

Breon Mitchell:
An Annotated Bibliography
of Bilingual Dictionaries and Vocabularies
of the Languages of the World
held at Indiana University, Bloomington.

This is a **bibliography in progress**. A full draft of the bibliography has been completed and is being prepared for posting on bibsite in installments.

This is the **first installment**: Languages beginning with the **letter A-E**.

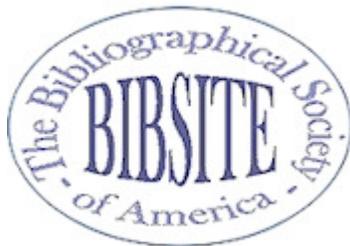
Indiana University's holdings include many rare and unusual items, including unpublished manuscript dictionaries and related materials, annotated copies, author's copies with revisions, association copies of special interest, and the first substantial printed vocabulary or dictionary for over 600 different languages. Students of the history of lexicography should find this material of special interest.

It is hoped that the information provided will be of use to scholars of comparative linguistics, to research librarians, members of the book trade, and general readers interested in the languages of the world.

The bibliography, **arranged alphabetically by language**, is similar to Wolfram Zaunmüller's *Bibliographisches Handbuch der Sprachwörterbücher* (1958), but offers detailed descriptions and annotations, and a greatly expanded number of languages. The items are listed in chronological order, from their earliest appearance down to the present day. The note "Not in Zaunmüller" appears only for dictionaries and vocabularies published prior to 1958. Multi-lingual and polyglot dictionaries are included where deemed appropriate, particularly those including rare and unusual languages.

The **name of each language** is followed by a brief description from standard sources such as Wikipedia (cited as "Wiki"), Ethnologue and others. Scholarly disagreement as to the status of a language (or dialect) is generally indicated in the description. With few exceptions, the name of the language is taken from Ethnologue.

The **bibliographic description** of the dictionaries varies in style and content. In many cases it is based on the compiler's examination of works in his own collection, and reflects his personal preferences with regard to the description of pagination, binding, etc. For catalogued works, an abbreviated form of the library's on-line description is provided, varying from the full and detailed treatment of rare books at the Lilly Library at Indiana University to the briefer standard descriptions of items held by the Wells Library.



Quotations from Prefaces, Introductions, and Notes in dictionaries have been excerpted by the compiler for their general interest and what insight they might offer into the genesis and nature of the work. "Tr: BM" indicates that the excerpt has been translated from the original text by the compiler.

The bibliography does NOT include microfiche or on-line dictionaries. Bilingual dictionaries between European languages (such as French-Italian) include only those published before 1750. Similar limitations apply to classical languages (such as Greek-Latin), and dictionaries between English and the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, with the exception of certain dialects of those languages.

The **location of copies** is as follows:

[LILLY] Items catalogued and held by the Lilly Library, Bloomington, Indiana.

[LILLYbm] Items from "The Breon Mitchell Collection of Bilingual Dictionaries," held by the Lilly Library, for which a separate Lilly title-inventory by language is available.

[IUW] Items catalogued and held by the Herman B Wells Library, Indiana University.

To search quickly for a language: 1) enter the name of the language preceded by an open bracket: e.g. "[Capanahua]". This will take you directly to the language. 2) if this fails, enter the name without the open bracket (it may be an alternate name, or a dialect). This should take you to the relevant entry.

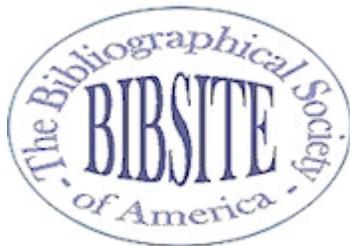
Citation: Individual dictionaries may be cited as "Mitchell [language name] [date of dictionary]"

e.g. Mitchell Abaza 1967.

The **full reference** is: Breon Mitchell, "A Bibliography of Bilingual Dictionaries and Vocabularies of the Languages of the World held at Indiana University." [date], BibSite, The Bibliographical Society of America, <<http://www.bibsocamer.org/bibsite-home/>>.

The author welcomes suggestions for ongoing corrections and revisions at this address: (mitchell@indiana.edu).

Date: March 2016.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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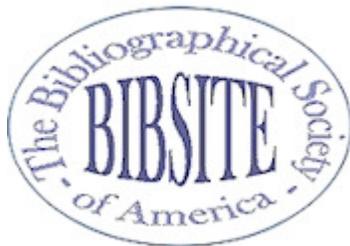
[**ABAKUÁ**] Abakuá is [the name and the secret language of] an Afro-Cuban men's initiatory fraternity, or secret society, which originated from fraternal associations in the Cross River region of southeastern Nigeria and southwestern Cameroon. Known generally as Ekpe, Egbo, Ngbe, or Ugbe among the multi-lingual groups in the region. It was believed that Ñáñigos, as the members are known, could be transformed into leopards to stalk their enemies. In contemporary Haiti, where secret societies have remained strong, an elite branch of the army that was set up to instill fear in the restless masses was named The Leopards. Among the less mystical Ñáñigo revenges was the ability to turn people over to slavers. In Africa they were notorious operators who had made regular deals for profit with slavers. Aside from its activities as a mutual aid society, the Abakuá performs rituals and ceremonies, called plantes, full of theatricality and drama which consists of drumming, dancing, and chanting activities using the secret Abakuá language (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Abakuá as a language.

1982: [IUW] *The Afro-Hispanic Abakuá: a study of linguistic pidginization*, by Raphael A. Núñez-Cedeño, Roberto Nodal, [and] Rolando A. Alúm. Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1982. 38 leaves: ill., map; 28 cm. Series: Afro-American special research report. Bibliography: leaves 33-35. Includes Abakuá-English glossary, ff. 12-26. The glossary is extracted from the works of several earlier scholars "who are considered pioneers in the study of Cuban folklore".

"At first the language was spoken solely by members of the all male society as a means of preserving the secrecy of its rites from outsiders, but later it spread out of the membership circle and has survived in Cuba having undergone inevitable alterations.... For over one hundred years students of African influence in Cuba have focused much effort on unveiling the 'secrecy' of the Abakuá language, as well as tracing its origin and determining the influence of other African languages on its evolution.... The vocabulary under study reveals a close semantic relationship of Efik and Abakuá" (pp. [1]-8).

198-?: [IUW] *Vocabularios de Ñáñigo y Lucumí*, by Omandio Manyarubé, Sesecondó Iyamba Fembé. [La Habana? : s.n., between 1980 and 1987] 24 p. ; 23 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in red, with black and white photos of secret ceremonies on both front and rear wrappers. Includes Abakuá-Spanish thematically-arranged vocabulary, pp. 5-21. Although primarily devoted to Abakuá, the pamphlet also includes, as the title indicated, a brief Lucumi-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 21-23 (ca. 150 words). Preliminary remarks includes a discussion, pp. 3-5, of the difficulties of studying a secret language, and the nature of the language itself. Briefer remarks are offered on Lucumi, p. 21, which is said to have the same grammatical structure as Yoruba.



[**ABANYOM**: see under **AFRICAN...POLYGLOT**] Abanyom, or Bakor, is a language of the Ekoid subfamily of Niger–Congo. It is spoken by the Abanyom people in the Cross River State region of Nigeria. A member of the Southern Bantoid group, Abanyom is fairly closely related to the Bantu languages. It is tonal and has a typical Niger–Congo noun class system (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abm. Alternate Names: Abanyum, Befun, Bofon, Mbofon.

[**ABAZA**] The Abaza language (Абаза Бызшва, Abaza Byzšwa, Adyghe: Абазэбзэ) is a language of the Caucasus mountains in the Russian Karachay–Cherkess Republic by the Abazins. It consists of two dialects, the Ashkherewa dialect and the T'ap'anta dialect, which is the literary standard. Abaza is spoken by approximately 35,000 people in Russia, where it is written in a Cyrillic alphabet, as well as another 10,000 in Turkey, where the Latin script is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abq. Alternate Names: Abazin, Abazintsy, Ashuwa. On-line dictionaries available.

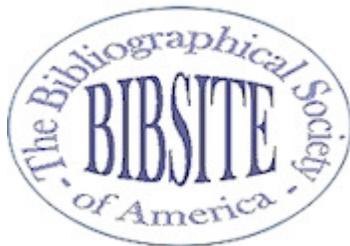
1956: [LILLYbm] *Russko-abazinskii slovar: okolo 30 000 slov: s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka abazinskogo iazyka*, by Kh. D. Zhironov and N. B. Ekba. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1956. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold, with black stamped panel on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-646 647-648. First edition. Cherkesske Nauchne-issledovatel'ske Institut. Zaunmüller, col. 1. Includes Russian-Abaza, pp. [13]-589. This is the **first dictionary of the language**. An Abaza-Russian dictionary appeared in 1967 [see following entry]. Second copy: IUW.

1967: [IUW] *Abazinsko-russkii slovar'. Okolo 14 000 slov*, by N. Kh. Adzinov. Pod red. Tugova V.B. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka abazinskogo iazyka. [Sostavil N.Kh. Adzinov pri uchastii Sh.A. Kudzheva i dr.] Moskva: Sov. entsiklopediia, 1967. 535 p. 21 cm. Other contributors: Adzinov, N. Kh. Other contributors: Tugov, V. B. ed. Notes: At head of title: Karachaevo-Cherkeskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki. Notes: In Cyrillic characters. Notes: Added t.p. in Abaza. Abaza-Russian dictionary.

2013: [IUW] *Abaza-uryshv omonim azhvar = Abazino-russkii slovar' omonimov*, by Shkhaï Katïa. Karachaevsk: Karachaevo-Cherkeskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 2013. 230 pages; 21 cm. Abaza-Russian dictionary.

[**ABENAKI, EASTERN**] Abenaki, or Abnaki, is a nearly extinct Algonquian language of *Quebec* and Maine. There were two varieties, Eastern and Western, which differ in vocabulary and phonology, and are sometimes considered distinct languages. Eastern Abenaki was spoken by several peoples, of which the last were the Penobscot of coastal Maine. The last known speaker, Madeline Shay, died in 1993 in Penobscot, Maine. Other dialects of Eastern Abenaki, such as Caniba and Aroosagunticook, are documented in French-language materials from the colonial period (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aaq. Alternate names: Abenaki, Eastern Abnaki



1833: [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Abnaki language in North America*, by Sébastien Rasles [1657-1724]. Published from the original manuscript of the author with an introductory memoir and notes by John Pickering ... Published: Cambridge, Mass.: C. Folsom, printer to the University, 1833. [3], 370-574 p. 28 cm. **First dictionary of the Abenaki language.** Zaunmüller col. 1. Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Notes: Title from p. [375] Notes: Removed from Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, new series vol. 1. Bound in three-quarter blue cloth, gray boards, marbled edges. An earlier source of linguistic information on Abenaki appeared in 1830: *Wobanaki kimzowi awighigan*, by P. P. Wzokhilain. Boston, Printed by Crocker and Brewster. 90 p., illus. 14 cm. "Spelling and reading book in the Penobscot dialect of the Abnaki language, including a number of vocabularies, Indian and English."--J.C. Pilling, *Bibl. of the Algonquian languages*.

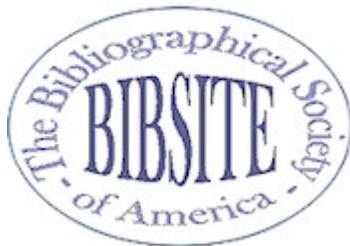
1834: [LILLY] *Remarks on the language of the St. John's, or Wlastukweek Indians with a Penobscot vocabulary*, [by Horatio Hale]. Boston: [s.n.], 1834. Contemporary (original?) unprinted blue paper front wrapper (no rear wrapper). Pp. [4] 1 2-8. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Penobscot vocabulary, pp. [7]-8. The Siebert copy.

"The following words were obtained from a few individuals of the Penobscot tribe, who visited Cambridge in the winter of 1833-4, for the purpose of hunting, and encamped not far from the College. Unluckily, I was not informed of their vicinity until a few days before their departure, and my vocabulary is neither so full nor so correct as I could wish. The Wlas'tukweek of St. John's Indians are a tribe, numbering about 460 souls, who reside upon the river of the same name near the eastern boundary of the State of Maine.... In the orthography of the Indian words, the system proposed by the Hon. Jon. Pickering has been generally followed" (Remarks).

1859: [LILLYbm] *The Abenaki Indians: their treaties of 1713 & 1717, and a vocabulary, with a historical introduction*, by Frederic Kidder [1804-1885]. Portland: Printed by Brown Thurston, 1859. Original tan self-wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-25 26. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Also published simultaneously in *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Portland, 1859. [1st series] v. 6, 1859, pp. [229]-263. Includes Abenaki-English vocabulary, pp. 17-21. This copy originally bound into a volume and subsequently extracted.

2003: [IUW] *Katahdin: wigwam's tales of the Abnaki Tribe and a dictionary of Penobscot and Passamaquoddy words with French and English translations*, by Molly Spotted Elk [1903-1977]. Orono, Me.: Maine Folklife Center, c2003. xxii, 203 p.; 23 cm. Series: Northeast folklore; v. 37. ISBN: 0943197295.

[**ABENAKI, WESTERN**] Abenaki, or Abnaki, is a nearly extinct Algonquian language of Quebec and Maine. There were two varieties, Eastern and Western, which differ in vocabulary and phonology, and are sometimes considered distinct languages. In 1991, Western Abenaki was spoken by 20 individuals along the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec City, mostly at Odanak, the site of the former mission village of St.



Francis, and by about 50 individuals living throughout New York state and Connecticut. By 2006 five speakers were recorded (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abe. Alternate names: Abenaki, Abenaqui, St. Francis, Western Abnaki.

1884: [LILLY] *New familiar Abenakis & English Dialogues. The first ever published on the grammatical system*, by Jos[eph] Laurent. Quebec: Leger Brousseau, 1884. Additional title page: *New familiar Abenakis and English dialogues. **The first vocabulary ever published in the Abenakis language**, comprising: the Abenakis alphabet, the key to the pronunciation and many grammatical explanations, also synoptical illustrations showing the numerous modifications of the Abenakis verb, &c., to which is added the etymology of Indian names of certain localities, rivers, lakes, &c. &c. Original edition. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-230. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes thematically-arranged Abenakis-English vocabulary, pp. [13]-57. This copy inscribed by the author in ink: "Presented to the | Most Hon. Woodrow Wilson | President of the U. States | of America - | With greetings from | the author. | Jos. Laurent. | Nov. 13, 1913". The first dictionary of the Abenaki language was published by S. Rasles in 1833 (see above: Eastern Abenaki). Joseph Laurent was an Abenakis, "Chief of the Indian village of St Francis, P.Q." His Abenakis name was Sozap Lolô.*

"The chief aim of the Editor in publishing this book is to aid the young generation of the Abenakis tribe in learning English. It is also intended to preserve the *uncultivated* Abenakis language from the gradual alterations which are continually occurring from want, of course, of some proper work showing the grammatical principles upon which it is dependent.... May this little volume, which will learn the white man how the Abenakis vocal organs express God's attributes, the names of the various objects of the creation...&c. be welcomed by the white as well as by the red man" (Preface).

1964: [IUW] "A St. Francis Abenaki vocabulary," by Gordon M. Day [1911-] In: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Vol. XXX, No. 4, October, 1964, pp. 371—392.

1994-1995: [IUW] *Western Abenaki dictionary*, by Gordon M. Day. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, c1994-c1995. 2 v.; 25 cm. Uniform series: Paper (Canadian Ethnology Service) no. 128. Includes abstract in French. Contents: v. 1. Abenaki-English -- v. 2. English-Abenaki. ISBN: 0660140241 (v. 1); ISBN: 0660140306 (v. 2). **First dictionary of Western Abenaki.**

1995: [LILLY] *Father Aubery's French Abenaki Dictionary*, by Father Joseph Aubery and English translation by Stephen Laurent; coordinated by Charles R. Huntoon. Portland, Me.: Chisholm Bros. Publishers, c1995. [59], 528 p.: port.; 24 cm. Includes English index. Bound in red boards with gilt lettering on upper cover and spine.

[**ABIPÓN**] The Abipón language was a native American language of the Mataco–Guaycuru family that was at one time spoken in Argentina by the Abipón people. Its last speaker is thought to have died in the 19th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: axb. Alternate names: Abipones.



1899: [LILLY] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille guaicurú (abipone, mocovi, toba, mbaya)* by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1899. viii, [9]-168 p. 25 cm. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XXIII Includes comparative vocabulary Abipon-Mocovi-Toba-Mbaya [Kadiwéu], pp. 151-168. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW.

1966: [LILLYbm] *Lengua Abipona*, by Elena Lidia Najlis. Two volumes. Buenos Aires: Universidad de Buenos Aires, Centro de Estudios Linguísticos, 1966. Original gray and white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [4] 1-2 3-173 174 176; [Vol. 2] [2] 1-6 7-167 168-172 [2]. First edition. Series: Archivo de Lenguas Precolombinas, 1. Includes [Vol. 2] Abipon-Spanish, pp. 7-129, and Spanish-Abipon, pp. 133-167. This is the **first extensive vocabulary of the language**.

"In his *Historia de Abiponibus*, published in 1784...Dobrizhoffer dedicates forty pages ... to the Abipon language. ... Samuel Lafone Quevedo (*Idioma abipón*... Buenos Aires, Coni, 1896)...reunited Dobrizhoffer's observations with data from the lists of Brigniel...and compared them with notes on other languages.... Since no other studies of Abipon exist, it seemed useful to present this one, which is as coherent and exhaustive as the material permits" (Preface, tr: BM). "The Abipones [were] an aboriginal tribe living in what is now the Republic of Argentina, and now considered extinct... Lafone Quevedo records a visit to a few Abipones in 1858, living in reduced numbers between Santa Fe and Cordoba" (Introduction).

[**ABRON**] Abron (Brō) or Bono is the language of the Abron people and a major dialect of the Akan language of Central Ghana. It is spoken by 1,050,000 in the region of Brong Ahafo (Central Ghana) and as well as 130,000 (as of 1993) in eastern Ivory Coast in the departments of Tanda and Bondoukou. Alternative or former names include Brong, Bron, Doma, and Gyaman (Wiki).

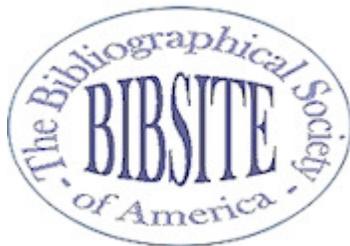
Ethnologue: abr. Alternate Names: Bron, Brong, Doma, Gyaman.

1921: [IUW] *Le noir de Bondoukou: Koulangos--Dyoulas--Abrons--etc.*, by L. Tauxier. Paris: E. Leroux, 1921. xii, 770 p., [23] leaves of plates: ill.; 26 cm. First edition. Hendrix 414. Includes French-Brong [Abron], pp. 573-598, as Appendix xviii. **First substantial vocabulary of the language**.

[**ABUA**] Abua (Abuan) is a Central Niger language of Nigeria.

Ethnologue: abn. Alternate names: Abuan.

1969: [LILLYbm] *A Comparative Vocabulary of Abuan Dialects*, by Hans Wolff. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1969. Original light green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. i-ii iii-ix x, 1-3 4-293 294. First edition. **First printed vocabulary of the language**. Hendrix 2/901/1295. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.



"This work represents the only documentation in depth of five closely related dialects of the eastern Niger Delta area-Abua, Odual, Kugbo, Eastern Ogbia, and Western Ogbia" (from loosely inserted advertisement). "At the time of his death in 1967, [Hans Wolff] was working intensively on the data he had collected [and]...had gone some way toward assembling a comparative vocabulary. The vocabulary as here presented was prepared from the original working cards, of which there were several thousand...they provide much-needed data on a most interesting group of languages for which we have had practically no documentation until now" (Jack Berry, Northwestern University).

1980: [LILLYbm] *Abuan-English. English-Abuan Dictionary*, compiled by Ian Gardner. University of Port Harcourt, 1980. Original wrappers. 112 pp. First edition. Delta Series One. Not in Hendrix. Abuan is spoken in the Delta region of Nigeria. **First dictionary of this language.** Second copy: IUW

[**ABUI**] Abui is a language of the Alor Archipelago. It belongs to the Trans–New Guinea family spoken approximately by 16,000 speakers in the central part of the Alor Island in Eastern Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province. The native name is Abui tanga which literally translates as 'mountain language' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abz. Alternate names: "Barawahing" (pej.), Barue, Namatalaki.

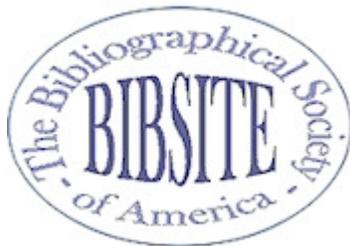
2007: [LILLY] *A grammar of Abui: a Papuan language of Alor*, by Frantisek Kratochvíl. Utrecht: LOT, 2007. 2 v. (xx, 540 p.): ill., maps; 24 cm. Includes (in vol. 2) Abui-English, pp. [447]-505 and English-Abui, pp. [507]-535. **First dictionary of this language.**

[**ACEHNESE**] Acehnese language (Achinese) is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by Acehnese people natively in Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia. This language is also spoken in some parts in Malaysia by Acehnese descendents there, such as in Yan, Kedah. As of 1988, "Acehnese" is the modern English name spelling and the bibliographical standard, and Acehnese people use the spelling "Acehnese" when writing in English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ace (Aceh).

1880: [LILLY] *Maleisch – Hollandsch – Atjehsche Woordenlijst*, by P. Arriëns. Amsterdam: J. H. de Bussy, 1880. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black; spine replaced at a later date with red linen. Pp. I-V VI VII-VII, I 2-94 95-96. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Malay-Dutch-Aceh, pp. [1]-94 (tri-column). **First substantial Dutch-Acehnese vocabulary.** This copy from the library of the publisher, with his bookplate on the inside of the front wrapper, and a pasted printed paper archive label on the front cover.

1889: [LILLYbm] *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, by K[arel] F[rederik] H[endrik] van Langen [1848-1915]. 's Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1889. Later black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-V VI, I 2-288. First edition. "Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie." Not in Zaunmüller. Includes entries with Arabic script, followed by transcription in Roman letters, followed by Dutch meaning. **First Acehnese-Dutch dictionary.**



1903: [LILLYbm] *Atjehsche tolk. Lijst der meest voorkomende woorden en enkele samenspraken*, by L[ouis] C[onstant] Westenenk. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1903. Original brown linen over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI [2] 9 10-48. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Dutch-Acehnese thematically arranged vocabulary lists, pp. 13-33. **First Dutch-Acehnese dictionary.**

"As can be clearly seen from the table of contents, it is not the goal of this book to present a complete general wordlist, as necessary as that might be. During the time I served in the Acehnese department of foreign affairs I saw that many people, above all officers, regretted that no brief Dutch-Acehnese list of the most common Achinese words exists in a handy form... Although there was an Acehnese-Dutch dictionary by...K. F. H. van Langen [see above], there was no Dutch-Achinese dictionary.... The goal of this book is to aid in [filling this gap]" (Foreword, tr: BM).

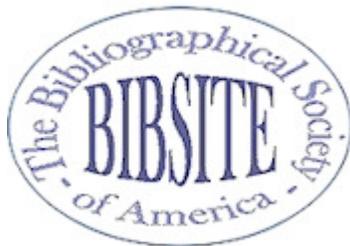
1905: [LILLYbm] *Malay, Achinese, French, and English vocabulary: alphabetically arranged under each of the four languages, with a concise Malay grammar*, by A. J. W. Bickers. London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, n.d. [1905]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-iii iv-xiv, 1 2-352 + 8 pp. adverts. from Lockwood and Son, dated September 1905. First edition, second issue. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 23. The first edition was first issued by W. H. Allen in London in 1882, with 48 pp. of adverts from the publishers. Re-issued here with the imprint of Lockwood and Son pasted over the original publisher's imprint, utilizing the original sheets (see printing statement, p. 352). Includes Malay-Acehnese, French-English vocabulary, "so arranged that each language in turn takes the lead in the alphabetical arrangement," pp. [1]-352. This copy signed on the free endpaper by several individuals, perhaps members of a class learning one of these languages.

"[This volume] **presents a vocabulary of the dialect of Achin for the first time in the English language.** The authority for these Achinese words is Arriens, a well-known Dutch Orientalist" (Preface).

1931: [LILLYbm] *Atjehsch handwoordenboek (Atjehsch-Nederlandsch)*, by J Kreemer. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1931. Original natural cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-XVI, 1 2-367368-372. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 23. Includes Aceh-Dutch, pp. [1]-367. According to the introduction, the 1889 dictionary by K. F. H. van Langen [see above] is marred by the fact that the spellings are based on the Arabic characters, and are thus ill-suited to reproduce the actual sounds of the Aceh language. Only after Dr. Snouck devised a method for reproducing the Aceh sounds accurately in the Roman alphabet could a truly adequate dictionary be produced (i.e. -Kreemer's).

1999: [IUW] *Kamus basa Acèh = Kamus bahasa Aceh: Acehnese-Indonesian-English thesaurus*, Bukhari Daud and Mark Durie. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1999. xii, 269 p.; 25 cm. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, 0078-7558; 151.

[**ACHOLI**] Acholi (also Acoli, Akoli, Acooli, Atscholi, Shuli, Gang, Lwoo, Lwo, Lok Acoli, Dok Acoli) is a Southern Luo dialect spoken by the Acholi people in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader (a region known as Acholiland) in northern Uganda. It is also spoken in the southern part of the Opari District of South Sudan. Acholi, Alur, and Lango



have between 84 and 90 per cent of their vocabulary in common and are mutually intelligible. However, they are often counted as separate languages because their speakers are ethnically distinct. Labwor (Thur), once considered a dialect of Acholi, may not be intelligible with it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ach (Acholi, considered a separate language). Alternate names: Acoli, Acooli, Akoli, Atscholi, Dok Acoli, Gang, Lëbacoli, Log Acoli, Lwo, Lwoo, Shuli.

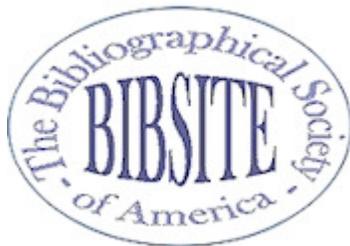
1907: [LILLY] *An outline grammar of the Gang language*, by Arthur Leonard Kitching [1875-]. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1907. x, 11-96 p. 19 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes Gang [Acholi]-English, pp. 49-70, and English-Gang [Acholi], pp. 71-96. **First published grammar of Acholi, and earliest printed vocabulary of the language.** This copy withdrawn from the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London, with their stamp in ink.

Second edition **1932:** [LILLY] *An outline grammar of the Acholi language*, by Arthur Leonard Kitching, Arthur Leonard, Bishop on the upper Nile [1875-]. London: Sheldon Press, 1932.: v, 95 p. 19 cm. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Note(s): "First published 1907. Revised edition 1932." on verso of title page. First edition published under title: *An outline grammar of the Gang language* (see above). Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes Acholi-English, pp. 39-64, and English-Acholi, pp. 65-95. "This edition has been revised by Rev. H. F. Davies. Valuable help was given by Rev. t. L. Lawrence and Miss Cave-Browne-Cave" (Foreword).

1938: [LILLY] *A study of the Acoola language: grammar and vocabulary*, by J. P. Crazzolaro. London, New York [etc.] Pub. for the International institute of African languages & cultures by the Oxford University press, 1938. xix, 426 p., 1 . 19 cm. Original blue-green cloth, lettered in gold, with the blind stamp of the Johannesburg Public Library on the front cover, and their bookplate on the inner cover; d.j. gray, lettered in red. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 3. Includes Acholi-English, pp. [173]-426. **First extensive dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

Second edition **1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Study of the Acoóli Language: Grammar and Vocabulary*, by J.P[asquale] Crazzolaro. London: Oxford University Press, 1955. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Second impression revised. Hendrix 3.

1955: [LILLYbm] *A Short Acoli-English and English-Acoli Vocabulary*, by G.A.R. Savage. Nairobi; Kampala; Dar-es-Salaam: The Eagle Press, 1955. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-ii* iii-iv, 1-50. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix I.7. Includes Acholi-English, pp. 1-27, and English-Acholi, pp. 28-50. "'A Study of the Acooli Language' by Fr. J.P. Crazzolaro (see above) is the standard work on Acooli, and the vocabulary it contains is by far the most comprehensive that has so far been published. It has the disadvantage, however, from the beginner's point of view, of using strictly phonetic spelling in place of the spelling which is in everyday use; furthermore, it lacks an English-Acoli section. My aim in compiling the present vocabulary has not been to produce a



dictionary, but merely to give the common meanings of common words, in order to assist English-speaking people who re starting to learn Acoli, and Acoli who are learning English" (Introduction). **First two-way vocabulary of Acholi.**

1957: [LILLYbm] *English-Lwoo Dictionary*, by Alfred Malandra. Bologna: Editrice Nigrizia, 1957. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in blue. 334 pp. First edition. Series: Museum Combonianum 9. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix I.5. "This Dictionary of the Lwoo (Acholi) language fills a need that has long been felt...Acholi has become the standard form of the Lwoo languages of northern Uganda and forms part of the wider nilotic group which extends also over a large part of the southern Sudan." Pocket dictionary size. **First true dictionary of the language.**

1996: [IUW] *Nyig kwayilok acoli: ngat mucoyo*, C.A.A. Odongo. [Entebbe?: s.n.], 1996. vii, 222 p.; 21 cm. Acholi only. **First Acholi-Acholi dictionary.** Although this is not a bilingual dictionary, it is listed for general interest.

1999: [IUW] *Acholi-English dictionary*, [by Joseph Odu]. Nairobi, Kenya: Sudan Literature Centre, 1999. 23 p.; 25 cm.

2000?: [IUW] *Luo-English dictionary and English-Luo dictionary* / Otinga Obonyo Marshall. Kampala, Uganda: MK Publishers, [20--?]. xii, 87 pages; 25 cm.

2005: [IUW] *Lwo-English dictionary*, by Alexander Odonga. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, c2005. xix, 283 p.; 25 cm.

2009a: [IUW] *Acholi English, English Acholi dictionary*, by Mairi John Blackings. München: LINCOM Europa, 2009. ix, 189 p.; 22 cm. Series: Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 43.

2009b: [IUW] *Lwo - English dictionary*, compiled by J. Adong, J. Lakareber. Kampala, Uganda: Fountain Publishers, 2009. vi, 186 p; 21 cm..

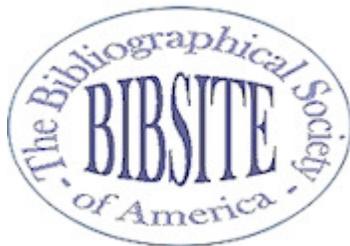
2014: [LILLY] *My first Acholi Dictionary: Colour and Learn*, by Kasahorow. [S.l.]: Kasahorow, 2014. i, [2], 42, [7] p.: col. ill.; 28 cm.

[**ACHUAR-SHIWIAR**] Shiwiar, also known as Achuar, Jivaro, Maina, is a Jivaroan language spoken along the Pastaza and Bobonaza rivers in Ecuador (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acu (Achuar-Shiwiar). Alternate names: Achual, Achuale, Achuar, Achuara, Jivaro, Maina.

2000: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Achuar*, by Yánkuam' Jintia & Péas Kantásh Ishtik^u. Lima: Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica, 2000. Original illustrated wrappers. 426 pp. First edition. Achuar-Spanish. Second copy: IUW. Preceded by *Diccionario achuar-castellano, castellano-achuar*. Centro de Promoción de la Cultura Achuar. Wasakentsa [Morona Santiago, Ecuador]: El Centro, 1993, and *Achuar matsátmau Mundo achuar*, by Yánkuam' Jintia and Péas Kantáshi Ishtiku. Lima, Perú: Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica, 1991.

[**ACHUMAWI**] The Achomawi language and the Atsugewi language are classified together as the Palaihnihan languages, and more broadly in a possible northern group of the proposed



Hokan phylum with Yana, the Shastan languages, Chimariko, Karuk, Washo, and the Pomo languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acv. Alternate names: Achomawi, Pitt River.

1966: [LILLYbm] *Achumawi Dictionary*, by D. L. Olmsted. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966. Original gray printed wrappers. 158 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 43. Includes Achumawi-English and English-Achumawi.

"Achumawi is still spoken by a few tens of speakers, most of whom reside, as did their ancestors, in the vicinity of the Pit River" in northern California. "Together with Atsugewi, its neighbor to the south, Achimawi makes up the Palaihnihan family of languages. Palaihnihan, in turn, is one of the constituents of Hokan, a stock scattered from northern California to Honduras." **This is the first dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

[ADI] Adi, also known as Abor (Abhor, Abor-Miri) and Lhoba (Lho-Pa, Luoba), is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tani family spoken in Arunachal Pradesh, India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adi. Alternate names: Abhor, Abor, Boga'er Luoba, Lhoba, Luoba.

1976a: [LILLY] *Hindi Adi kosa (Padama boli) = Hindi Adi dictionary (Padam dialect)*, by Braja Bihari Kumara [1941-]. Kohima: Nagalainda Bhasa Parisada, 1976. 66 p. 22 cm. Series: Nagalainda Bhasa Parishada prakasana; 79; Kosa-granthamala; 26. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. In Hindi. Includes Hindi-Adi (Devanagari and Roman), pp. 1-66. **First dictionary of Padam, a dialect of Adi.**

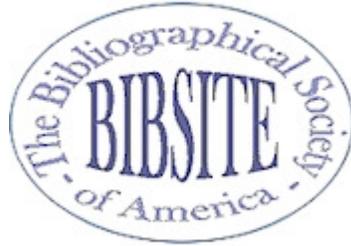
1976b: [LILLY] *Milang phrase-book*, by Aduk Tayeng. Shillong: Director of Information and Public Relations, Arunachal Pradesh, 1976. v, 106 p.; 23 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Milang (roman and Devanagari), pp. 4-89. **First printed vocabulary of Milang, a dialect of Adi.**

"Milang is one of the subgroups of the tribe which is known as 'Adi'. They are about 2595 in number and live in three villages: Milang, Dalbing and Pekimodi....It has been named after a man, Milang by name, whose lineage may be traced to Pédong the primeval ancestor...The Milangs used a kind of code language during times of warfare. Whatever may be the case, in language and culture they are akin to the Padams who live on both banks of the Siang river. The dialect is agglutinative in structure, some particles being linked together to express meaning as in other Adi dialects" (Introduction).

1983: [LILLY] *A phrase book in Padam*, by Aduk Tayeng. Shillong: Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, 1983. 44 p.; 26 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes Padam-English, pp. 30-44. **First printed Padam-English vocabulary.**

"The Padams...are an important group of the Adi tribe living in the East Siang and the Western part of the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.... This book seals with the Padam language of the Siang District" (Preface).

1988: [LILLY] *Bori phrase book*, by S. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1988. 64 p.; 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and



decorated in black. First edition. Includes English-Bori (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically [13]-53. **First printed vocabulary of Bori, a dialect of Adi.**

“The Boris are one of the sub-groups of the Adis inhabiting the difficult terrain in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh....According to 1971 census they are about 1852 in number living in twelve villages.... Their dialect is similar to Padam....The phrase book deals with the dialect of the Payum village which is the administrative centre of the circle” (Introduction).

1990: [LILLY] *Bokar language guide*, by A. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. ii, 144 p.; 23 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Includes English-Bokar (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically, pp. 40-85, and an alphabetically-arranged English-Bokar (Roman and Devanagari) word list, pp. 85-122. **First printed vocabulary of Bokar, a dialect of Adi.**

“The Bokars are one of the sub-tribes of the Adis of West Siang District....According to 1981 provisional census report their population is 3052 inhabiting forty villages...The Bokar language has two main dialects—the Upper and Lower....In view of the growing tendency towards common medium or expression among the people themselves no attempt has been made in this book to stick to any dialect. It is a simple book primarily meant for the officers newly posted to this area to enable them to speak to the local people in their language...” (Preface).

