A Bibliography of Salish Linguistics

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Northwest Journal of Linguistics 2.3
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Abstract

This bibliography lists materials (books, articles, conference papers, etc.) on Salish linguistics. As such, it mainly contains grammars, dictionaries, text collections and analyses of individual topics, but it also lists anthropological studies, curriculum materials, text collections in translation, and general survey works that have a sufficiently large Salish linguistic content. Criteria for inclusion of items, and the general methodology for assembling a bibliography of this kind, are discussed in the introduction. The work concludes with a list of abbreviations and a language-based index.

This bibliography should be of use to linguists, particularly Salishists, but also to anthropologists and curriculum developers. The bibliography is essentially a sequel to Pilling 1893 (listed in the bibliography), although a number of items listed in that older source are also included here.

KEYWORDS: Salish languages and dialects; Salish language family; bibliography; language index
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Introduction. The following is a selected bibliography of those books and articles that deal with the description and analysis of Salish languages. As such it continues Pilling 1893 (see also p. 3 below), and it builds heavily on bibliographies such as Mattina 1989a, Proske 2004, Thom 2006, and Singerman 1996, and on the bibliographies in Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade 1998, and in Mithun 1999.¹

A few things need to be said about the problems inherent to the compilation of a useful bibliography. In addition to the timeconsuming effort involved in collecting and entering the data, there is the problem of triage: which titles should be listed in the bibliography and which ones should not? Ideally, only those works should be included which meet the three requirements of content, quality and availability. As for content, a work should be mostly or exclusively concerned with the linguistic analysis of one or more Salish languages. As for quality, it should be based on established standards of academic rigour, and as for availability, it should have been published through a venue that has a wide and easily accessible distributional network (such as a major publisher, or a leading journal). A study like Kuipers’s *The Squamish Language* (to give just one example) meets all three criteria. It is exclusively concerned with the analysis of a Salish language, it sets a very high academic standard, and it was published by a major publishing firm (Mouton), so that, even though it is now out of print, it is available through a large number of libraries.

In other cases, however, we are not so lucky. As for content, we may have works that are of high scholarly interest, but contain only a small portion of Salish linguistic analysis. Here belong many ethnographic or anthropological studies, which may have a small section on the language of the people(s) described, and this section may range from a brief grammatical sketch to a short list of kinship terms or a few words or phrases scattered through the study. On the other hand, linguistic information may be essential to

¹ Thanks are due to these bibliographers, and to Brent Galloway, who allowed me access to his near-complete collection of Salish Conference papers, thereby enabling me to find many items that otherwise would have escaped my attention. Others who have contributed to this through their comments, additions and corrections include Marion Caldecott, Henry Davis, Donna Gerds, Karsten Koch, Lisa Matthewson, and Martina Wiltschko. Of course, I also relied on the bibliographies of many of the studies listed here, and I thank the authors collectively for their efforts.

I also wish to express my gratitude towards Darrell Rudolph and Touraj Azarmgin, respectively Network Administrator (now resigned) and Programmer/Analyst at First Nations University, for their expert troubleshooting whenever my computer was giving me trouble. (I am particularly grateful to Darrell Rudolph for restoring an advanced version of this bibliography when my computer had all of a sudden deleted it before I had put that version on disk.) My colleagues at the Department of Indian Languages, Literatures and Linguistics at First Nations University are owed a nod for providing moral support and for creating the kind of atmosphere that is highly conducive to fact-based research on Native American languages.

My greatest debt of gratitude I owe to my wife, Sonja, for once more putting up with one of my seemingly interminable Salish projects. Completion of this work would not have been possible without her unstinting support and unlimited patience.

the ethnographic information contained in the study, as in Turner, Thompson, Thompson and York 1990. We also have those works that mainly serve to argue one or more theoretical points on the basis of Salish language materials. Where the title explicitly refers to Salish content, as in Bagemihl 1998 or Broselow 1983, there is no question as to the validity of their inclusion in this bibliography. However, where the title does not refer to Salish, and Salish language materials are only part of the data base in such articles, the candidacy for inclusion becomes more troublesome. I have included a few articles of this type, e.g., Broselow and McCarthy 1983, but I am aware that I may have missed a number of valid candidates in this category.

As for quality, there is the particular problem of older sources. With a few exceptions such as Sapir 1915, most pre-1917 contributions on Salish linguistics are too antiquated, unreliable or amateurish with regard to transcription and analysis of the Salish language material to be of more than antiquarian interest. (1917 is the first year of appearance of the *International Journal of American Linguistics*, and as such it marks a definite improvement in the transcription and analysis of Salish materials.) The older sources are mainly of interest where they are part of a later study in which they have been competently reanalysed or retranscribed (for examples see Doak 1983 or Speck 1980). There are also works that espouse such an outlandish theory that they are essentially of no scholarly interest, while others may follow established scholarly practices but do so in such a sloppy fashion that the value of the result is negligible.

