wood' (R39:105)
There are no known cognates elsewhere in Salish.

Appendix II: Sources

Interviewing

Those data that are previously unpublished were collected over the course of dozens of visits to the Coeur d'Alene reservation and Spokane, Washington, during the years from 1978 to 1983. The purpose of the research was to study the ethnohistory of the *Schitsu'umsh* and to produce native language instructional materials. Due to the importance of native plants to historical and contemporary tribal members, ethnobotanical information frequently surfaced in the interviews and casual encounters. All of the consultants, with the exception of one non-Indian person who grew up in a *Schitsu'umsh* household, were native speakers of *Snchitsu'umshtsn*, or of Spokan or Kalispel dialects of Kalispel. A total of 15 persons were interviewed. Of these, 14 were knowledgeable tribal elders. Of these elders, ten were ethnically *Schitsu'umsh*, three were Spokan, and one was Kalispel. Serveral consultants are now deceased.

Some Spokan materials are included in this paper. While the focus of my study was *Schitsu'umsh* ethnohistory, interviews and informal discussions often took place in mixed groups of *Snchitsu'umshtsn* and Spokan speakers and some persons are of mixed ancestry. Furthermore, *Schitsu'umsh* and Spokans have probably always had some knowledge of one another's languages and cultures, so it seems best not to try to separate *Schitsu'umsh* and Spokan ethnobotany too rigidly. Consultant citations are abbreviated in the text of the plant name listing, but full names are withheld to protect the privacy of the consultants.

BL	(*Schitsu'umsh*)†	MM	(*Schitsu'umsh*)†
CP	(Spokan)†	MS	(*Schitsu'umsh*)
FA	(*Schitsu'umsh*)	MT	(*Schitsu'umsh*)†
LA	(*Schitsu'umsh*)†	ST	(*Schitsu'umsh*)
LF	(*Schitsu'umsh*)	TN	(*Schitsu'umsh*)†
LN	(*Schitsu'umsh*)	WH	(non-Indian)
LvA	(Spokan)	WM	(Kalispel)†
MgM	(Spokan)		

Documentary Sources for *Snchitsu'umshtsn* Terms

Published and unpublished documentary sources of terms are abbreviated in the text of the plant name listing. For example, (RJ: 22) refers to Robert Johnson (1975: 22).

RF	Frey (2000)
RJ	Johnson (1975)
K&S	Kinkade and Sloat (1967)
N1,2	Nicodemus (1975a; 1975b)
R38,39	Reichard (1938, 1939)
DS	Dale Sloat, notes
Teit	Teit (1930)

Documentary Sources for Terms from Other Languages

AHK	Kuipers (1975; 1983)
AM	Mattina (1987) [Colville]
AM-B	Mattina (1987) [Okanagan]
BFC	Carlson (1989)
FB-E	Boas (1980)
GG	Gibbs (1877)
GP	Palmer (1975)
HFN	Nater (1977, 1990)
HV	Vogt (1940)
JG	Giorda (1879)
JVE	Eijk (1978)
MDK	Kinkade (1964-1990, 1987-91)
NT	Turner (1973)
P&L	Pierre and Louie (1973)
SGT	Thomason (1990)
TIC	Turner, Ignace, and Compton
TBK	Turner, Bouchard, and Kennedy (1980)
TG	George (n.d.) ?
T&T	Thompson and Thompson (1990)
TTTY	Turner et al. (1990)

Appendix III: Orthographies

The *Snchitsu'umshtsn* terms recorded in this study appear in three orthographies: a practical orthography, a contemporary Americanist linguistic orthography (Table) (a modified version of the International Phonetic Alphabet), and the linguistic orthography used by James Teit (1930). The practical orthography is provided for non-linguists and is used in all non-technical discussion. The contemporary linguistic orthography is used for precise phonetic description and for morphological analysis. Teit's orthography is used for terms that he recorded, but these are also presented in the other orthographies. Terms from other Salishan languages are left in their orthographies of citation.