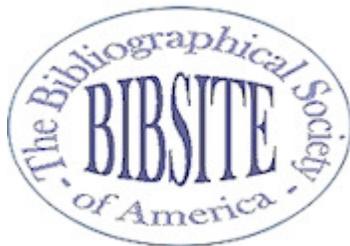
1993: [LILLY] *The Karkos and their language*, by A. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993. iv, 145 p.; 23 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Kokar (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically, pp. [59]-97. **First printed vocabulary of Karko, a dialect of Adi.**

“The Karkos are one of the sub-tribes of the Adis living in the East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh....They are living in 6 villages with a population of about 1795...as per 1981 census...The study was assigned to me a few years ago, as there is no language guide book on the Karkos. Accordingly, I had undertook intensive tour for field study among the Karkos” (Preface).

[**ADI, GALO**] The Gallong or Galo language is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tani group, spoken by the Galo people. Its precise position within Tani is not yet certain, due primarily to its central location in the Tani area and the strong effects of intra-Tani contacts on the development of Tani languages. It is an endangered language according to the normal definitions, although prospects for its survival are better than most similarly-placed languages in the world (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adl. Alternate names: Adi, Adi-Gallong, Adi-Galo, Gallong, Galo, Galong.

1963: [LILLY] *An introduction to the Gallong language*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923-]. Shillong: North-East Frontier Agency, 1963. vi, 124 p. 23 cm. Original stiff gray-green paper, lettered in black, with orange and white dust jacket, lettered in black and blue.



First edition. Includes English-Gallong (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [43]-101. **First printed vocabulary of the language.**

[**ADIWASI ORIYA**: see ORIYA, ADVASI]

[**ADNYAMATHANHA**] Adnyamathanha (pronounced /'ɑ:dnjəmɹdənə/; many other names, see below) is an Australian Aboriginal language. It is the traditional language of the Adnyamathanha people. The name of the witchetty grub comes from Adnyamathanha. Estimates of the number of people who speak Adnyamathanha are variable, though it is definitely severely endangered. According to Oates 1973 there were only 30 speakers, around 20 according to Schmidt in 1990, 127 in the 1996 census, and about 107 counted in the 2006 census (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adt. Alternate names: Ad'n'amadana, Adynyamathanha, Anjimatana, Anjiwatana, Archualda, Atynyamatana, Benbakanjamata, Binbarnja, Gadjnamada, Jandali, Kanjimata, Keydnjarda, Mardala, Nimalda, Nuralda, Umbertana, Unyamootha, Wailbi, Wailpi, Waljbi, Wipie.

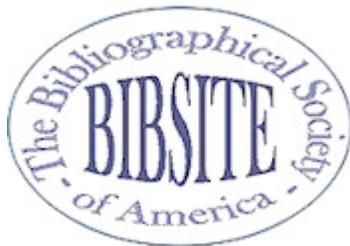
1992: [LILLY] *Adna-mat-na English dictionary*, by John C. McEntee & Pearl McKenzie. Adelaide: J.C. McEntee and Pearl McKenzie, 1992. x, 125 p.; 28 cm. Original light blue wrappers, lettered in black, with unlettered blue cloth spine and clear plastic front cover. First edition [February 1992]. There was also a revised issue in May of 1992 [not yet seen]. Includes Adnyamathanha-English, pp. 1-125. Presentation copy to family members from John McEntee, with a few penciled notes, presumably by the recipients. **First dictionary of this language.**

“This dictionary of Adna-mat-na words from the North Flinders Ranges of South Australia has been compiled over a period of almost twenty years. It especially records the language as spoken by Pearl McKenzie and her family and ancestors....The importance of this very limited edition is that the language comes back to Mrs McKenzie in written form for her perusal and checking. This first edition dictionary should not be thought of as being complete since much of the language has been lost as older speakers have passed away” (Preface).

[**ADYGHE**] Adyghe (/ 'ædigei/ or / 'ɑ:di'gei/;[3] Adyghe: Адыгэбзэ, adyghabze IPA: [ɑ:dəɣabzɑ]), also known as West Circassian (КӀахыбзэ), is one of the two official languages of the Republic of Adygea in the Russian Federation, the other being Russian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ady. Alternate names: Adygei, Adygey, Circassian, Kiakh, Kjax, Lower Circassian, West Circassian.

1821: [LILLY] *Voyage en Circassie, fait en 1818: avec un recueil de vues, de costumes, ...*, by E.: Taitbout/de Marigny. Bruxelles: Dekeyn, 1821. 136 S. Contemporary wrappers, unlettered. First edition. With vocabulary of the Natukhai dialect of Adyghe, pp. [133]-136. With the printed paper label of John Lawson. **May be the earliest vocabulary of this language.**



1854: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Circassian language. In two parts: English-Circassian-Turkish, and Circassian-English-Turkish. Containing all the most necessary words for the traveller, the soldier, and the sailor; with the exact pronunciation of each word in the English character*, by L[ouis] Loewe. London: George Bell, 1854. Original dark gray cloth over boards, decorated in blank and lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-9 10-12, ²¹ 2-4, folding table, i-clxxvii cixxviii. First edition. Originally published in parts in *Transactions of the Philological society*. Zaunmüller, col. 385. This copy with ink stamp, withdrawn from the Ministry of Defence Library Services. **First English dictionary of Circassian [Adyghe]** and the only one listed in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (13th ed). Includes English-Circassian-Turkish, pp. i-lxxxix, and Circassian-English-Turkish, pp. xci-clxxxix, with errata, pp. ²¹ 2-4. A Russian-Circassian [Adyghe] dictionary was published in Odessa in 1846.

"The Circassian language is considered one of the most difficult in the world; it differs both in the nature of the words and the syntactical constructions from all other Caucasian languages. More than this, the pronunciation is so difficult, that even the most distinguished linguists find it hard to imitate the sound of a syllable as uttered by the mouth of the Addee-ghy people.... I have composed this dictionary...whilst in company with five, ten, and sometimes twenty of the Addee-ghy people. I communicated with them in the Turkish language, and put down, in writing, in their presence, every word which I heard from them....[I]n the whole of the Dictionary...there is not a single word which I have copied from any printed book, or manuscript;...I have extracted...every word from the mouth of the Circassian" (Preface).

1977: [IUW] *Etimologicheskii slovar' Adygskich (Cherkesskich) iazykov*, by A.K. Shagirov. Moskva: Nauka, 1977. 2 v.; 22 cm. Russian and Adyghe in Cyrillic script.

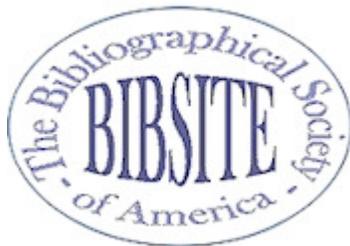
1987: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire abzakh: tcherkesse occidentale*, by Catherine Paris & Niaz Batouka. Paris: SELAF: Diffusion, J. Vrin, 1987. First edition. Vol. 1 only of two volume set, covers first half of Adyghe-French dictionary. Volume 2 was published in 2005.

[AFAR] The Afar language (Afar: 'Qafár af') (also known as Adal, 'Afar Af, Afaraf, Qafar) is an Afroasiatic language, belonging to the family's Cushitic branch. It is spoken by the Afar people in Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aar. Alternate names: Adal, 'Afar Af, Afaraf, "Danakil" (pej.), "Denkel" (pej.), Qafar.

1985: [IUW] *An Afar-English-French dictionary: (with grammatical notes in English)*, by E.M. Parker, R.J. Hayward. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1985. [306] p.; 23 cm. The first printed vocabulary of Afar appears to be *A small vocabulary of the Dankali language. Part 1, English and Dankali. Part 2, Dankali and English*, by Charles William Isenberg. London, 1840. *Die Afar-Sprache*, by Leon Reinisch, 3 vols., Vienna, 1886-1887, includes a German-Afar dictionary.

2012: [IUW] *Dictionnaire afar-français: Djibouti, Erythrée, Ethiopie*, by Didier Morin. Paris: Karthala, c2012. 928 p.: map; 24 cm.



[AFGHANI LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: POLYGLOT]

1960: [LILLYbm] [In Persian script] *Da Afghanistan da zino zhibo aw lahjo qamus*, by Abdullah Badakhshi. Kabul: Pashto Tolana, 1960. Cover Title: *A Dictionary of some Languages and Dialects of Afghanistan*. Original pale blue-green wrappers, lettered in green. Pp. [in Persian] 225. First edition. Entire text in Persian. Dseal with seven different languages and dialects, including Pamir and Pushto. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature and "Kabul / 1960" on the inner cover.

[AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: SPECIMENS AND POLYGLOT] There are 1,250 to 2,100 and by some counts over 3,000 languages spoken natively in Africa, in several major language families:

Afroasiatic is spread throughout the Middle East, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and parts of the Sahel

Nilo-Saharan is centered on Sudan and Chad (disputed validity)

Niger–Congo (Bantu and non-Bantu) covers West, Central, Southeast and Southern Africa

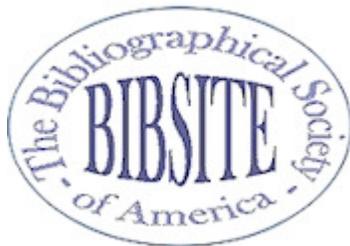
Khoe is concentrated in the deserts of Namibia and Botswana

Austronesian is spoken in Madagascar.

Indo-European is spoken on the southern tip of the continent.

There are several other small families and language isolates, as well as obscure languages that have yet to be classified. In addition, Africa has a wide variety of sign languages, many of which are language isolates. About a hundred of the languages of Africa are widely used for inter-ethnic communication. Arabic, Somali, Berber, Amharic, Oromo, Swahili, Hausa, Manding, Igbo, Fulani and Yoruba are spoken by tens of millions of people. If clusters of up to a hundred similar languages are counted together, twelve are spoken by 75 percent, and fifteen by 85 percent, of Africans as a first or additional language (Wiki).

1814: [LILLY] *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British government, in the years 1809 and 1810; in which are included, an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa, visited in the course of the voyage; a concise narrative of late events in Arabia Felix; and some particulars respecting the aboriginal African tribes, extending from Mosambique to the borders of Egypt; together with vocabularies of their respective languages*, by Henry Salt [1780-1827]. London: F. C. and J. Rivington, 1814. Contemporary full tan calf, stamped in gold; spine with five raised bands, decorated in gold, brown leather label lettered in gold. Pp. [lacks half-title, i-ii] iii-vii viii-xi xii-xvi, 1-3 4-506, ²i-lxxv; with 28 engraved plates on 27 leaves, 7 engraved maps and charts on 6 sheets, 4 folding, 1 hand-coloured, and 2 vignettes. First edition. Hendrix 1921. Includes English-Makua, Monjou, Swahili, Harari, Galla, Adaiel, Danakil, Arkeeko, Shiho, Takue, Boja, Barea, Adareb, Bisharin, Darfoor, Amharic, Tigre, Agow, Shangalla or Dar-Mitchequa, Tacazzi Shangalla, Mutshuana, and Briqua (numerals), in a series of brief vocabularies gathered by Salt from various sources, **pp. ²i-xxvii**. From the library of Hudson Gurney [1775-1864], bearing his name and armorial device on the front and rear covers. Gurney [1775-1864] was an interesting figure in early



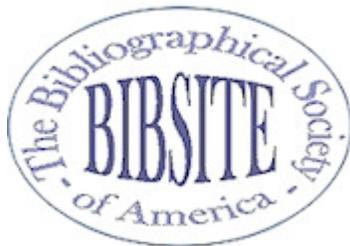
19th-century Britain. He translated Apuleius' *Cupid and Psyche: A mythological tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius*. (2d ed. London, 1800), wrote a *Memoir of the life of Thomas Young ...with a catalogue of his works and essays* (London, 1831), and is thought to have authored *Alexander's Empire* (London, 1814), a chronicle, in verse, with dates throughout, covering persons, places, and events from the 24th to the 4th centuries B.C. Gurney also served as a member of Parliament (see *Substance of the speech of Hudson Gurney, Esq., in the House of Commons, July 10, 1828 on the third reading of Mr. Otway Cave's corporate funds bill* (London, 1828). Additional copies: LILLY; IUW.

"A very interesting work by Salt, who later became associated with Egyptology as the employer of Belzoni, friend of Burckhardt, and the owner of three important collections of Egyptian Antiquities, a substantial portion of which were later acquired by the British Museum. Salt, who had been trained as a painter, first visited Egypt when he toured India and North Africa with the Viscount Valentia, George Annesley. He returned to Africa in 1809 on a government mission to establish contact with the King of Abyssinia, which occupied him for 2 years. The volume includes an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa and an appendix giving the vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different native tribes inhabiting the coast from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt. In 1815 Salt was appointed consul-general in Egypt, and he reached Alexandria in March 1816" (Blackmer 1479 and various booksellers' descriptions).

Facsimile edition **1967**: [IUW] *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British government in the years 1809 and 1810*, by Henry Salt. London, Cass, 1967. [1], xvi, 506, lxxv p. illus. plates, maps, tables. 25 1/2 cm. Series: Cass Library of African studies. Travels and narratives no. 16.

1828: [LILLY] *Specimens of African languages spoken in the colony of Sierra Leone*, [by Kilham, Hannah, 1774-1832]. London: Printed for a Committee of the Society of Friends for Promoting African Instruction by P. White ..., 1828. xi, [1], 47, [1], 12, 12 p., [1] folded leaf; 19 cm. Bound in quarter roan and drab blue-grey boards, edges sprinkled red; waterstains, spine worn. Authorship attributed in Oxford DNB 31:548 and BM. Vocabulary for 30 languages, includes folded letterpress leaf "Table of numerals," also in thirty languages. Lilly Library copy with the book label of John Lawson. Lessons in Aku, (or Eio,) and English -- Lessons in Bassa and English. Hendrix 1896. BM 2:536. Smith, J. Friends' books (suppl.) p. 213.

1849: [LILLY] *Specimens of dialects: short vocabularies of languages: and notes of countries and customs in Africa*, by John Clarke. Berwick-upon-Tweed: Printed by Daniel Cameron, 1848. Wrappers read: London: Published by B.L. Green, 1849. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 104 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes comparative lists of simple words in over two hundred different African languages and dialects; numerals 1-10 for 388 different languages and dialects; short vocabularies for twenty different languages; and an alphabetical list of African countries and customs, pp. 70-98.



"These specimens are the result of eighteen years' attention to this interesting subject, in the West Indies, and in Africa... Connected with these Specimens, are vocabularies of some African tongues, notes on different parts of Africa, and its customs, and lists of countries near to the parts from which those natives came with whom I have conversed."

Reprinted **1972**: [IUW] *Specimens of dialects*. Edited with a commentary by Edwin Ardener; with a biographical note by Shirley Ardener. [n.p.] Gregg International Publishers Ltd., 1972. 76, 104 p. 22 cm.

1850: [LILLY] *Vocabulary of six East-African languages: Kisuáheli, Kiníka, Kikámbe, Kipokómo, Kihíáu, Kigálla*, by J. L. Krapf (1810-1881). Tübingen: Printed by L.F. Fues, 1850. Later cloth. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 620/805/1015/1282/1309/1514. This copy with ownership inscription of "S. F. Hassan | Advocate | Mombasa."

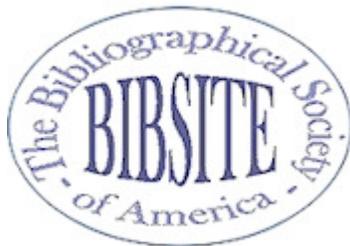
1854: [LILLY] *Polyglotta Africana: or, A comparative vocabulary of nearly three hundred words and phrases in more than one hundred distinct African languages*, by S. W. (Sigismund Wilhelm) Koelle. London: Church Missionary House, 1854. vi, 24, 188 p.: folded map; 50 cm. Original cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1897. This copy with the bookplate of John Ralph Willis and scattered annotations in pencil to preliminary material. Includes comparative vocabulary of nearly 300 English words with more than one hundred African languages.

1856: [LILLY] *The languages of Mosambique. Vocabularies of the dialects of Lourenzo Marques, Inhambane, Sofala, Tette, Sena, Quellimane, Mosambique, cape Delgado, Anjoane, the Maravi, Mudsau, &c.*, by W. H. I. Bleek (1827-1875). London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1856. Zauhmüller 275. Hendrix 1853. Contemporary black quarter-leather lettered in gold and marbled paper over boards. This copy with a a.l.s. from the translator bound in, presenting the book at the governor's request.

1862-1866: [LILLYbm] *Sammlung und Bearbeitung Central-Afrikanischer Vokabularien. Collection of Vocabularies of Central African Languages*, by Heinrich Barth [1821-1865]. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1862-1866. Contemporary brown quarter-leather library binding (in disrepair; needs rebinding). Issued in 3 parts, with separate title pages. Text in German and English on opposite pages. Pp. [2] I-III IV-CX, 1 2-141 142, [2] CXI-CCCXXXIV [CXI misnumbered CX], [2] 143 144-295 296. First edition. Zauhmüller col. 406. Hendrix 1850. Includes German/English-Kanuri, Teda, Hausa, Fulfulde, Songhai, Logone, Wandala, Bagirma, and Maba, with parallel notes in German and English, pp. 2-141, 144-295. This copy with what appear to be nearly-contemporary informed notes and annotations in pencil in an unknown hand.

"Toward the close of the year 1849 I entered upon my long and dangerous African journey with nothing but an insight into the grammatical structure of the Berber-language and a good knowledge of the Arabic.... However... I applied myself to the study of African languages with the greatest energy and enthusiasm" (Introductory Remarks). Includes a detailed account of how, where and when each vocabulary was collected, with references to earlier attempts by others to do so.

1863: [LILLY] *Aegypten: Forschungen über Land und Volk während eines zehnjährigen Aufenthalts*, by Alfred, Freiherr von Kremer (1828-1889). Leipzig: F.A.



Brockhaus, 1863. 2 v. illus. 22 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered and decorated in gold and blind. First edition. Includes brief vocabularies (all in Volume I) as follow: German-Nubian [Kenuzi-Dongola], pp. 103-107. German-“Bischari” [dialect of Bedawi], pp. 127-130; German-“Ababdeh-Rothwelsch” [“secret language of the Ababdeh”], pp. 131-132; German-“Sim” [gypsy language of the “Ghawazi”[Ghawazee]], pp. 144-146; “Koldagi” [dialect of Kenuzi-Dongola?]-Nubian [Kunuzi-Dongola]-German, p. 153. The Lilly copy with the ownership signature of Rhuvon Guest, dated Cairo 1900, with his ink annotations offering English versions of German words and phrases. Arthur Rhuvon Guest (1869-1946) was the author of a number of works on the Middle East.

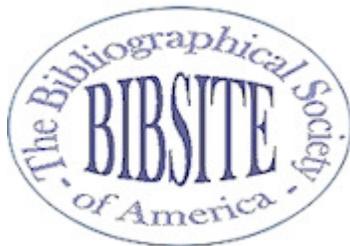
English translation of a single section **1864**: [LILLY] “The Gipsies in Egypt,” by Alfred von Kremer, trans. anonymously from the German edition of Kremer’s *Aegypten*, in: *The Anthropological Society*, Vol. II, No. 7, 1864, pp. 262-267. Extracted from full issue, in new paper wrappers with printed label.

First appearance of this material in English.

1869: [LILLY] *Short specimens of the vocabularies of three unpublished African languages: Gindo, Zaramo, and Angazidja*, collected by Edward Steere. London: Printed by C. Cull, 1869. 22 p.; 17 cm. Cover title. In self-wrappers.

1885: [LILLYbm] *Polyglotta Africana orientalis or, a comparative collection of two hundred and fifty words and sentences in forty-eight languages and dialects spoken south of the Equator and additional words in nineteen languages, by J[ospeh] T[homas] Last*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1885. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-v vi-xii, 1 2-239 240. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1900. Includes separate double-column vocabularies for each language, including: Swahili, Lima, Bondei, Shambala, Nguru, Zeguha, Kamba, Kaguru, Itumba, Kondoa (or Solwe), Kami, Khutu, Konde, Kua (Lomwe dialect), Kua (Msambiji dialect), Yao, Gindo, Gangi, Gogo, Hehe, Ziraha, Nkwifi, Ndunda, Kwenyi, Bena, Sango (or Lori), Ungu, Bemba, Bisa, Bunga, Galaganza, Sumbwa, Sukuma, Tusi (of Ha), Nya-Turu, Nya-Mbu, Nya-Lungwa, Rua, Guha, Ganda, Rangi, Anzuani (or Hinzua), Kusu, Nyuema, Taturu, Masai, Humba, and Sakalava. With a fold-out linguistic map as a frontispiece, and details on the tribes speaking all forty-eight languages, including the localities where each language is spoken, pp. 4-27. Second copy: IUW.

"The vocabularies included [in this volume] are entirely original, and are not borrowed from the compilation of others scholars who have written on the subject of these languages. They were collected on the spot by one who was well acquainted with Swahili, the *lingua franca* of the region.... With the exception of two languages, all belong to the great Bantu family; the two excepted languages, the Kwafi and Masai, are provisionally classed in the Nuba-Fulah group. One language, the Sakalava, is non-African [of Madagascar, said to be of Malay origin]....The compiler is neither a scholar trained in comparative philology nor a man with the advantage of a high education. He went out to East Africa as a lay missionary and dwelt among the natives, and made excursions into entirely unknown regions, the accounts of which were so highly valued by the Royal Geographical Society that they were published in their Proceedings, and... he was the recipient of one of the awards of that learned society.

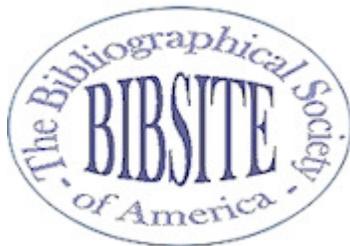


He had the good luck to preserve his health in the trying climate of Eastern Equatorial Africa, but the misfortune to lose his young wife" (Preface, Robert Cust). "The following specimens of African languages and dialects were all made in East Central Africa between the years 1879 and 1884 inclusive. They were nearly all taken down from the mouth of those who were members of the tribe speaking the language..." (Introduction).

1894a: [LILLYbm] "Bantu Notes and Vocabularies," ed. by Heli Chatelain. Nos. II & III (of three). In *Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York*, vol. 26 (1894), pp. 208-240, 51-67. These two essays unbound, extracted from bound volume. "No II. Comparative Tables and Vocabularies of Lange, Songe, Mbangala, Kioko, Lunda, etc." and "No. III. The Ma-Iaka and their Language". No. II includes comparative vocabulary of the languages indicated, with English and Portuguese, pp. 212-235, a vocabulary of English-Kuba-Kishi-Lange-Portuguese, pp. 236-237, and a vocabulary of Beneki-English-Portuguese, pp. 237-240. No. III includes vocabulary of English-Portuguese-Ki-Mbundu-U-Iaka, pp. 63-67, with note "to be continued." "The author being unable through ill-health to re-write No. II..., it is preceded in the order of publication by No. III" (note to No. III). **First publication of these vocabularies.** IUW also holds the bound issues of this journal in a library binding.

1894b: [LILLY] *Congo: vocabulaire pratique; francais, anglais, zanzibarite (swahili), fiote, kibangi-irébou, mongo, bangalas*, by Charles François Alexandre Lemaire (1863-1925) Bruxelles: Bulens, 1894. 48 p.; 26 cm. Contemporary red cloth library binding, spine lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 405, 431, 952 (listed under "Losengo" [Lusengo]), 1526, 1901 ("reprinted in 1897, 1903"). Lilly copy stamped withdrawn from the Ministry of Defence Library Services on the title page, and with the accession stamp of the War Office Library, dated 19 November 1894. Includes multi-columned tables of vocabulary French-English-"Zanaibarite" [Swahili]-Fiote [Koongo]-Kibangi Irébou [Bobangi]-Mongo [Bushong]-Bangala, pp. 6-47. Second copy: IUW.

1897: [LILLY] *British Central Africa: an Attempt to give some Account of a Portion of the Territories under British Influence north of the Zambezi*, by Sir Harry H[amilton] Johnston. London: Methuen & Co., 1897. Original black and yellow cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Front cover illustrated with seal of British Central Africa, rear cover with picture of a bird in black, white and yellow; decorative endpapers imitate leopard skin. Pp. *i-vii* *viii-xix* *xx*, 1 2-544. With 6 folding color maps (two on a single sheet) and 220 plates and illustrations. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Mendelssohn I, p. 786. Vocabularies of English words translated into 29 Bantu languages, as follow: Manyema, Ki-guha, Ki-wemba of Itawa, Ki-emba of Luemba, Ki-lingu, Ki-mambwe, Ki-fipa, Ici-wungu, Ki-sukuma, IŌi-nyix̣a, Ici-wandia, Iki-nyikiusa, Ki-kese, Ci-henga, Ci-tonga, Ki-senga or Ci-senga, Ki-bisa, Ci-cewa (Ci-nyanja), Ci-nyanja (Ci-cipeta), Ci-mañanja (Eastern Ci-nyanja), Ci-sena (or Ci-nyungwi), Ci-mbo, Ci-mazaro, Ci-podzo, Ci-cuambo, I-lomwe, I-makua, Ci-yao, Ci-ngindo, and "other Bantu languages" (Swahili, Luganda, Zulu), pp. 488-531. With detailed notes about the languages, pp. 484-486. There was a second edition in 1898.



"Johnston had travelled extensively in central and eastern Africa, had succeeded H.E. O'Neill as British Consul at Mozambique, and was instrumental in extending British influence in this area. In this work he covers the physical geography of the region, its history, the founding of the Protectorate, the slave trade, European settlers, missionaries, botany, zoology, the natives (with an appendix on indigenous diseases), and languages (with an appendix of vocabularies)" (bookseller's description).

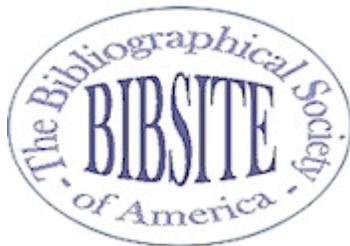
Third edition **1906**: [IUW] *British Central Africa; an attempt to give some account of a portion of the territories under British influence north of the Zambezi*, by Harry H. Johnston. London, Methuen, 1906. 544 p. illus., pl., maps.

Reprint **1969**: [IUW] *British Central Africa; an attempt to give some account of a portion of the territories under British influence north of the Zambezi*, by Harry H. Johnston. New York, Negro Universities Press [1969] xix, 544 p. illus., maps (1 fold.), ports. 27 cm.

ca. 1900: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-kituba-tshiluba-tshisonge-tshikubatashitela*, [by Henri Gabriel Vermeersch]. Lusambo: Imprimerie, Ecole professionnelle, n.d. [ca. 1900]. Contemporary unlettered green quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards. Pp. 1-5 6-200. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes French-Kituba-Luba-Kasai-Songe-Likuba-Tetela, pp. [33]-195. "Le traduction tshitela à été fournie par les Révérends Pères de Scheut ... nous remercions très spécialement le R.P. Lippens [Amatus Lippens, 1887-]." By H.G. Vermeersch of the Frères de la Charité de Gand. cf. Streit, v. 20.

"In preparing this manual, we have responded to a desire often expressed by Europeans. In order to render the work as practical as possible for the region, we have preceded the vocabulary with a few grammatical notes on Kituba, the normal commercial language of the districts of the Sankuru, the Kasai, the Lulua and the Lomani, ... the language that simplifies relations among Europeans and the natives" (Preface, tr: BM).

1903a: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages; being a comparative grammar of the eight principal languages spoken along the banks of the Congo river from the west coast of Africa to Stanley Falls, a distance of 1300 miles, and of Swahili, the "lingua franca" of the country stretching thence to the east coast, with a comparative vocabulary giving 800 selected words from these languages, with their English equivalents, followed by appendices on six other dialects*, compiled and prepared for the Baptist Missionary Society, London, by Walter Henry Stapleton. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: [Baptist Missionary Society], 1903. Original olive drab olive green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] a b-s t, i ii-xxiii xxiv-xxvi, 1 2-326 327-328. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 103.288. Hendrix 1931. This copy with the printed bookplate of the Library of the North Wales Baptist College, Bangor, with the ink note "By the author," which may indicate the copy was a gift from the author to the library. Includes comparative vocabulary, pp. 268-304, of 800 English words and the following languages: Kongo, Bangi, Lolo, Ngala, Poto, Ngombe, Soko, Kele, Swahili. Appendix 5 includes a vocabulary of 40 words in Mpombo, collected by Stapleton "during a trip up the Mobangi River in the s.s. Peace in January 1897...four natives living on the east bank... were induced to come on board for a few minutes, and I seized the opportunity of securing a few words of



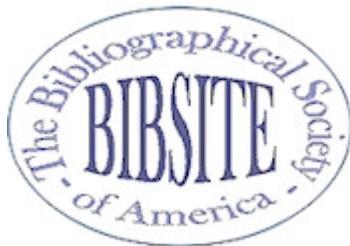
their language. They gave themselves the name of Bompombo... Either this tongue is a very degraded Bantu language, or, it may be, that here one has passed the limits of pure Bantu..." (p. 314).

"In the month of August 1890, the Rev. J.H. Weeks and myself founded the mission station of Monsembe, the first attempt made towards the evangelisation of the then dreaded cannibal Bangala tribe. The language was unknown, and, of course, unreduced. In the process of fixing terms and grammatical forms for the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John, I gathered a number of comparative notes from the other languages on the river akin to that spoken by the Bangala... The languages then dealt with were Kongo, Bangi, Lolo, Ngala, Poto, and Ngombe. Towards the end of 1897, however, I was called to take charge of the recently opened mission station at Yakusu, near Stanley Falls. Here a new people awaited me speaking yet another language... They the fact that here we had reached the... region of Arab influence... practically forced the inclusion of Swahili" (Preface).

1903b: [LILLY] *Vocabulaire à l'usage des fonctionnaires se rendant dans les territoires du district de l'Uele et de l'enclave Redjaf-Lado*, by Georges-François Wtterwulghé. [s.l.]: État indépendant du Congo, 1903. "Reimpression de 1903" on title page; 1904 on front cover. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Reinecke. Hendrix 1115/1805/1953. Includes French, "Langue commerciale", Arabic, Zande and Mangbetu.

1905: [LILLY] *An outline dictionary intended as an aid in the study of the languages of the Bantu (African) and other uncivilized races*, by A. C. Madan, London; New York: H. Frowde, 1905. xv, 400 pages; 17 cm. Only the English words are given, and space left for the insertion of the corresponding African words. P. 359-400 and many previous unnumbered pages are blank. Interleaved. Lilly copy with scattered Bantu words entered in ink throughout.

1911-1913: [LILLY] *The Languages of West Africa*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1911-1913. Two volumes. **Vol. 1:** *i-vii viii 1 2-373 374-376*. + fold. map. and fold. tables. 21.5 cm. **Vol. II:** [2] *i-iv v-ix x 1 2-436*. 21.5 cm. Both volumes matching original dark-green cloth, lettered in gold. **Vol. 1 includes:** "Tables of Numerals," pp. 128-161, for approximately 200 West African languages, gathered from previously printed sources, and from the author's own research. The numbers include 1- 12, 20, 30, 51, 58, 59, and 100; "Language specimens," pp. 228-[348] "In this chapter are given a number of sentences translated into fifty-four languages and dialects of West Africa" [including—as listed—Fula, Wolof, Temne, Sherbro, Limba, Mandingo, Susu or Soso, Konno, Mandingo (Dafe), Songhay (Zaberma dialect), Moshi, Dagomba, Kanjarga, Dagarti, Wala, Mamprusi, Grunshi (Isala dialect), Grunshi (Ajolo dialect), Bole (Bole, Bawle), Twi (Akwapim), Ashanti, Nkoranza, Sefwhi, Wassaw, Assin, Akim (Fanti-Akim, locality Swadru), Fanti (Cape Coast dialect), Nsima (Apollonian), Ahanta, Obutu, Bwem (or, Lefena), Guang (Cherepong, Late), Ga (Accra), Adangbe, Krobo, Krepi (Northern), Krepi (Pechi, Peki, or Peki dialect), Awuna, Popo, Igara or Okpoto, Ibo (Onitcha dialect), Ibo (Unwana dialect), Nupe or Tappa, Kakanda, Igbira, and Hausa]. **Vol. II includes:** "Supplement to Numerals in Volume I," pp. 368-382, including over 100 African



languages, gathered from sources both unpublished and previously published; and "Language specimens, Supplement to Chapter IX [of Vol. I]," pp. 383-392 [including—as listed—Angas, Gora, Buzi or Loma]. The **author's personal copies**, with his detailed manuscript annotations detailing the sources of the language specimens, giving names of informants, place, and date collected, with further revisions and additions to the language tables, a letter from a colleague with a list of numerals for the Barnan [?] language, as well as the original ink drawing for the map of languages inserted in Volume I, a letter to the publisher concerning the map, and a further small, unpublished, language map for the "Bakwe and Bete" dialects.

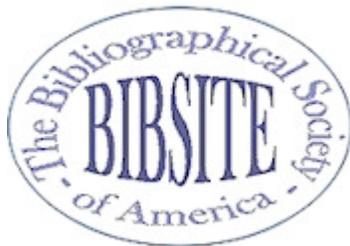
1911: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-gmbwaga-gbanziri-monjombo, précédé d'éléments de grammaire*, by J. Calloc'h. Paris, P. Geuthner, 1911. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-204. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 650, 654, 1169. Includes French-Ngbaka Ma'bo-Gbanziri-Monjombo, pp. [30]-204. This is the earliest vocabulary of all three of these languages. Second copy: IUW.

"Gmbwaga, Gbanziri and Monjombo [were at that time considered] three dialects of the same language spoken along the Ubangi River, a tributary of the Congo River....The natives who speak Gmbwaga and Monjombo are commonly called the Bondjos....According to all who have know the Bondjos, they are most ferocious cannibals imaginable. The history of the Central Ubangi region is replete with scenes of the most terrible cannibalism. Today they have for the most part lost their ferocity and tendencies toward cannibalism and seem disposed to receive the benefits of civilization" (Introduction, tr: BM).

1912a: [LILLYbm] *In the Shadow of the Bush*, by P[ercy] Amaury Talbot [1877-1945]. London: William Heinemann, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black and with a brown and white illustration on the front cover. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xiv, 1 2-500; 81 plates + folding map. First edition. Hendrix 1939. Includes as Appendix F: Vocabularies of Six Tribes: Ekoi, Kwa, Efik, Ekurik, Ododop, and Uyanga in the Oban District, using a list of works chosen by Sir Harry H. Johnston in parallel columns with English equivalents, pp. 424-445. This copy with the bookplate of Harry Middleton Hyatt (1895-), author of *The church of Abyssinia* (London: Luzac, 1928) and *Hoodoo, conjuration, witchcraft, rootwork: beliefs accepted by many Negroes and white persons, these being orally recorded among Blacks and whites* (Western Pub., 1970). Second copy: IUW.

First American edition, **1912** (sheets of British edition): [LILLYbm] *In the Shadow of the Bush*, by P[ercy] Amaury Talbot [1877-1945]. New York; London: George H. Doran; William Heinemann, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and with a brown and white illustration on the front cover. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xiv, 1 2-500; 81 plates + folding map. First American edition. Hendrix 1939 (listing only British edition). Includes as Appendix F: Vocabularies of Six Tribes: Ekoi, Kwa, Efik, Ekurik, Ododop, and Uyanga in the Oban District, using a list of works chosen by Sir Harry H. Johnston in parallel columns with English equivalents, pp. 424-445.