Availability may range from studies that have been published through widely known and easily accessible sources to papers read at minor workshops, or manuscripts in the author’s possession. A related problem is that of language. Anything written in English is of course a possible candidate. Most Salishists also have a good enough knowledge of French (one of Canada’s two official languages) and of German to profit from studies written in these languages. However, works written in other languages are of little use to most Salishists.

**Restrictions and criteria.** In light of the preceding observations, the following restrictions apply to what items will be entered:

(1) Most of the entries are purely Salishist and linguistic in nature in that they consist of Salish grammatical descriptions, dictionaries, bilingual text collections, historical-comparative treatises, etc. Also listed here are studies on ethnopoetics and pragmatics, even where these deal with the influence of Salish on the use of English. (Such studies may contain very little or no Salish language material, as in Langen 1985 or [Andie] Palmer 1985.) I have also included some studies that deal with the classification and/or with the suppression, decline and survival of Salish languages. (These items are often statistical in nature, usually refer to other languages besides Salish and often do not contain actual language examples. A good example is Kinkade 1991e.) In the same way, I have included areal studies, whether they refer to the Northwest (such as Aoki 1975, Beck 2001a, or [Laurence] Thompson 1979) or to the northern Pacific Rim (as in Miyaoka [ed.] 1994).

Related to areal studies are works on languages that neighbour on Salish. Such works often contain references to features that are diffused through the northwest area, but, since the titles of such studies do not refer to Salish, researching this type of material would be a major undertaking that at this point falls outside the parameters of this
bibliography. (One would essentially have to research every study on Wakashan, Chemakuan, Tsimshian, Northwest Athabaskan, Kutenai, etc. in order to find all the Salish references.) A good example of a set of studies on non-Salish languages, with references to Salish, is Jacobsen 1979a–c, which is included here. Obviously, there are many other viable candidates out there. Studies that deal with languages not related to Salish or not belonging to the same linguistic area, may still contain references to Salish (usually from a typological point of view). I have not scoured the literature systematically for such sources, but where I encountered them, I included them. An example is Brown and Witkowski 1979 (on Mayan-Zoquean), which contains a reference to Cowlitz.

The bibliography also lists anthropological (including ethnobiological) works where these have substantial amounts of Salish language data, and it lists a number of curriculum materials in Salish languages (most of which were designed by, or with the active involvement of, Native speakers). While I have tried to be more or less complete in my listing of the Salish linguistic works, I can make no such claim for the anthropological entries or for the curriculum materials. The curriculum materials are often difficult to track down, since they tend to be locally produced and distributed, while for the anthropological works it is difficult to determine what the cut-off point should be with regard to Salish linguistic content (as is noted above). The anthropological studies are marked with the asterisk (*), while the curriculum materials are left unmarked (as are all the other Salish language-oriented entries). ²

Collections of Salish myths or other stories in English translation have also been included, even though such collections tend to have only a smattering of Salish words. These collections are marked with a double-dagger (‡), in contrast to the bilingual text collections, which are unmarked. General collections of Amerindian myths in English translation are excluded, even if they contain one or more Salish myths.

Included are those works that deal with Native American languages in general, as long as there is a sizable Salish component in those works. (Typically, these are collections of studies, such as Campbell and Mithun [eds.] 1979, works on the classification of Amerindian languages, such as Powell 1891, or general survey works, such as Silver and Miller 1997.) These classificatory and general works on Amerindian languages—i.e., works that are not primarily concerned with Salish, the northwest or the northern Pacific Rim—are collectively marked with a right-pointing guillemet (»). The same symbol is used to mark studies that focus on a non-Salish language or family, but contain one or more Salish references, such as Brown and Witkowski mentioned above. ³

(2) Most of the entries date from 1917 onward, for reasons given above. There are a few pre-1917 entries that have become classics in the field or that are referred to in recent sources, but most of these should still be consulted with great care. The standard reference for the older works remains Pilling 1893. While I have some doubts about the

² Of course, there are a number of unmarked items that are of much interest to the anthropologist as to the linguist, such as Kinkade’s 1975b study on anatomical terms in Columbian, or (Anthony) Mattina and Jack’s 1992 study on Colville kinship terms. However, the unmarked items are mainly written from a linguistic point of view, while the items that are marked * are mainly written from an anthropological point of view.