The *Snchitsu'umshtsn* practical orthography used by Nicodemus (1975a,b) is generally consistent, but it omits reduced vowels [ə] or [ɪ]. Consequently, there is some ambiguity in the proper placement of glottals, which are written as apostrophes, but this can usually be resolved by resort to morphological analysis with concomitant reference to the English glosses. Phonetic forms reconstructed from the practical orthography are flagged with a star (*) *after* the word (The star before the word indicates a reconstructed proto form). The Nicodemus orthography underlines vowels to indicate stress. The "*(*" character is pharyngeal [ʕ] . When writing glottalized consonants and semivowels, apostrophes are placed before sonorants — *'l, 'm, 'n, 'w, 'y,* and *'(* — but apostrophes follow the voiceless stop consonants (*k', p', q', t'*). The phonemes are written p, t, ts, ch, k, kw, q, qw, ', p', t', ts', ch', k'w, q', q'w, b, d, gw, j, s, ɬ, sh, khw, qh, qhw, h, m, n, l, r, w, y, (, (w, 'm, 'n, 'l, 'r, 'w, 'y, '(, '(w, i, e, a, u, o.

The terms are alphabetized based on the practical orthography, but unlike the Nicodemus dictionary, the *khw, kw, qh, qhw,* and *qw* are not given their own sections following the *k*'s and *q*'s. Instead, they appear in the same order that they would in an English dictionary. Apostrophes are ignored in alphabetizing, except that *k'w* follows *kw*. All terms are crossed referenced in an index by scientific genus and species.

In the Americanist orthography the phonemes are written as follows: (voiceless stops and affricates) p, t, c, č, k^w, q, q^w, ?; (glottalized stops and affricates) p', t', c', č', k'^w, q', q'^w ; (voiced stops and affricate) b, d, g^w, j; (voiceless continuants) s, ɬ, š, x^w, $\underset{\circ}{x}$, $\underset{\circ}{x}^w$, h; (resonants) m, n, l, r, w, y, ʕ, $ʕ^w$; (glottalized resonants)

m̓, n̓, l′, r′, w̓, y̓, ʕ′, ʕʷ′; (vowels) i, e, a, u, o, ə. In order to facilitate comparisons to other languages and simplify the transcriptions, the *Snchitsu'umshtsn* mid-front vowel that has often written with epsilon ɛ is here written with *e*; the open ɔ is here written as *o*.

Teit's (1930) phonetic transcriptions may be unreliable. He seems to have often failed to distinguish glottalizations, labialization of consonants, rounding of vowels, and postvelar from velar consonants. Forms reconstructed from Teit's orthography are flagged with a star (*) after the word. Teit used a straight apostrophe after the vowel to mark stress. His *ä* is [æ], which is usually written *e* in contemporary Salish orthography. His *ɛ* is schwa [ə]. The alveolar and palatal affricates which Teit wrote as *ts* and *tc* are written as *ts* and *ch* in practical orthographies and *c* and *č* in the Americanist linguistic orthography. The palatal fricative which he wrote as *c* is *š* in the Americanist orthography.

Okanagan and Thompson forms have been left in their practical orthography which writes [q] as *k̲*, [χ] as *x̲*, [ʔ] as *7*, and [ə] as *e*. The practical orthography also glottalizes liquid consonants and semivowels with an apostrophe *following* the glottalized segment, unlike the Nicodemus orthography, which glottalizes these segments with a preceding apostrophe, but glottalizes stops with a following apostrophe.

Appendix IV: Abbreviations

Language Names

Cm	= Columbian
Cr	= *Snchitsu'umshtsn* (Coeur d'Alene)
Cv	= Colville
ESh	= Eastern Shuswap
Fl	= Flathead
IS	= Interior Salish
Ka	= Kalispel
Li	= Lillooet
Ok	= Okanagan
PIS	= Proto-Interior Salish
PS	= Proto Salish
Sh	= Shuswap
Sp	= Spokan
Th	= Thompson