1912b: [LILLY] *Notes on some languages of the Western Sudan, including 24 unpublished vocabularies of Barth, extracts from correspondence regarding Richardson's and Barth's expeditions and a few Hausa riddles and proverbs*, by P. Askeell Benton. London,



New York, Oxford University Press, 1912. Original blue cloth, lettered in gold. 304 p. 17 cm. Includes "Bolanchi Words as Spoken at Fika," English-Bloanchi, pp. 19-24; Budduma-English list, p. 40; "Classified Lists of Words in Budduma," pp. 49-54; "Select Comparative Vocabulary of Twenty-Four Central African Idioms, by Dr. Barth, Kuka, October 20, 1852," pp. [78]-129, including the following, as given: 1. Batta (Ribaw); 2. Batta (other dialect); 3. Zany (Umbutudi); 4. Imbana (Lere); 5. Margi (Molgoy); 6. Musgow (Luggoy); 7. Klesem; 8. Affade; 9. Mackeri; 10. Nghala; 11. Budduma (Yedina); 12. Somray; 13. Dam; 14. Kuka (Yaw); 15. Kenga; 16. Bang-bay; 17. Tshire; 18. Bua; 19. Beddanga; 20. Abu Sharib (Mararit and Menagon); 21. Koana (Bumanda); 22. Kury (Karka); 23. Gamergu; 24. Fali (Zober). Second copy: IUW.

"It is hoped that the linguistic material here published may be of some use to future inquirers, and also to those who are able to use it for purposes of comparative philology... I had hope to include in this volume selections from the unpublished MSS. of Koelle, which are referred to in the Preface of his books on Kanuri, but I am informed by his son, the Rev. C. P. Koelle, that these cannot now be found. He has kindly promised, however, to let me have them, if they ever do turn up" (Preface).

Reprinted **1968**: [IUW] as Volume I of: *The Languages and Peoples of Bornu: being a Collection of the Writings of P. A. Benton*, with an introduction by a. H. M. Kirk-Greene. London: Frank Cass, 1968. 304 pp. 19.4 cm. Original red cloth, lettered in silver. A complete reprint of the original edition of Benton's *Notes on the Languages of Western Sudan*, with a new introduction.

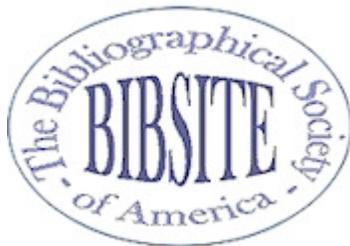
1914: [LILLYbm] *Specimens of languages from South Nigeria*, by Northcote W[hitridge] Thomas[1868-]. London: Harrison, 1914. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-143 144 + 2 folding maps. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 402-784-1796-1944. Includes English-Igbo, Bini and Yoruba with dialects, pp. 16-127. Second copy: IUW.

"The Specimens of Languages published in the present volume were collected in the Spring of 1912.... Numerous interpreters were employed, and from the lists ca be gathered all necessary information as to the circumstances under which the vocabularies were collected" (Preface).

1915: [LILLY] *An abbreviated vocabulary in Hindustani, Luganda, Lunyoro, Swahili, Nubi, designed for the use of the Uganda Medical Service*, Bukalasa: White Fathers' Printing Press, [1915]. Original maroon wrappers lettered in black.

1918: [LILLYbm] *Langues Sango, Banda, Baya, Mandjia. Notes grammaticales-Mots groupés d'après le sens. Phrases usuelles,--Vocabulaire*, by A. P. Éboué. Paris: Emile Larose, 1918. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] I II-III IV, 1-109 110-112. First edition. Title page headed "Afrique Équatoriale Française". Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1874. Includes French-Sango-Banda-Baya-Mandjia, pp. [62]-109. This is the one of only two published vocabularies to include Manza (the other appeared in 1908 in the *Revue Algérienne et Coloniale*).

1919, 1922: [LILLYbm] *A comparative study of the Bantu and semi-Bantu languages*, 2 vols., by Sir Harry H[amilton] Johnston [1858-1927]. Oxford: The Clarendon



press, 1919, 1922. Original dark blue cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1]i-v vi-xi xii, 1 2-815 816-810; [Vol. 2]i-v vi-xi xii, 1 2-544 + folding map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1894. Volume 1 contains "Illustrative vocabularies of 366 Bantu and 87 Semi-Bantu Languages and Dialects," pp. [45]-784, with "Bibliography of the Bantu and semi-Bantu languages," pp. [785]-815. Includes a detailed history of research into the Bantu languages, pp. [1]-14. **First published vocabularies of many of these languages.** Second copy: IUW.

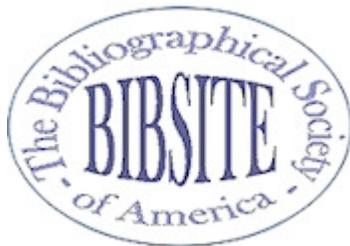
"This work... was commenced about seven years ago, in pursuance of a plan determined... very much earlier in my life. It was already beginning to be printed in 1914, when the War broke out. The effect of the War ... was greatly to delay the setting up in type; at the same time, the indirect results of the War increased the material at my disposal.... for the campaigns in Africa took place for the most part in countries containing Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, with the result that many vocabularies were supplied, and thus some languages were brought to light that were previously unknown" (Preface).

1923: [LILLY] *Across equatorial Africa*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod. Illustrated by seventy-one photographs, eleven plates of face marks and five wall drawings. London, H. Cranton, limited, 1923. 398 p. front., illus., plates, ports., map. 23 cm. Original bright blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. "Appendix No. 1: Language Specimens," pp. 352-378, gives the numerals 1-12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and in many cases additional vocabulary for 56 African languages: [as listed, p.352] Mpongwe, Bapuno, Mashango, Mishogo, Fang, Benga, Shekiana, Bakele, Bangomo (Bakele), Aduma (Awanji), Mindumbu, Banjabi, Bavili, Mayombe, Babongo (Pygmy), Undasa, Basiseo, Bapobi, Bangwe, Shake, Bakota, Damboma, Babama, Umbete, Jikini, Makwa, Ngari, Bamboshi, Basuma, Opa, Bangili, Bange, Bateke, Likuba, Baya, Pande, Bwaka, Kaka, Bonjo, Yakoma, Mongwandi, Bangala, Trade Bangala, Ngombe, Bapoto, Nkundo (High), Nkundo (Low), Mongo, Basoko, Babua, Bangelima, Bangba, Wamanga, Magbetu, Mabundu, and Barumbi. The **author's personal copy**, with an note on p. 351 of the total cost of his trip, averaged out to the rate per day. Second copy: IUW.

1924a: [LILLY] *Through Nigeria to Lake Chad*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod ... illustrated by 38 photographs, 11 plates of face marks and two maps. London, Heath, Cranton, limited, 1924. 2 p. l., 7-330 p. front., illus., plates, ports., fold. maps. 23 cm. Original tan cloth, lettered in black. First edition. "Appendix I" includes linguistic specimens, brief vocabulaires for 18 African languages [as listed]: Hausa, Fula, Kanuri, Shuwa Arabic, Bima (or Rera), Chellem, Bachama, Bata, Fali, Luwa, Kilba, Ngala, Budduma, Manga, Bedde, Ngizim, Awiaka, and bola. This was the **author's personal copy**. Second copy: IUW.

1924b: [IUW] *Vocabulário: Português, Shironga, Shitsua, Guitonga, Shishope, Shisena, Shinhungue, Shishuabo, Kikua, Shi-yao e Kissuahili*, by Augusto Cabral Lourenço Marques, Imprensa nacional, 1924. 87 p. 24 x 26 cm. Hendrix 447.

1926: [LILLY] *A View of Sierra Leone*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872-]. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1927. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Cream dust-jacket, lettered in black, with a photo of Mende



tribal members on the front cover. Pp. [2] i-iv v-x xi-xii, [2] 1 2-351 352 + folding map. First edition. Hendrix 1152. Includes Mende-English glossary, pp. 264-268, a Mende-English list of names of rice, pp.338-339, and Appendix I, "Specimens of languages spoken in Sierra Leone or neighborhood", giving equivalents for numbers 1-10 in the following languages: Mende, Loko, Kono Vai, Gbandi, Kpwesi, Buzi, Kuranko, Susu, Koniaka, Temne, Bullom, Krim, Kissi, Gola, and Limba, pp. 341-344. **The author's personal copy.**

First American edition **1927**: [LILLYbm] *A View of Sierra Leone*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872-]. New York: Brentano's, 1927. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pagination and contents identical to first UK edition. Hendrix 1152 (listing 1st London edition of 1926).

1935?: [IUW] *Manuale linguistico per l'Africa orientale: lingue: araba, amarica, galla, tigriña*, compilato da Ferruccio Caressa. Torino: Sede Centrale, [1935?]. 159 p.: map, ports.; 17 cm. Second edition, revised and corrected.

1936: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of Nigerian Names of Trees Shrubs and Herbs*, [by officers of the Colonial Field Service in Nigeria]. Lagos: Printed and published by the Government Printer, 1936. Original brown stapled wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-64. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 2098 (listing Hanns Vischer as author, although no specific author is indicated in the book, nor is his name included among those specifically credited as compilers in the preface). Includes vernacular-scientific names, pp. 7-37, scientific-vernacular, pp. 39-55, and a list of certain English and trade names in common use, with scientific equivalents, pp. 57-64. The vocabulary collects names from 44 different Nigerian languages, identifying each plant name by language.

"This is the first time the Nigerian names of trees have been collected and published....It is hoped that this may be of use to officers, traders, missionaries and indeed all those whose work takes them into the forests of Nigeria" (Preface, J. R. Ainslie, Chief Conservator of Forests, Nigeria).

1937: [LILLY] *Comparative Vocabularies of African languages*, collected by David Livingstone. "This copy was presented by the Rev. J. MacNair, of the Livingstone Memorial, Blantyre, May, 1937" on title page. No further information given. Mimeographed copy bound in dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 1/1A-15/15A, reproducing what are apparently manuscripts lists collected by Livingstone in the 19th century. The languages included (not further identified, and not found in Ethnologue, with the exception of Batoka) are: Bakhoba, Bashubea, Balojazi, Maponda, Borotse, Batoka, Banyenko, Secuana and English.

1965: [LILLYbm] *Ekoid Bantu Languages of Ogoja. Part I*, by David W. Crabb. London: Cambridge University Press in association with the West African Languages Survey and the Institute of African Studies, Ibadan, 1965. Original green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in purple. Pp. i-viii ix-xii, 1 2-108. First edition. Series: West African Language Monographs 4. Hendrix 1868. Includes English-Ekoid Bantu comparative vocabulary, pp. 52-104.



"The present work, covering as it does the phonology and comparative vocabulary of 14 languages of the Ekoid group...promises to be a unique contribution to African Linguistics. [It] marks a bold departure in field technique and one of potential importance from both the scientific and human relations point of view... The particular group of languages ...is also of special interest. It is representative of a considerable number of languages in the same general northwestern Bantu border area whose status as Bantu has been a matter of controversy. The present writer has considered almost all such languages...to be genuinely Bantu in what seemed decisive even if fragmentary evidence" (Foreword, Joseph H. Greenburg).

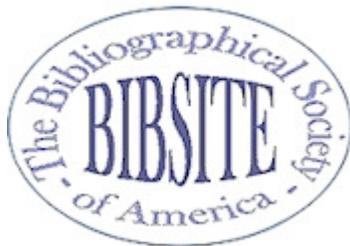
"A conservative estimate of the number of languages spoken in the Ogoja area...would place the number at about fifty. One of the clear genetic sub-groupings among these is the group here called Ekoid Bantu Languages, and they are distributed throughout three administrative divisions, along with other, more remotely related languages of the area.... The fourteen languages of the Ekoid Bantu group [include]...Ekparabong [listed in Ethnologue as a dialect of Ndoe], Balop, Bendeghe-Northern Etung, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Efutop, Nde, Nselle, Nta, Abanyom, Nkim, Nkumm, Nnam, Ekajuk" (Introduction).

1967: [IUW] *Wordlists of Delta Edo: Epie, Engenni, Degema*, [by] Elaine Thomas [and] Kay Williamson. [Ibadan] Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1967. 105 p. maps. 25 cm. Hendrix 464. University of Ibadan. Institute of African Studies. Occasional publication no. 8. Bibliography: p. 22-23.

1967-1971: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Bantu: An Introduction to the Comparative Linguistics and Prehistory of the Bantu Languages*, 4 vols., by Malcolm Guthrie. Farnborough: Gregg Press, 1967-1971. Original bright orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-8 9-143 144; [Vol. 2] 1-6 7-180; [Vol. 3] 1-8 9-326; [Vol. 4] 1-6 7-248. First editions. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge. Hendrix 1885 ("The most comprehensive listing of Bantu cognates to date is contained in this important work"). Second copy: IUW.

"One important consideration for a study such as this is the wealth of available data, since there are over 300 distinct languages in the Bantu family. It is true that the amount of reliable information about some of these languages is still very meagre, nevertheless an increasing number of important studies are becoming available. In addition to these, research facilities that have been available to me in both Africa and London have augmented considerably the quantity of trustworthy data serving as the basis for this present work" (Introduction).

1968: [LILLYbm] *Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist* [Vol. 1], ed. by Kay Williamson & Kioyshi Shimizu.: Ibadan, Nigeria: University of Ibadan, West African linguistic society, 1968. Original gray, white and yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with black linen spine. Pp. [2] i-xxxiii xxxiv-xxxviii, 1-233 234. First edition. Cover title: Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist Volume 1. Includes glosses on 58 words in 194 Benue-Congo languages. These are preceded by four Adamawa-Eastern languages "for the sake of comparison, as they help to indicated which items are limited to Benue-Congo. Each gloss



occupies four pages, three of which are filled with the forms of the various languages while the fourth contains a list of the 'pseudo-roots' postulated, together with any notes or comments made by members of the group" (Introduction).

"The West African Linguistic Society wishes to express its gratitude to all the contributors to this book (whose names are given under the list of languages), and to all the members of the Benue-Congo Working Group who initiated the idea of collecting a comparative vocabulary of the Benue-Congo languages" (Acknowledgements). The second volume contains glosses on a further 59 words. IUW holds both volumes.

"The Benue–Congo group of languages constitutes the largest branch of the Niger–Congo language family, both in terms of sheer number of languages, of which Ethnologue (2009) counts 900, and in terms of speakers, numbering perhaps 350 million" (Wiki).

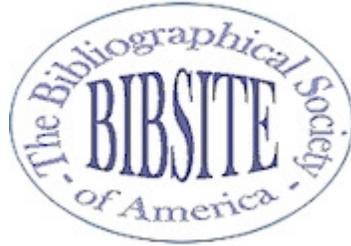
1975: [LILLYbm] *Pallas und andere afrikanische Vokabularien vor dem 19. Jahrhundert: Ein Beitrag zur Forschungsgeschichte*, by Istvan Fodor. Hamburg: Helmut Buske, 1975. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-IV V-IX X, 1-294 + comparative charts. First edition. Series: Kommentare zu Peter Simon Pallas, vol. 1. Includes annotated reprints of several important early African word lists from various sources, with sample facsimile pages from several. Includes scores of African languages and dialects.

1976: [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of African Names*, by Ihechukwu Madubuike. Washington, D.C.: Three Continents Press, 1976. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1-233 234. First edition. Hendrix 2044. African language names with English translations in alphabetical order, pp. 181-227. Includes names on a country-by-country or language basis with discussions of naming practices.

1987: [IUW] *A vocabulary of primary science and mathematics in nine Nigerian languages*. Enugu: Fourth Dimension Publishers, 1987. 3 v.; 22 cm. Incomplete contents: v.1. Fulfulde, Izon, Yoruba -- v.2. Edo Igbo, Kanuri -- v.3. Efik, Hausa, Tiv.

1989: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Edoid: phonology and lexicon*, by Ben Ohiomamhe Elugbe. [Nigeria]: University of Port Harcourt Press, 1989. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in blue. Pp. i-iv v-xvii xviii, 1-253 254; with several linguistic maps. First edition. Series: Delta series, no. 6. Includes Proto-Edoid-English compared with up to twenty Edoid languages, pp. 132-235, and an English-Edoid index, pp. 236-245. Second copy: IUW.

"Throughout this work, we shall use the term Edoid for the group of Nigerian languages earlier called 'Edo'... and the 'Beningruppe'.... The most ridiculous of the views frequently expressed in lay circles about the relationship between Edo (Bini) and other Edoid languages is that the language of Benin City, the capitol of the great Benin Empire, is the original language of the Edoid peoples the progenitor or the ancestor language, of which all the other languages are descendants... I suggested ... that the name Edo in linguistic usage-though not necessarily in ethnological or anthropological usage - be restricted to the language of Benin City and its environs....As for the larger group of which Edo is one member, I suggested that we follow a well-established tradition of linguistic nomenclature by calling them the 'Edoid' group" (Introduction).



1991a: [IUW] *A First school dictionary for Namibia: with Nama-Damara, Herero, Kwangali, Oshiwambo and Afrikaans words*, compiled by J. Goodwill ... [et al.] Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1991. 190 p.: ill. (some col.); 25 cm.

1991b: [LILLYbm] *South African multi-language dictionary and phrase book: English, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Sesotho, Tswana, Xhosa, and Zulu*. Cape Town: Reader's Digest Association South Africa, 1991. 495 p.: col. ill.; 27 cm. Hardbound, blue, orange and white paper over boards, lettered in orange, white and black. 5000-word dictionary. Original blue, orange and white paper over boards, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-495 496. First edition. Includes seven-language thematically-arranged vocabularies, pp. 12-48; followed by dictionaries of English and the six other languages, pp. 56-136, Afrikaans and the six other languages, pp. 139-224; Northern Sotho-English-Afrikaans, pp. 231-272, Sesotho-English-Afrikaans, pp. 279-320, Tswana-English-Afrikaans, pp. 327-368, Xhosa-English-Afrikaans, pp. 375-416, Zulu-English-Afrikaans, pp. 423-464, and phrases in all seven languages, pp. 466-495. Second copy: IUW.

1992: [IUW] *Barbot's West African vocabularies of c. 1680*, edited by P.E.H. Hair. [Liverpool]: Centre of African Studies, University of Liverpool, 1992. 43 p.; 30 cm. Addenda and corrigenda sheets inserted. Barbot's vocabularies (parallel French, English, Wolof, Fula, Twi and Ewe) included. Includes bibliographical references.

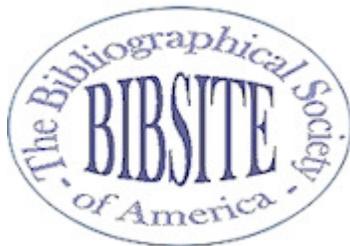
1995: [IUW] *The concise multilingual dictionary: English, Xhosa, Zulu, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Afrikaans*, by Lionel E. Jennings ... [et al.]. Johannesburg: Ad Donker, 1995. xvii, 74, xvii, 81 p.; 26 cm. First edition.

1999: [IUW] *Barawa lexicon: a wordlist of eight South Bauchi (West Chadic) languages: Boghom, Buli, Dott, Geji, Jimi, Polci, Sayanci and Zul*, by Ronald Cosper. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 1999. 13, [142] p.; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM studies in African linguistics; 39. Includes bibliographical references (p. 13 (1st section)).

2000: [IUW] *Suid-Afrikaanse musiekwoordeboek / saamgestel deur 'n hersieningskommissie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in samewerking met die Nasionale Terminologiediens; hoofredakteurs, Reino Ottermann, Maria Smit; bygestaan deur Izak Grové ... [et al.] = South African music dictionary*, compiled by a revision commission of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in collaboration with the National Terminology Services. Kaapstad: Pharos, 2000. 296 p.; 23 cm. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Rev. ed. of: *Musiekwoordeboek*. 1973. Terms in various languages, with equivalents or brief explanations in Afrikaans and English

2006a: [IUW] *Multilingual illustrated dictionary: English, IsiZulu, Sesotho, IsiXhosa, Setswana, Afrikaans, Sepedi*, by John Bennett, Nthuseng Tsoeu [with] Thabisile Buthelezi ... [et al.]. Cape Town: Pharos: Juta Gariep, 2006. 373 p.: col. ill.; 23 cm. First edition.

2006b: [IUW] *Sua me ansa: Twi, Ga, Ewe, Hausa: translation to/from English*, author/editor: W.K. Boateng. [Toronto?]: [publisher not identified], 2008. 131 pages: color illustrations; 21 cm "A handbook to learn a Ghanaian language"--Cover. English with some Twi, Ga, Ewe and Hausa.



2008a: [IUW] *The English, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Tswana aid: word lists & phrases in four languages*, by Isabel Uys. Cape Town: Pharos, 2008. 280 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

2008b: [IUW] *The six language picture aid*, by Isabel Uys; [illustrations by Antoinette Cloete Nel]. Pretoria: Protea Book House, 2008. 200 p.: col. ill.; 17 x 25 cm. Words and phrases in English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Northern Sotho and Tswana.

[**AFRIKAANS**] Afrikaans (/ˌɑːfriˈkɑːnɪs/ or /-ˈkɑːnz/)[5][6] is one of the official languages of South Africa. It is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and to a lesser extent, Botswana and Zimbabwe. It evolved from the Dutch vernacular[7][8] of South Holland[9][10] spoken by the mainly Dutch settlers of what is now South Africa, where it gradually began to develop distinguishing characteristics in the course of the 18th century.[11] Hence, it is a daughter language of Dutch, and was previously referred to as "Cape Dutch" (a term also used to refer collectively to the early Cape settlers) or "Dutch" (a derogatory term used to refer to Afrikaans in its earlier days).[n 1] The term is ultimately derived from Dutch "Afrikaans-Hollands" meaning "African Dutch". It is the first language of most of the Afrikaner and Coloured people of Southern Africa (Wiki).

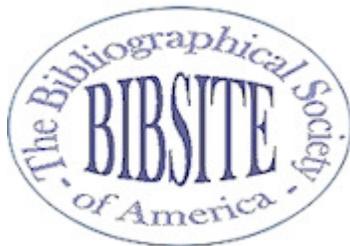
Ethnologue: afr.

1902-1904: [LILLYbm] *Patriot. Woordeboek, dictionary: Afrikaans-Engels, Cape Dutch- English*. Paarl: D.F. Du Toit, 1902 1904. Two parts in one volume. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I II-VI, 3-276 277-284, ²1 2-355 356. [missing title page, pp. 1-2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 4. Includes Afrikaans-English, pp. [1]-276, and English-Afrikaans (with separate title page), pp. ²[1]-355. **This is the first true dictionary of Afrikaans.**

"Simply a list of words like this is of no use whatever'-was the reply of a Dutch linguist when we submitted to him a proof sheet of this work...But this adverse criticism did not discourage us in the least. Most decidedly a Dictionary as we offer is of threefold use. Its first object is to assist in bringing about the much desired uniformity in the spelling of Cape Dutch...In the second place we trust this Dictionary will assist Afrianders in learning English; and last not least, it will assist English inhabitants of South Africa in learning Cape Dutch...And herewith we offer this work to the public. Every one that knows what a difficult task it is to compile a dictionary, especially the first dictionary of a language, will need no apology from us for the imperfections of which we feel fully conscious" (Preface-dual language).

1904: [LILLYbm] *Praktisches Lehrbuch der Kapholländischen Sprache (Burensprache). Sprachlehre, Gespräche, Lesestücke und Wörterbuch*, by N[icolaas] Marais-Hoogenhout. Vienna: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [ca. 1904]. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-IV V-VIII, 1-176. Edition not indicated. Hendrix I.54. Includes Afrikaans-German vocabulary, pp. 136-173. **Earliest German-Afrikaans vocabulary.**

1916: [LILLYbm] *Zuid Afrikaans Woordeboekje Hollands-Engels en Engels-Hollands in vereenvoudige Spelling en ok vele Kaapse woorden bevattende. Derde*



verbeterde druk, with separate title page: *South African Pocket-Dictionary. Dutch-English and English-Dutch in simplified spelling and containing many Cape Dutch words. Third revised edition.* Amsterdam, Pretoria and Johannesburg; Kaapstad: J. H. de Bussy: H.A.U.M. V/H, J. Dusseau & Co., 1916. Original orange limp cloth, lettered in gold. [8] 1 2-344. Third, revised edition. Not in Zaunmüller. The first edition was published in 1912, the second in 1913. Includes Dutch [Afrikaans]-English, pp. [1]-191, and English-Dutch [Afrikaans], pp. [193]-344.

"Save for a few small corrections, the third edition has been left unchanged" (Preface to the Third Edition).

1950: [LILLYbm] *Juta se Sakwoordeboek. Pocket Dictionary. Afrikans-Engels English-Afrikaans (according to the latest spelling of the S.A. Akamenie).* Cape Town & Johannesburg, S.A.: Juta & Co., n.d. [c. 1950]. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in black. 446 pp. Third edition: first impression. This copy with ownership signature of M. E. Hopkins, dated 1950.

1953: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary Coetzee Woordeboek. Afrikaans-Engels. Engels-Afrikaans; pronouncing dictionary containing over 35,000 entries; uitspraak woordeboek met oor die 35,000 inskrywings.*, by Abel Coetzee. Johannesburg; Glasgow: Collins, 1953. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-2 3-320. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 3. Includes Afrikaans-English, pp. 13-145, and English-Afrikaans, pp. 155-320. Collins published a revised and enlarged edition in 1969. Second copy: IUW.

First American edition **1966:** [LILLYbm] *African English - English African Dictionary*, by Abel Coetzee. Brooklyn: P. Shalom Publications, 1966.

Hardbound without d.j. 320 pp. First American edition, with African English title.

1957: [IUW] *Handwörterbuch Afrikaans: Deutsch-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Deutsch.* G. Schulze, Georg P.J. Trümpelmann. Berlin-Schöneberg: [s.n., 1957] 2 v. in 1; 23 cm. Fifth enlarged edition.

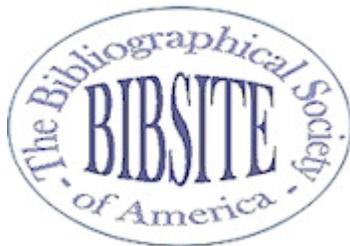
1959: [IUW] *Nuwe praktiese woordeboek, Engels-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Engels / deur H.J. Terblanche = New practical dictionary, English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English*, by H.J. Terblanche. Johannesburg: Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel, 1959. 1119 p.; 23 cm. Fourth, enlarged edition.

1963a: [IULaw] *Engels-Afrikaanse regswoordeboek*, by V. G. Hiemstra en H. L. Gonin. Kaapstad: Juta, 1963. 148 p.; 25 cm. Legal dictionary.

Second edition **1984:** [IULaw]: *Engels-Afrikaanse regswoordeboek*, by V. G. Hiemstra en H. L. Gonin. Kaapstad: Juta en Kie, 1984. 148 p.; 26 cm.

1963b: [IUW] *Groot woordeboek; Afrikaans-Engels, English-Afrikaans*, compiled by M. S. B. Kritzinger [et al.] Pretoria, J. L. Van Schaik, 1963. 2 v. in 1. (1340 p.) 24 cm. Ninth, improved and enlarged edition.

1966: [IUW] *Nuwe praktiese woordeboek, Engels-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Engels = New practical dictionary, English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English*, by H. J. Terblanche. Johannesburg: Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel, 1966. vi, 883 p.; 25 cm. Fifth enlarged and improved edition.



1976a: [IUW] *Ekonomiese woordeboek = Economics dictionary: English-Afrikaans, 39000 terme/terms*, by W. F. J. Steenkamp. Durban: Butterworth, vir die Vaktaalburo, S.A.A.W.K., 1976. xviii, 354 p.; 25 cm.

1976b: [IUW] *Handige woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels = Handy dictionary: English-Afrikaans*, by M. S. B. Kritzinger. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1976. 750 p.; 24 cm.

1976c: [IUW] *Kritzinger se mini-woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans*. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1976. 314, 313 p.; 11 cm. Second revised edition.

1977: [IUW] *Teaterwoordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels = Theatrical dictionary: English-Afrikaans / saamgestel deur die Vaktaalburo van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, met medewerking van 'n Redaksiekomitee*. Durban: Butterworths, 1977. xxxv, 75 p.; 23 cm.

1981: [IUW] *Groot woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, [English-Afrikaans]*, compiled by M.S.B. Kritzinger, P.C. Schoonees, U.J. Cronjé. Pretoria: Van Schaik: distributed in the U.S.A. by Heinman, 1981. 1623 p.; 26 cm. Twelfth edition.

1983: [IUW] *Afrikaans kommunikasie = English communication = North Sotho tsebišano = South Sotho tsebisano = Tswana kitsisano = Xhosa yokwazana = Zulu yokwazana*. Port Elizabeth: National Council of Women of South Africa, 1983. v, 16 leaves; 24 cm.

1984a: [IUW] *Dictionary Coetzee woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans: pronouncing dictionary containing over 35,000 entries: uitspraak woordeboek met oor 35,000 inskrywings*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter, 1984. xiv, 303 p.; 19 cm.

1984b: [IUW] *Tweetalige woordeboek = Bilingual dictionary*, by D.B. Bosman, I.W. van der Merwe, L.W. Hiemstra. Kaapstad: Tafelberg, 1984. 1351 p.; 26 cm. Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, by P.A. Joubert, J.J. Spies.

1987: [IUW] *Afrikaans-Engelse woordeboek: English-Afrikaans dictionary*. Reader's Digest; editor Peter Grobbelaar. Cape Town: Reader's Digest Association South Africa, c1987. 1344 p.: ill.; 31 cm.

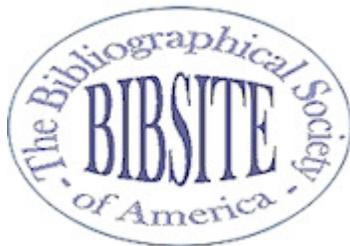
1988a: [IUW] *Afrikaans/English, English/Afrikaans dictionary*, M.S.B. Kritzinger, Jan Kromhout. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1988. 431 p.; 18 cm.

1988b: [IUW] *Geneeskunde-woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, English-Afrikaans*, by H.W. Snyman. Durban: Butterworths, c1988. xxiv, 628 p.; 25 cm. Third edition. Medical dictionary.

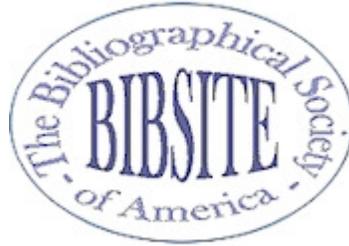
1988c: [IUW] *Idiomewoordeboek: verklarings met afsonderlijke Afrikaanse en Engelse begrippelyste*, by M. de Villiers, R.H. Gouws. [Kaapstad]: Nasou, 1988. 115 p.; 25 cm. First edition.

1990s?: [IUW] *Juta's dictionary: Afrikaans-English and English-Afrikaans*, by D.J. Potgieter and J.M. Potgieter. Cape Town: Juta & Co., [19--]. 676 p.; 19 cm. Third, revised edition.

1990: [IUW] *Nederlands-Afrikaanse woordeboek*, compiled by L. Dekker & P.C. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik, 1990. 52 p.; 22 cm. First edition.



- 1992:** [IUW] *Bilingual phrase dictionary = Tweetalige frasewoordeboek: E-A*, by P.A. Joubert. Cape Town: Tafelberg, 1992. xiii, 331 p.; 23 cm. First paperback edition.
New edition **1997:** [IUW] *Tweetalige frasewoordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels: 'n praktiese gebruiksgids = Bilingual phrase dictionary: English-Afrikaans: a practical usage guide*, by P.A. Joubert. Cape Town: Pharos, c1997. 502 p.; 26 cm. New edition.
- 1993a:** [IUW] *Beknopte Afrikaans-Russies, Russies-Afrikaans woordeboek*, by J.H. Wagner. Pretoria: J.H. Wagner, 1993. 103, 121 p.; 21 cm. First edition.
- 1993b:** [IUW] *Tweetalige aanleerderswoordeboek = Bilingual learner's dictionary*, by Madaleine Du Plessis. Cape Town: Tafelberg, 1993. 551 p.; 23 cm. Bilingual learner's dictionary.
- 1994:** [IUW] *Afrikaanse idioome en ander vaste uitdrukkings*, by R.P. Botha, G. Kroes and C.H. Winckler. Halfweghuis: Southern Boekuitgewers, 1994. xiv, 432 p.; 22 cm. First edition.
- 1995:** [IUW] *Trilingual Business Dictionary = Idikshinari Yebhizinisi Yezilimi Ezintathu = Drietilige Sakewoordeboek*, by J. D. U. Geldenhuys, E. E. Viljoen, K. D. Mboweni-Marais. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1995. 296 p.; 21 cm. Third edition.
- 1996:** [IUW] *Geologiese woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels*, compiled by the Nasionale Terminologiesdiens van die Departement van Kuns, Kultuur, Wetenskap en Tegnologie, in medewerking met Verskeie Subkomitees van die Raad vir Geowetenskap en Spesialisvakkundiges. Pretoria: Raad vir Geowetenskap--Geologiese Opname van Suid-Afrika, 1996. cv, 795 p.; 21 cm. Geological dictionary.
- 1997:** [IUW] *Groot woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans* [previous compilers, M.S.B. Kritzinger, P.C. Schoonees en U.J. Cronjé]. Kaapstad: Pharos, 1997. 1493 p.; 25 cm. Fourteenth edition, edited by L.C. Eksteen.
- 1999:** [IUW] *New words and previously overlooked ones = Nuwe woorde en oues wat in die slag gebly het: English-Afrikaans*, Madeleine du Plessis. Kaapstad: Pharos, 1999. xv, 299 p.; 23 cm.
- 2001a:** [IUW] *Afrikaans-Japannese woordeboek: met Engelse vertalings*, by Ernst F. Kotzé [and] Takashi Sakurai. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 2001. xxxii, 280 p.; 21 cm.
- 2001b:** [IUW] *Das grosse Dickschenärie: Dickschenärie I & II, kummbeind, riekonnidischend, gemoddifeid und gesuhpt*, by Joe Pütz. Swakopmund [Namibia]: Peters Antiques; Windhoek: Namibia Book Marketing [distributor], 2001. 155 p.: ill.; 17 x 22 cm. Best described as a humorous, homophonic and macaronic 'dictionary' of words concocted on a German/English base, e.g. Dämidsch = damage.
- 2004:** [IUW] *Mini dictionary: English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English = Miniwoordeboek*, by Jan Kromhout, M.S.B. Kritzinger. Cape Town: Pharos, 2004. [643] p.; 11 cm. Fifth, revised and expanded edition.
- 2005:** [IUW] *Pharos Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans woordeboek = Pharos Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans dictionary*. Kaapstad: Pharos Woordeboeke, 2005. xx, 1552 p.; 28 cm. First edition.



[**AGTA, CASIGURAN DUMAGAT**] Casiguran Dumagat Agta, also known as Dumagat Agta or Casiguran Agta, is an Aeta language of the northern Philippines. It is close to Paranan. Casiguran Dumagat, as spoken in San Ildefonso Peninsula across the bay from Casiguran, Aurora, has been documented by SIL linguists (Lobel 2013:88). A dialect called Nagtipunan Agta was discovered by Jason Lobel and Laura Robinson in Nagtipunan, Quirino (Lobel 2013:88).

Ethnologue: [dgc](#). **Alternate Names:** Casiguran Dumagat.