³ Entries not marked with » may still contain a number of non-Salishist or non-Amerindian articles, but in those cases the main focus will still be on Salish languages or on the Northwest.

scholarly importance of a number of very recent sources where these employ theories that still have to stand the test of time, I have included these studies as well, since they are often referred to in other studies.\footnote{For reliability and quality of some contributions see also footnote 5.}

(3) Both published and unpublished sources have been included. As a rule, only those unpublished works have been listed that can be relatively easily accessed (such as conference papers, Master’s theses or Ph.D. dissertations). Unpublished manuscripts in the possession of the authors have also been included, although it is often well nigh impossible to obtain copies of such materials. (The authors tend to ignore requests for copies or disavow the contents of the manuscripts in the light of later research.)

Unpublished field notes have been excluded, except where these have been donated to a library or some other public collection and are referred to in recent sources. Examples are Harrington 1910–1942(a–d), which are referred to in Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade 1998. (For the archiving of unpublished materials see [Terry] Thompson and Thompson 1987. Examples of manuscript guides are Freeman 1966 and Kendall 1982, to which Kinkade has kindly drawn my attention. Pilling 1893 remains an excellent source for old unpublished materials.)

As a rule, I have also excluded abstracts and discussion notes distributed at workshops or conferences. (Many of these bear all the hallmarks of having been slapped together the night before, while the author was under great stress or under the influence of any combination of intoxicants. As a result, these materials usually do not come close to a final statement of the material under discussion. I have relented in a few cases, where abstracts are referred to in other sources, but I am definitely not aiming for completeness when it comes to this kind of material.) Articles in the popular press (newspapers or weekly magazines) are also excluded. I have also omitted private letters and personal communications, which are listed in some bibliographies.

The unpublished sources listed in this bibliography must be consulted with great caution. Much of this material has been rendered obsolete, in that it was published later in an improved version (see, for example, Van Eijk 1985 vs. 1997) or the same material was covered later by a more thorough or competent linguist.\footnote{Even some published contributions (which usually have undergone peer review) should be consulted with great care. For example, Hoard’s 1971 study on the Salish pronominal system, although a good attempt by a highly competent linguist, is now completely supplanted by Newman 1977–1980 and (Henry) Davis 2000a. Hoard was handicapped by the fact that for some languages he had to work with recently collected data that had not yet been completely organized by the collector of these data. (For example, Hoard’s data on Lillooet are from field notes by Bouchard, gathered at a time when Bouchard’s understanding of that language was still far from perfect. In spite of this, both Hoard’s and Bouchard’s attempts should be appreciated by later generations of Salishists.)}

Only works in English, French and German have been included. (The French entries are essentially limited to Hagège 1981 and [Laurence] Thompson 1972, but Buchholtzer 1984 contains a listing of additional—and mainly older—French sources. The German entries are limited to a few early items by Boas, to Dürr 1995 and to Pinnow 1964.)

Tape recordings and other aural records present a special problem. I have excluded all such materials that predate the era of the tape-recorder, i.e., wax cylinders, acetate records, etc. (An interesting catalogue of ancient sound records of Thompson on wax cylinders, collected by James Teit, is given in the bibliography of [Laurence] Thompson and Thompson 1992.) Of the tape recordings (either reel-to-reel or cassette)
only those are included that have been donated to a library or other public collection (see Metcalf 1951–1955 for examples of such materials). I have not made even a half-hearted attempt to be complete in this area.

Another problem is presented by Internet publications. I have included a few such contributions (for example, Montler 2000), but I have not searched the Internet for more. Of course, many journals now also publish their articles online, and the *Northwest Journal of Linguistics* uses this venue exclusively. Articles published through these (peer-reviewed) journals are certainly beyond suspicion, but anything put on the Internet by amateurs and non-reviewed freelancers should be consulted with great care.

**General principles.** A few general organizing principles apply. In the case of entries from *Anthropological Linguistics*, volumes 1–10 are subnumbered, since in these volumes each separate issue is page-numbered individually, as in *AL* 4(2):1–16. (Starting with volume 11, the individual issues are numbered consecutively.) With other journals and serials I have included subnumbers as I found them, although it is not always possible to tell whether the separate issues are numbered individually or consecutively.

The authors’ names include preferred first name plus initial(s), although with some authors the initials are omitted in some of the original listings of the works quoted. (For example, ‘Doak, Ivy G.’ is listed as ‘Doak, Ivy,’ in a number of her contributions.) The listings [Randy], [Thom] and [Hank] after ‘Bouchard,’ ‘Hess’ and ‘Nater’ refer to the fact that these authors have in recent years preferred to go by these first names rather than by ‘Randall T.,’ ‘Thomas M.’ and ‘Henk F.’ respectively. The listing (Taqšәblu) after ‘Hilbert’ refers to the fact that this is Ms. Hilbert’s Lushootseed name and can be used as an alternate for, or as an addition to, her combined first and last names.