Linguistic Terms

ART	= article
AUG	= augmentative
CONT	= continuative
DEM	= demonstrative
DIM	= diminuative
GLOT	= glottalized
INC	= inchoative
INH	= inherent
INT	= intensive
MDL	= middle
NOM	= nominative
POSS	= possessive
PROX	= proximate deictic
RDP	= reduplication
REM	= remote deictic
TR	= transitive
VB	= verbal
VOL	= volition

Appendix V. Morphological Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Plant Terms (Simple Lexemes Only)[a]

	Prefixes							Root	Suffixes																						
#	s	n	ɬ	ch	AUG. RDP	INT. RDP	INC. CLOT		á,í, ú	aχn	aɬp	alq ʷ	ast q	əlš	cn	c'e?	ečt	elp s	enč	itk ʷɛ?	i?ɬ	iye iye ʔ	m	mn	n	p	qn qí	t	ul' mx ʷ	us	um š
1								?yew				X																			
2								kinnickkinnick			X	X																			
3				X	X			**red**				X																			
4								?																							
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:CMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6					X			?	í																		X				
7					X			**rustle**																		X					
8								camas																							
9		X						raspberry																							
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11		X				X		gooseberry										X													
12		X			X			pineappleweed																			X				
13								kinnickkinnick																							
14								cous																							
15								red hawberry																							
16								cedar				X																			
17								peas (Fr.)																							
18					X			wild cherries																							
19								Claytonia																							
20								**barb**																				X			
21								**medicine**				X																			
22					X			Edible Valerian																							
23								?Frasera																							
24					X			Oceanspray	í		X																				
25								Blackcap																							
26								cottonwood																							
27					X			**stink**			X																	X			
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29								potato (Fr.)																							
30								Bitter Cherry																							
31					X			**white**		X																					
32								Peucedanum sp.																							
33								?																							
34								peach (Eng.)																						X	
35								cous																							
36								plum (Eng.)				X																			

#	s	n	ɬ	ch	AUG. RDP	INT. RDP	INC. GLOT		á,í, ú	aχn	aɬp	alq ʷ	asɬ q	əlš	cn	c'e?	ečč	elp s	enč	iɬk ʷe?	i?ɬ	iye iye ʔ	m	mn	n	p	qn qí	ɬ	ul' mx ʷ	us	um š
37					X			?																			X				
38								cedar			X																				
39					X			**glow**																							
40					X			poison ivy																							
41						X		?			X																X			X
42								rose			X																			
43								?						X								X								
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46					X			**good**																							
47								?			X																				
48						X		?													X										
49								walnut																							
50								willow				X																			
51								raw																							
52					X			**dark**			X																				
53					X			**gather**																X							
54								?																							
55	X							apples (Eng.)				X														X	X					
56	X			X			X	**paint**																X							
57								BI Tree Lichen																							
58				X				?			X																				
59								lit. wild onion																				X				
60					X			?																							
61								V. veride														X									
62a								rose														X									
62b								rose																			X				
63	X							**ghost**																							
64	X				X			?												X							X				
65	X							?																X							
66	X							?				X																			
67	X							serviceberry																							
68	X							**dirty**																			X				
69	X							?																							
70	X							?																							
71	X							?			X																				
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:CMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	X							peaches (Eng.)				X																			
75	X							**leaf**	á																						
76	X							**glow**											X												

#	s	ɲ	ɬ	ch	AUG. RDP	INT. RDP	INC. CLOT		á,i, ú	aχn	a+p	alq ʷ	ast q	alš	cn	c'e?	ečt	elp s	enč	i+k ʷe?	i?t	iye iye ʔ	m	mn	n	p	qn qí	t	ul' mx ʷ	us	um š
77	X							?																					X		
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:CMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79a	X							**thorn**									-ečˇ														
79b	X				X			**thorn**			X						-ečˇ														
80	X							**foam**															X								
81	X							wapato																							
82	X							?																							
83	X							**blue**	u																						
84								?																							
85	X							**grow**																					X		
86	X		X					?														ay								X	
87	X							red-osier dogwood			X^b																				
88	X							snowberries																							
89	X		X					**medicine**			X						X														
90	X							**pink**															X								
91	X							**hurt**																						X	
92	X							**grass**																			X				
93	X							grass																							
94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	COMPLEX:PHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	X							?																	X						
96	X							**sweet**					X																		
97	X							?																							
98								Wh.-Bark Pine																							
99					X			black birch			X																				
100					X			**straight**																					X		
101								fern																							
102					X			**corpse/dead**			X																				
103								**pink**						X																	
104								fir			X																				
105								elderberries																							
106						X		**wrap string**								X															
107								**canoe**				X																			
108					X			?			X																		X		
109								?																							
110								mock orange			X																				
111								**revolve**							?																
112	X							ponderosa			X																				