1974: [IUW] *A Dumagat (Casiguran)-English dictionary*, by Thomas N. Headland, and Janet D. Headland. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1974. Ixii, 232, 13 p.: ill., map; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics; Series C 28. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**AGTA, CENTRAL CAGAYAN**] Central Cagayan Agta, also known as Labin Agta, is an Aeta language of the northern Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agt. Alternate names: Labin Atga.

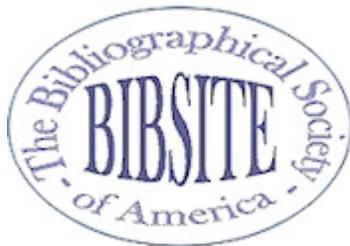
1955: [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Central Cagayan Negrito*, by William J. & Lynette F. Oates. Manila: The Summer Institute of Linguistics affiliated with the University of North Dakota in cooperation with The Bureau of Public Schools and The Institute of National Language of The Department of Education, 1955. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] i-ii, 1-87 88. First edition. Includes Central Cagayan Negrito-Tagalog-English, pp. 1-60, with English index, pp. 62-87. This is the **first dictionary of Central Cagayn Agta.**

"Central Cagayan Negrito is spoken by about 300 Negritos calling themselves Agtas. They live in an area of the Cagayan Valley, northern Luzon, Philippines...Physically they are of aboriginal stock, dark-skinned, often fuzzy-haired, and close to pygmy size. They are still largely nomadic, living by hunting (with bow and arrow), or foraging for food, in the forest....There are approximately 1000 entries in the vocabulary. As well as words in everyday usage, some words have been included for their cultural interest" (Preface).

[**AGUNA**] Aguna, or Awuna, is a Gbe language of Benin and Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aug. Alternate names: Agunaco, Awuna.

1920: [LILLY] *The natives of the northern territories of the Gold Coast; their customs, religion and folklore*, A.W. Cardinall. With 22 illustrations from photos by the author and a map. London, G. Routledge & Sons, ltd.; New York, E.P.Dutton & Co. [1920]. xvi, 158 p. incl. front. (map) plates. 23 cm. Kassena or Aguna language: vocabulary, pp. [113]-158. The Lilly copy is in original violet cloth lettered in gold, with gray dust jacket lettered in black. First edition. The title page of the Routledge edition is overlaid at the bottom with a printed slip from E.P. Dutton. **First substantial vocabulary of this language.** Second copy: IUW.



Reprinted **1969**: [IUW] *The natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; their customs, religion, and folklore*, by Allan Wolsey Cardinall. New York: Negro Universities Press, 1969, 1920. xvi, 158 pages illustrations, map 23 cm.

[**AHTENA**] Ahtna or Ahtena is the Na-Dené language of the Ahtna ethnic group of the Copper River area of Alaska. The language is also known as Copper River or Mednovskiy. The Ahtna language consists of four different dialects. Three of the four are still spoken today. Ahtna is closely related to Dena'ina. The similar name "Atnah" occurs in the journals of Simon Fraser and other early European diarists in what is now British Columbia as a reference to the Tsilhqot'in people, another Northern Athapaskan group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aht. Alternate names: Ahtna, Atna, Copper River, Mednovskiy.

1868: [LILLY] *Scenes and studies of savage life*, by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. London: Smith, Elder and co., 1868. Original red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Includes "Vocabulary of the Aht Language," pp. [295]-310. **May be first vocabulary of the Ahtena language.** Second copy: IUW.

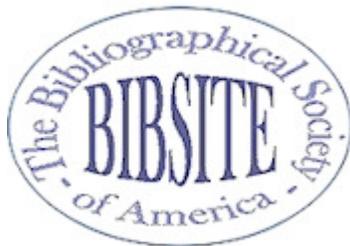
1990: [LILLYbm] *Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary*, compiled and edited by James Kari. Fairbanks, Alaska: University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1990. Original two-tone green wrappers, lettered in two tones of green. 702 pp. First edition. Second copy: IUW

"Ahtna is the language of the Copper River area of south central Alaska. It is a member of the Athabaskan language family, a group of some thirty-five closely related languages of northern and western North America. Today Ahtna is spoken by fewer than one hundred persons, almost all of whom are over the age of forty. At this time there are about twelve hundred people of Ahtna decent." The first relatively extensive dictionary of the language appears to have been the Ahtna Noun Dictionary of 1975 by Buck and Kari, preceded by various briefer vocabularies. This is **by far the most comprehensive dictionary of the language.** Kari includes a complete history of Ahtna language work, pp. 9-11.

[**AINU**] Ainu (/ˈamuː/; Ainu: アイヌ・イタク Aynu=itak; Japanese: アイヌ語 Ainu-go) or Hokkaido Ainu is the sole survivor of the Ainu languages. It is spoken by members of the Ainu ethnic group on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. Until the 20th century, Ainu languages were also spoken throughout the southern half of the island of Sakhalin and by small numbers of people in the Kuril Islands. Only the Hokkaido variant survives, the last speaker of Sakhalin Ainu having died in 1994. Hokkaido Ainu is moribund, though attempts are being made to revive it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ain. Alternate names: Ainu Itak.

1832: [LILLY] *San kokf tsou ran to sets, ou Aperçu général des trois royaumes*. Tr. de l'original japonais-chinois par Mr. J. Klaproth. Ouvrage accompagné de cinq cartes. Paris, Printed for the Oriental translation fund of Great Britain and Ireland, sold by J. Murray [etc., London] 1832. [2], vi, p., [1] leaf, 288 p. 25 cm. and atlas of [2], 2 pl., 5 fold maps. 32 x 25



cm. Bound in green buckram. Contains Korean and Aino vocabularies. From the library of Charles Boxer.

1889 [1905]: [LILLY] *An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary (including A grammar of the Ainu language.)*, by John Batchelor [1854-1944]. Second edition. Tokyo: Methodist Pub. house; London, K. Paul, Trench, Trübner, Co., 1905. 4 p. l., [3]-525 p., 1 l., 3, 159, [2] p. 23 cm. Original brownish-orange cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. With bookplate of Stafan Rosén. Includes compiler's preface to second edition. Zauhmüller col. 5 (citing only third and fourth editions). First edition was published in 1889. Earlier publications of Ainu include *Vocabularium der Ainu-Sprache*, by August Pfizmaier, Vienna, 1854, and a Ainu-Russian dictionary by M. M. Dobrotvorski, Kazan, 1875.

Third edition **1926:** [LILLY] *An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary*, by John Batchelor [1854-1944]. Third edition. Tokyo: Kyobunkan, 1926. 20, 138, 556, 98 p. ports. Contents: Grammar.--An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary.--An English-Ainu vocabulary. Original blue cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Includes compiler's preface to revised edition. Zauhmüller col. 5.

1956-1960: [IUW] *Etymological vocabulary of Japanese, Korean, and Ainu*. Tokyo, Sophia University, 1956-1960. 4 v. in 1. 26 cm. Series: Monumenta Nipponica monographs. no. 16. Parts 2-3 are detached from Journal of Asiatic studies, v.2, no. 2 (Jan. 1960) and no. 1 (July 1959) respectively. Part 4, which was privately printed in New Haven, is an electrostatic reproduction.

1964: [IUW] *Ainugo hōgen jiten*, by Hattori Shirō hen; kyōryokusha Chiri Mashiho. Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten, 1964. 43, 556 p.: maps, ports.; 27 cm. Half t.p.: An Ainu dialect dictionary; with Ainu, Japanese and English indexes.

1986: [IUW] *An Ainu-English index-dictionary to B. Pitsudski's Materials for the study of the Ainu language and folklore of 1912*, compiled by Alfred F. Majewicz, Elżbieta Majewicz. Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University Press, 1986. xxi, 515, 21, 92, 3 p.: ill., port.; 24 cm.

1988: [IUW] *Ainugo kaiwa irasuto jiten*, by Chiri Mutsumi, Yokoyama Takao cho. Tōkyō: Kagyūsha, 1988. 210 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

2013: [IUW] アイヌ語の世界 / 田村すず子著. *Ainugo no sekai*, by Tamura Suzuko cho. 東京: 吉川弘文館, 平成 25 [2013]. Tōkyō: Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, Heisei 25 [2013] 14, 271 pages: illustrations; 22 cm.

[AIZI, APROUMU] The Aizi (Aīzi, Ahizi, Ezibo) speak three languages around Ébrié Lagoon in Ivory Coast. Two of the languages are Kru. They are divergent enough for intelligibility to be difficult: Lélé (Lélémrin), also known as Tiagba (Tiagbamrin) after its principal town, [and] Mobu (Mobumrin). It was long assumed that the third ethnically Aizi language, Apro ("Aproumu"), was Kru as well. However, now that it has been documented, Apro is classified as a Kwa language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahp. Alternate Names: Ahizi, Aprou, Aproumu, Aprwe, Oprou.



1971: [IUW] *L'aïzi: esquisse phonologique et enquête lexicale*, by G. Hérault. [Abidjan] Université d'Abidjan, Insitut de linguistique appliquée, 1971. ff. 126, illus. 29 cm. Library binding preserving original front and rear wrappers, blue and white, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Documents linguistiques 20. First edition. Hendrix 70. Includes thematically-arranged lexical material, French-Aizi, ff. 23-112, and a French index to the vocabulary, pp. 113-125, **First published vocabulary of this language.**

"The present work...is the result of research...over the first six months of 1970 [based on two main informants who are named and described]" (untitled preliminary remarks, tr: BM).

[**AJIË**, see also under **XÂRÂCÛÛ**] Ajië (also known as Houailou (Wailu), Wai, and A'jie) is an Oceanic language spoken in New Caledonia. It has approximately 4,000 speakers (Wiki). Ethnologue: aji. Alternate names: A'jie, Anjie, Houailou, Wai, Wailu.

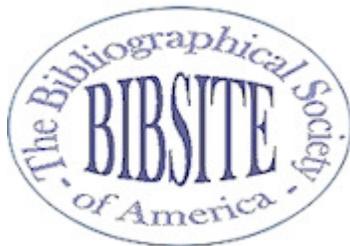
1935: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire et grammaire de la langue Houailou*, by Maurice Leenhardt. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1935. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-V VI, 1 2-414 415-418. First edition. Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, 10. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Houailou-French, pp. [1]-[363], a French-Houailou index, pp. [365]-410, a supplement, pp. [411]-412, and errata, pp. [413]-414. "The first written attempts in the Houailou language occurred 35 years ago. They were undertaken by a Kanaka [native] on the Loyalty Islands who wished to evangelize the Caledonians. He was inspired by the notation in use on the Loyalty Islands, where the translation of the Bible into the languages of Mare, Lifou and Ouvéa had provided a fixed written language since the middle of the previous century. The letters have not changed since. The notation has merely be simplified or made more precise" (Notes on the Houailou language, tr: BM). This is the **first dictionary of this language.**

2000: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire a'jië-français* [cover title], by Sylvain Aramiou, Jean Euritein & Georges Kavivioro. [New Caledonia]: Fédération de l'enseignement libre protestant, 2000. 489 p.: maps (some col.); 25 cm. Original white and brown wrappers, lettered in brown, white and black. First edition. Includes Ajië-French, pp. 17-466.

"More than 7,000 words are arranged in alphabetical order...The words chosen are drawn from existing documents, by M. Leenhardt in particular [see above], from J. de la Fontinelle [a grammar], Claude Lercari [a thesis], and Bwêÿöuu Efijiyi, to which must be added our own field work" (p. 5; tr: BM).

[**AKA-BEA**: see **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] A language of India. The Bea language, Aka-Bea, is an extinct Great Andamanese language of the Southern group. It was spoken around the western Andaman Strait and around the northern and western coast of South Andaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abj. Alternate names: Aka-Beadá, Aka-Biada, Bea, Beada, Biada, Bogijiab, Bojigniji, Bojigyab.



[**AKA-KOL**: see **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] A language of India. The Kol language, Aka-Kol, is an extinct Great Andamanese language, of the central group. It was spoken in the southeast section of Middle Andaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aky. Alternate names: kol.

[**AKAN**] Akan /ə'kæn/[4] is a Central Tano language that is the principal native language of the Akan people of Ghana, spoken over much of the southern half of that country, by about 58% of the population, and among 30% of the population of Ivory Coast. Three dialects have been developed as literary standards with distinct orthographies: Asante, Akuapem (together called Twi), and Fante, which despite being mutually intelligible were inaccessible in written form to speakers of the other standards. In 1978 the Akan Orthography Committee (AOC) established a common orthography for all of Akan, which is used as the medium of instruction in primary school by speakers of several other Akan languages such as Anyi, Sehwi, Ahanta, and the Guang languages. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aka.

1821: [LILLY] *A voyage to Africa: including a narrative of an embassy to one of the interior kingdoms, in the year 1820; with remarks on the course and termination of the Niger, and other principal rivers in that country*, by William Hutton [1797-1860]. Illus. with maps and plates. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. x, [2], 488 p., [6] leaves of plates (2 fold.) col. front., col. plates, fold. maps. 22 cm. (8vo). First edition. Bound in later plain boards, edges sprinkled. Includes English-Fante vocabulary, pp. 371-384, and a short grammar of the Fante and Ashanti languages. Appears to be **the earliest published vocabulary of the language**.

"The following Vocabulary has been compiled in the Fantee Dialect, as promising to be more useful to those Europeans who might frequent the African coasts, than the Ashantee, which is spoken principally in the interior; it does not appear necessary to give a vocabulary of both languages; a person who becomes acquainted with the Fantee, will very readily acquire the Ashantee, whenever he shall have occasion to mix with the people of that country. It must be recollected that the Fantees nor Ashatees have any *written language*. To put, therefore, that upon paper of which there is no example, is necessarily difficult, and can scarce be expected to be free from faults" (Chapter XIII, pp. 308-309).

1841: [LILLY] *Ashantee and the Gold Coast: being a sketch of the history, social state, and superstitions of the inhabitants of those countries: with a notice of the state and prospects of Christianity among them*, by John Beecham. London: sold by John Mason; and by all booksellers, 1841 [printed by James Nichols]. xix, [1], 376 p., [1] leaf of plates (folded): map; 20 cm. First edition. Includes "Description of a slave war" written by Joseph Wright p. [349]-358; "Vocabulary of the Fanti language" p. 359-376. References: Hogg, P.C. African slave trade, 1483; Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 1013.

1874: [not held: *A dictionary, English, Tshi (Asante), Akra: Tshi [Chwee] comprising as dialects: Akán (Asànté, Akém, Akuapém &c.) and Fànté; Akra [Accra] connected with Adangme; Gold Coast, W. Africa. Enyiresi, Twi nè Nkran nsem-asekyere-nhōma. Enlisi, Otsui ke Gã wiemoi-asisitsōmo-wolo*, by J. G. Christaller. Basel: Printed for the Basel Evang.



Missionary Society: Also sold by Trübner & Co. 57. 59. Ludgate Hill, London, and C. Buhl, Christiansborg, Gold Coast, W.A., 1874.]

Second, revised and enlarged edition **1909**: [LILLY] *A dictionary English-Tshi (Asante) = Enyiresi-Twi nsem-asekyere*nh*oma*, [by J.C. Christaller]. Basel: Basel Evang. Missionary Society, 1909. XVI, 247 pages; 8°. Original gray cloth, lettered and ruled in black. Includes English-Tshi vocabulary, pp. 1-247.

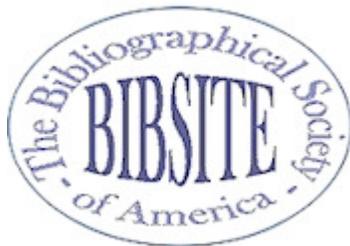
"This book, originally compiled as a 'Vocabulary of the Akra-or Ga-Language', was edited in three languages as an 'English-Tshi-Ga-Dictionary' in 1872 [published 1874] by the Rev. J. G. Christaller. Since about 15 years the first edition had been out of print, and the deficiency of an English-Vernacular Dictionary for the English learning scholars was the longer the more strongly felt.... The undersigned, having withdrawn from the Goldcoast, felt it a pleasure to render some help to those still actively engaged in Mission- and Schoolwork by revising and enlarging this book.... It is not too much to say that this little book meets a great requirement of Government Officers and Merchants as well as of the educated native population on the Goldcoast, and it is sure to command an extensive circulation throughout this Colony" (Preface, a. Th. Mohr, dated May 1909, Kirchheim-Teck, Germany).

1881: [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Language called Tshi (Chwee, Twi), with a grammatical Introduction and Appendices on the Geography of the Gold Coast and other subjects*, by Rev. J. G. Christaller. Basel: Evangelical Missionary Society, 1881. Pp. I-V VI-XVI XVII XVIII-XXVIII 1 2-671 672. 21.8 cm. Contemporary unlettered black quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Includes Tshi-English, pp. [1]-631.

First full dictionary of the language.

"This Dictionary follows 'A Grammar of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi...' by the same author, Basel 1875... but it is hoped that the present Dictionary will be more welcome to educated Fantes on account of its more prominent practical usefulness, and because in it the Fante dialect has been more extensively referred to than in the Grammar... If the work has been long in coming out, it is hoped ... that it will not prove short-lived. If it has become **larger than any other existing Dictionary of a Negro language**, this at least has not been the intention of the author; the ample materials collected with the help of clever and intelligent natives made it a matter of course, if not a duty, to store up whatever may be useful to his successors... The persons for whose benefit the author has written are 1. The missionaries... 2. Europeans who are interested in philology or ... called to have intercourse with the natives of the coast or inland countries... 3. The educated natives... The materials have been collected during more than 25 years study of the language" (Preface).

Reprinted **1933**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi (Twi)*, by Rev. J. G. Christaller. Basel: Evangelical Missionary Society, 1933. Pp. I-IV V-VII VIII IX-XXXII 1 2-607 608. 24 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Zaubmüller, col. 21. Hendrix I.90. Includes Tshi-English, pp. [1]-596.



"The first edition of the present work—commonly called 'The Tshi Dictionary'—published in 1881, has for a number of years been out of print. As the book was much in demand by both Europeans and educated natives, it was decided that a new edition should be issued. Unfortunately, financial difficulties, the uncertainty concerning a new script, and an accident which befell the editor, delayed its appearance....The material consists, for the most part, of the contents of the former edition. To these have been added numerous words, meanings, and phrases gathered from the printed Tshi literature and from manuscripts; also contributions sent in by Rev. A. Jehle, and the Editor's linguistic collection which he brought home with him from the Gold Coast.... In order to keep price and size of the book within moderate limits, not all the material available has been inserted. For the same reason some of the Appendices also have been omitted. Of the Akuapem dialect not many words will be found wanting; which cannot, however, be said of the other dialects. Regarding this deficiency, and in other respects as well, there is still room left for improvement" (J. Schweizer, Preface).

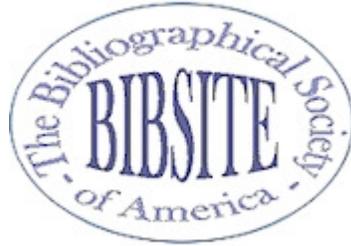
1885: [LILLY] *The Fanti Reading Book for Beginners; Exercises in Fanti and English, Parts I and II; and Exercises in Fanti and English, Part III*, all by W. M. Cannell. London: John Smith 1885. 28 pp.; 52 pp.; and 32 pp. Issued in one volume. Original black cloth, decorated in blind, and lettered in gold on front cover: "Fanti Reading Book and Exercises". Preface to the Fanti reading book dated Mary 13, 1885. Parts I and II of the Exercises includes a "Preface to the Second Edition": "In this edition, Parts I. and II. Have been published together, after having been thoroughly revised"; also includes "Some Remarks on Mr. Christaller's Twi Grammar," pp. 43-52. Brief Fante-English vocabularies preceding each lesson of the exercises.

1913: [LILLY] *Tshi lessons for beginners, including a grammatical guide and numerous idioms and phrases*, by Immanuel Bellon. Basel: Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, 1913. 124 S.; 17 cm. Original tan cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Second edition (although not so stated). First edition was 1911. Not in Hendix.

1940: [LILLYbm] *Nkasafua Nkyerekyerease / Fante-English Dictionary*, by Ngyiresi Kasa Mu. Cape Coast: Methodist Book Depot, n.d. [c. 1940]. Original wrappers. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix I.97 (listing date as 1955).

1942: [LILLYbm] *Mfantse nkasafua nkyerewee nye ho mbra. A Fante word list with rules of spelling*, by [G.R. Acquaaah and others]. Cape Coast: Methodist Book Depot, c. 1942. 76 pp. 22 cm. Note(s): Prepared by Rev. G.R. Acquaaah, editor, and other members of a committee appointed on the recommendation of the West African Literature Committee. cf. Pref. This appears to be a preliminary version of the "Fante word list with rules and principles of spelling" issued in the early 1940's with 83 pp. It is a word list of Fante [Akan] only.

1950: [LILLYbm] *English-Twi-Ga Dictionary*, by C. A. Akrofi & G. L. Botchey. Accra: Waterville Publishing House, n.d. [c. 1950]. Original wrappers. 83 pp. No edition indicated. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix I.81 (listing only second edition of 1971).



Revised and enlarged edition **1996**: [IUW] *An English Akan-Ewe-Ga dictionary*, by C.A. Akrofi, G.L. Botchey & B.K. Takyi. Accra: Waterville Pub. House, 1996. xi, 314 p.; 21 cm.

1960: [IUW] *English, Twi, Asante, Fante dictionary*, by Jack Berry. Accra: Presbyterian Book Depot, 1960. Pp. *i-vii* *viii-x* 1 2-146. Library binding lacking original covers. Hendrix 84. First edition. "This little dictionary is the **first of a series specially prepared for use in Ghana schools**. It is a misfortune of its speakers that the Twi language has still three written forms; the Akuapem, Asante and Fante dialects are all officially recognized for educational purposes and use in schools, and each has its own system of spelling differing somewhat from the other two. ... I have thought it best, therefore,... to give for each twi entry the variant spellings prescribed in the three major dialects, except where a single written form is common to them all" (Preface).

1976: [LILLYbm] *Bibliography and Vocabulary of the Akan (Twi-Fante) Language of Ghana*, by Dennis M. Warren. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1976. Original yellow and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and yellow. Pp. *i-vi* *vii-xxvii* *xxviii*, 1 2-266 [2]. First edition. Indiana University Publications African Series, Vol. 6. Hendrix 102. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge, who was general editor of this series. Includes thematically-arranged Akan-English vocabulary, pp. 165-266. Second copy: IUW.

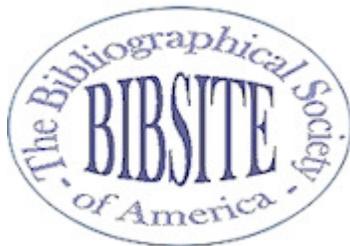
1996: [IUW] *An English Akan-Ewe-Ga dictionary*, by C.A. Akrofi, G.L. Botchey & B.K. Takyi. Accra: Waterville Pub. House, 1996. xi, 314 p.; 21 cm. Revised and enlarged edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi-ix). English, Akan, Ewe and Ga.

1998: [IUW] *The Adinkra dictionary: a visual primer on the language of Adinkra*, by W. Bruce Willis. Washington, D.C.: Pyramid Complex, c1998. xvi, 314 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 291-298) and index.

Adinkra are visual symbols, originally created by the Akan, that represent concepts or aphorisms. Adinkra are used extensively in fabrics, pottery, logos and advertising. They are incorporated into walls and other architectural features. Fabric adinkra are often made by woodcut sign writing as well as screen printing. Adinkra symbols appear on some traditional akan gold weights. The symbols are also carved on stools for domestic and ritual use. Tourism has led to new departures in the use of the symbols in such items as T-shirts and jewelry. The symbols have a decorative function but also represent objects that encapsulate evocative messages that convey traditional wisdom, aspects of life or the environment. There are many different symbols with distinct meanings, often linked with proverbs. In the words of Anthony Appiah, they were one of the means in a pre-literate society for "supporting the transmission of a complex and nuanced body of practice and belief" (Wiki).

2002: [IUW] *Akan nsemfuasekyere*, by J. Gyekye-Aboagye ... [et al.]. Cape Town: Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society, 2002. ix, 280 p.; 22 cm. Series: CASAS book series; no. 15. **First single language dictionary of Akan?** Although this is not a bilingual dictionary, it is listed for general interest.

2004: [IUW] *Christian values in Adinkra symbols*, Peter Achampong. Kunst-Kumasi, Ghana: University Printing Press, [2004?]. vi, 69 p.: ill.; 25 cm.



2006: [IUW] *Akan dictionary: pilot project: 1530 words*. Legon-Zurich-Trondheim Computational Lexicography Project funded by NUFU. [Legon, Ghana]: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Ghana, Legon, [2006] xix, 78 p.; 24 cm. "July 2006." Akan and English.

2011: [IUW] *Akan terminology: English-Akan linguistic and media glossary*, by Kofi Agyekum, E.K. Osam, Apenteng Sackey. [Legon-Accra]: [University of Ghana], [2011] Legon-Accra: Adwinsa Publications (GH) Ltd. ©2011 189 pages; 21 cm

[**AKAR-BALE**: see **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] A language of India. The Bale language, Akar-Bale (also Balwa), is an extinct Southern Great Andamanese language once spoken in the Andaman Islands in Ritchie's Archipelago, Havelock Island, and Neill Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acl. Alternate names: Bale, Balwa.

[**AKATEKO**] Akatek (Acateco) is a Mayan language spoken by the Akatek people primarily in the Huehuetenango Department, Guatemala in and around the municipalities of Concepción Huista, Nentón, San Miguel Acatán, San Rafael La Independencia and San Sebastián Coatán. A number of speakers also live in Chiapas, Mexico. It is a living language with 58,600 speakers in 1998, of which 48,500 lived in Guatemala and the remaining in Mexico. Akatek is closely related to the two Mayan languages, Q'anjob'al and Jakaltek. Akatek was regarded as a dialect of the Q'anjob'al language until the 1970s, when linguists realized that it has a distinct grammar from that of Q'anjob'al. That it has been thought a dialect of Q'anjob'al is reflected in the many names Akatek has had through time. One of its primary names before it was named Akatek was Western Q'anjob'al, but it has also been called Conob and various names including Q'anjob'al and the municipality where it is spoken (Wiki).

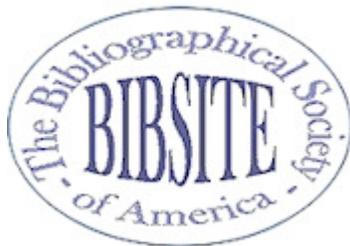
Ethnologue: knj. Alternate Names: Acatec, Acateco, Conob, Kanjobal, K'anjob'al, Q'anjob'al, San Miguel Acatán Kanjobal, Western Kanjobal, Western Q'anjob'al.

1996: [IUW] *Diccionario akateko-español*, Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín. Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.: Ediciones Yax Te', 1996. 238 p.; 21 cm.

[**AKHA**] Akha is the language spoken by the Akha people of southern China (Yunnan Province), eastern Burma (Shan State), northern Laos, and northern Thailand (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahk. Alternate names: Ahka, Aini, Aka, Ak'a, Ekaw, Ikaw, Ikor, Kaw, Kha Ko, Khako, Khao Kha Ko, Ko, Yani.

1968: [LILLYbm] *Akha-English Dictionary*, compiled by Paul Lewis. Ithaca, NY: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, 1968. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 364 pp. + 14 pp. list of publications. First edition. Linguistic Series III, Data Paper Number 70. "Data for this dictionary has been gathered while I served as a missionary with the Burma Baptist Convention... I began learning the language in 1949 while living in Pangwai, Kengtung State. From that time until I left Burma in 1966, I have worked



on this dictionary as my other duties have allowed...The Akha (Ekaw, or Kaw) people live in southern Yunnan, China, Kengtung State in Eastern Burma, and Northwestern area of Laos, and Northern Thailand. It is impossible to know just how many Akhas there are, but I would estimate their total number to be between three hundred thousand and half a million. Their language is in the Lolo branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages." **First dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

[**AKOOSE**] Manenguba [Ethnologue: Akoose], also known as Ngoe or the Mbo cluster, is a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon. It is a dialect cluster spoken by several related peoples. The dialects in the cluster are: Koose (Akoo̯se, Bakossi) the principal dialect; Mbo (Mboo, Sambo), Kaka (Bakaka, Bakaa); Sosi (Bassossi) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bss (Akoose): alternate names: Akosi, Bakossi, Bekoose, Koose, Kosi, Nkoosi, Nkosi.

1915: [LILLYbm] *Vokabularium der Nkosi-sprache* (Kamerun), by H. Dorsch. Hamburg: Otto Meissner, 1915. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-48. First edition. Series: 5. *Beiheft zum Jahrbuch der hamburgischen wissenschaftlichen Anstalten*, XXXII. 1914. Published by the Seminar für Kolonialsprachen in Hamburg. Zaunmüller, col. 286. Hendrix 1126 (listed as Mbo). Includes German-Nkosi, pp. [5]-48.

First vocabulary of this language.

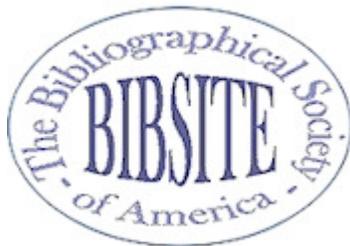
"The author lived for a long time as a missionary to the Basel Mission in Cameroon, and spent time from the Spring of 1897 to the summer of 1904 (except for a year's leave in Europe) in the Nkosi-speaking area of Nyasoso (about 90 km. north of Duala). He used and completed the collections of his predecessor Basedow and gained such command of the language that he used it for 1 ½ years in daily intercourse and for religious services before he worked on it in written form.... The language is spoken by about 50,000 in the region of Bakosi. It is a Bantu language most closely related to Duala" (Foreword, C. Meinhof, tr: BM)

2012: [IUW] *Akoose-English dictionary and English-Akoose index*. compiled by Robert Hedinger. [Cameroon]: [Akoose Language Committee]: [SIL Cameroon], 2012. xii, 538 pages: color illustrations; maps (some color); 23 cm. Series: Language monographs: local series Kay Williamson Educational Foundation, KWEF; 4. The English-Akoose index is an abbreviated lexicon referencing the lengthier entries in the Akoose-English section. Contents: Dictionary entries explained -- Orthography guide -- Notes on grammar -- Akoose-English dictionary -- English-Akoose index -- Appendix 1. Names of people -- Appendix 2. Names of plants and animals. **First dictionary of this language.**

[**AKURIO**] Akuriyó is a nearly extinct Cariban language of Suriname. Contact with the Akurio people was made by non-natives in 1969 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ako (Akurio). Alternate names: Akoerio, Akuliyo, Akuri, Akurijo, Akuriyo, Oyaricoulet, Triometesem, Triometesen, Wama, Wayaricuri.

1946: [LILLYbm] "Vocabulaire de la langue Watma 1937-'38," pp. [270]-274, in: *Études linguistiques caribes*, by C. H. de Goeje. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: North-Holland



publishing C°, 1946. In-4° (260 x 180), 274 p. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke nederlandse Akademie van wetenschappen. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. Deel 49. N° 2. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes French-Triometesem [Akurio], pp. 240-269. This volume also contains vocabularies of Oayana [Wayana], and a comparative vocabulary of languages of the Caribe family. Although treated separately in this volume, Ethnologue lists both Trimetesem and Wama as alternate names of the language Akurio.

[**ALABAMA**] Alabama (also known as Alibamu) is a Native American language, spoken by the Alabama-Coushatta tribe of Texas. It was once spoken by the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of Oklahoma, but there are no more Alabama speakers in Oklahoma. It is a Muskogean language, and is believed to have been related to the Muklasa and Tuskegee languages, which are no longer extant. Alabama is closely related to Koasati and Apalachee, and more distantly to other Muskogean languages like Hitchiti, Chickasaw and Choctaw (Wiki).

Ethnologue: akz. Alternate names: Alibamu.

1993: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Alabama Language*, by Cora Sylestine, Heather K. Hardy, & Timothy Montler. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. two shades of green, lettered in white, black, and green. First edition. Includes Alabama-English and an English-Alabama index. "The Alabama language, a member of the Muskogean language family ... is spoken today [1993] by the several hundred inhabitants of the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in Polk County, Texas. This [**'first dictionary of the Alabama language'**] was begun over fifty years ago by tribe member Cora Sylestine... aided after 1980 by [two] linguists, who completed the dictionary after her death." Second copy: IUW.

[**ALEUT**] Aleut (Unangam Tunuu), also known as Unangan, is a language of the Eskimo-Aleut language family. It is the heritage language of the Aleut (Unangaĵ) people living in the Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands, and Commander Islands. Various sources estimate there are only between 100 and 300 speakers of Aleut remaining (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ale. Alternate names: Anangax.

1802: [LILLY] *An account..Russia. etc....*, Martin Sauer. London, 1802. With an appendices of vocabularies of the Kamchatkan, Aleutian and Kodiak dialects.

1896: [LILLY] *Aleutian Indian and English Dictionary. Common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian Language as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangashuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima River and neighboring parts of the Alaska Peninsula*, compiled by Charles A. Lee. Seattle, Washington: Lowman & Hanford, 1896. Original gray wrappers (front wrapper detached), lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-23 24. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. The **first English-Aleut dictionary**, since reprinted several times in facsimile. Second copy: IUW.

"The author, in placing this little book before the public, feels...he adds his mite to the useful and timely literature of the day. The ground has not been covered before, and all



travelers in the Alaskan Peninsula will appreciate to its fullest extent the purpose of this work. The aborigines of this far away country have no written language, and this work aims to put before the traveler or trader a means of communication with this people which it is hoped will be of mutual benefit to both. Many years of residence in this country and thorough familiarity with its people, have, we believe, well equipped us for the realization of our task" (Preface).

Binding variant (1896): [LILLYbm] Identical to issue in gray wrappers, but here in pale green wrappers, with illustrative portrait of Indian woman on front wrapper.

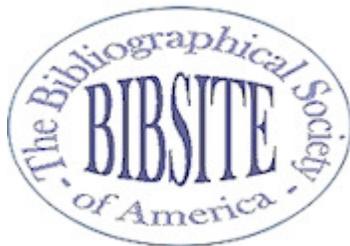
Facsimile edition **1965:** [LILLYbm] *Aleutian Indian and English Dictionary*, by Charles A. Lee. Seattle: The Shorey Book Store, 1965. Original wrappers. Facsimile reproduction of the first edition of 1896, published by Lowman & Hanford, in Seattle.

Second printing of facsimile edition **1966:** [LILLYbm] Limited to 100 copies.

Fourth printing of facsimile edition **1973:** [LILLY] *Aleutian Indian and English dictionary: common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian language, as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangashuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima River and neighboring parts of the Alaska peninsula / compiled by Charles A. Lee. Fourth edition of facsimile reprint. Seattle, Washington: The Shorey Book Store, 1973. 23 pages, 5 unnumbered pages; 22 cm. "Facsimile reproduction 1965." Originally published: Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Co., 1896. "Limited to 150 copies"--Title-page verso. "July 1973"--Title-page verso. Publisher's advertisements: 5 unnumbered pages at end.*

"Note to students and collectors: ... we are bringing back into print a diversity of Pacific Northwest and Alaskan historical material which we are selling at moderate prices ... We limit most reproductions from 25 to 100 copies and reprint as the demand warrants"--Final page.