Second and later authors are listed as references to the first authors (as in ‘Everett, Daniel: see Thomason and Everett 1993’). Second and later editors are also listed, as long as they are editors of language materials and not articles by other authors. (Thus, we have ‘Van Eijk, Jan P.: see Joseph, Van Eijk, Turner and Williams [eds.] 1997,’ while Mithun as second editor of Campbell and Mithun [eds.] 1979 is listed only once.)

Due to the fact that at present I do not have access to all the symbols of the standard Amerindianist font, I had to make the following adjustments: the voiceless lateral fricative is written ł (‘barred l’) rather than as the more common ‘looped l,’ the voiced alveopalatal affricate is written đ rather than as ‘j+hachek,’ the voiceless lateral affricate is written ł rather than as barred lambda, the voiceless uvular fricative is written χ rather than as ‘x+hachek,’ ә replaces ‘ә+underdot,’ and the glottal stop is written ’ (closing quotation mark) rather than as the question mark without dot. (See, for example, Nxa’amxcin. However, after a consonant, ’ indicates glottalization of that consonant, as in Stát’imcets.)

For each entry, bibliographical information, such as place and name of publisher, or type of conference where a paper was read, is given following the title. Entries like *ICSNL* 31:1–31 should be interpreted as ‘pages 1–31 in the working papers of the 31st *ICSNL* (= International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages).’ The abbreviation ‘s.p.’ (for ‘separate paper’), as in *ICSNL* 20(s.p.) refers to a paper that was read at a conference but not included in the bound working papers of the conference. The abbreviation ‘D.C.’ stands for ‘Dutch Contributions’ to the 8th and 9th International Conferences on Salish Languages (held in 1973 and 1974). These contributions were
bound and submitted separately from the other contributions to these conferences. Where there is no reference to page numbers or to ‘s.p.’ after the acronym of a conference, it means that all papers were separate papers or that I do not have access to the bound papers.

In cases where the title of an entry is unclear as to what language or group of languages is discussed, the language or languages in question are indicated in angular brackets following the entry. See, for example, Landar 1972a–b.

The entries go as far as December 2008, plus a few that are forthcoming or in press.

The Salish conferences. A special word is in order on the International Conferences on Salish and Neighbouring Languages (ICSNL), held annually since 1966. The reference to “neighbouring” dates from 1982. Up to that year these conferences were known as the International Conferences on Salish Languages (ICSL). However, the numbering is consecutive, so that the predecessor of ICSNL 17 (Portland, 1982) is ICSL 16 (Missoula, 1981). These conferences are informally known as the “Salish Conferences.”

The first Salish Conference for which contributions were bound, and page-numbered consecutively within the volume, was the ninth (Vancouver, 1974). Generally these bound papers are distributed as (unpublished) preprints. However, of the papers read at the fifth conference (Spokane, 1970) a number were published, as Hoard and Hess (eds.) 1971, i.e., one year after the conference. (Thus, those papers that were read at the conference and also published in Hoard and Hess are listed twice in the bibliography below.) The papers for the sixteenth conference (Missoula, 1981) were published as (Anthony) Mattina and Montler (eds.) 1981, i.e., in the same year as (and actually before) the conference. In recent years, the Salish conference papers have been published before the conference by the University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics.

The labels ‘Salish’ and ‘Salishan’ can be used interchangeably, and one may see the same author using both labels. Great care must therefore be taken to quote the correct adjective in titles of, or passages from, Salish (or Salishan) studies. (See my comment under Kroeber 1988b in this respect.)

Caveats and disclaimer. It should be noted that this bibliography is a work in progress, which means that there will be a number of unintended omissions and that for some publications the information is at the moment contradictory or incomplete. (Here belong contributions for which I have various publication dates, papers from volumes for which I do not have the page numbers, etc. In these cases I give the contrasting or incomplete bits of information as I found them, with references to the sources quoted.) Some of the bibliographies that I consulted contain errors that are quietly corrected here. (For example, Jorgensen [1969] is listed as Jorgenson in some bibliographies, and I have also encountered Davis and Saunders 1977 [instead of Saunders and Davis 1977] and Hess and Van Eijk 1986 [instead of Van Eijk and Hess 1986].)

Finally, it should be stressed that I am not a professional bibliographer, which means that the listing of serials or unpublished materials may deviate from certain established practices (although there seem to be various traditions for listing these types of materials, depending on the style sheets of individual organizations). I have, however, tried to be as complete and consistent as the circumstances have allowed, and I have tried
to provide as much information as is needed to allow the tracing of individual items by Interlibrary Loans offices. I remain open to additions, corrections and comments concerning this bibliography. It is also my intention to provide yearly supplements, including late publications for 2008.