[a]Complex predications are labeled, but not analyzed, in this table. See discussion for further analysis. CMP=compound; PRD=predication; PHR=phrase. Roots in normal typeface have linguistic roots whose only meaning is the referent plant itself. Roots in boldface have descriptive meanings.

Appendix VI: Table of Cognates in Interior Salishan Languages by Listing-Number of Plant Name[a]

NUMBER	PS	PIS	LI	TH	SH	CV-OK	CM	SP-KA-FL
1								
2				X	X			
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8		X				X	X	X
9								X
10								
11		X					X	X
12								
13								
14						X		
15								
16								
17								
18	X					X		X
19								
20				X	X	X		
21	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
22				X		X	X	X
23						X		
24				X	X	X	X	
25	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
26		X	X	X	X	X		X
27						X	X	
28								
29								
30				X	X	X	X	
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37						X	X	X
38		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
39								X
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46					X	X	X	X
47								
48		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

49		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50		X		X	X			X
51	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
52						X		X
53						X	X	X
54								
55								
56						X		X
57							X	
58				?			?	
59						X	X	X
60								
61						X	X	
62							X	X
63								
64								
65						X		
66								
67						X		X
68								
69								
70					X	X	X	X
71								
72								
73								
74								
75								X
76						X		
77		X		X	X	X	X	X
78						X		X
79						X	X	X
80	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
81			X			X		X
82								
83						X		X
84								
85								
86								
87						X	X	X
88								
89								
90								
91						X	X	X
92								
93					X	X	X	X
94				X	X			X
95	X	X						
96						X		X
97								
98								
99							X	
100								
101					X	X		X

102						X	X	X
103		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
104	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
105	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
106								
107						X		X
108								
109								
110				X		X	X	X
111								
112			X	X	X	X		X

[a]Listing-numbers are those of the table in Appendix I. CM=Columbian, CV-OK=Colville-Okanagan, LI=Lillooet, SH=Secwapmec, SP-KA-FL=Spokan-Kalispel-Flathead, TH=Thompson, PIS=Proto-Interior Salish, PS=Proto-Salish

Appendix VII: Index of Plant Names in English by Number in Listing

Table 1: Types of terms by morphological structure

Simple Lexemes		103
meaning of linguistic root is referent itself	47	
meaning of linguistic root is descriptive or attributive	31	
meaning of linguistic root unknown	25	
Complex Terms		9
compound descriptive lexemes	3	
verbal predications	2	
phrases	4	
Total		112

Table 2: Frequency of affixes in simple lexemes

Prefixes

s NOM	34
č 'on, distributed'	3
n 'in'	3
t 'on, attached'	2

Suffixes

aɬp 'plant'	19
alq^{w} 'tree, bush'	11
qn, qî 'head'	7
t INH	6
əlš 'arc motion'	2
iye, iye? 'playingly'	3
mn INSTR	3
î ?	2
m MDL	2
p INC	2
ul'mx^{w} 'ground, earth'	2
us 'face, eye'	2

The following suffixes occurred once each: á, astq 'wild crop', a$\underset{\circ}{x}$n 'arm', c'e? 'skin, covering', eč 'seems to', ečt 'arm, hand, branch', elp (?), elps 'throat, mane', enč 'belly, bank', iɬk^{w}e? 'in water', i?t 'source of', n NOM, ú, umš 'people'.