1944: [LILLYbm] *The Aleut Language: the Elements of Aleut Grammar with a Dictionary in two Parts containing Basic Vocabularies of Aleut and English*, by Richard Henry Geoghegan. Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior, 1944. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 121 (dated 1945). The dictionary is on pp. 97-169. ["The elements of Aleut grammar, based on the Russian text, 'Opyt grammatiki aleutsko-lisevskago yazika', by Ivan Veniaminov; translated by Richard Henry Geoghegan": p. 13-88. "Aleut-English dictionary, compiled by Richard Henry Geoghegan. A vocabulary of the Aleutian or Unangan language as spoken on the eastern Aleutian Islands and on the Alaska Peninsula, being a translation of the Russian, 'Slovar aleutsko-lisevskago yazyka' or 'Dictionary of the Aleut-Fox language', by Ivan Veniaminov, 1834, with additions and annotations by the compiler": p. 89-124.] "In 1944, as a war-time project, the U.S. Department of the Interior published *The Aleut Language*, an English translation by Richard Henry Geoghegan of [Ioann] Veniaminov's grammar and vocabulary of Eastern Aleut [*Opyt*



grammatiki aleutsko-lis'evskago yazyka, St. Petersburg, 1846]" (From Bergsland: Aleut Dictionary, 1994). First English-language Aleut grammar. Second copy: IUW.

1959: [LILLYbm] *Aleut Dialects of Atka and Attu*, by Knut Bergsland. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1959. Original brown wrappers, lettered in brown. Pp. 1-4 5-128. First edition. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series, Vol. 49, Part 3. Includes list of proper names in Aleut dialects, keyed to maps, along with English language equivalents, pp. 20-42, and a detailed discussion of previous linguistic scholarship on the Aleuts, pp. 6-7. The author also published a grammar and vocabulary of these dialects on the basis of two sponsored field trips to Atka Island in 1950 and 1952. This copy belonged to the noted anthropologist and linguist C. F. Voegelin, who is thanked in the acknowledgments for having helped organize the project and includes a carbon copy of his detailed two-page letter to the author, dated May 29, 1959, discussing this work ("a fascinating monograph") as well as Bergsland's essay on Roman Jakobson.

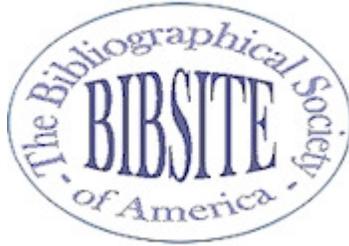
1993?: [IUW] *Qawalangim tunugan kaduuḡingin: eastern Aleut grammar and lexicon*, written and compiled by Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, with Agnes and Sergie Sovoroff and Olga Mensoff, illustrated by J. Leslie Boffa; a production of the National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Rural Education Affairs, University of Alaska. Anchorage, Alaska: The Center, [1993?]. iii, 190 p.: ill.; 28 cm.

1994a: [LILLYbm] *Aleut Dictionary. Unangam Tunudgusii. An unabridged lexicon of the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands Aleut Languages*, compiled by Knut Bergsland. Fairbanks, Alaska: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1994. Original two-tone green, white and black wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white and black. Pp. i-v vi-xlvi *xlvi*-*xlvi*, 1-739 740 [4]. First edition. First printing of 800 copies. Includes Aleut-English, pp. 1-465, English-Aleut index, pp. 666-734, and historical/bibliographical study of lexical sources, pp. viii-xi, xxxvii-xlvi. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary...documents all the recorded vocabulary of the language spoken by the people who inhabit the tip of the Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Chain all the way to the Commander Islands near Kamchatka, and the Pribilof Islands to the north. [It] is a compilation of all the Aleut words recorded by everyone from early voyagers and Orthodox priests such as Vaniaminov and Netsvetov to Jochelson and to Bergsland himself. It is the first fully documented dictionary of the language" (from the rear wrapper).

1994b: [IUW] *Comparative Eskimo dictionary with Aleut cognates*, by Michael Fortescue, Steven Jacobson, Lawrence Kaplan. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1994. xx, 614 p.: ill.; 28 cm. English, Eskimo, and Aleut.

[ALGONQUIN] Algonquin (also spelled Algonkin; in Algonquin: Anicinàbemowin or Anishinàbemiwin) is either a distinct Algonquian language closely related to the Ojibwe language or a particularly divergent Ojibwe dialect. It is spoken, alongside French and to some extent English, by the Algonquin First Nations of Quebec and Ontario. As of 2006, there were 2,680 Algonquin speakers,[3] less than 10% of whom were monolingual.



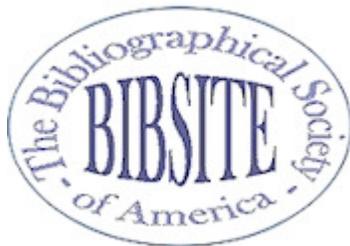
Algonquin is the language for which the entire Algonquian language subgroup is named. The similarity among the names often causes considerable confusion (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alq. Alternate names: Algonkin, Anishinaabemowin.

1612: [LILLY] *A map of Virginia.: VVith a description of the countrey, the commodities, people, government and religion / VVritten by Captaine Smith, sometimes governour of the countrey. Whereunto is annexed the proceedings of those colonies, since their first departure from England, with the discourses, orations, and relations of the salvages, and the accidents that befell them in all their iournies and discoveries. Taken faithfully as they were written out of the writings of Doctor Russell. Tho. Stvdley. Anas Todkill. Ieffra Abot. Richard Wiefin. Will. Phettiplace. Nathaniel Povvell. Richard Pots. And the relations of divers other diligent observers there present then, and now many of them in England. By VV. S.* At Oxford: Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1612. 2 pts. in 1 v. ([8], 39, [1]; [4], 110 p., [1] folded leaf of plates: 1 map; 19 cm. (4to) . Includes [Algonquin] Indiana vocabulary, prelim. p. [5-7].

“John Smith included a Virginia Algonquian vocabulary in his 1612 *Map of Virginia*, 'Because many doe desire to knowe the maner of their language.' 'The maner of their language,' not 'their language': people want to hear it, not speak it, Smith perceived. After some basic nouns and short phrases, Smith's vocabulary concludes with the famously enigmatic and expansive command (or is it an offer?), 'Bid Pokahontas bring hither two little Baskets, and I will give her white beads to make her a chaine/Kekaten pokahontas patiaquagh ningh tanks manotyens neer mowchick rawrenock audowgh.' Smith represented himself as magically fluent in Virginia Algonquian. But was he giving trinkets to his love? Proffering a wampum belt of peace? Trading beads for baskets or putting beads in baskets? Seventeenth-century English readers were unlikely to be lucky enough to need to know this sentence if they journeyed to Virginia, so this is no Berlitz. Rather, Smith uses the vocabulary to show that he was at home in this other world, and yet also still himself, the English gallant. Such a perfect prospect, he implied, awaited those who would follow him. Interestingly, however, as Ives Goddard has pointed out, Smith's translations do not represent fully-inflected Algonquian. The sentences thus demonstrate either the rudimentary nature of Smith's linguistic knowledge, or, if they represent a pre-existing pidgin, the collective involvement of many Algonquians and speakers of other languages in developing a lingua franca. Like the enigmas that arise from the English versions of the sentences alone, the presence of pidgin undermines Smith's authority to define the line between familiar and strange” (Laura J. Murray: “Vocabularies of Native American Languages: A Literary and Historical Approach to an Elusive Genre,” *American Quarterly* 53.4 (2001) 590-623).

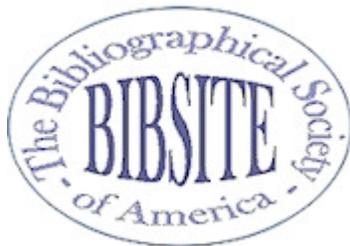
1618: [LILLY] *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France: contenant les navigations, découvertes, & habitations faites parles François és Indes Occidentales & Nouvelle-France, par commission de noz roys tres-chrétiens, & les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'exécution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusque à hui. En quoy est comprise l'histoire morale, naturele, & géographique des provinces cy décrites: avec les tables & figures necessaires. / Par Marc Lescarbot advocat en Parlement témoin oculaire d'une partie des choses ici recitées ..., Troisième édition / enrichie de plusieurs choses singulieres, outre la suite de l'histoire,* by



Marc Lescarbot. A Paris,: Chez Adrian Perier, ruë Saint Iacques, au compas d'or., M. DC. XVIII. [1618]. 55, [1], 970 [i.e., 926], [2] p., [4] folded leaves of plates: maps; 18 cm. (8vo). Périer, Adrian, fl. 1584-1629, printer. Lescarbot, Marc, cartographer. Swelinck, Jan Gerrits, b. ca. 1601, engraver. Millot, Jean, b. 1582, engraver. Variant title: Histoire de la Nouvelle-France. Lescarbot's maps engraved by Jan Swelinck and Jean Millot. Includes the 3 maps of the first, 1609 ed., and an additional map, "Figure et description de la terre reconnue et habitée par les François en la Floride et aueçagissant par les 30, 31 et 32 degrez / de la main de M. Marc Lescarbot." Signatures: ã* *e* *i* õ* A-Mmm* (Mmm8 verso blank). Numbers 481-484 and 741-780 omitted in pagination. "Second livre de l'histoire de la Nouvelle-France. Contenant les voyages faits souz le Sieur de Villegagnon en la France Antarctique du Bresil."--p. 139-211. Errata, p. [971]. Liv. VI, Chap. VI, "Du Langage" contains a ca. 100 word glossary from French to a Canadian Algonquian language. With, as issued: Lescarbot, Marc. Les muses de la Nouvelle France. ... Paris: Adrian Perier, 1618. From the Library of J.K. Lily, Jr. Bound in vellum, sewn over thongs, fore-edge ties lacking, later ms. spine title. In a maroon cloth slipcase with chemise. JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675 II, 127. Alden, J.E. European Americana, 618/74. Sabin 40173. Church, D.E. Discovery 372. HARRISSE, H. Nouvelle France, no.31. Pilling, J.C. Algonquian lang. 311.

1634: [LILLY] *Nevv Englands prospect: a true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America commonly called Nevv England, discovering the state of that countrie both as it stands to our new-come English planters and to the old native inhabitants, laying downe that which may both enrich the knowledge of the mind-travelling reader or benefit the future voyager*, by William Wood. Printed at London: by Tho. Cotes for Iohn Bellamie and are to be sold at his shop ..., 1634. [9], 2-98, [6] p., [1 leaf of plates: 1 map; 19 cm. (4to). Includes vocabulary of the Massachusetts [Algonquin] language: "Because many have desired to heare some of the natives language, I have here inserted a small nomenclator, with the names of their chiefe kings, rivers, moneths, and days"--leaves O2 recto-O4 recto, O4 verso blank.

1703: [LILLY] *Nouveaux voyages de Mr. Le Baron de Lahontan, dans l'Amerique septentrionale, qui contiennent une rélation des différens Peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur Gouvernement; leur Commerce, leurs Coutumes, leur Religion, & leur manière de fire la Guerre. L'intérêt des François & des Anglois dans le Commerce qu'ils font avec ces Nations; l'avantage que l'Angleterre peut retirer dans ce Païs, étant en Guerre avec la France. Le tout enrichi de Cartes & de Figures.* [device], by Lahontan, Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de, 1666-1715?A La Haye, Chez les Frères l'Honoré, Marchands Libraires. M. DCCIII. 2 v. in 1.: maps (part fold.) plates (part fold.); 17 cm. Bound in 18th century calf. First edition (with an angel in a circular allegorical ornament on title page of each volume according to Pilling, as cited below. Vol. 2 has separate title: *Memoires de l'Amerique septentrionale, ou la suite des voyages de Mr. Le Baron de Lahontan. Qui contiennent la Description d'une grande étenduë de Païs e ce Continent, l'intérêt des François & des Anglois, leurs Commerces, leurs Nvigations, les Moeurs & les Coutumes des Sauvages &c. Avec un petit Dictionnaire de la Langue du Païs. Le Tout enrichi de Carest & de Figures.* [device] A L Haye, Chez les Frères l'Honoré, Marchands Libraires. M. DCCIII.

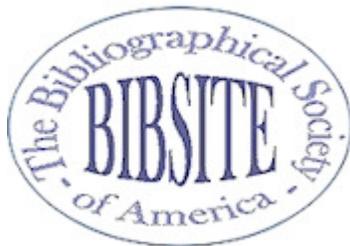


Both titles in red and black. "Petit Dictionnaire de la Langue du Païs, p. 195-220 of vol. 2, is a glossary of te Algonkin and Huron languages. Map shows the "rivière longue." References: Pilling, J.C. Bibliog. of the Algonquian languages, 288.

English translation **1703**: [LILLY] *New voyages to North-America. Containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent...the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another...and the various adventures between the French, and the Iroquese confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694. A geographical description of Canada...with remarks upon their government, and the interest of the English and French in their commerce. Also a dialogue between the author and a general of the savages...with an account of the author's retreat to Portugal and Denmark...to which is added, a dictionary of the Algonkine language, which is generally spoke in North America,* by Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de Lahontan, 1666-1715? London, Printed for H. Bonwicke, T. Goodwin, M. Wotton, B. Tooke; and S. Manship, 1703.

Second edition in French **1705**: [LILLY] *Voyages du baron de La Hontan dans l'Amerique Septentrionale: qui contiennent une rélation des différens peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur gouvernement; leur commerce; leurs co^utumes, leur religion, & leur maniere de faire la guerre ...* 2 éd., revuë, corrigëe, & augmentée. La Haye: J. l'Honoré, 1705. 2 v.: ill., maps; 17 cm. (12mo). From the library of J.K. Lilly. Bound in contemporary calf. Sabin 38641, 38642.

English translation of second French edition **1735**: [LILLY] *New voyages to North-America. Containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent ... the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another ... and the various adventures between the French, and the Iroquese confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694. A geographical description of Canada ... with remarks upon their government ... Also a dialogue between the author and a general of the savages ... with an account of the author's retreat to Portugal and Denmark, and his remarks on those courts. To which is added, a dictionary of the Algonkine language, which is generally spoke in North-America. Illustrated with twenty-three maps and cuts.* Written in French by the Baron Lahontan ... Done into English. The 2d ed. ... A great part of which never printed in the original ... London, Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, R. Wilkin, S. Birt, T. Ward, E. Wicksteed; and J. Osborn, 1735. 2 v. fronts., plates (some fold.) maps (some fold.) 20 cm. Vol. 2 has title and imprint: *New voyages to North-America. Giving a full account of the customs, commerce, religion, and strange opinions of the savages of that country. With political remarks upon the courts of Portugal and Denmark, and the present state of commerce of those countries.* The 2d ed. London, Printed for J. Walthoe, R. Wilkin, J. and J. Bonwicke, J. Osborn, S.



Birt, T. Ward and E. Wicksteed, 1735. "A conference or dialogue between the author and Adario, a noted man among the savages": v. 2, p. 92-185. This has been attributed to Nicolas Gueudeville. Cf. Winsor, Nar. and crit. hist. of Amer., v. 4, p. 257-260. From the library of Bernardo Mendel

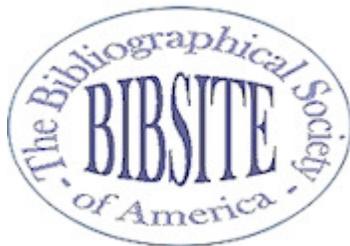
German translation of first French edition **1709**: [LILLY] *Des berühmten Herrn baron de Lahontan Neueste Reisen nach Nord-Indien, oder dem mitternächtischen America, mit vielen besondern und bey keinem Scribenten befindlichen Curiositäten*, by Lahontan, Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de, 1666-1715? Aus dem Frantzösischen übersetzt von M. Vischer. Hamburg und Leipzig, Im Reumannischen Verlag, 1709. 6 p. l., 459 p. map. 14 cm. (12mo). Bound in full calf, paper label on spine; speckled edges. Sabin 38647. Folded t.-p. The Anhang (appendix) is a dictionary of the Algonquian language. A translation of vols. 1 and 2 of the original edition. From the library of Bernardo Mendel.

Facsimile edition of first English edition **1905**: [IUW] *New voyages to North-America, by the Baron de Lahontan; reprinted from the English edition of 1703, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of introduction, notes, and index*, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Chicago, A.C. McClurg, 1905. 2 v. fronts., plates (1 fold.) maps (part fold.) 22 cm

1807: [LILLY] *Travels through the Canadas, containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes; with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the indian nations of North and South America*, by Geroge Heriot, esq. London, Printed for Richard Phillips, by T. Gillet, 1807. xii, 602, [1] p.: ill., plates (part fold., part double), map (col.); 28 cm. Bound in contemporary 19th-century half-calf, with spine lettered and decorated in gold. Includes "Vocabulary of the Algonquin Tongue," Algonquin-English, pp. 579-602. Note: the 1813 Philadelphia reprint does not include the second part of the 1807 edition, and thus lacks the Algonquin-English vocabulary.

1886: [LILLYbm] *Lexique de la langue Algonquine*, by J.A. Cuoq. Montreal: Chapleau et Fils, 1886. Bound in later black half-leather and dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with paneled spine. Front wrapper professionally preserved and laid on paper, serving as title page. 448 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 8. Includes Algonquin-French, pp. [1]-[445]. **First true dictionary of Algonquin.**

1887: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabulary of Algonquin Dialects. From Heckewelder's Manuscripts in the Collections of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia*. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press, 1887. Original badly chipped green wrappers (no loss of text), lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-7 8 [2]. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 8. "Printed for the 'Alcove of American Native Languages' in Wellesley College Library, by E. N. Vorsford." "The manuscript of this work is in the library of the American philosophical society. It is a copy made by Mr. Duponceau, and forms no.



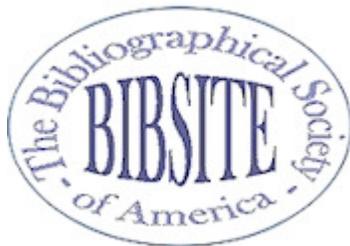
xxvii of a collection made by him and recorded in a folio account book, of which it occupies pp. 114-119."--Pilling, *Bibliography of the Algonquin languages*, p. 227. Includes vocabulary of English-Lenni Lenape (Del.)-Minsi, or Monsey-Mahicanni-Natick, or Nadik-Chappawe-Shawana-Nanticok.

1893: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabulary of the Algonkian Dialects*, by Albert S. Gatschet. Original 256 page **typed and handwritten manuscript**, dated 1893, and bound in contemporary rebacked brown half-leather and black pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. With the ink stamp: BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY on the manuscript title page. Title page in pencil. "Begun in the [...] spring of the year 1893". Pages numbered in pencil. Includes comparative lists arranged one word per page for over forty different Algonquin languages/dialects, apparently from both published and unpublished sources; the language names are typed, the words inserted by hand in ink. With a letter from Wallace Tooker to Gatschet loosely inserted, dated October 16, 1895, discussing Algonquin terms for "rainbow." Pp. 254-256 entirely in manuscript, listing sources. Gatschet (1832-1907) was one of the most notable nineteenth century scholars of Indian languages; among many other works, he was the author of *The language of the Klamath Indians of southwestern Oregon* (Washington, D.C, 1890, 2 vols) and a *Dictionary of the Atakapa Language* (Washington, D.C.: 1932).

1909: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-algonquin*, by Geo[rge Joseph Guyon] Lemoine [1860-]. Chicoutimi: G. Delisle, impr. Bureaux du journal "Le Travailleur", 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Wrappers with imprint: Québec: Imp. L'Action Sociale Ltée, 1911. Pp. 1-3 4-258 259-514; "Lettre d'approbation de Mgr. P. E. Roy": 1 leaf inserted between p. [2] and [3]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes French-Algonquin, pp. 23-[514], with twelve folding synoptic tables of the language at rear of volume.

1940-1956: [IUW] *The Viking and the red man; the Old Norse origin of the Algonquin language*, by Reider T. Sherwin. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1940-1956. 8 v. 21 cm. Library binding. Maps on lining-papers of later volumes. Vols. 3--8 have imprint: Bronxville, N.Y., R.T. Sherwin. First volume (1940) includes a "general vocabulary", Algonquin-English, pp. 1-325, compiled from older sources. The vocabulary includes Old Norse words, indented throughout to distinguish them from the Algonquin.

1993: [LILLYbm] *A Computer-Generated Dictionary of Proto-Algonquian*, by John Hewson. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1993. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in yellow and white. Pp. [3] i ii-ix, 1 2-282 283-286. First edition. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury series, Paper 125. Includes Proto-Algonquian-English, pp. [1]-240, and index of English glosses, pp. 251-281. "This proto-language dictionary, which contains 4,066 entries and an extensive index of English glosses, represents an interesting development in proto-language reconstruction technology, having been done entirely on computer. The input data consisted of some 30,000 lexical items from the four conservative Algonquian languages [Cree, Menomoni, Ojibwa, Fox] used by Leonard Bloomfield to reconstruct the sound system of Proto-Algonquian" (Abstract). Second copy: IUW.



[**ALSEA**] Alsea or Alsean (also Yakonan) was two closely related speech varieties spoken along the central Oregon coast. They are sometimes taken to be different languages, but it is difficult to be sure given the poor state of attestation; Mithun believes they were probably dialects of a single language (Wiki).

Not found in Ethnologue.

1920: [LILLYbm] *Alsea Texts and Myths*, by Leo J. Frachtenberg. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920. Hardbound without d.j. 304 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 67. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Alsea-English, English-Alsea dictionary pp. 246-304. Alsea "is a subdivision of the Yakonan linguistic family." In 1920 there were still a few remaining speakers of Alsea on the Siletz Reservation in northwestern Oregon. **First substantial two-way vocabulary of Alsea.**

[**ALTAIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**]

1895: [LILLYbm] *Entwurf einer vergleichenden Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen: nebst einem vergleichenden Wörterbuch*, by Joseph Grunzel. Leipzig: Wilhelm Friedrich, 1895. Later temporary binding, preserving original front wrapper. Pp. [4] 1 2-90 91-92. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 8. Includes comparative vocabulary of Mongolian, Tungus (Evenki), and Turkish, pp. [67]-90, double column. This appears to be the **earliest attempt to establish a comparative grammar of the Altaic languages.**

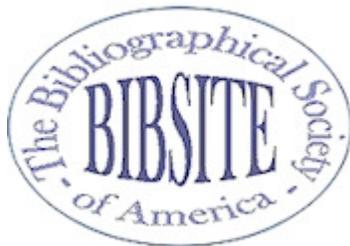
[**ALUR**] Alur is a dialect of Southern Luo spoken in northwestern Uganda and northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Alur people. Subdialects are Jokot, Jonam/Lo-Naam (mainly spoken in Congo), Mambisa, and Wanyoro (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Alur) alz. Alternate names: Aloro, Alua, Alulu, Dho Alur, Jo Alur, Lur, Luri.

1948: [LILLYbm] *A Simple Alur Grammar and Alur-English-Alur Vocabularies*, by Peter C. Ringe. [Nyapea]: The Eagle Press, [ca. 1948]. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black; plain green cloth spine. Pp. [2] i ii, 1 2-72. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix I.105. Includes Alur-English, pp. 40-56, and English-Alur, pp. 57-72, double-columned. This is the **first English-language dictionary of Alur**. A Dutch-Alur dictionary appeared in 1940.

1964a: [IUW] *Essai de dictionnaire Dho Alur: Dho Alur- Français-Néerlandais-Anglais*, by Joseph Ukoko, Jan Knappert, Marcel van Spaandonck; introduction by Amaat Burssens. Gent, Belgique: [Rijksuniversiteit te Gent], 1964. xxvi, 436 p.; 25 cm. Textually identical to the Dutch edition below, but with all preliminaries in French. Hendrix 106.

1964b: [LILLYbm] *Proeve van Dho Alur-woordenboek: Dho Alur-Frans-Nederlands-Engels (Noordoost-Kongo)*, by Joseph Ukoko [1932-], Jan Knappert & Marcel Van Spaandonck. Ghen: Ganda-Congo, 1964. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XVII XVIII, 1 2-436 437-438. With linguistic map. First edition. Series: Uitgavenreeks



van Ganda-Congo, 3 [i.e. 4]. Hendrix 107. Includes Alur-French-English, pp. [1]-436. This is the Flemish edition.

[**AMAHUACA**] Amahuaca is an indigenous American Panoan-family language spoken by several dozen people in the Amazon Basin in Perú but up to 130 and also in Brazil by 220 people. It is also known as Amawaka, Amaguaco, Ameuhaque, Ipitineri, and Sayaco. The most closely related languages are Cashinahua and Shipibo. It is an official language. There are 20 monolinguals. 30% are literate and 50% are literate in Spanish. Amahuaca uses a Latin-based script. Schools are bilingual, but the language has a negative connotation. A dictionary has been developed along with grammar rules and bible portions (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amc. Alternate Names: Amaguaco, Amahuaka, Amajuaca, Amawaka, Ameuhaque, Ipitineri, Ipitnere, Sayaco, Yora.

1972: [IUW] *Léxico amahuaca (pano)*, [por] André-Marcel d'Ans [y] Els Van den Eynde. [Lima] Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada [1972]. 48 . 30 cm. Series: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada. Documento de trabajo, no.6.

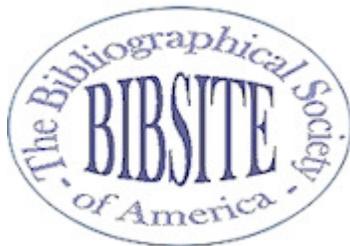
1980: [IUW] *Diccionario amahuaca*, por Sylvia Hyde en colaboración con Robert Russell, Delores Russell, María Consuelo de Rivera. Ed. preliminar. Yarinacocha, Perú: Ministerio de Educación: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1980. 154 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana no. 7. Amahuaca and Spanish. Bibliography: p. 153-154.

[**AMBRYM, SOUTHEAST**] Southeast Ambrym, or Taveak, is a language of Ambrym Island, Vanuatu. It is closely related to Paamese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tvk.

1970: [IUW] *Southeast Ambrym dictionary*, by G. J. Parker. [Canberra] The Australian National University [1970] xiii, 60 p. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C. 17. First edition. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE**] American Sign Language (ASL) is the predominant sign language of Deaf communities in the United States and most of anglophone Canada. Besides North America, dialects of ASL and ASL-based creoles are used in many countries around the world, including much of West Africa and parts of Southeast Asia. ASL is also widely learned as a second language, serving as a lingua franca. ASL is most closely related to French Sign Language (LSF). ASL originated in the early 19th century in the American School for the Deaf (ASD) in Hartford, Connecticut, from a situation of language contact. Since then, ASL use has propagated widely via schools for the deaf and Deaf community organizations. Despite its wide use, no accurate count of ASL users has been taken, though reliable estimates for American ASL users range from 250,000 to 500,000 persons, including a number of children of deaf adults. ASL is not a form of pantomime, but iconicity does play a larger role in ASL than in spoken languages. English loan words are often borrowed through fingerspelling, although ASL grammar is unrelated to that of English. Many linguists



believe ASL to be a subject-verb-object (SVO) language, but there are several alternative proposals to account for ASL word order (Wiki)

Ethnologue: ase. Alternate Names Ameslan, ASL, SIGN AMERICA.

1976: [IUW] *A dictionary of American sign language on linguistic principles*, by William C. Stokoe, Dorothy C. Casterline, Carl G. Croneberg. New ed. [Silver Spring, Md.]: Linstok Press, c1976. xxxiii, 346 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 320-324.

1981: [IUW] *American sign language: a comprehensive dictionary*, by Martin L.A. Sternberg; illustrated by Herbert Rogoff. New York : Harper & Row, c1981. xlv, 1132 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. First edition. Includes subject index to bibliography and indexes for French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. Bibliography: p. 835-871.

New edition **1998a:** [IUW] *American Sign Language*, by Martin L.A.

Sternberg; illustrated by Herbert Rogoff. Unabridged, 1st ed. thus New York : HarperCollins Publishers, c1998. xxi, 983 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Originally published: 1st ed. New York : Harper & Row, c1981.

1994: [IUW] *Random House American Sign Language dictionary*, by Elaine Costello; illustrated by Lois Lenderman, Paul M. Setzer, Linda C. Tom. New York : Random House, c1994. xxxiv, 1067 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. First edition.

1998b: [IUW] *The American Sign Language handshake dictionary*, by Richard A. Tennant, Marianne Gluszak Brown; illustrated by Valerie Nelson-Metlay. Washington, D.C. : Clerc Books, c1998. 407 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Includes index.

2004: [IUW] *1,000 signs of life: basic ASL for everyday conversation*, by the editors of Gallaudet University Press. Washington, D.C.: Gallaudet University Press, c2004. v, 213 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Includes index.

[**AMHARIC**] Amharic (/æm'hærɪk/ or /ɑ:m'hærɪk/; Amharic: አማርኛ Amarəñña, IPA: [amarɨjːa] (listen)) is a Semitic language spoken in Ethiopia. It is the second-most spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic, and the official working language of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Amharic is also the official or working language of several of the states within the federal system. It has been the working language of government, the military, and the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church throughout medieval and modern times. The 2007 census counted nearly 22 million native speakers in Ethiopia.[8] Outside Ethiopia, Amharic is the language of some 2.7 million emigrants.[citation needed] It is written (left-to-right) using Amharic Fidel, ፊደል, which grew out of the Ge'ez abugida—called, in Ethiopian Semitic languages, ፊደል fidel ("writing system", "letter", or "character") and አቡጊዳ abugida (from the first four Ethiopic letters, which gave rise to the modern linguistic term abugida). There is no agreed way of transliterating Amharic into Roman characters (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amh. Alternate names: Abyssinian, Amarigna, Amarinya, Amhara, Ethiopian.

1698: [LILLY] *Mashafa, Temhert, za-Lesana Amhara, seu, Lexicon Amharico-Latinum cum indice Latino copioso inquirendis vocabulis Amharicis in hoc opere contentis*,



by Hiob Ludolf. Francofurti ad Moenum: Prostat apud Johannem David Zunnerum. Impressit Martinus Jacquetus, 1698. Modern dark blue half-leather and blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [70] (pp. [5]-[55], double-columned, numbered by columns 1-102, p. [56] numbered 103). Signatures:)(p2s A-Fp4s Gp2s a-dp2s. Engraving on title page; title page in red and black. Contents on title page verso. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 167. A few copies of the 1702 edition of Ludolf's *Grammatica Aethiopica* seem to have the Amharic lexicon bound in. This copy stamped "Jews College London" on the title page. Includes Amharic-Latin, col. 1-103, and a Latin-Amharic index, final 16 unnumbered pages. This is the **first dictionary of the Amharic language** (see Isenberg below).

1841: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Amharic language. In two parts. Amharic and English, and English and Amharic*, by Charles William Isenberg. London: printed for The Church Missionary Society, 1841. Contemporary (possibly original) dark blue-green cloth over boards, with later white label on spine lettered in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vii *viii*, (inserted folding table) 1 2-215 216, 1 2-218 [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 155 This copy with the ink stamp of the library of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Includes Amharic-English, pp. [1]-212, with addenda, pp. [213]-215, and English-Amharic, pp. [1]-218.

"The appearance of a new Dictionary of the Amharic Language needs no apology. The only work of this kind hitherto published, is Ludolf's 'Lexicon Amharico-Latinum,' Frankfort, 1698. That distinguished scholar... composed an excellent Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon. He subsequently availed himself of the assistance of Abba Gregorius...to prepare a Grammar and a Lexicon of the Amharic Language. The object of this last work was, to prepare to the way for the civil and religious improvement of Abyssinia. Considering the scanty means which he had for acquiring a knowledge of the Amharic Language, it is surprising how much Ludolf accomplished in his two Amharic works.... The typographic execution of [the present dictionary] does honour to Mr. [Richard] Watts, in every respect. As also for the Amharic type... cast by him.... It is the best type which has ever been used in Ethiopic literature; and the Abyssinians, who saw it in the Pentateuch and the Psalms, were much pleased with it.... May [God] render [this dictionary] ... a channel for conveying the salutary influences of Evangelical Doctrine and of Christian Civilization, from enlightened Europe, over benighted Abyssinia!" (Preface). Includes a detailed description of Isenberg's compilation of the dictionary. Isenberg published a grammar of Amharic in 1842 [a copy is held by the Lilly Library].

1887: [LILLYbm] *Raccolta delle frasi più usuali tradotte dall'italino in amarico, coll'aggiunta di un piccolo dizionario. 2a edizione reveduta e corretta*, by F[ederico] Piano. Rome: Voghera Carlo, 1887. Original red cloth pasted to boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-125 126-130. Second edition, revised and corrected. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 181 (listing first edition as that same year, same publisher, entitled Dizionario italiano-amarico, no indication of number of pages).

1895: [LILLYbm] *Piccolo dizionario eritreo: raccolta dei vocaboli piu usuali nelle principali lingue parlate nella Colonia Eritrea. Italiano-arabo-amarico*, by Alessandro Allori. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1895. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in



black. Pp. I-IX X-XXXIII XXXIV, [2] 1 2-203 204 + 32 pp. adverts. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 118. Includes Italian-Arabic-Amharic, pp. [1]-203. **First Italian-Amharic dictionary.**

1903: [LILLY] [in Amharic]: A Tigrinya-Italian-Arabic-Amharic dictionary, by Hagos Talchasta, Asmar, 1903, original red cloth, with pencil note "Apparently not in Stephen Wright's Ethiopian Incunabula, 1967" [which lists "all books printed in Ethiopia before the Italian occupation of 1936-41"].

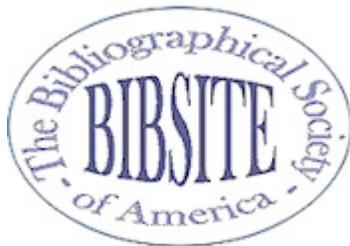
1908: [LILLY] *Guide du voyageur en Abyssinie*, by Ghevre Jesus Afevork. Rome: C. de Luigi, 1908. 272 p.; 25 cm. Later red half-leather and gray-green cloth over boards, spine letter in gold with raised bands. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 115. "French and Amharic wordlist arranged according to subject, with occasional sentences."

1908-1910-1920: [LILLY] *Initia Amharica. An Introduction to Spoken Amharic. Part I Grammar. Part II. English-Amharic Vocabulary with Phrases. Part III Amharic-English Vocabulary with Phrases. Vol. I. [H-S in Amharic script](H-S)*, 3 vols., by C[arl] H[ubert] Armbruster [1874-1957]. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1908, 1910, 1920. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Part I] *ii-vii viii-xxiii xxiv, 1 2-398 399-400*; [Part II] *i-vii viii-xxviii, 1 2-504 505-506*; [Part III, Vol. I] pp. [2] *ii-vii viii-xxx, 1 2-966*. First editions (the dictionary was never completed; only the first five letters of the alphabet were covered in Part III). Zaubmüller, col.11. Hendrix 124.

These are **the author's personal copies, with his manuscript notes, corrections and revisions** scattered throughout. The first volume with his ownership signature in ink on the free endpaper: "C. H. Armbruster" and the ink stamp of the British Consulate for Northeast - Ethiopia. The second volume with the ink stamps of the British Consulate and Armbruster's personal stamp. The third volume with the printed binder's ticket, Sudan Printing Press, Khartoum.

"The words and phrases in this work have been taken from the mouth of natives. As many as possible of the phrases are such as have been said spontaneously, i.e. are not the products of cross-examination... I have...paid more attention to what I have heard natives say to each other than to what they have said to me, and have not excluded words or modes of expression on account of their so-called vulgarity: the object in view being to give some description not so much of what, in the opinion of learned Europeans and natives, Abyssinians ought to say as of what in point of fact they do say" (Preface to Part I; also reprinted as Preface to Part II). Armbruster also refers to the "magnificent Vocabolario" of Guidi "my indebtedness to which I desire to acknowledge most gratefully."