**Salish languages and dialects.** The list of Salish languages and dialects given here is essentially that of Van Eijk 1997:xxiii–xxv, with a number of refinements and additions taken from Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade 1998:64–68, and expansions under Lushootseed and Twana by Nile Thompson (p.c.). In the following list, divisions within the Salish family are indicated with capital roman numbers (I, II, etc.), branches within the divisions with capital letters (A, B, etc.), languages with Arabic numbers (1, 2, etc.), and major dialects with lowercase letters (a, b, etc.). Minor dialects are given in parentheses after the languages or major dialects. An asterisk (*) indicates languages that have been extinct for at least a few decades. (Languages that have become extinct more recently are not so marked, since there often are still speakers, including linguists, who have at least some first-hand knowledge of these languages. Of languages that are still spoken, certain dialects are now extinct, but they are left unmarked.)

There is a bewildering variety of names (in a variety of spellings) for the various languages and dialects, and it is not always clear to what extent different dialect names reflect differing or overlapping language forms. In what follows, alternate spellings or minor variants of the same name are joined by the equal-sign (=), while completely different names (usually reflecting the Native designation) are given in square brackets. I have limited myself to a selection from the available variants. For a virtually complete list of alternate names and spellings I refer to Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade (quoted above). Alternate names and spellings of the Thompson linguistic group are discussed in Kinkade 1998d.
I Bella Coola Division
1) Bella Coola [Nuxalk] (Kimsquit, Bella Coola, Kwatna, Tallheo)

II Central [Coast] Division
2) Comox
   a) Island Comox
   b) Mainland Comox [Slilammon=Lhaamen] (Homalco-Klahoose-Sliammon)
3) *Pentlatch
4) Sechelt [Shashishalhem]
5) Squamish=Skwxwú7mesh
6) Halkomelem
   a) Upriver Halkomelem [Upper Stalo] (Chilliwack, Chehalis, Tait)
   b) Downriver Halkomelem (Musqueam, Kwantlen, Katzie)
   c) Island (Nanaimo, Chemainus, Cowichan)
7) Nooksack
8) Northern Straits (Saanich, Sooke, Songish=Songhees [Lkungen], Lummi, Samish, Semiahmoo)
9) Clallam=Klallam (Western, Eastern, Becher Bay)
10) Lushootseed [Puget (Sound) Salish]
    a) Northern (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish)
    b) Southern (Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Duwamish, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Nisqually, Sahewamish)
11) Twana (Quilcene, Skokomish, Duhlelap, Hoodlesport, Vance Creek)

III Tsamosan [Olympic] Division
12) Quinault (Queets, Quinault)
13) Lower Chehalis (Humptulips, Wynoochee, Westport-Shoalwater)
14) Upper Chehalis (Satsop, Oakville Chehalis, Tenino Chehalis)
15) Cowlitz

IV Oregon Division
16) *Tillamook [Hutuyéyu]
    a) Tillamook (Nehalem, Garibaldi-Nestucca)
    b) Siletz

V Interior Division
A) Northern
17) Lillooet [St’át’imcets] (Upper [Lillooet-Fountain], Lower [Mount Currie-Douglas])
18) Shuswap [Secwepemctsin]
    a) Western (Fraser River, Canim Lake, Chu Chua, Pavillon-Bonaparte, Deadman’s Creek-Kamloops)
    b) Eastern (Shuswap Lake, Kinbasket [Athalmer], Enderby)
19) Thompson [Nlaka’pamux] (Lytton, Thompson Canyon, Nicola Valley, Spuzzum-Boston Bar)

B) Southern
   20) Colville-Okangan
       a) Northern (Head of the Lakes, Vernon, Penticton, Similkameen)
       b) Southern (Lakes-Colville-Inchelium, San Poil-Nespelem, Southern Okanagan, Methow)
   21) Columbian (Chelan, Entiat, Wenatchee [Peskwaus=Pesquous], Moses Columbia)
   22) Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead
       a) Spokane
       b) Kalispel (Chewelah, Kalispel, Pend d’Oreille)
       c) Flathead [Salish]
   23) Coeur d’Alene [Schnitsu’umshtsn]

Adams, George: see Galloway, Adams, and Renteria 2004a–b.


‡ ———. 1934. ‘Folk-Tales of the Coast Salish.’ MAFLS 27. [Reprinted New York: Kraus Reprint, 1969.] <Chehalis, Cowlitz, Nooksack>


Alderete, John, Jill Beckman, Laura Benua, Amalia Gnanadesikan, John McCarthy, and Suzanne Urbanczyk. 1999. ‘Reduplication with Fixed Sementism.’ LI 30:327–364. <Lushootseed, Nuxalk (Bella Coola), in addition to non-Salish languages>

Available online at http://roa.rutgers.edu/files/226-1097/226-1097-A0.PDF.

Alford, Michael: see Watt, Alford, Cameron-Turley, Gillon and Jacobs 2000.


* ———. 1969. ‘The Domain of Food in Skagit.’ ICSL 4, Victoria, B.C.