Reduplication

augmentative	22
intensifying	4

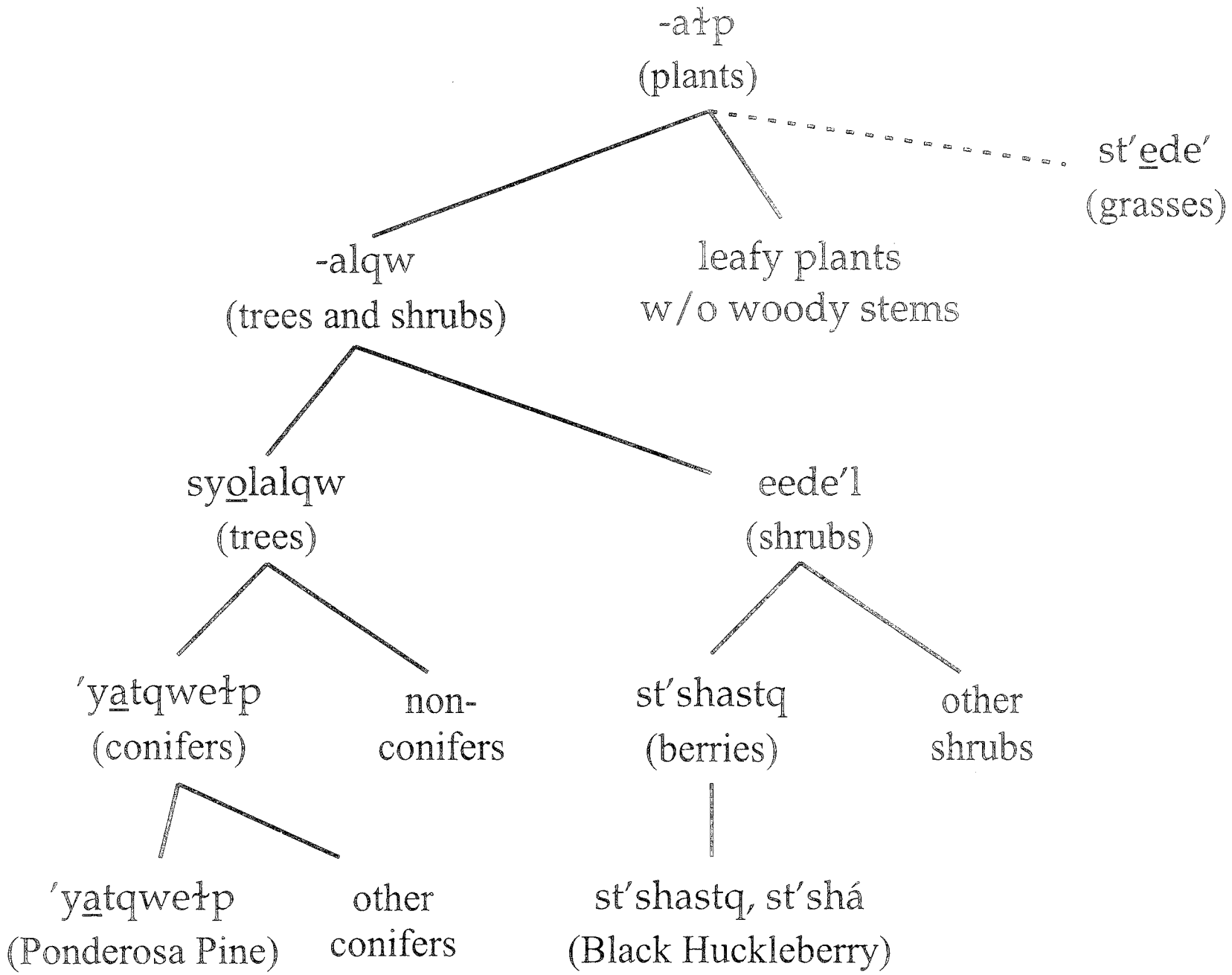

Figure 1: Taxonomy of plant forms in *Snchitsu'umshtsn*

(Fungi and lichens not included. Dotted line indicates hypothetical inclusion.)