"It is now nine years since the printing of this book began. In its original shape the vocabulary was completed in 1906 ... Part I and II took two years each to print, the proofs following me about in the Sudan and Abyssinia, where I was continually travelling. By 1910, when the printing of Part III began, I had accumulated much fresh material which found its way into the book as it passed through the press. Then came more travels in Abyssinia, residence at Gondar, ten days from the nearest post office, and finally the war, when the printing which had never been rapid, almost came to a standstill" (Preface to Part III).



1928: [LILLY] *English-Amharic dictionary*, by C[raven] H[owell] Walker [1878-]. London: Sheldon Press, 1928. xii, 236 p. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. Zaubmüller col. 11. Hendrix 202. First edition. This copy with an inscription in ink: 'English section / Press and Information Office / June 6, 1945' on verso of half-title. From the estate of William Steen, one of the original editors of the Ethiopian Herald, though without any ownership markings.

"This dictionary represents the Shoan dialect of Amharic and is frankly colloquial....In spite of its wide compass many words are not to be found in Guidi's Vocabolario, and these are recorded in the pious hope that they are discoveries" (Preface).

1929: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire amarigna-français, suivi d'un vocabulaire français-amarigna*, by J[oseph] Baeteman. Dire-Daoua, Ethiopia: Imprimerie Saint Lazare, 1929. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. Pp. I-V VI-XXI XXII, 1-631 (numbered by columns, 1/2-1261/1262), 631, 1-2, 3-213 (numbered by columns 3 5/6-425/426), 214-220 (numbered 427-428 429-433) [2]. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 130 ("about 20,000 words"). Includes Amharic-French, cols. 1-1262, and French-Amharic, cols. 5-426. Second copy: IUW.

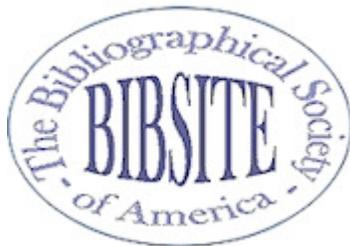
"The first dictionary of Amharic was published at the end of the eighteenth century by Ludolf. It consisted of 2,000 words in 102 columns...The second dictionary appeared in London in 1841. Its author was Charles William Isenberg, a Protestant missionary...This work contained around 7,000 words...Then came the dictionary of Antoine d'Abbadie (1881)...In 1901 Professor I. Guidi published his 'Vocabolario Amarico-Italiano' in Rome" (Preface, tr: BM).

1936: [LILLYbm] *Vocabolario Pratico Italiano-Tigray-Amarico, corredato d'alfabeto, frasario e nozioni grammaticali delle due lingue*, by Prospero Maria da Milano. Milan: Editrice Genio, [1936]. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in silver. 344 pp. Second edition, revised and corrected. Not in Zaubmüller. Cf. Hendrix 174 (dated 1936). The first edition may have been published in 1935. Includes an Italian-Tigre-Amharic vocabulary, pp. 130-163, a Tigre-Italian vocabulary, pp. 167-239, and an Amharic-Italian vocabulary, pp. 243-307. This copy from the collection of Carleton T. Hodge.

1937: [LILLY] *Dizionario pratico e frasario per conversazione italiano-amarica: (con elementi di grammatica)*, by Luigi Fusella & Alfonso Girace. Napoli: R. Istituto superiore orientale, 1937. xxxviii, 229 p.; 18 cm. Original terra cotta cloth lettered in black on upper cover. Hendrix 146. Not in Zaubmüller. Only ed. cited in NUC pre-1956 (1 copy); not in BM or BN. Publisher's notice following p. xxxviii. Errata, [4] p. at end, followed by one leaf of advertising. Includes Italian-Amharic, pp. 1-229.

1940: [IUW] *Supplemento al Vocabolario amarico-italiano*, by Ignazio Guidi, compilato con il concorso di Francesco Gallina ed Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1940. vii p., 268 columns; 28 cm.

1941: [LILLYbm] *Short Manuel (with Vocabulary) of the Amharic Language prepared for the General Staff by Major J. P. Alone (West India Regiment) 1909. Revised 1940 by Lieut. D. E. Stokes*. Khartoum: Printed for the Sudan Government by McCorquodale & Co. 1941. Original blue quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6]



l 2-228 + folding chart. Second, revised edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This second edition not in Hendrix. Includes English-Amharic, pp. 67-150, and Amharic-English, pp. 151-221. This copy with the pencil ownership signature of W. E. D. Allen, Lt. Life Guards. William Edward David Allen [1901-] was author of *Ethiopian highlands* (Royal Geographical Society, 1943), *The Ukraine: a history* (Cambridge University Press, 1941), and co-author of *The Russian campaigns of 1944-1945* (Penguin Books, 1946), among others.

"The object of the book is to enable an officer on a visit to the country to understand, and make himself understood by, all classes of Ethiopians and for that reason only words in common use have been employed" (Preface, General Staff, 1909),

1953: [IUW] *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*. Roma, Istituto per l'Oriente, 1953. xv p., 918 columns. 27 cm.

1956: [IUW] *Vocabulary English-Amharic-French = Vocabulaire français-amharique-anglais*. Diré Daoua: Impr. Saint Lazare, 1956. 203 p.; 18 cm.

196-?: [IUW] *Ya'adis zadé yatazagāga mašaratāwi ya'Englizeñeā mazgaba qālāt: la'Ityopyāweyān tamāriwoč, qweṭer 1 / ka Mā'emun Mahdi = New system English dictionary: for Ethiopian school boys and girls, no. 2*, by Maamum [sic] Mahdi. [Addis Ababa]: Samuel Amdemaskel, [1960's]. [10], 303 p.: port.; 21 cm.

1962: [LILLYbm] *The Alone-Stokes Short manual of the Amharic language (with vocabularies)*, by John Alone and D.E. Stokes. Madras, Macmillan, 1962. 204 p. 18 cm. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. Published in 1910 under title: Short manual, with vocabulary, of the Amharic language.

1963: [LILLY] *A Glossary of Ethiopian Plant Names*, by H. F. Mooney. Dublin: Dublin University Press, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. i-iv v-vii viii, 1-79 80, fold-out errata sheet. First edition. Hendrix 2064. With ink ownership signature of G.A. Jones on the front cover. Includes a glossary of Ethiopian plant names, primarily in Amharic, Tigrinya, and Galla, with Latin equivalents, pp. 1-45, a Latin-Ethiopian languages glossary, pp. 46-72, with an Ethiopian-Latin addendum, pp. [73]-79.

"This collection of Ethiopian plant names follows a preliminary list which appeared in 1956... It is ... hoped... that it will stimulate others to expand our knowledge of Ethiopian plant names so that some day a much more comprehensive list may be prepared in Amharic characters by an Ethiopian botanist: no simple undertaking in a country of this size with its many languages, dialects and inflections" (Introduction). An enlarged glossary published in Ethiopia in later years (1970, 1980, 1987) by Michael Wolde seems to have fulfilled the author's hope.

1965a: [IUW] *Amharic-English and English-Amharic vocabulary*. [Compiled for the Peace Corps training program for Ethiopia.] Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1965. 169 p. 28 cm.

1965b: [LILLYbm] *Russko-amkharškii slovar: okolo 23,000 slov*, by E[mmanuil] B[erovich] Gankin. Moscow: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1965. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in white and yellow, and decorated in yellow and blind.. Pp. 1-5 6-1013 1014-1016. First edition. Hendrix 150 ("about 23,000 words). Includes Russian-Amharic, pp. [28]-941. Second copy: IUW.



1966a: [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa [publisher not identified], 1966. 153 pages; 17 cm.

Revised [second] edition **1969:** [LILLYbm] *Amharic for foreigners; based on standard American phonetic system*. Addis Ababa, 1969. 171 p. 17 cm.

Third edition **1983:** [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa: Commercial Print. Co., 1983. 165 p.; 17 cm. "May 1983."

Fourth edition **1989:** [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Press, 1989. 176 p.; 17 cm. "November 1989."

1966b: [IUW] *Deutsch-amharischer Sprachführer. Nebst einer grammatischen Einführung ins Amharische*. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1966. 169 p. 18 cm.

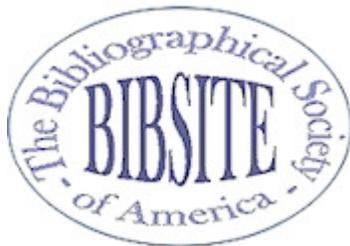
1967: [IUW] *Milon 'Ivri Amhari, Amhari 'Ivri = Hebrew-Amharic, Amharic-Hebrew dictionary*. Hefah: [s.n.] 1967. 114, 4, 4, 63 leaves; 28 cm. Second expanded edition.

1969: [LILLYbm] *Amkharsko-russkii slovar: okolo 25 000 slov*, by E[mmanuil] B[erovich] Gankin. Moscow: Sov. Entsiklopediia, 1969. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in silver and yellow, and decorated in yellow and blind. Pp. 1-5 6-967 968. First edition. Hendrix 149. Includes Amharic-Russian, pp. [27]-967 968. Second copy: IUW.

1973: [IUW] *English-Amharic context dictionary*, by Wolf Leslau. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1973. xviii, 1503 p. 26 cm.

1976: [LILLYbm] *Concise Amharic dictionary: Amharic-English, English-Amharic*, by Wolf Leslau. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976. Original pale white and tan wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. [2] i-ix x-xiv, [2] 1-538 539-542. First edition. American issue "For the United States, Canada and The Philippines". An identical text was issued in Wiesbaden for the rest of the world. Includes Amharic-English, pp. 1-253, and English-Amharic, pp. 257-535, with corrections, pp. [537]-538.

"Although Amharic is the national language of Ethiopia and English its international language, until publication of this book ... there was no concise Amharic-English, English-Amharic dictionary" (from rear cover). "Since the publication of the oldest dictionaries, Amharic has developed considerably. Progress in the field of education, literary works of the last 50 years, expansion of technology, contact with the Western world, and natural development within the language itself have all contributed greatly not only to the enrichment of the language but also to numerous changes within the existing vocabulary.... Needless to say, in Armbruster's time there was no need for expressions such as 'United Nations, Trusteeship committee, Security Council, control tower, book review, agenda, airlines, basketball, elevator,' and so on.... As a result of the inadequacy of the existing dictionaries, the student is greatly handicapped in his studies. The present dictionary is intended to remedy this situation. Since this is only a concise dictionary-particularly the Amharic-English section-...the remedy can be only partial. There is still an urgent need for a complete Amharic-English dictionary [see Kane below]" (Preface).



1978: [IUW] *Mārksāwi Lénināwi mazgaba qālāt*. 'Adis 'Ababā: Kuraz 'asātāmi dereḡet, 1978 [1986]. 579 p.; 25 cm. In Amharic; indexes in Amharic and English. Dictionary of Marxism-Leninism.

1985: [IUW] *Highland plateau Amhara of Ethiopia*, Simon D. Messing; edited by M. Lionel Bender. New Haven, Conn. (P.O. Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven 06520): Human Relations Area Files, 1985. 3 v. (xvii, 502 leaves); 23 cm. Revision of thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Pennsylvania, 1957. Vol. 3 includes a glossary of Amharic terms used in text, Amharic-English, pp. 381-479.

1986?: [IUW] *'Amāreñā-Englizeñā mazgaba qālāt = Amharic-English dictionary*, by Amsalu Aklilu. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Kuraz, [1986?]. xv, 344 p.; 17 cm.

1986a: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of agriculture terms*. Academy of Ethiopian languages, Science and technology terms translation project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 103 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

1986b: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of building construction terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 61 p.; 24 cm. Amharic and English

1986c: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of geology terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 91 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

1986d: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of medical terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 96 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

1986e: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of nutrition terms*. Addis Ababa: Academy of Ethiopian languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project, 1986. 54 p.; 24 cm.

1986f: [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of zoology terms*. Addis Ababa: Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project, 1986. 116 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

1986g: [IUW] *Leyu ya 'Englizeñā- 'Amāreñā dereb qālāt, ḥaragoč, sam labasenā mesālé'awi 'anagāgaroč mazgaba qālāt / Latā Bayačā Ćeko = Special English-Amharic dictionary of compound words, figurative speeches, phrases, and proverbs*, by Letta Beyetcha Chicho. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Itypyā: [s.n.], 1986 [1993 or 1994] 435 p.; 21 cm. Special English-Amharic dictionary of compound words, figurative speeches, phrases, and proverbs. In Amharic, with some English; romanized record.

199-?: [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary for Ethiopian school boys and girls; no. 2*. [Addis Ababa, T.T. Yohanes, 19-?]. 167 p. illus., port. 22 cm.

1990a: [IUW] *Amharic-English dictionary*, by Thomas Leiper Kane. Wiesbaden: O. Harrassowitz, 1990. 2 v. (xxvi, 2351 p.); 25 cm.

1990b: [IUW] *A concise sociopolitical dictionary: English-Amharic*, by Zdeněk wHarrassowitz. 1990. 511 p.; 31 cm.

1991: [IUW] *Dictionary Amharic-English, English-Amharic*, compiled by A. Zekaria. New Delhi, India: Languages-of-the World Publications, 1991. 629 p.; 22 cm.



1992: [IUW] *The millennium English-Amharic dictionary: 18000 words = 'Adisu 'Englizeñā-'Amāreñā mazgaba qālāt*, by 'Éfrém 'Asafā Waradawarq. [Addis Ababa: s.n.], 1992 [1999 or 2000] ([Addis Ababa]: Mégā mātamiyā 'intarprāyz). vi, 434 p.; 21 cm.

1996: [IUW] *YaSāyensenā téknoloģi mazgaba qālāt ('engelizeñā-'amāreñā) / Ya 'Ityopyā qwānqwāwoč 'akādémi = Science and technology dictionary (English-Amharic)*. 'Adis 'Ababā: ya 'Ityopyā qwānqwāwoč 'akādémi, 1996 xvii, 254 p.; 21 cm. Science and technology dictionary (English-Amharic). Previously issued as 13 separate booklets.

1998a: [IUW] *Faransayna-Englizena-Amarena mazgaba qalat = French-English-Amharic dictionary*, by Mulugeta Gudeta. [Addis Ababa: s.n.], 1990 [1997 or 1998]. 142 p.; 21 cm.

1998b: [IUW] *Medical terms and phrases in Amharic = Yahekemenā mazgaba qālāt*, collected by Håvard Sjøiland. Addis Abeba, Ethiopia: Norwegian Lutheran Mission: Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, c1998. 179 p.: ill.; 30 cm. English and Amharic

2000: [IUW] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Amharisch-Englisch*, Dawit Berhanu. Hamburg: Buske, 2000. 537 p.; 20 cm.

2001: [IUW] *Amharic cultural reader*, collected and edited by Wolf Leslau and Thomas L. Kane. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2001. ix, 319 p.; 25 cm. Library binding preserving original purple paper over boards, lettered in white, with a color photograph on the front. Includes "Dictionary" Amharic-English, pp. 200-287, with index to English words, pp. 290-316.

2002: [IUW] *Muyāwi mudāya qālāt: 'Englizeñā-'Amāreñā = Glossary of professional terms: English Amharic*, by be'Abarā Lamā. [Norway]: Forfatters bokmaskin, 2002. 129 p.: ill.; 17 cm.

2003a: [IUW] *Advanced Amharic lexicon: a supplement to concise Amharic-English dictionaries*, by Girma Y. Getahun. Münster: Lit; Piscataway, NJ: distributed in North America by Transaction Publishers, c2003. xiii, 398 p.; 21 cm.

2003b: [IUW] *Archaeology: English-Amharic dictionary = Ya 'arkiwoloģi 'englizenā-'amāreñā mazgaba qālāt*, by Hasan Sa'id, 'Asāmeraw Dasé. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Ityopyā: Šāmā buks, c2003 [2010 or 2011] 79 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

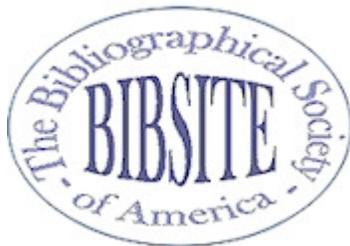
2006a: [IUW] *'Englizeñā-'Amāreñā mazgaba qālāt = English-Amharic dictionary / 'azagāğ 'Ababāyahu*, prepared by Daniel Worku Kassa. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Ityopyā: Mégā 'asātāmi dereget, 2006. vi, 766 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

2006b: [IUW] *Goldstone's Amharic phrasebook dictionary: Ethiopian travel and business language*, by Temesgen Gebru. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Eithio Travel, c2006. viii, 290 p.; 15 cm. Third revised edition.

2007: [IUW] *Nur: Amharic-English-Arabic dictionary = Nūr, qāmūs Amhariū-Ijlzī-'Arabī*, prepared by Munir Abrar. Addis Ababa: [s.n.], 2007. 199 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

Second edition **n.d.** [IUW] *Amharic-English, English-Amharic dictionary*, editor Endale Zenawi. [S.l.]: Simon Wallenberg Press, c2007. xi, 647 p.; 22 cm. 2nd ed., rev. and updated.

2008a: [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary = Englizena-Amarena mazgaba qalat*, by Hinsene Mekuria. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: [s.n.], c2008. iv, 760 p.: ill.; 21 cm.



2008b: [IUW] *Faransāyeñā- 'Amareñā- 'Englizeñā mazgaba qālāt = French-Amharic-English dictionary*, edited by Mulugeta Gudeta. [Ethiopia]: Aster Nega Publishing Enterprise, 2000 [i.e. 2008], 248 p.; 17 cm.

2008c: [IUW] *Pioneer English-Amharic dictionary of verbs derived from other words, teneses of irregular verbs*, by Letta Beyetcha Chiko. [Ethiopia: s.n.], 2008. 115 p.; 21 cm.

2009: [IUW] *Advanced level power English-Amharic dictionary*, by Dawit Mergia, Legesse Geleta. [Ethiopia?]: Aster Nega Pub. Enterprise, 2009. 1140 p.: ill.; 20 cm. First edition.

2011: [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary of proverbs*, by Meheretu Adnew. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: [M. Adnew], 2011. 236 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

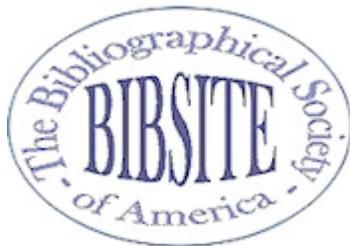
2014: [IUW] *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*, by Berhanu Abebe, Gianfrancesco Lusini. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Arada Books, 2014. xii, 389 pages; 21 cm.

[AMUZGO, SAN PEDRO AMUZGOS] Amuzgo is an Oto-Manguean language spoken in the Costa Chica region of the Mexican states of Guerrero and Oaxaca by about 44,000 speakers.[3] Like other Oto-Manguean languages, Amuzgo is a tonal language. Four varieties of Amuzgo are officially recognized by the governmental agency, the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI).[5] They are: (i) Northern Amuzgo (amuzgo del norte, commonly known as Guerrero or (from its major town) Xochistlahuaca Amuzgo); (ii) Southern Amuzgo (amuzgo del sur, heretofore classified as a subdialect of Northern Amuzgo); (iii) Upper Eastern Amuzgo (amuzgo alto del este, commonly known as Oaxaca Amuzgo or San Pedro Amuzgos Amuzgo); (iv) Lower Eastern Amuzgo (amuzgo bajo del este, commonly known as Ipalapa Amuzgo). Three dictionaries have been published for Upper Eastern Amuzgo in recent years. For Northern Amuzgo, no dictionary has yet been published, yet it too is very actively written. Lower Eastern Amuzgo and Southern Amuzgo (spoken in Huixtepec (Ometepec), for example) are still not well documented, but work is underway (Wiki).

Ethnologue: azg. Alternate names: Amuzgo bajo del este, Amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxaca Amuzgo.

1999: [LILLYbm] *Tzo" 'tzíkindyi jñò tzjó Noà yo jñò tzko. Diccionario amuzgo-español el amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxaca*, by L. Fermín Tapia García. Mexico: CIESAS, Plaza y Valdés Editores, 1999. Original blue and white wrappers with flaps, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-284 285-286. First edition. 1,000 copies. Includes Amuzgo-Spanish, pp. 33-282, with bibliography, pp. 283-284. This is **the first dictionary of one of the four varieties of Amuzgo**. Second copy: IUW.

"Amuzgo is a complex languages spoken in southern Mexico, principally in Guerrero and Oaxaca. Approximately 30,000 people speak the language. The present work is based on the vocabulary of the San Pedro Amuzgo dialect in the district of Putla, Oaxaca. The village of San Pedro Amuzgos includes approximately 11,000 inhabitants, the majority of which are native.... This work.. is **the first dictionary of Amuzgo**" (from back cover, tr: BM).



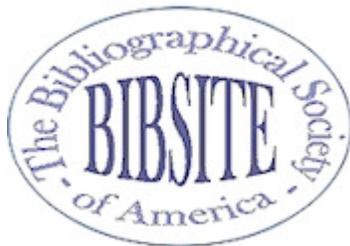
2000: [IUW] *Diccionario amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxacam*, compiled by Cloyd Stewart, Ruth D. Stewart and Amuzgos collaborators. Coyoacán, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2000. 501 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves"; no. 44.

[**ANDAMANES LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Andamanese languages are the indigenous languages of the Andaman Islands, spoken by the Andamanese Negritos. There are two clear families of Andamanese languages, Great Andamanese and Ongan, as well as Sentinelese, which is unknown and therefore at present unclassifiable [Wiki].

1887: [LILLY] *A manual of the Andamanese languages*, by Maurice Vidal Portman. London: W.H. Allen, 1887. Original leather lettered in gold. Zaunmüller col. 11. IUW has a copy with a pasteover on the title page from the publisher Crosby & Lockwood. This copy with ink stamp of the "Superintendent's office Port Blair" (where the author was employed). Contains an introduction followed by an English-Andamanese dictionary, a section with dialogues and finally a list of "common objects." An earlier work dealing with these dialects is *Vocabulary of Dialects spoken in the Nicobar and Andaman isles*, by F.s. de Roepstorff, Fort Blair, 1874.

1898: [LILLYbm] *Notes on the languages of the south Andaman group of tribes*, by M. V. Portman. Calcutta: Office of the superintendent of government printing, India, 1898. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] i-v vi-viii, 1 2-389 390, ²1 2-191 192 + large folded map in original pocket. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. "A comparative vocabulary, containing 2,286 words in English, with their equivalents in the Aka-Bea-da, Akar-Bale, Puchikwar, Aukau-Juwoi and Kol languages," pp. ²[1]-2191. An "analysis of the words in the comparative vocabulary," consisting of detailed explanations of each word, is given on pp. 189-387. Portman was "Officer in Charge of the Andamanese." Of the languages treated in this study, only Puchikwar (A-Pucikwar) is still spoken in the Andaman Islands; the others are now extinct.

"The present work forms a part of my record of the Andamanese, undertaken for the British museum and the government of India. ... The Andamanese languages are very copious, the people having names for many animate and inanimate objects, and words to express the parts of those objects, their actions, and conditions, in great detail. A complete dictionary of any one Andamanese language would contain many thousand words, and would involve years of special labour; my present intention, therefore, is rather to give a general idea of languages, and mental attitude of the people of the South Andaman Group of tribes; and, with a Comparative Vocabulary and its Analysis, to show how the words and languages are constructed, and how the different languages compare with each other. As the Andamanese race, in the Great Andaman, is now almost extinct, more than this cannot be done. A colored map showing the area occupied by each tribe accompanies the letterpress" (Preface).



[**ANEITYUM**] Anejoñ or Aneityum (also spelled Anejom, and formerly Aneiteum, Aneityumese) is an Oceanic language spoken by 900 people (as of 2001)[1] on Aneityum Island, Vanuatu (Wiki).

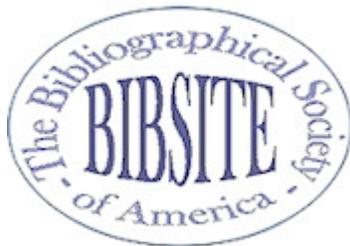
Ethnologue: aty. Alternate names: Aneiteum, Aneiteumese, Anejom.

1882: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Aneityumese language. In two parts. I. Aneityumese and English. II. English and Aneityumese. Also outlines of Aneityumese grammar. And an introduction, containing notices of the missions to the native races, and illustrations of the principles and peculiarities of the Aneityumese language*, by John Inglis. London & Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate, 1882. Original black pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-iii iv-xxix xxx, 31 32-200* (lacks front free endpaper). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Aneityumese-English, pp. [46]-112, and English-Aneityumese, pp. [121]-200. The author was "thirty years a missionary, first of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and then of the Free Church of Scotland, in New Zealand and the New Hebrides" (from title page). This is the **first dictionary and grammar of the language**.

"Utility, not literary distinction, was my aim in preparing this Dictionary. My object was to have all the words in the language at my command while engaged in translating a part, and editing the whole, of the Aneityumese Bible...The Dictionary contains all the words collected by the late Rev. Dr. Geddie, the Rev. Joseph Copeland, and myself. They are nearly five thousand in number...As the Aneityumese belongs to a new family of tongues, the Papuan, comprising, perhaps, at least a hundred dialects or languages, and which are spoken from Fiji to Papua or New Guinea, and as a Grammar and Dictionary of only one of these, namely, that of Fiji, has been published [Hazlewood and Calvert, London, 1850-1852], it appears to me that the publication of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Aneityumese language would be a contribution to this science from a quarter all but entirely new" (Preface). {Aneityumese is} "a language both copious and exact, capable of giving utterance to every thought and every idea, every want and every wish, known to those to whom it is their mother tongue. The words are all as precise in their meaning as if they had been defined by Johnson or Jamieson. The grammar is as regular and uniform as if it had been formed by Lindley Murray" (Introduction). Aneityum, now Anatom, is an island at the southern end of the former New Hebrides, now Vanuatu, a group of some seventy islands administered for 74 years by the United Kingdom and France. Vanuatu became independent within the Commonwealth in July 1980.

[**ANGLOROMANI**] Angloromani or Anglo-Romani (literally "English Romani"; also known as Angloromany, Rummaness, or Pogadi Chib) is a language combining aspects of English and Romani, which is a language spoken by the Romani people; an ethnic group who trace their origins to the Indian subcontinent. Angloromani is spoken in the UK, Australia, the US and South Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rme. Alternate names: Anglo-Romani, English Romani, Gypsy Jib, Pogadi Chib, Posh 'N' Posh, Romani, Romani English, Romanichal, Romano Lavo, Romany.



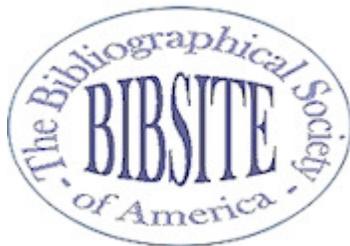
1874: [LILLYbm] *Romano lavo-lil: word-book of the Romany; or, English Gypsy language. With many pieces in gypsy, illustrative of the way of speaking and thinking of the English gypsies; with specimens of their poetry, and an account of certain gypsyries or places inhabited by them, and of various things relating to gypsy life in England*, by George H[enry] Borrow. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, (London: printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street and Charing Cross), 1874. Original blue cloth decorated in blind over boards, with original printed paper label on spine. Pp. *i-vii* viii, *1-3* 4-331 332, +²*1* 2-16 (advertisements). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Black 534. Includes Gypsy (Romany)-English, pp. 17-101. Second copy: LILLY (rebound in full green calf).

"The author of the present work wishes to state that the vocabulary, which forms part of it, has existed in manuscript for many years. It is one of several vocabularies of various dialects of the Gypsy tongue, made by him in different countries. The most considerable—that of the dialect of the Zincali or Rumijelies (Romany Chals) of Spain—was published in the year 1841. Amongst those which remain unpublished is one of the Transylvanian Gypsy, made principally at Kolosv~r in the year 1844" (p. [5]). "The Gypsy language...may consist of some three thousand words, the greater part of which are decidedly of Indian origin.... [T]he rest consists of words picked up by the Gypsies from various languages in their wanderings from the East" (The English Gypsy Language).

1875: [LILLY] *The dialect of the English gypsies*, by Charles Bath Smart and H.T. Crofton. London: Asher, 1875. Second Edition, revised and greatly expanded. 302 pp. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in gold, spine rebacked in plain contemporary leather. **Not in Zaunmüller.** Includes Gypsy-English vocabulary, pp. [51]-163, and English-Gypsy, pp. [165]-190. This copy with the ownership signature of Francis E. Ballard, with extensive penciled additions to the vocabulary and numerous slips of paper with additional material inserted.

1913: [LILLYbm] *English-gypsy vocabulary: index to the principal words and roots in the gypsy-English vocabulary and its roots*, by Bath C[harles] S[mart] and Henry Thomas Crofton. [Bristol]: Privately reprinted for the Gypsy and Folk-lore Club, 5 Hand Court, Bedford Row, London, W.C., by Messrs. Purnell & Sons, Paulton Printing Works, Bristol, [1913]. 10 p.; 29 x 23 cm. Original orange printed wrappers, carefully folded at edges to size of page. Cover title only. Not in Zaunmüller. Date of publication from the British Library Catalogue. Printed in triple columns. Full-page advertisement on back cover for membership in the Gypsy and Folk-Lore Club, including an application form. "Objects: To promote fellowship among those interested in Gypsies and Gypsies themselves. To encourage study of, and conversation in the Romani language. To promote a greater interest in the study of folk-lore generally."

1915: [LILLYbm] *An American-Romani vocabulary*, by Albert Thomas Sinclair [1844-1911]. [New York]: The New York public library, 1915. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-2* 3-14 *15-16*. First edition. Cf. Zaunmüller col. 407 (listed as Black, author, London 1922). Reprinted November 1915 from the Bulletin of the New York Public Library of October, 1915. Compiled and edited from manuscripts in the



New York Public Library by George F. Black. Includes Romani-English vocabulary, pp. 5-14.

"The vocabulary is the result of inquiries made by Mr Sinclair among hundreds of Gypsies in different parts of the United States, and is confined strictly to the English-speaking Gypsies born in Great Britain or their American descendants. Mr. Sinclair says in one of his manuscripts that no one Gypsy was familiar with all the words he had noted, but many of them knew nearly all. Most of the younger generation born in the United States, however, understood very few of them. The only other vocabulary of American-Romani is that published by Professor Prince in the *Journal* of the American Oriental Society ["The English-Romany jargon of the American roads," vol. 28, pp. 271-308; 1907], to which the present list forms a valuable supplement. The Romani...is now little more than a broken jargon based grammatically on English. The vocabulary, on the other hand, abundantly shows its Indian origin" (p. 3).

1916: [LILLYbm] *Avesta and Romani*, by Albert Thomas Sinclair [1844-1911]. [New York]: The New York public library, 1916. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-5 6-8. First edition. Reprinted January 1916 from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* of December, 1915. Edited from a manuscript in the New York Public Library by George F. Black. Includes 44 Romani words with English equivalents and comparisons with Avestan and other ancient Iranian and Indic languages.

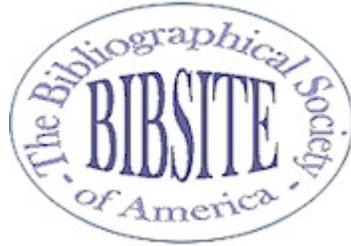
1926: [LILLY] *The dialect of the gypsies of Wales, being the older form of British Romani preserved in the speech of the clan of Abram Wood*, by John Sampson (1862-1931). Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1926. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Zaunmüller col. 407. Extensive dictionary.

1930: [LILLYbm] "An East Anglian Romani Vocabulary of 1798," ed. by John Sampson, in: *Journal of the Gypsy Society*, Third Series, Volume IX, Part 3, 1930. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes English-Romani, pp. 110-138. This manuscript vocabulary is published here for the first time. It was obtained by John Sampson from a second-hand book dealer in York and is presented here with analysis and editorial annotations.

[ANIMERE] Animere (sometimes Anyimere or Kunda, the latter being a toponym) is a language spoken in Ghana, in the Kecheibe and Kunda villages of the Benimbere people. It is most closely related to Kebu or Akebu of Togo. Both are Ghana Togo Mountain languages. Animere is an endangered language which is no longer being passed on to children; the speaker count is approximately 30 (Blench 2006) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anf. Alternate names: Anyimere, Kunda.

1933: [LILLYbm] *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin*, Vol. 36, Dritte Abteilung: Afrikanische Studien), Berlin, 1933. 262 pp. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes: [Animere] "Die Animere-Sprache in Togo: nach Aufnahmen von A. Mischlich," by D. Westermann, pp. [1]-7. Includes Animere-German vocabulary, pp. 2-7, in double columns. [Cāla; Delo; Bago-Kusuntu] "Drei Dialekte des Tem in Togo: Cāla,



Delo und Bagó: nach Aufnahmen von A. Mischlich,” by D. Westermann, pp. 7-33. Includes comparative brief word list for Cāla, Delo, Bago and Tem, pp. 8-10; Cāla-German, pp. 14-18; Delo-German, pp. 21-29; and Bago-German, pp. 31-33, all double columned. These three are treated as dialects of Tem, although it is stated they may be separate languages. Ethnologue lists Cala (Chala) Delo, Bago as languages. [Bouna Koulango] “Die Sprache der Kólano auf der Elfenbeinküste und der Goldküste,” by Eugen Ludwig Rapp, pp. 54-66. Includes Kólano [Bouna Koulango]-German, p. 59-62, and German-Kólano, pp. 62-66. [Nefaanra] “Die Néfana-Sprache auf der Elfenbeinküstge und der Goldküste,” by Eugen Ludwig Rapp, pp. 66-69. Includes German-Néfana [Nefaanra], pp. 67-69. [Kenuzi-Dongola] “Wörterbuch des nubischen Kenûzi-Dialektes mit einer grammatischen Einleitung,” by G. von Massenbach, pp. 99-227. Includes Kenûzi [Kenuzi-Dong2-ola], pp. 140-227.

[**ANUFO**] Chakosi, or Anufo, is a Central Tano language spoken in Ghana, Togo, and Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cko. Alternate names: Chakosi, Chokosi, Kyokosi, Tchokossi, Tiokossi. "Anufo" is the name the people use for themselves; "Chokosi" is used by others.

1970: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chokosi Language*, compiled by Rev. A. C. Krass. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, 1970. 25 cm. [2] i-iii 1 2-85 86. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 4. Hendrix 436. Reproduced from typescript. Includes Chokosi-English, pp. [3]-85. Second copy: IUW. **First English language dictionary of Anufo.** An anufo-French dictionary was published in 1963.

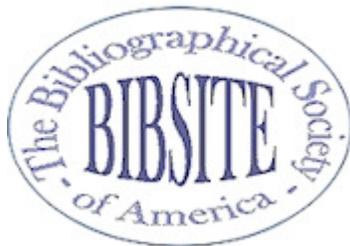
"This dictionary is the result of six years of study and use of the Chokosi language, spoken by about 18,000 people in Northeast Ghana and 20,000 people in Northern Togo" (Preface).

1973: [IUW; bound with another copy of the 1970 volume] *A Dictionary of the Chokosi Language English-Chokosi*, compiled by Rev. A.C. Krass. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, 1973. 25 cm. [4] 1 2-133 134. Library binding. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 5. Includes English-Chokosi, pp. [1]-133.

"This English-Chokosi dictionary may be used as a companion volume to the authro's earlier Chokosi-English dictionary, which was published by the Institute of African Studies in 1970" (Editorial Note).

[**ANUAK**] Anuak or Anywa is a Nilotic language of the Nilo-Saharan language family. It is spoken primarily in the Western part of Ethiopia by the Anuak. Other names for this language include: Anyuak, Anywa, Yambo, Jambo, Yembo, Bar, Burjin, Miroy, Moojanga, Nuro. Anuak, Pāri, and Jur-Luwo comprise a dialect cluster. The most thorough description of the Anuak language is Reh (1996) *Anywa Language: Description and Internal Reconstructions*, which also includes glossed texts (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anu. Alternate Names: Anyuak, Anywa, Anywaa, Anywak, Dha Anywaa, Dho Anywaa, Jambo, Nuro, Yambo.