† Appleby, Geraldine. 1961. ‘Tsawwassen Legends.’ Vancouver: UBC Special Collections and Archives. <Halkomelem>
Arnouse, William Alec: see Compton, Gardiner, Michel and Arnouse 1993.

B

——. 2006. ‘Algonquian-Ritwan, (Kutenai) and Salish: Proving a Distant Genetic Relationship.’ *Papers for ICSNL* 41 (Kiyota, M., J. Thompson, and N. Yamane-Tanaka, eds.). *UBCWPL* 11:1–32. [For a critical response see Van Eijk 2007a.]
Bandini, Joseph: see Mengarini, Giorda, Van Gorp, Bandini and Guidi 1877–1879.
——. 1999a. ‘Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish Salish) Reduplication Patterns.’ MS.
——. 1999b. ‘The Interaction of Stress with Vowel Features in Skwxwú7mesh.’ MS.


Barraclough, William H.: see Crosby, Tate and Barraclough 1898.


——. 1990. ‘Internal Reduplication and Salish Prosodic Morphology.’ *WECOL* 3:1–8, CSU-Fresno (Birch, Barbara M., et al., eds.).


——. 1997c. ‘Semantic Roles and Referent Tracking in Martha Lamont’s “Pheasant and Raven.”’ *ICSNL* 32:1–21, Port Angeles, Washington. <Lushootseed>

——. 1999. ‘Distance in Narrative Time and Space: Aspect Markers and Determiner Choice in Martha Lamont’s “Pheasant and Raven.”’ *ICSNL* 34:1–11, Kamloops, B.C. <Lushootseed>


——. 1996a. ‘Is There a Syntactic Subject in Lushootseed?’ ICSNL 31:1–13, Vancouver, B.C.
——. 1997b. ‘Theme, Rheme, and Communicative Structure in Lushootseed and Bella Coola.’ [Also listed as ‘Rheme, Theme […]’ in at least one source.] Pp. 93–135 of Recent Trends in Meaning-Text Theory (Wanner, L., ed.). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.


——. 1999a. ‘The Typology of Parts of Speech Systems.’ Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toronto. [Published as Beck 2002a.] <General Salish, in addition to non-Salish languages>


——. 1999c. ‘Adjectives and the Organization of Lexical Inventories.’ TWPL 17:18–57. <Bella Coola, Lushootseed>


6 The symbols θ and θ’ in the Lillooet examples in this article should be replaced with z and z’.
<General Salish, in addition to non-Salish languages>


<General Salish>


Beck, David: see Dolinina and Beck 1997.

Beckman, Jill: see Alderete, Beckman, Benua, Gnanadesikan, McCarthy and Urbanczyk 1999.

Bell, Marcus A.M.: see (Nancy) Turner and Bell 1971.


Bennett, David: see Beck and Bennett 2007.

Benua, Laura: see Alderete, Beckman, Benua, Gnanadesikan, McCarthy and Urbanczyk 1999.


Berney, Dorothy: see Thomason, Berney, Coelho, Micher and Everett 1994.


——. 2003. ‘The Phonetics of St’át’imcets Glottalized Resonants.’ *ICSNL* 38 (s.p.).


——. 1999. ‘Towards an Analysis of Schwa in Sliammon.’ ICSNL 34:12–46, Kamloops, Vancouver, B.C.
——. 1888b. ‘Myths and Legends of the Catloltq of Vancouver Island.’ AAOJ 10:201–211; 366–373. <Comox>
——. 1890c. ‘English-Thompson Lexicon.’ MS 497.3, B63c, [30{S1b.10}], Boas Collection, American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
——. 1890d: see Boas n.d.


‡ ———. 1898b. ‘Traditions of the Tillamook Indians.’ JAFL 11:23–38, 133–150.


——. ca. 1910. ‘Suffixes in Thompson, with Variants in other Salish Languages.’ MS 497.3, B63c, [30(S1b.12)]. Boas Collection, American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

——. 1910. ‘Thompson Notes.’ MS 497.3, B63c, [30(S1b.11)], Boas Collection, American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.


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——. n.d.(a) ‘Comparative Vocabulary of the Following Salishan Dialects: Tillamuk, Neelim, Siletz.’ In May M. Edel Collection, Manuscript Collection, The University of Washington Libraries, Seattle, Washington. [Probably the same collection that is dated 1890 and listed as ‘Linguistic field notebooks, lexical files, and grammatical notes from approximately three weeks’ work among the Tillamook Salish, Siletz, Oregon’ in Kroeber 1999:434–435.] <Neelim = Nehalim?>


Bouchard, Randall T. [Randy]. 1960s–1970s. [A large number of mimeographed papers on Salish languages of British Columbia, distributed out of the British Columbia Indian Language Project. Most of these papers consist of word lists in a practical orthography designed by Bouchard, and of primers on how to learn this orthography for each language.]


Bowman, Elizabeth: see Charles, Demers and Bowman 1978.


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10 According to Dutch practice, the "v" in Van Eijk is capitalized unless the whole name appears in first name/surname order, e.g. Jan van Eijk.

11 The final line on p. 251 of this article is missing. This line should be restored as ‘subsequent copying of the phonemic melody over the reduplicative skeleton’.

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Wolfson, Steve: see Galloway and Wolfson 1993.


Y


# Abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>American Anthropologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>American Anthropological Association</td>
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<td>AAOJ</td>
<td>American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal</td>
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<td>AE</td>
<td>American Ethnologist</td>
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<td>AICRJ</td>
<td>American Indian Culture and Research Journal</td>
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<td>AL</td>
<td>Anthropological Linguistics</td>
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<td>AS</td>
<td>American Speech</td>
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<td>BAAS</td>
<td>British Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
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<td>BAE</td>
<td>Bureau of American Ethnology</td>
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<td>BAEAR</td>
<td>Bureau of American Ethnology Annual Report</td>
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<td>Berkeley Linguistics Society</td>
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<td>CLS</td>
<td>Chicago Linguistics Society</td>
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<td>CSLI</td>
<td>Centre for the Study of Language and Information</td>
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<td>Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology</td>
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<td>Foundation for Endangered Languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOW</td>
<td>Generative Linguistics in the Old World</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLSA</td>
<td>Graduate Linguistic Student Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICSL</td>
<td>International Conference on Salish Languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICSNL</td>
<td>International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>IJAL</td>
<td>International Journal of American Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>IJSL</td>
<td>International Journal for the Sociology of Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>IULC</td>
<td>Indiana University Linguistics Club</td>
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<td>JAF</td>
<td>Journal of American Folklore</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAIGBI</td>
<td>Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland</td>
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<td>JAR</td>
<td>Journal of Anthropological Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>JEB</td>
<td>Journal of Ethnobiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>JRAI</td>
<td>Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>KWPL</td>
<td>Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>LACUS</td>
<td>Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>LASSO</td>
<td>Linguistic Association of the Southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>Linguistic Inquiry</td>
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<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Linguistic Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Language in Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSA</td>
<td>Linguistic Society of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAI</td>
<td>Masters Abstracts International</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAFLS</td>
<td>Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society</td>
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<td>MAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>MITWPL</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>NARN</td>
<td>Northwest Anthropological Research Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATS</td>
<td>Native American Text Series</td>
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<td>NELS</td>
<td>North Eastern Linguistic Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLLT</td>
<td>Natural Language and Linguistic Theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLS</td>
<td>Natural Language Semantics</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWAC</td>
<td>Northwest Anthropological Conference</td>
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<td>NWARN</td>
<td>see NARN</td>
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<td>NWJL</td>
<td>Northwest Journal of Linguistics</td>
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<td>NWLC</td>
<td>Northwest Linguistics Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSUWPL</td>
<td>Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>RQL</td>
<td>Revue Québécoise de Linguistique</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rice University Studies</td>
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<td>SALT</td>
<td>Speech Application Language Tags</td>
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<td>SAP</td>
<td>Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBPL</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBWPPL</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<td>SCIL</td>
<td>Student Conference In Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Studies in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSILA</td>
<td>Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWTMLLR</td>
<td>Spring Workshop on Theory and Method in Linguistic Reconstruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWIL</td>
<td>Southwest Journal of Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWJA</td>
<td>Southwestern Journal of Anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSL</td>
<td>Typological Studies in Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWPL</td>
<td>Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBCWPL</td>
<td>University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCLAWPP</td>
<td>University of California at Los Angeles Working Papers in Phonetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCPAAE</td>
<td>University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCPL</td>
<td>University of California Publications in Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHWPL</td>
<td>University of Hawaii Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMOP</td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Occasional Papers (in Linguistics)</td>
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<td>UMOPL</td>
<td>University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>UWPA</td>
<td>University of Washington Publications in Anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCJA</td>
<td>Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology</td>
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<td>WCCFL</td>
<td>West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics</td>
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<td>WECOL</td>
<td>Western Conference on Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPLCUCV</td>
<td>Working Papers of the Linguistics Circle of the University of Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSCLA</td>
<td>Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSURS</td>
<td>Washington State University Research Studies</td>
</tr>
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APPENDIX: LANGUAGE INDEX