1990: [IUW] *Anyuak, a Luo-language of the southern Sudan: short grammar and dictionary, preceded by an essay on the role played by language in Anyuak society, Living on earth in the sky, consciousness and self-consciousness of a Nilotic people*, by Conradin Perner. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1990. 4 v.: ill.; 23 cm. Library bindings. Vol. 1: 240 pp. reproduced recto only. HRAFlex books; FJ4-001. Language and literature series. Vol. 1 includes "English-Anyuak Dictionary (Part 1), pp. 119-240 [A-F]; Vol. 2 "English-Anyuak Dictionary (Letters G-Z)", pp. 241-496; Vol. 3 "Anyuak-English dictionary (Letters A-L), pp. 500-745; Vol. 4 "Anyuak-English Dictionary (Letters M-Y), pp. 747-954.

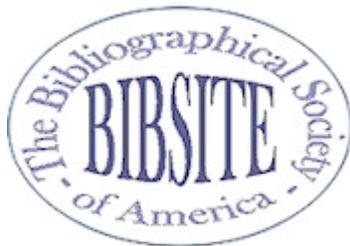
"The following outline to the Anyuak vocabulary and a grammar is not the result of a systematic research on Anyuak language but presents merely the linguistical conclusions of someone who got acquainted with the use of Anyuak languages while studying ... the cultural background of the Anyuak tribe: from 1976-1979, I conducted fieldwork amongst the Anyuak: a tribe living in one of the most remote regions of the Upper Nile in the Southern Sudan and in Southwestern Ethiopia.... When I started my research-work as a lecturer at the University of Khartoum I could not find a single document about Anyuak language [commentary continues with further discussion of potential published and unpublished sources]....I am confident that the linguists amongst the readers will forgive my shortcomings and find some inspiration to deepen the understanding of Anyuak language. Because language is the heartbeat of a culture, I really hope that my present work will be a significant contribution to the preservation of the threatened Anyuak cultural universe which is one of high civilization and great beauty" (Foreword).

1999: [IUW] *Anywa-English and English-Anywa dictionary*, compiled by Mechthild Reh with the assistance of Sam A. Akwey and Cham U. Uriat. Köln: R. Köppe, 1999. xv, 134 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating the original brown and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and white. First edition. Series: Nilo-Saharan, v. 14. **First published two-way dictionary of the language.** Hendrix 210 lists a duplicated Amharic-Anuak dictionary of 1966 by James Keefer. Includes Anywa-English, pp. 1-83, and English-Anywa, pp. 85-134.

"The present dictionary is a by-product of my research on the grammatical structure of Anywa carried out between July 1985 and March 1989 in Khartoum" (Preface).

[**ANYIN**] The Anyin language is spoken principally in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. It is an Akan member of the Kwa branch of the Niger-Congo family of languages. The closest relative of Anyin is Baoulé, and it is also close to Nzema. The dialects of Anyin are Sanvi, Indenie, Bini, Bona, Moronou, Djuablin, Ano, Abe, Barabo and Alangua. The Morofo (one quarter of speakers) variety may be classified as a separate language. In Côte d'Ivoire, there are approximately 610,000 native speakers of Anyin, along with 10,000 to 100,000 second-language users. There are a quarter-million speakers of Anyin in Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: any. Alternate Names: Agni, Anyi.



1980: [IUW] *Lexique Français-Agni*, by J.-P. Eschlimann and P. Jaboulay. [Agnibilekro, Ivory Coast: s.n.], 1980. viii, 483 p.; 31 cm. Library binding. French-Agni, pp. [1]-483. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**APACHE, JICARILLA**] Jicarilla (Jicarilla Apache: Abáachi mizaa) is an Eastern Southern Athabaskan language spoken by the Jicarilla Apache (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apj.

2007: [IUW] *Dictionary of Jicarilla Apache = Abáachi mizaa itkee' siijai*, by Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson, and Matilda Martinezm edited by Melissa Axelrod, Jule Gómez de García, and Jordan Lachler; computational lexicography by Sean M. Burke. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2007. x, 492 p.: ill.; 27 cm. Contents: Introduction: Design and use of the dictionary -- Technical notes on the production of the dictionary / Sean M. Burke -- Grammatical sketch of Jicarilla Apache / Melissa Axelrod -- Phrases and texts -- Jicarilla Apache-to-English dictionary -- English-to-Jicarilla Apache index -- Jicarilla Apache thematic lexicon. **First dictionary of the language**, preceded by an unpublished Ph. D. dissertation: *A Sociolinguistic-conceptual-cultural-ethnographic Jicarilla Apache-English dictionary: the Dulce Springs dialect*, by Stenley Mersol, Dissertation Ph. D. University of California, 1976.

[**APACHE, WESTERN**] The Western Apache language is a Southern Athabaskan language spoken by over 14,000 of the Western Apaches living primarily in east central Arizona. In 2011, the San Carlos Apache Tribe's Language Preservation Program, located in Peridot, Arizona, began its outreach to the "14,000 tribal members residing within the districts of Bylas, Gilson Wash, Peridot and Seven Mile Wash," only 20% of whom still speak the language fluently (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apw. Alternate names: Coyotero.

1972: [LILLYbm] *Western Apache dictionary*, compiled by the staff of the White Mountain Apache Culture Center. Fort Apache, Ariz.: White Mountain Apache Tribe, 1972. Original illustrated tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. *i-vi vii-xii xiii-xiv*, 1-135 *136-138*. First edition. This copy inscribed at the head of the Preface "To my friend 'Bonita' 1972," probably by Edgar Perry, who wrote the preface and served as Director of the Culture Center. Wesley Bonita was Director of the Education Department and provided the foreword for the 1998 edition of the dictionary (see below). **This is the first dictionary of Western Apache.**

"There has been a need for many years for a Western Apache Dictionary as a bridge between English and Apache... It contains over 2,600 words... [of] one of the most difficult languages in the world.... We hope this dictionary will be of help to our doctors, nurses, social workers and B[ureau of] I[ndian] A[ffairs] employees in understanding some of our expressions.... We do not want our language to die. Help us to learn together" (Preface).

"The 1972 dictionary was the tribe's primary step in establishing a standard writtn form of the language and provided approximatly 2,400 English to Apache forms in addition to



special sections about pronouns and the verb *to handle*... " (Preface to 1998 Western Apache-English dictionary).

1980: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Apache or 'Indé' Language of Arizona & New Mexico, Collected by John Gregory Bourke in the 1870s and 1880s*, ed. by Carol J. Condie. Greeley, Colo.: Museum of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, 1980. Original light brown wrappers with plastic strip binding, lettered and decorated in black. Ff. *i-ii* iii-ix, *I* 2-165. First edition. Series: Occasional publications in anthropology. Linguistics series; no. 7. Includes English-Apache vocabulary, thematically arranged, ff. 32-115, and an Apache index, ff. 116-147.

"The Apache grammar, lexicon, and ethnographic notes presented here are a combination of two manuscripts—one, the lengthier, at West Point ... and the other at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln.... It is probably that his lexicon, which totals 1105 items, does not constitute all of Bourke's collection of Apache lexical items. Pilling... lists a manuscript by Bourke entitled "Vocabulary of the Sierra Blanc and Chiricahua Dialects of the Apache Tinneh Family" (Introduction).

1998: [LILLYbm] *Western Apache-English dictionary: a community-generated bilingual dictionary*, edited by Dorothy Bray in collaboration with the White Mountain Apache Tribe. Tempe, AZ: Bilingual Press, 1998. Original brown, red and orange wrappers, lettered in yellow. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxvii xxviii-xxx, 1-485 486. First edition. Includes Western Apache-English, pp. 1-280, and English-Western Apache, pp. 281-485. Second copy: IUW.

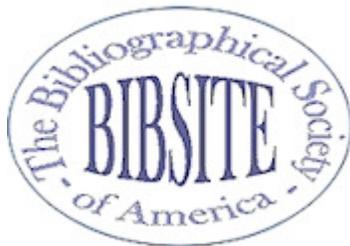
"This book is dedicated to all the White Mountain Apaches for holding on to their language and using it as a communication tool to develop their self-sufficient government and make their reservation a better place to live. The process of developing and researching this dictionary took over ten years, since the work was all done on a volunteer basis, when time allowed" (Foreword, Wesley Bonito). "This dictionary...is intended primarily for the Apaches who are learning to read and write their own language....This dictionary project...was begun in 1981. The primary sources [included] the *Western Apache Dictionary* compiled by Edgar Perry...in 1972....The present edition is the **first dictionary to list both Apache to English and English to Apache** and contains over 10,500 Apache words, with 4,400 dialect variations and 2,200 entries indicating alternate expressions and forms" (Preface).

[**APATANI**] Apatani (Apa Tani, Tanii) is a Tani language of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apt. Alternate names: Apa.

1970/1993: [LILLY] *Aka [Apa] language guide*, by Ivan Martin Simon [1921-]. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993, 1970. iii, 72 p.; 21 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition was 1970. This is the second impression, dated 1993. Includes Aka-English words and phrases, pp. [18]-42, and English-Aka (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [43]-72.

1972: [LILLY] *An introduction to Apatani*, by Ivan Martin Simon [1921-]. [Shillong]: Director of Information and Public Relations on behalf of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration, 1972. ii, 200 p.; 21 cm. First edition. Includes English-Apatani (Roman and



Devanagari), pp. [39]-161, and Apatani-English, pp. [162]-192. An Apatani-English-Hindi dictionary appeared in 1987 (see below) and an English-Apatani dictionary in 1995.

"The object of this book, like all others in the series, is primarily to help personnel serving in the Apatani area to learn the language....The book also covers a wider ground than the smaller *Apatani Lanuage Guide* which was published in 1965" (Preface).

1987: [LILLYbm] *Apatani-English-Hindi Dictionary*, by P. T. Abraham. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1987. Pp. *i-iv v-xiv* [2] 1-116 117 118-136. 20.8 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. CIIL Dictionary Series 3. Includes Apatani-English-Hindi, pp. 111.

"The present Apatani-English-Hindi dictionary is the third to be published in our dictionary series. By providing Hindi and English glosses an attempt has been made to simultaneously expose the Apatani speakers to both the official and associate official languages of the country. We hope that the non-Apatani speakers who will have occasion to come into contact with them either in administration or for trade purposes will find the dictionary useful" (Foreword). "Data for the dictionary were collected in the field primarily from one informant by elicitation through the word list prepared in the Institute. They were then crosschecked with some other informants" (Editor's Note). "The materials for the present work were collected during my field work in Apatani plateau, during October-December, 1975 and April-June, 1977, [with identification and background information on informant]" (Introduction, P. T. Abraham).

[**A-PUCIKWAR:** see **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Pucikwar language, A-Pucikwar, is an extinct language of the Andaman Islands, India, formerly spoken by the Pucikwar people on the south coast of Middle Andaman, the northeast coast of South Andaman, and on Baratang Island. It belonged to the Great Andamanese family (Wiki).

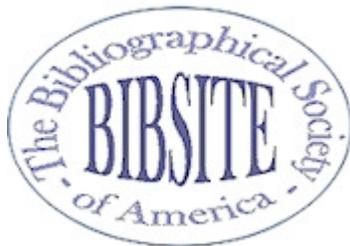
Ethnologue: apq.

[**APURINÃ**] Apurinã (Ipurina) is a Southern Maipurean language spoken in Amazonia by the Apurinã people. It has an active-stative syntax (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apu. Alternate Names: Ipurinã, Kangite, Popengare.

1894: [LILLY] *A grammar and a vocabulary of the Ipurina language*, by J[acob] E[vert] R[esyek] Polak. London: Published for the Fund By Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1894. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black (front wrapper chipped without loss of text; no printing on spine; rear wrapper present but detached). Pp. *i-iii iv-viii*, 1-111 112. First edition. Vocabulary Publication Fund, no. 1. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Ipurina, Part I, "including verbs, phrases, and sentences", pp. 17-90, and Part II, "including other parts of speech, not including verbs", pp. [91]-105, a comparative vocabulary of *Linguo Geral* and Ipurina, with English equivalents, p. 107, and English-Parmarí vocabulary, p. 108. **First printed vocabulary of both Apurinã and Paumarí.**

"The tribe of Indians called Ipurinã, a cannibal tribe, inhabit only the River Parús, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon.... They are one of the largest of thirty-four or more



tribes inhabiting the giant river... They are naturally indolent, and lounge during the greater part of their time in their hammocks, which they do not even take the trouble to weave, but beg, or barter for them with neighboring tribes.... When, however, their isolated condition, during several centuries, without any incentive from without to ambition to a higher life, is taken into consideration...they should largely be exonerated from the charge of indolence of indifference. Being so widely scattered... their number can not be easily ascertained ... they may perhaps muster 2,000 or 3,000 altogether... No effort has yet been made by Brazil to civilize this tribe... [Ipurinã] is spoken exclusively by the Indians of the Ipurinã tribe. their language has been confined to themselves, and I have not seen it in writing or heard of its being reduced to such, except by myself.... The present notes, although insufficient in quantity, are the result of the closest attention and hardest study imaginable for nearly two years, and this volume is the fifth of the kind I have written" (Preface). "[The Pamarí are] a tribe of Indians with spotted skins, inhabiting the Middle Parús... The above list of words and phrases I acquired verbally from the Pamarí themselves; I have not yet seen the language reduced to writing anywhere else" (p. 108).

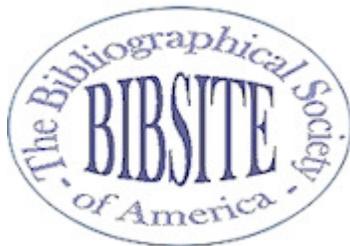
[**ARABELA**] Arabela is a nearly extinct indigenous American language of the Zaparoan family spoken in two Peruvian villages in tropical forest along the Napo tributary of the Arabela river. Also known as Chiripuno and Chiripunu, it is spoken by fewer than 50 people out of an ethnic population of about 500. Like all native languages in Peru, it has an official status in areas where it is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arl. Alternate Names: Chiripuno, Chiripunu.

1999: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Arabela-Castellano*, by Rolland G. Rich. Lima: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1999. Original green wrappers, lettered in white, with a color illustration on front cover. Pp. 1-8 9-643 644-648. First edition. 200 copies. Series: Serie Lingüística Peruana, no. 48. Includes Arabela-Spanish, pp. 101-445, and Spanish-Arabela, pp. 449-643. **First dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

"Arabela is a member of the Zaparo linguistic family. It is presently spoken by fewer than 100 people, who live primarily in two communities: Buena Vista and Flor de Coco; both on the Arabela River, a branch of the Curaray River in the Province of Maynas in the district of Loreto...I would like to thank God for having given me the privilege of studying this language which has survived thanks to the perseverance of its few speakers and under the pressure of adverse conditions which have placed it in danger of extinction" (Prologue, tr: BM).

[**ARABIC (pre-1850)**] Arabic (Arabic: العَرَبِيَّة, al-‘arabiyyah [alʕaraˈbijja] (listen) or Arabic: عربي, ‘arabī [ˈʕarabiː] (listen)) is the Classical Arabic language of the 6th century and its modern descendants excluding Maltese. Arabic is spoken in a wide arc stretching across Western Asia, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa. Arabic belongs to the Afroasiatic family. The literary language, called Modern Standard Arabic or Literary Arabic, is the only official form of Arabic. It is used in most written documents as well as in formal spoken occasions, such as lectures and news broadcasts. Arabic is a Central Semitic language,



closely related to Aramaic, Hebrew, Ugaritic and Phoenician. Standard Arabic is distinct from and more conservative than all of the spoken varieties, and the two exist in a state known as diglossia, used side-by-side for different societal functions.

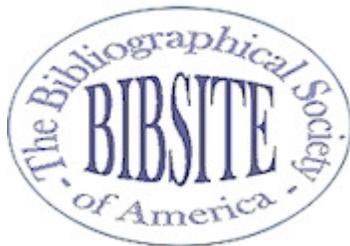
Some of the spoken varieties are mutually unintelligible, both written and orally, and the varieties as a whole constitute a sociolinguistic language. This means that on purely linguistic grounds they would likely be considered to constitute more than one language, but are commonly grouped together as a single language for political or religious reasons. If considered multiple languages, it is unclear how many languages there would be, as the spoken varieties form a dialect chain with no clear boundaries. If Arabic is considered a single language, it is perhaps spoken by as many as 420 million speakers (native and non-native) in the Arab world, making it one of the six most-spoken languages in the world. If considered separate languages, the most-spoken variety would most likely be Egyptian Arabic with 89 million native speakers—still greater than any other Afroasiatic language. Arabic also is a liturgical language of 1.6 billion Muslims. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (a macrolanguage) ara.

1505: [LILLY] *Aárte para ligeramēte saber la lēgua arauiga emendada y añadida y segundamente imprimida*. Pedro de Alcalá. [Granada: Juan Varela, 1505] 2 pts. in 1 v.: ill.; 20 cm. Collation: [pt. 1]: [96] p.; [pt. 2]: [552] p. Signatures: [pt. 1]: a-f8; [pt. 2]: a-z8A-K8L6. "Fue interãptada esta obra ... de romance en arauigo ... por Fray Pedro de Alcala ... Fue impressa & acabada por Juan Varela de Salamãca impressor en la ... cibdad [?] Granada. A cinco dias del mes de Hebrero de mill & quiniētos & cinco años"--colophon. [Part 2] has title: *Uocabulista arauigo en letra castellana*. From the library of George A. Poole, Jr. Bound in elaborately tooled brown morocco, edges gilt; in cloth case. References: Salva, 2189. Zaunmüller col. 18. **Earliest known published vocabulary of Arabic**. Spanish-Arabic.

Facsimile edition **1928:** [LILLY] *Arte para ligeramēte saber la lēgua arauiga / Alcala*. [Seal of the Hispanic Society]. Alcalá, Pedro de. New York: [Hispanic Society of America], 1928. [71] p; 29 cm. Other titles: *Vocabulista arauigo*. With the bookplate and signature of Carleton Hodge. From the Breon Mitchell collection of bilingual dictionaries. Facsimile. Reduced facsimile of ed. of Granada, 4vo, 1505. *Vocabulista arauigo* [Spanish-Arabic]. Bound in green cloth.

c. 1620: [LILLY] *Arabic-Latin lexicon* [**manuscript**], ca. 1620? By Christoph Crinesius (1584-1629). [230] leaves; 21 cm. Cite as: Crinesius, Christoph. Arabic-Latin lexicon, ca. 1620. Lilly Library manuscripts, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Notes: German orientalist and philologist. Christoph Crinesius studied in Jena and Wittenberg where he was a pupil of the Hebrew scholar Laurentius Fabricius. In 1624 he received the appointment of Professor of Oriental Languages at Altdorf. He published works on Syriac [*Lexicon Syriacum*, Wittenberg 1612], a Samaritan grammar, and an Aramaic grammar and dictionary. Text in Arabic and Latin, and occasional Greek. Extensive manuscript Arabic-Latin lexicon, very probably in the hand of Christoph Crinesius, inscribed



on the front pastedown in a different hand from the manuscript itself, 'Opus M. Christoph Crinesii, Acad. Aldorff.' The manuscript on paper is arranged verso-recto with vellum tabs at fore-edge marking each letter of the Arabic alphabet; ruled in double columns (numbered to 539) and includes a Latin index, [29] leaves at end (11 leaves preceding the index and several pages elsewhere blank). The sources of the Arabic words and their meanings are recorded. These sources include 'Erp. Gram.' (i.e. Erpenius's *Grammatica Arabica*, first published in 1613), 'Proverb. Arab.' (i.e. Erpenius and Scaliger's *Proverbiorum Arabicorum centuriae duae*, 1614) and 'Matth.' (most likely Peter Kirsten's *Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei*, 1611). There are also references to 'Tit.' (probably the Arabic edition of the Book of Titus published in Leiden in 1612), 'Judae' (an Arabic version of St. Jude's Epistle published in Breslau in 1611), and Kirsten's *Grammatices Arabicae* (1608).

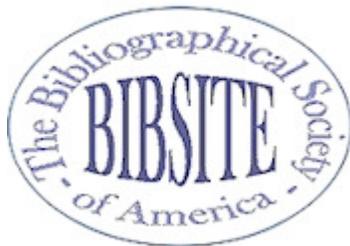
1624: [LILLY] *Mahomet vnmasked, or, A discoverie of the manifold forgeries, falshoods, and horrible impieties of the blasphemous seducer Mahomet: with a demonstration of the insufficiencie of his law, contained in the cursed Alcoran / written long since in Arabicke: and now done into English by William Bedwell. Whereunto is annexed The Arabian Trudgman, interpreting certaine Arabicke termes vsed by historians. Together with an index of the chapters of the Alkoran, for the vnderstanding of the confutation of the booke.* London: printed for Thomas Dewe, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstons Church-yard, 1624. [120] p.; 18 cm. (4to). Index assuratarum Muhammedici Alkorani. That is, A catalogue of the chapters of the Turkish Alkoran. "The Arabian trudgman, that is, certaine Arabicke termes, ..." and "Index assuratarum Muhammedici Alkorani. That is, A catalogue of the chapters of the Turkish Alkoran, ..." have separate title pages, dated 1615; register is continuous. Imprint varies. First appeared in English in 1615 under the title, *Mohammedis impostura*. It is "Bedwell's translation of a polemic dialogue which had been printed anonymously in Arabic some years before." – DNB. Another issue, with a cancel title page, of "Mohammedis imposturæ: that is, A discouery of the manifold forgeries, falshoods, and horrible impieties of the blasphemous seducer Mohammed." Signatures: A□(±A1) B-P□.

References: ESTC, S94194. STC (2nd ed.), 17995.5. Includes Arabic-English vocabulary.

1653: [LILLY] *Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatoribus orientis lexicographis: Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui Lexici Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.* Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. Preferred Title: *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*, Lugduni Batavorum, [i.e. Leiden]: typis Bonaventurae & Abrahami Elseviriorum, prostant Amstelodami apud Johannem Ravesteynium, 1653. [12], 16 p., 17-46, 46-963, 966-1079, 1090-1821, 1824-2199, 2201-2922 cols., [40] p.; 37 cm. (fol. mostly in fours). In double columns. Title in red and black. Mark with legend "Non solus". First edition. Signatures: *□ A-Nnn□ Oooo□ 4P-8X□ 8Y² 28Y² 8Z-9B□ 9C□. Text printed in roman and italic type, Arabic script. With the leaf *Abbreviatura indices librorum* preceding text, sometimes lacking. Bound in contemporary calf, full gilt spine, sprinkled edges; some scarring of covers.

References:

Mansell, 205:147; BM, 88:399; Willems, *Les Elzevier*, 723. Zaunmüller col. 18.

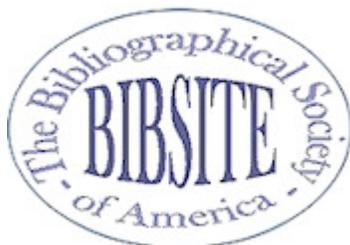


1729-1756: [LILLY] لغت وان قولی / [قولوفون: تم الجلد الاول (الثاني) ... من كتاب [LILLY] ... الفاضل محمد بن مصطفى؛ الوائي المترجم لصاح الجوهری [Qūlūfūn: tam al-jalad al-āwal (al-thānī) ... min kitāb al-fāḍil Muḥammad bin Muṣṭafā; al-wānī al-mutarjim li-ṣiḥāḥ al-Jawharī ...]. *Lugat-i Vankolu ... /* [1729-1756] 2 volumes; 32-33 cm. جوهری صحاح تركي: Ismā'īl ibn Ḥammād, -1003? Preferred Title: *Şiḥāḥ*. Turkish. Allen, W. E. D. (William Edward David), 1901-1973 former owner. A mixed set, v. 2 being of the first edition (the first book issued by the Ottoman imperial press), and v. 1 being of the second edition. Arabic-Turkish dictionary, being a translation, by Mehmet Vankolu (Muḥammad ibn Muṣṭafā al-Wānī), of his Arabic dictionary entitled *al-Şiḥāḥ*. The first leaf of vol. 1 bears the date A.H. 1170. This was the 1st book printed by the Müteferrika Press, see Gerçek cited below. This item was listed as item #1 on p. 185 in "The Islamic Manuscript Tradition: Ten Centuries of Book Arts in Indiana University Collections" (Z6611.I84 I85 2009). Bound in full calf over boards, damaged and repaired with red morocco. References: Gerçek. *Türk Matbaacılığı*, p. 84. Zaunmüller col. 389 (first edition date [for volume 1] 1728). Turkish-Arabic dictionary.

1756-1757: [LILLY] *Lugat-i Vankulu /* [Ebû Nasr İsmail ibn Hammâd el-Cevherî; el-mütercim Muḥammad bin Mustafâ el-Vânî]. Jawharî, Ismâ'îl ibn Ḥammād, -1003? Preferred Title: *Şiḥāḥ*. *Ottoman Turkish*. Kostantiniya [Istanbul]: Dar üt-Tıbaat ül-Mâmure, 1169-1170 [1756-1757] 2 v.; 29 cm. Other contributors: Vankulu Mehmet Efendi, -1592 Allen, W. E. D. (William Edward David), 1901-1973 former owner. This item was listed as item #1 on University Collections" (Z6611.I84 I85 2009). Turkish in Arabic script. Both volumes bound in patterned boards with black spines. References: Özege, M. S. *Eski harflerle*, 22504. Zaunmüller col. 389 (citing first edition volume 1 date, 1728). Turkish-Arabic dictionary.

1769: [LILLY] *Iacobi Scheidii Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale: maximam partem e Lexico Goliano excerptum*. Scheidius, Jacobus, 1754-1801. Preferred Title: *Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manual*. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Ioannem le Mair, 1769. [8], 223, [1] p.; 28 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*. "Typis Arabicis Everardi Scheidii excudit Ioannes Mooien Academiae Gelro-Zutphanicae typographus ordinarius."--Colophon. Signatures: *□ A-Ee□. Lilly Library copy with **extensive ms. annotations of the period in Latin and Arabic**. Ms. bibliographic note, 1 leaf, [1] p., 21 x 17 cm., re "le libre Kalilâh w Damnah" transferred to Manuscripts. Bound in drab sprinkled boards, edges uncut; worn, spine repaired with brown paper tape. References: NUC pre-1956 524:544 (NS 0192884). Zaunmüller col. 18 [listing only 1787 edition].

Another edition **1787:** [LILLY] *Iacobi Scheidii Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale: maximam partem e lexico Goliano excerptum*. Scheidius, Jacobus, 1754-1801. Editio altera. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Samuelem et Ioannem Luchtmans, 1787. [6], 286 p.; 27 cm (4to). Other contributors: Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*. Signatures: pi□ A-2N□ (-2N□). Includes bibliographical references. In blue wrappers, edges untrimmed.



References: NUC pre-1956, 524:544 (NS 0192885). Zaubmüller col. 18.

Second copy: IUW. Library binding. A few contemporary annotations in ink.

1817: [LILLY] *An authentic narrative of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815. With an account of the sufferings of her surviving officers and crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African desert, or Zahahrah; and observations historical, geographical, &c., made during the travels of the author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the empire of Morocco. By James Riley ... Preceded by a description of the famous city of Tombuctoo, on the river Niger ... With an Arabic and English vocabulary ...* Hartford, The author, 1817. xiv p., [1] leaf, [17]-460, xxxiv p.: fold. map, 9 plates (incl. front.: port.); 22 cm (8vo). From the library of J.K. Lilly. Bound in brown leather, in blue cloth slipcase. References: Sabin, 71397. Includes Arabic-English vocabulary.

1832: [LILLY] *Anglo-Arabic primer and vocabulary.* Malta: [s.n.], 1832. [8], 119 p.; 17 cm. Title in English and Arabic on facing pages, pagination in Arabic numerals. Bound in quarter blue cloth and drab boards, worn. References: NUC pre-1956, 17:68. BM, 5:552.

1845 [1969]: [IUW] *Dictionnaire détaillé des noms des vêtements chez les Arabes,* par R.P.A. Dozy. Beirut, Librairie du Liban [1969?]. viii, 444 p. 23 cm. Reprint of the ed. published in Amsterdam, 1845.

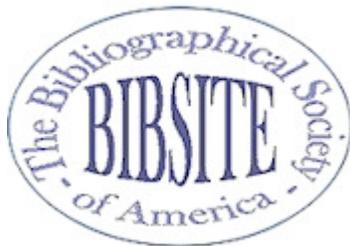
[**ARABIC, CHADIAN:** see also **SAR**] Chadian Arabic (also known as Shuwa/Shua/Suwa Arabic (French: Arabe Choa/Chowa), L'arabe du Tchad, Baggara Arabic, and, most recently, within a small scholarly milieu, Western Sudanic Arabic) is one of the regional colloquial varieties of Arabic. (The term "Shuwa Arabic", found in 20th-century Western linguistic scholarship, properly refers only to the Nigerian dialects of this particular language, and even then, "Shuwa" is not used by those speakers themselves.) It is the first language for over one million people, including town dwellers and nomadic cattle herders (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shu. Alternate Names: Arabe Choa, Chad Arabic, Chadian Arabic, Chowa, L'arabe du Tchad, Shua, Shua Arabic, Shuwa Arabic, Suwa.

1923: [LILLY] *Vocabulaire pratique du dialect arabe, centre-africain,* by Robert Derendinger. Paris: Imprimerie André Tournon, 1923. Contemporary [?] plain wrappers. 187 p.; 16 cm. Includes French-Arabic vocabulary, pp. [31]-109, and Arab-French, pp. [111]-178. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 230. Lilly copy with ink annotations concerning the author, the introduction, and scattered through the vocabulary, in a contemporary hand.

1969: [LILLYbm] *Lexique des parlers arabes tchado-soudanais. An Arabic-English-French lexicon of the dialects spoken in the Chad-Sudan area,* compiled by Arlette Roth-Laly. Four vols. Paris: Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1969. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-5 6-106 [2]; [Vol. 2] [4] 107 108-264 [2]; [Vol. 3] [4] 265 266-402 [2]; [Vol. 4] [2] 403 404-544 545-546. First edition. Includes Chad-Sudanese Arabic-French and/or English throughout.

"Within the vast domain covered by the Arab dialects of Africa, few regions are as little known as that within the confines of Chad-Sudan dealt with [here]...[Previous vocabularies] have often been conceived as a practical method of teaching Arabic to English or French



administrators. For this reason, the vocabularies they furnish never start from the Arabic side, but always from the English or French" (Preface, David Cohen, tr: BM).

[**ARABIC DIALECTS**: see also ARABIC, CHADIAN; ARABIC, HASSANIYA; ARABIC, MOROCCAN; ARABIC, NORTH LEVANTINE; ARABIC, SUDANESE; NIGERIAN ARABIC, SUDANESE ARABIC, TUNISIAN ARABIC]

1837: [LILLYBM] *Vocabulaire Français-Arabe des dialects vulgaires africain; d'Alger, de Tunisi, de Marok et d'Égypte*, by J.J. Marcel. Paris: Charles Hingray, 1837. Later red cloth over boards, with black leather labels lettered in gold, preserving the original wrapper pale green wrappers. 576 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 16. With bookplate: "Brooklyn Museum Library / Charles Edwin Wilbour / Collection."

[**ARABIC, EGYPTIAN SPOKEN**] Egyptian Arabic is the language spoken by most contemporary Egyptians. It is more commonly known locally as the Egyptian colloquial language or Egyptian dialect. Look below for local namings. Egyptian Arabic is a variety of the Arabic languages of the Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic language family. It originated in the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt around the capital Cairo. The 80 million Egyptians speak a continuum of dialects, among which Cairene is the most prominent. It is also understood across most of the Arabic speaking countries due to the predominance of the Egyptian influence on the region as well as the Egyptian media, making it the most widely spoken and one of the most widely studied varieties of Arabic. While it is essentially a spoken language, it is encountered in written form in novels, plays, poems (vernacular literature), as well as in comics, advertising, some newspapers, and transcriptions of popular songs. In most other written media and in television news reporting, Literary Arabic is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arz. Alternate Names: Lower Egypt Arabic, Masri, Massry, Normal Egyptian Arabic.

1892: [LILLYbm] *An Arabic-English Vocabulary for the use of English students of modern Egyptian Arabic*, by D[onald] A[ndreas] Cameron. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1892. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 322 pp. + 1 p. errata. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ownership signatures of W[ilberforce] Eames (the noted collector and bibliographer), Howland Wood (the noted numismatist, author of several works on coinage around the world), and W.L. Clark.

"One obstacle to our progress in good colloquial Arabic is undoubtedly our helplessness in the hands of Berberine servants. These Berberines are foreigners, whose native Nubian dialect...is very limited and barbarous. Yet for our daily purposes we are obliged not only to learn their pronunciation, but also their grossly inaccurate patois, which some of us innocently suppose is good modern Arabic...this book contains the results of twelve years' study and experience of Arabic in Syria, Egypt, the Soudan, and Tripoli..."

1895: [LILLYbm] *An Arabic-English Vocabulary of the Colloquial Arabic of Egypt, containing the vernacular idioms and expressions, slang phrases, etc., etc., used by the native Egyptians*, compiled by Socrates Spiro. Cairo; London: Al-Mokattam Printing Office; Bernard Quaritch, 1895. Original blue cloth, decorated in blind, and lettered and decorated



in gold. Xxx pp. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 15 (listing only the later revised editions of 1923-1929 and 1956).

"Having been interested for many years in the colloquial Arabic of Egypt, the compiler was struck...by the wealth of the dialect, not only in words but in forms of expression and subtle meanings, and the more he studied the subject, the more he became convinced of the necessity and utility of a vocabulary to introduce the foreigner to the still uncomprehended treasures of colloquial Arabic."

1897: [LILLYbm] *An English-Arabic Vocabulary of the Modern and Colloquial Arabic of Egypt*, compiled by Socrates Spiro, of the Ministry of Finance. Cairo: Al-Miokattam Printing Office; London: Bernard Quaritch, 1897. Contemporary black half-leather and green cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold, with Cairo binder's ticket. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xvi, 1 2-552 553-554. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 15 (listing only the later revised editions of 1923-1929 and 1956). Includes English-Arabic, pp. [1]-[553].

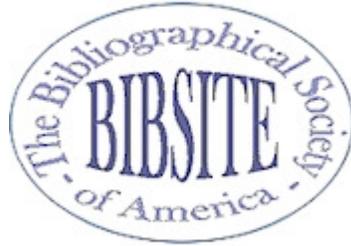
1898: [LILLYbm] *An Arabic Vocabulary for Egypt*, by F. E. Robertson, the Arabic by Lûtfi Yûssef Ayrût. London: Samson Low, Marston & Co., 1898. Original red pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-112. First edition. No copy located on OCLC. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Egyptian vocabulary, pp. [29]-108. Robertson was president of the Egyptian Railway Board; Ayrût was his secretary. This copy with the ownership signature of E. Molyneux, dated 1898.

"It may seem extraordinary that one who is not a scholar in a language should attempt to write a vocabulary of it, but in this case there is a reason. The writer, desiring to learn colloquial Arabic for use in Egypt, purchased, one after another, five books, none of which answered the purpose. Some were too classical and Syrian, using words and forms that are not intelligible in Egypt, in others the English was unintelligible. There may be a suitable book, but the author was not able to hear of it... The question of an Arabic-English vocabulary was decided in the negative... Size is an object in a book to be carried about... It is, of course, understood that the scope of the book is strictly limited to providing the easiest means of learning enough of the colloquial language to be able to get about Egypt" (Preface). An undated second printing with "Second Thousand" on the title page was also issued, in a similar binding, published by Crosby, Lockwood & Son in London, 120 pp. with 20 pp. of ads, including ads on endpapers.[offered by Zephyr Used and Rare Books in 1997].