The following index gives an alphabetical listing of the languages covered in this bibliography, with contributions about these languages listed in alphabetical order of authors’ last names. As should be clear from the index, dialects are listed under the languages to which they belong. However, articles that refer to a certain dialect in their title usually refer to other dialects of the same language in the actual text. (In the same way, titles that refer to certain languages cover texts that usually refer to other languages as well.) On the other hand, a title that refers to a certain language may use material from only one dialect. The index should thus be used with a willingness to explore the contents of the contributions listed here, and the reader should not be only guided by the titles. Also, one should explore the wider listings in addition to those that pertain to the language or dialect of one’s special interest. (Thus, a person interested in Lushootseed should look not only under that heading but under ‘Central Salish,’ ‘Coast Salish,’ and ‘Salish [general, etc. ]’ as well.) Note that in addition to ‘Clallam’ and ‘Northern Straits’ there is also a listing ‘Strait’ for those articles the titles of which do not make it clear whether the contents deal with Clallam or Northern Straits. (For the relationships between these languages see Montler 1999.) In the same way, there is a listing ‘Chehalis’ in addition to ‘Lower Chehalis’ and ‘Upper Chehalis,’ and there is a listing ‘Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead’ in addition to separate listings of these dialects (which are actually rather divergent from each other).

Bella Coola

Central Salish see also Coast Salish

Chehalis (Upper or Lower)

Chehalis (Halkomelem dialect) see under Halkomelem

Chemainus see under Halkomelem

Clallam

Coast Salish see also Central Salish

Coeur d’Alene

Columbian

Colville see under Okanagan

Cowichan see under Halkomelem

Cowlitz

Cowlitz (Halkomelem dialect) see under Halkomelem

Duwamish see under Lushootseed

Flathead see also Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead

Halkomelem

Hutyéyu see Tillamook

Interior Salish

Kalispel see also Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead

Katzie see under Halkomelem

Klallam see Clallam

Lillooet


Lkungen see under Northern Straits

Lower Chehalis
Harrington 1942c, Kinkade 1979a, Snow 1969, Vrzić 1999

Lummi see under Northern Straits

Lushootseed

Montana Salish see Flathead

Musqueam see under Halkomelem

Nanaimo see under Halkomelem

Nisqually see under Lushootseed

Nle'képmx see Thompson

Nooksack

Northern Straits

Northern Straits see also Straits

Nuxalk see Bella Coola

Nxa’amxcín see Columbian

Okanagan

Olympic Salish  see also Tsamosan

Oregon Salish
Elmendorf 1962c

Pend d’Oreille  see under Kalispel

Pentlatch
Boas 1886a, Kinkade 1992d, 1997c

Puyallup  see under Lushootseed

Quinault
Farrand 1902, Gibbs 1850/60, Gibson 1964, Harrington 1942c, Modrow 1967–1971,
Olson 1936, Rowicka 2006c, Teit 1916–1917

Saanich  see under Northern Straits

Salish (general, areal, typological, historical-comparative)
Birch 1993, Boas 1890a, 1895a–b, 1905–1910, 1925, Boas and Haeberlin 1927, Boas,
Haeberlin and Teit 1920, Boas (ed.) 1917, Bouchard 1960s–1970s, Bouchard and
Wiltschko 2005, Burton and Davis 1996, Carlson and Hess 1978, Carlson and Thompson
(Henry) Davis 1997b, 1998–1999a, 2000a, 2000c, 2001a, 2005, (Henry) Davis and
Demirdache 2000, (Henry) Davis, Lai, and Matthewson 1997, (Henry) Davis and
Matthewson 1995, (Henry) Davis and Wiltschko 1999, Déchaine and Wiltschko 2001,
Doak and Montler 2000, Driver 1975, Dyen 1962, Egesdal 1981a–b, Egesdal and
2002, Estival and Myhill 1988, Galloway 1998c, 2000a, Gerdts 1995d, Gerdts and
Kinkade, Elmendorf, Rigsby, and Aoki 1998, Kinkade and Mattina 1996, Kinkade and
Powell 1976, Kinkade and Seaburg 1991, Kinkade and Suttles 1987, Kinkade and


Salish (Native designation of Flathead) see Flathead

Samish see under Northern Straits

Satsop see under Upper Chehalis

Sechelt

Secwepemctsin see Shuswap

Séliš see Flathead

Senchothen see Saanich

Shashishalhem see Sechelt

Shuswap

**Siletz** see under Tillamook

**Skagit** see under Lushootseed

**Skwxwú7mesh** see Squamish

**Sliammon** see under Comox

**Snchitsu’umshtsn** see Coeur d’Alene

**Snohomish** see under Lushootseed

**Snoqualmie** see under Lushootseed

**Spokane** see also Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead


**Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead**


**Squamish**

St’át’imcets see Lillooet

Steilacoom see under Lushootseed

Straits

Thompson

Tillamook

Tsamosan see also Olympic Salish
Kinkade 1987c, 1993b

Twana

Upper Chehalis

**Upriver (Halkomelem)** *see under* Halkomelem

**Wenatchee** *see under* Columbian

Updated: December 31, 2008