[**ARABIC, HASSANIYA**] Hassānīya (Arabic: حسانية Ḥassānīya; also known as Hassaniyya, Klem El Bithan, Hasanya, Hassani, Hassaniya) is the variety of Arabic originally spoken by the Beni Hassān Bedouin tribes, who extended their authority over most of Mauritania and the Western Sahara between the 15th and 17th centuries. It has almost completely replaced the Berber languages spoken in this region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mey. Alternate Names: Hasanya, Hasanya Arabic, Hassani, Hassania, Hassaniya, Hassaniyya Arabic, Klem El Bithan, Maure.

1953: [LILLYBM] *Vocabulaire technique de Chameau en Mauritanie (Dialecte Hassanya)*," by Capt. [Claude] Le Borgne. Extract from *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire*, Dakar, IFAN, vol. 15, 1953, pp. [292]-380. Later stiff gray unprinted paper



wrappers. Hendrix 2436 (identifying the language as "Badawi"). Includes thematically-arranged Hassaniya-French vocabulary of special terms pertaining to camels, pp. 298-372.

"The following vocabulary is not homogenous; the words it contains refer to camels in varying degrees; some are utilized uniquely in connection with the animal; others are common to both camels and cattle; yet others have a special sense when referring to a camel, differing from the ordinary meaning" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**ARABIC, MOROCCAN**] Moroccan Arabic (known as Darija (الدارجة), [æddæriʒæ]) in Morocco) is a cover term for varieties of Arabic spoken in Morocco. It belongs to the Maghrebi Arabic dialect continuum and is mutually intelligible to some extent with Algerian and Tunisian Arabic dialects. It shows a strong historical and linguistic Berber influence on it. Moroccan Arabic is considered a spoken variety of Arabic and not a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ary. Alternate Names: Colloquial Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, Maghribi, Moroccan Arabic, Moroccan Colloquial Arabic, Moroccan Dareja, Moroccan Darija, Moroccan Dereja.

1800: [LILLY] *Grammatica linguae Mauro-Arabicae: juxta vernaculi idiomatis usum. Accessit vocabularium Latino-Mauro-Arabicum*, by Franz Lorenz von Dombay [1758-1810]. Vindobonae [Vienna]: Apud Camesina, 1800. 136 p., [1] folded leaf; 23 cm.

Signatures:)(* (±)(4?) A-R* Folded engraved leaf "Alphabetum Maurorum," inserted in place of leaf)(4?) Headpiece on leaf A1 recto. Bound in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine label faded, edges red. References: NUC pre-1956 146:253 (ND 0321102). First edition.

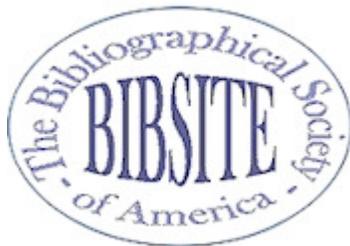
First grammar and vocabulary of the Tangier dialect of Moroccan spoken Arabic. The preface is dated June 1799 at Zagreb. Schnurrer 139. Vater p. 29. Zaunmüller col. 18.

1912: [IUW] *Marokkanisch-arabische Gespräche im Dialekt von Casablanca: mit Vergleichung des Dialekts von Tanger*, by Georg Kampffmeyer. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1912.xvi, 141 p. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin; bd. 28

[**ARABIC, NORTH LEVANTINE**] Levantine Arabic (Arabic: اللهجة الشامية, al-lahjah aš-šāmiyyah), is a broad dialect of Arabic spoken in the 100 to 200 km-wide Eastern Mediterranean coastal strip.[3] It is considered one of the five major varieties of Arabic.[4] In the frame of the general diglossia status of the Arab world, Levantine Arabic is used for daily spoken use, while most of the written and official documents and media use Modern Standard Arabic. It is part of Eastern Arabic (known as Mashriqi Arabic) that includes Mesopotamian Arabic and peninsular Arabic along with Levantine (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apc. Alternate Names: Lebanese-Syrian Arabic, Levantine Arabic, North Levantine Arabic, Syro-Lebanese Arabic.

1844: [LILLY] *Guide français-arabe vulgaire des voyageurs et des francs en Syrie et en Egypte, avec carte physique et géographique de la Syrie et plan géométrique de Jérusalem ancien et moderne: comme supplément aux voyages en Orient*, by Jakob Berggren [1790-1868]. Upsal: Leffler et Sebell, 1844. 884 columns, p. [887]-924; 25 cm.



Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes French-North Levantine Arabic, Cols. 1-884.

[**ARABIC, SUDANESE**] Sudanese Arabic is the variety of Arabic spoken throughout Sudan. Some of the tribes in Sudan still have similar accents to the ones in Saudi Arabia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apd. Alternate Names: Khartoum Arabic, Sudanese Arabic.

1905: [LILLY] *English-Arabic vocabulary for the use of officials in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Comp. in the Intelligence department of the Egyptian army*, by Captain H.F.S. Amery [1877-]Cairo, Al-Mokattam Print. Off., 1905. Original black quarter-leather, lettered in gold, and black cloth over boards. First edition. Zaunmüller col. 16. Hendrix 217. With the bookplate of Humphrey Winterton.

1912: [LILLY] *An English-Arabic Vocabulary with Grammar & Phraes representing the Languages as Spoken by the Uganda Sudanese in the Uganda and British East Africa Protectorates*, by Major E.V. Jenkins, IV Bat. The King's African Rifles. Kampala: Uganda Company, [ca. 1912). Original red cloth, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-104. First edition. Ownership signature of H.R. Milson (or Wilson), dated December 1912.

1925: [LILLYBM] *Sudan Arabic. English-Arabic vocabulary*, by Sigmar Hillelson & Harold Francois S. Amery. London: Sudan government, 1925. xxvii, [1], 341 p. With bookplate of E. H. Paxton, Herford College, Oxford.

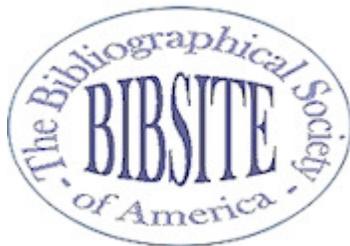
1934: [LILLYBM] *Sudan Arabic Note-book*, by G.S.M. Burton. With a Foreword by Earl Kitchener. London: McCorquodale and Co., 1934. Original tan cloth over boards, illustrated and lettered in black; endpapers are colored maps of Africa. 251 pp. + 5 pp. for notes. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. The book is largely taken up with a series of lengthy vocabularies thematically arranged in an English-transcribed Arabic-Arabic script format. With a few notes on vocabulary in pencil at the rear of the book.

"This note-book...is written for beginners ...great assistance should be provided by the Vocabulary, which has been tested in all the districts of the Sudan and has been found in practise to be effective with such varying tribes as the Hadendowa, Beni Amir, Nuba, and Habbaniya."

[**ARABIC, TUNESIAN SPOKEN**] Tunisian Arabic, or Tunisian, is a set of dialects of Maghrebi Arabic spoken in Tunisia. It is known by its 11 million speakers as Tounsi ['tu:nsi], "Tunisian", or as Derja, "colloquial dialect" to distinguish it from standard Arabic, the official language of Tunisia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aeb. Alternate Names: Tunisian, Tunisian Arabic, Tunisian Darija.

1911: [LILLY] *Cours pratique et complet d'arabe vulgaire grammaire et vocabulaire: dialecte tunisien, Ire année*, by J. Jourdan. Tunis: Imprimerie-Papeterie Rapide. 1913. I-V VI-VIII 1 2-251 252-253 254-255 256; 19 cm. Original green paper over boards, lettered in red and black, black cloth spine. First edition.



[**ARAPAHO**] The Arapaho (Arapahoe) language (in Arapaho: Hinóno'etitít) is one of the Plains Algonquian languages, closely related to Gros Ventre and other Arapahoan languages. It is spoken by the Arapaho people of Wyoming and Oklahoma. Speakers of Arapaho primarily live on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, though some have affiliation with the Cheyenne people living in western Oklahoma (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arp. Alternate Names: Arrapahoe.

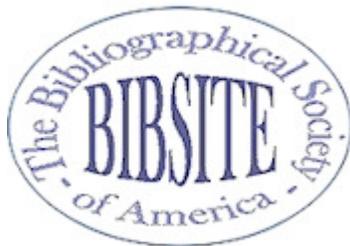
1916: [LILLYBM] *Arapaho dialects*, by A[lfred] L[ouis] Kroeber [1876-1960]. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1916. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [70] 71-138. First edition. Series: University of California publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 12, no. 3. Includes comparative vocabulary, English-Arapaho-Southern People-Wood-lodge People-Gros Ventre, pp. 75-76, and "additional words-Arapaho proper," p. 76; Part II is a "Sketch of Arapaho proper" with numerous Arapaho-English wordlists by grammatical category. pp. 85-90, 97-108, and 113-123.

"The Arapaho recognize five former divisions of their people. As placed by them in order from south to north, these were the...South-people, the... Rock-people, the Hinana'e'inaⁿ or Arapaho proper, the... Wood-people, and [the] Begging-people. The last is a tribe that ... has long been known as the ... Gros Ventre of the Prairie.... A very few people remembering something of the [Southern-people] dialect were living in 1899. From one of these was obtained the brief vocabulary given below.... No one was found who remembered the speech of the [Rock-people], which is said by the Arapaho to have been the most different from their own.... A brief comparative vocabulary of the four dialects on which material could be obtained is appended. This is unfortunately badly selected, and the phonetic perception and rendering are no doubt inadequate even for Arapaho and Gros Ventre, which the author has ampler opportunity to hear. Further, the words in the two other dialects were obtained from people who no longer habitually used them, perhaps had never done so. Still, **the lists contain new information, which may never be duplicated**, and are therefore given with all their imperfections" (pp. 73-74).

1983: [IUW] *Dictionary of contemporary Arapaho usage*, compiled by Zdenek Salzmann. [Ethete, Wyo.]: Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, 1983. v, 231 p.; 28 cm. Series: Arapaho language and culture instructional materials series; no. 4.

2005: [IUW] *Hinóno'éínoo3ítoono = Arapaho historical traditions*, told by Paul Moss; edited, translated and with a glossary by Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2005. viii, 531 p.: map, port.; 23 cm. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of Paul Moss on the front cover. First edition. Includes an Arapaho-English glossary, pp. 468-531.

[**ARAWAK**] Lokono (Lokono Dian, literally 'people's talk' by its speakers), also referred to as Arawak (Arowak/Aruák), is an Arawak language spoken by the Lokono people of South America in eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. While the term "Arawak" has been used in reference to this people, Lokono more accurately reflects the speakers' own language, as the name has been historically extended to cover the eponymous Arawak language family (Wiki).



Ethnologue: arw. Alternate Names: Arowak, Lokono.

1807: [LILLYbm] *Nachricht von Suriname und seinen Einwohnern, sonderlich den Arawacken, Warauen und Karaiben, von den nützlichsten Gewächsen und Thieren des Landes, des Geschäften der dortigen Missionarien der Bruderunität und der Sprache der Arawacken. Nebst einer Charte und zwey Kupfern*, [by Christlieb Quandt, b. 1740]. Görlitz: Gedruckt bey J. G. Burghart, zu finden bey dem Verfasser [etc.], 1807. Contemporary black unprinted paper over boards. Pp. I-III IV-XIV XV-XVI, I 2-316 317-320 + folding map. First edition. Preface dated 1807 and signed: C. Quandt. "Zwey und zwanzigster Brief" (outline of Arawack grammar and glossary): p. 294-316. Includes Arawak-German vocabulary, pp. 308-316. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature of G. Hennig. **One of the earliest published vocabularies of Arawak.**

1882: [IUW] *Grammaires et vocabulaires roucouyenne, arrouague, piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes*, by J. Crevaux, P. Sagot, L. Adam. Paris, Maisonneuve, 1882. iii, 288p. 25cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t.8.

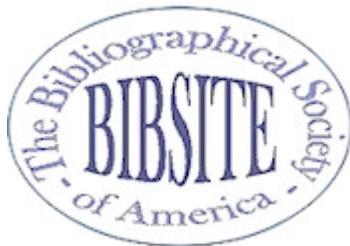
1928: [IUW] *The Arawak language of Guiana*, by C. H. de Goeje. Amsterdam Koninklijke akademie van wetenschappen, 1928. 309 p. 26 cm. Rebound in black library binding, lettered in gold. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, nieuwe reeks, d. 28, no. 2. Includes "Alphabetical Index" Arawak-English vocabulary, pp. [15]-47. Appendix: Information collected in Curinam in 1907 and in 1928 includes English-Arawak vocabulary covering parts of the body, nature, animals, etc., pp. 247-266, followed by English-Arawak phrases.

1941: [LILLYbm] *Bush Master: into the Jungles of Dutch Guiana*, by Nicol Smith. Indianapolis, New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket illustrated in yellow green and black, lettered in white, black and yellow, with a photo of "Saro, the Orchid Princess" on front cover, and map on endpapers. Pp. [2] 1-12 13-315 316-320. First edition. Includes English-Arawak vocabulary, pp. 313-315. An Arawak-English dictionary was published in 1989 and a French-Arawak dictionary in 1992.

"The following list of more than one hundred words from the language of the Arawak Indians living along the Coentijn River, in western Dutch Guiana, was given to me by the native known as the Teacher, in the Indian village of Washabo. Although most of the words are pure Arawak, it will be observed that four or five are from the jargon known as talkee-talkee, the medium of conversation between whites and natives" (Arawak Vocabulary).

1980: [IUW] *A brief introduction to some aspects of the culture and language of the Guyana Arawak (Lokono) tribe*, editor, Walter F. Edwards; researchers, K. Gibson ... [et al.] [Georgetown]: Amerindian Languages Project, University of Guyana, 1980. vii, 126 p.: map; 27 cm. Includes Word list (English-Arawak): p. 43-124.

[**'ARE'ARE**] The 'Are'are language is spoken by the 'Are'are people of the Solomon Islands. It is spoken by about 18,000 people, making it the second-largest Oceanic language in the Solomons after the Kwara'ae (also from Malaita). The literacy rate for Are'are' is somewhere



between 30% and 60% for first language speakers, and 25%–50% for second language learners (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alu. Alternate Names: Areare.

1970: [IUW] *'Āre'āre dictionary*, by P. Geerts. [Canberra] The Australian National University [1970]. 185 p. maps. 25 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black; spine dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Pacific linguistics. Series C. Includes 'Āre'āre-English, pp. [1]-141, and English-'Āre'āre, pp. 142-185.

"The basis of this dictionary is the 'Āre'āre as spoken around Tarapaina, in the small Malaita Passage. It seems to me the purest and best sounding of the 'Āre'āre.... Many names of customs, feasts and forms of spirit worship cannot be translated literally. I therefore gave a short explanation so as to convey the meaning. I hope and trust this dictionary may be a modest contribution to the scarcity of linguistic material of Melanesian languages of the Solomon Islands" (Preface).

[**AROSI**] The Arosi language is a member of the family of San Cristobal languages, and is spoken in the northwest part of the island of Makira, formerly known as San Cristobal in the Solomon Islands. Population is 6.750. A word list is available at the Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ala.

1970: [IUW] *Arosi-English dictionary*, by C[harles] E[liot] Fox. [Canberra] Pacific Linguistics, The Australian National University [1970]. iii, 406 p. map. 26 cm. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C. Ed. for 1978 published under title: *Arosi dictionary*. ISBN: 0858830639.

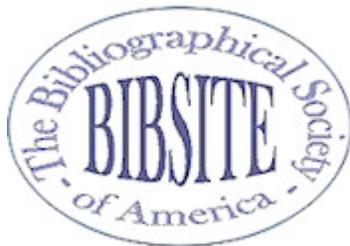
Revised edition **1978:** [IUW] *Arosi dictionary*, by Charles E. Fox. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978. iii, 598, 16 p.: map; 26 cm. Rev. ed. with English-Arosi index, prepared by Mary Craft. Series: Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 57.

[**ARRERANTE**] Arrernte or Aranda /'ærəndə/, or more specifically Upper Arrernte (Upper Aranda), is a dialect cluster spoken in and around Alice Springs (Mparntwe in Arrernte) in the Northern Territory, Australia. The name is sometimes spelled Arunta or Arrarnta (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Western Arrarnta) are. Alternate Names: Aranda, Arunta.

2000: [LILLY] *Introductory dictionary of Western Arrernte*. Main contributors include Pastor Eli Rubuntja and Gregory Armstrong (senior); compiled by Gavan Breen, with cultural information by John Pfitzner. Alice Springs, N.T.: IAD Press, c2000. viii, 120 p.: ill., map; 30 cm. Western Arrarnta-English, pp. 1-67, English to Western Arrarnta finder, pp. 68-117. **First dictionary of the language.** An "earlier and much smaller wordlist" was compiled by Jeannie Rabuntja and Raelene Inkamala. Second copy: IUW.

[**ASHÉNINKA**] Ashéninka (Ashéninga, Ashénika) is an indigenous American language of the Arawakan family spoken in Peru. All but a few of the 50,000 people in the ethnic group



are fluent. Ashéninka is a dialect cluster of five partially mutually intelligible varieties: Pajonal Ashéninka, South Ucayali Ashéninka, Pichis Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yuruá Ashéninka, Perené Ashéninka, which are named for the region or river along which their speakers live. Ashéninka is a locally official language in Peru, as are all native Peruvian languages. It and its relatives are also known by the largely pejorative term Campa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lists all five dialects as separate languages: Pajonal Ashéninka (cjo), South Ucayali Ashéninka (cpy); Pichis Ashéninka (cpu); Ucayali-Yuruá Ashéninka (cpb), Perené Ashéninka (prq).

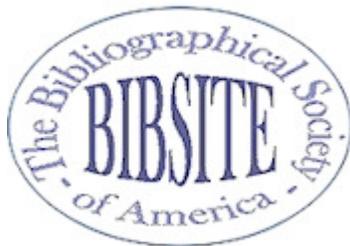
1980: [IUW] *Diccionario ashéninca-castellano*, compilado por David L. Payne; con la colaboración de Carlos Amempori Ruiz ... [et al.]. [Yarinacocha, Perú]: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1980. 164 p.; 21 cm. Preliminary edition. Series: Documento de trabajo / Instituto Lingüístico de Verano no. 18.

[**ASMAT, CENTRAL**] Asmat is a Papuan dialect cluster of West New Guinea. The principal dialects, distinct enough to be considered separate languages, are: Casuarina Coast, also known as Kaweinag (subdialects Matia and Sapan~Safan); Central, also known as Jas~Yas or Manowee (subdialects Simai~Simay, Misan, Ajam~Ayam); North (Momogo-Pupis-Irogo), also known as Keenok; Yaosakor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Central Asmat) cns. Alternate Names: Jas, Manowee, Yas

1965: [LILLYbm] *The Flamingo Bay Dialect of the Asmat Language*, by C. L. Voorhoeve. 's-Gravenhage: H. L. Smits, 1965. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XII [2 pp. photographs inserted], 1 2-367 368 + folding chart. Summary in Dutch loosely inserted. First edition. Also issued by M. Nijhoff in 1965 as *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, Deel 46. Thesis (doctor in de letteren) -- Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden. Includes Asmat-English word list, pp. 292-361, with two detailed maps of language distribution area and two pp. of photographs.

"The language of the Asmat Papuans, Asmat, is one of a number of related Papuan languages which are spoken over an extensive area of the coast plain of South-West New Guinea (Irian Barat)...It is still not known with certainty how far inland the Asmat language-area extends. It was only recently that this coastal area was brought under Government control and that part of the low-lying plain abutting into the mountainous country in the centre is still practically *terra incognita*...Nothing is known about the languages to the north and the north-east of the Asmat language-area...The Asmat people dwell in villages situated along the rivers. The largest villages have between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants; the smallest less than 100. The total Asmat population is estimated to be 40,000 persons. The people of the central Asmat region call themselves *ásmat ow*, which probably means 'tree people... According to the Asmat people, the territory they inhabit...is enclosed within, and lies at the bottom of, a gigantic coconut... It was only in the recent past that the Asmat region was brought under control - the area was notorious for head-hunting... the Roman Catholic Mission had opened its first Mission station there in 1953... The Flamingo Bay dialect is spoken by about 2,600 people who live in five villages...situated in the immediate vicinity of Flamingo Bay." (Introduction). This is the **first word list of this dialect of the language**. A



1999 [2011]: [LILLYbm] *Diamond Anglo Assamese Pocket Dictionary*, by H. Dihingia. 476 pp. [measure]. "Edition: 2011." Includes English-Assamese, pp. 1-381. With a classified English-Assamese glossary, pp. 382-473.

1997: [IUW] *Hindī-Asamīyā śabdakośa: Hindī-Hindī-Asamīyā*, Asama Rāshṭrabhāshā Pracāra Samiti dvārā sampādita. Guvāhāṭī: Asama Rāshṭrabhāshā Pracāra Samiti, 1997. 936 p.; 25 cm. Hindi-Assamese dictionary.

2002: [IUW] *English-Assamese dictionary*, Makhan Lal Chaliha. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 2002. 474 p.; 23 cm. Originally published: Gauhati: s.n., 1910.

[**ATAKAPA**: see also **TUNICA**] Atakapa is an extinct language isolate native to southwestern Louisiana and nearby coastal eastern Texas. It was spoken by the Atakapa people (also known as "Ishak"). The language became extinct in the early 20th century (Wiki).

No longer listed in Ethnologue.

1932: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Atakapa Language, accompanied by Text Material*, by Albert S. Gatschet & John R. Swanton. Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1932. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. 182 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 108. Not in Zaunmüller. "The present publication contains all the Atakapa linguistic material now known to be in existence and, since no speakers of Atakapa remain... our appreciation of the language must rest upon this." "The name 'Atakapa' was an opprobrious epithet bestowed by the Choctaw" and means "man-eaters." **First dictionary of this language.** Second copy: IUW.

[**ATAYAL**: see also **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Atayal language is spoken by the Atayal people of Taiwan. Sqliq and C'uli' (Ts'ole') are two major dialects. Mayrinax and Pa'kuali', two subdialects of C'uli', are unique among Atayal dialects in having male and female register distinctions in their vocabulary (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tay. Alternate Names: Ataiyal, Attayal, Bonotsek, Shabogala, Taijyal, Taiyal, Takonan, Tangao, Tayal, Tyal, Yukan.

1980: [LILLYbm] *Atayal-English Dictionary*, by Soren Egerod. 2 vols. London: Curzon Press, 1980. Original stiff green and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Vol. One: A-M, 400 pp.; Vol. Two: N-Z, pp. 401-830. First edition. Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies Monograph Series, No. 35. **First English dictionary of the language.** A Japanese-Atayal dictionary was published in 1931.

"Arayal is an Austronesian language spoken by some 30,000-40,000 people in the northern hills of Taiwan. It is of considerable importance for the comparative and typological study of the Austronesian language family as a whole. The dictionary for the first time brings together the recorded vocabulary items with their main derivational forms" (rear cover).

Second edition **1999:** [IUW] *Atayal-english Dictionary*, by Soren Egerod. Kobenhavn: Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, 1999.



[**ATHAPASKAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Athabaskan or Athabascan (also Dene, Athapascan, Athapaskan) is a large family of indigenous languages of North America, located in western North America in three groups of contiguous languages: Northern, Pacific Coast and Southern (or Apachean). Chipewyan is spoken over the largest area of any North American native language. Although the term Athabascan is prevalent in linguistics and anthropology, there is an increasing trend among scholars to use the terms Dene and Dene languages, which is how speakers identify it, and to apply these terms to the entire language family (Wiki).

1856: [LILLYbm] *Athapaskische Sprachstamm*, ed. by Joh[ann] Carl Buschmann. Berlin: F. Dummler, 1856. Unbound, large margined, uncut and unopened. Pp. [149]-319. **First edition.** Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 23. Extract from the *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1855. Includes vocabulary of the Athapaskan languages, taken from various historical sources, English-Athapaskan, including Chepewyan [Ojibwe], Tacullies, Tahkali, Kutchin, Dogrib, UmpQua, Sussee, and Tlatskanai, pp. 174-209, with English-Athapaskan index, pp.210-218, a German-Kinai vocabulary from various historical sources, pp. 233-245, with German-Kinai index, pp. 245-249, a German index to the following vocabulary of Athapaskan languages, pp. 266-268, and a comparative vocabulary of up to sixteen Athapaskan languages, including those names above and Navajo, Ticolorilla, Atnah, Ugalenzen, Inkilik, Inkalit, Koltshanen, and Koloschisch, for 260 individually numbered German words, pp. 269-312.

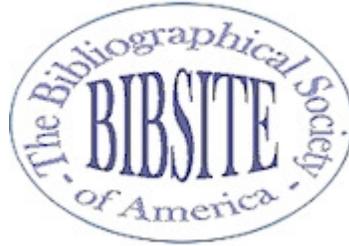
"Interesting publications." (de Vries, America 723). - The linguist Buschmann (1805-1880) stayed in Mexico for a year, traveling throughout the country. Upon his return he collaborated with the Humboldt brothers. He also assisted with Alexander von Humboldt's *Kosmos*. He made a name for himself with numerous works on the Malayan-Polynesian language family; later, from 1853 on, he worked on the languages of North and Central America. - Sabin 9522; Leclerc 2049 und 2050.

[**ATSUGEWI**] Atsugewi is a recently extinct Palaihnihan language of northeastern California spoken by the Atsugewi people of Hat Creek and Dixie Valley. In 1962, there were four fluent speakers out of an ethnic group of 200, all elderly; the last of these died in 1988. The name properly is Atsugé, to which the -wi of the Achumawi or Pit River language was erroneously suffixed (Wiki).

Ethnologue: atw.

1984: [LILLYbm] *A Lexicon of Atsugewi*, by D[avid] L[ockwood] Olmsted. S.I.: Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, 1984. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1 2-293 294 [6]. First edition. Series: Reports from the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, No. 5. Includes Atsugewi-English, pp. 8-154, English-Atsugewi, pp. 155-293, and bibliography, pp. 7. **This is the first dictionary of the language.**

"Atsugewi is a language of northeastern California assigned to the Palaihnihan branch of the Hokan family. Probably never more than a few hundred in number, its speakers occupied the northern slopes of Mount Lassen along Hat Creek and, to the east, Dixie Valley.... I



began work on the language in 1953 and was privileged to work with a number of the very few surviving speakers of the language" (Preface).

[**ATTIÉ**] Attié (Akie, Akye, Atche, Atie, Atshe) is a language of uncertain classification within the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is spoken by perhaps half a million people in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

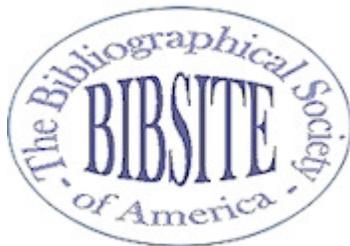
Ethnologue: ati. Alternate Names: Akie, Akye, Atche, Atie, Atshe.

2004: [IUW] *Le premier dictionnaire akye français*, by [Richard Anou]. 2ème éd., rev., corr. et augm. Abidjan: Centre de documentation missionnaire, 2004. 100 p.; 29 cm. .White linen over boards, lettered and decorated in black blue and red. Includes Akye-French, pp. 3-95. This copy actually published in the fourth trimester of 2003. Author's note indicates "environ 1737 mots). Date of first edition not given, nor how this edition is "revised, corrected and augmented," although a note on p. 2 indicates the dictionary will be enlarged yearly. Hendrix lists one title: *Essai sur la langue attié*, by Meraud, Dabou, 1902, with vocabularies and phrases in French and Attié

2009: [IUW] *Parlons akyé bodin: suivi d'un lexique alphabétique akyé-français/français-akyé*, by Firmin Ahoua, Patrice Brouh. Paris: Harmattan, c2009. 339 p.: maps; 21.5 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in pink, with a photo of African sculptures on the front cover. First edition. Series: Parlons... Includes Akye-French, pp. 109-285, and French-Akye, pp. 287-331.

" In spite of being an isolated, minority language, Akyé is not a language in danger of extinction....With regard to dictionaries or lexicons, only Monin's dictionary of 1978 [*Attié-Deutsch Wörterbuch*, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken], relates [as this one does] to the Bodin [dialect]. [As for Akye of the Nindin dialect], Cooper compiled [an unpublished] dictionary in 1989, which is probably the most voluminous up to now, for it includes some 2951 entries.... In 1996, Kouadio included in his doctoral thesis [at the University of Grenoble] a lexical inventory of 2920 entries, incorporating those of Cooper in large part" Introduction, tr: BM].

[**AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES including POLYGLOT:** see also under current known names of individual Australian aboriginal languages] The Australian Aboriginal languages comprise up to 27 language families and isolates, spoken by the Aboriginal people of the Australian mainland and a few nearby islands. The relationships between these languages are not clear at present. Despite this uncertainty the indigenous languages of Australia are collectively covered by the technical term "Australian languages". By convention these do not include the languages of Tasmania or the eastern Torres Strait language Meriam Mer. In the late 18th century, there were between 350 and 750 distinct Aboriginal social groupings, and a similar number of languages or dialects. At the start of the 21st century, fewer than 150 Indigenous languages remain in daily use, and all except roughly 20 are highly endangered. Of those that survive, only 10% are being learned by children and those languages are usually located in the most isolated areas (Wiki).

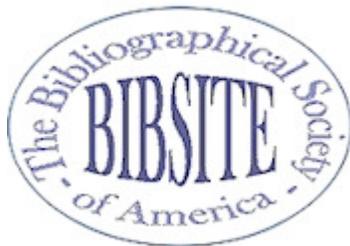


1831: [LILLYbm] "Description of the Natives of King George's Sound (Swan River Colony) and Adjoining Country," written by Mr. Scott Nind, and communicated by R. Brown, Esq., F.R.S. Read 14 February, 1831. Extracted from: *Papers Read before the Royal Geographical Society, Paper III, pp. 21-51. Papers on the Colony of Swan Rivers, I-III, and VI, pp. 1 2-52, 255-258.* New gray wrappers with plastic covers and spine, with typed paper label on front cover: "John Barrow, Esq. | State of the Colony of Sway River". Includes English-Aboriginal vocabulary, pp. 47-51, double columned. This is the **first printed vocabulary of the language** of this tribe.

"Of their language we have as yet little knowledge; the vocabulary will show that it abounds in vowels, and is by no means wanting in harmony. It differs entirely from that of the natives on the eastern coast; and even tribes very nearly situated differ so considerably, that I do not think at two hundred miles they would at all understand each other....They seemed at times very merry and good-tempered; had much fawning and flattery: at first they commenced pilfering, but for a length of time depredations were very rare, and numerous articles stolen by strangers were returned" (p. 47).

1842: [LILLY] *A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the aborigines of western Australia, embodying much interesting information regarding the ... natives and the natural history of the country*, by George Fletcher Moore. London: W.S. Orr & Co., 1842. Original brown cloth, stamped in blind and gold, with dark brown leather label stamped in gold on spine. Pp. *i-iii iv-xiii xiv [2] 1 2-171 172 + 4 pp.* adverts. First edition. Zaunmüller col. 23. Includes "Australian-English" and "English-Australian" vocabulary, pp. [1]-171. A **presentation copy:** 'J. P. Furlong | with compliments | and best wishes | of | G. F. Moore' on front free endpaper.' A copy of this vocabulary was offered in 2014 "in original green cloth" by Hordern House Rare Books, with the following description: "a good mostly unopened copy in original green cloth, with 4-pp. advertisements bound in. Moore, a lawyer, landed proprietor and diarist, arrived at the Swan River Settlement on the brig Cleopatra in 1830; over the following decades he became a large land-holder at his property Millendon and was appointed advocate-general. Less than a month after arriving in the settlement, Moore accompanied the colonial secretary on a search-party to find Aborigines implicated in a robbery. From this period on he would express sympathetic concern for the local tribes, and made a sustained effort to learn their language and understand their stories. This work is based on the preliminary studies of the explorer George Grey. Moore greatly expanded and enhanced the material, producing a genuinely descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. As with all good works of this sort, Moore's work makes fascinating reading, as it includes detailed observations regarding the habits, manners and customs of the natives and the natural history of the country. Throughout, Moore's work gives a real insight into the lives of the settlers themselves; thus 'Janjin? the native pear tree. It bears a thing which looks provokingly like a good fruit'.

1845: [LILLY] *A descriptive vocabulary of the native language of W. Australia*, by J. Brady. Rome: S.C. de propaganda fide, 1845. 50 p.; 13 cm. Original unprinted pale yellow wrappers. Not in Zaunmüller.



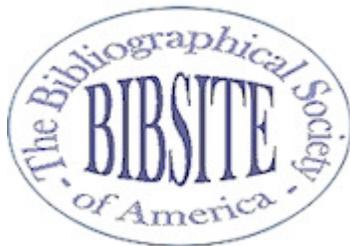
“The words contained in this Vocabulary are those in most common use in the vicinity of Perth and the adjacent districts. Nothing is said here about the grammar of the language, because it is not sufficiently known... In an unwritten tongue and amongst an ignorant and scattered population it will not be thought extraordinary that in a wide range of country I sometimes found many variations in the expression of the same word, which could not perhaps be fairly considered as amounting to a difference of dialect.” (Preliminary Observations). Hordern House Rare Books description (2014): " Aboriginal vocabulary from Western Australia. A ... rare and interesting vocabulary of a Western Australian Aboriginal language, designed for use in the Western Australian missions and particularly for the famous Benedictine settlement at New Norcia, north of Perth. John Brady, an Irishman, was persuaded to offer his services to the Australian mission while visiting Rome in 1837. Originally detailed for Norfolk Island, he actually ended up for several years the chaplain at Windsor near Sydney. It was during this time that he first became interested in Aboriginal languages, an interest which he continued after being sent by Bishop Polding to the Swan River settlement in 1843. He established a church in Perth within months, and was soon consecrated as Bishop of Perth. Sailing for Europe to garner support for his fledgling mission, he published his Descriptive vocabulary in both English and Italian versions, before returning in 1846 together with an ill-suited array of friends and supporters, whose attempts at cooperation quickly foundered. Most notable among the group of 27 missionaries who sailed with Brady was the famous Dom Salvado, later associated with the New Norcia mission. Although Brady left Western Australia in 1852 after several run-ins with church authorities, he never resigned his see, and was still Bishop of Perth when he died in France in 1871. This English edition was followed by the Italian version. The two editions of his vocabulary were Brady's only published works, and this is by far the rarer of the two. Ferguson knew this first issue from two copies, his own, and one in the South African Public Library. It is now known to be held in the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library of Australia [and at the Lilly Library]."

Italian translation **1845**: [LILLY] *Vocabolario della lingua nativa dell'Australia Occidentale*, [Descriptive vocabulary of the native language of W. Australia. Italian], by John Brady [ca. 1800-1871], trans. by Nicola Caporelli. Roma:: Coi tipi della S. Congregazione de Propaganda Fide, 1845. 50 p.; 15 cm.

Contemporary [original?] unprinted blue paper wrappers. Not in Zaubmüller.

1846a: [LILLY] *Five years' experience in Australia Felix, comprising a short account of its early settlement and its present position, with many particulars interesting to intending emigrants*, by George Henry Haydon [1822-1891]. London: Hamilton, 1846. Original green cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind, with a white paper label on spine, lettered in black. Includes one-page “Appendix”, p. [169]. Double-column with “A short vocabulary of native words used by the Woeworong, Bournourong and Barrable tribes inhabiting country in the neighborhood of Port Phillip.” **First printed vocabulary of these tribes.**

1846b: [LILLYbm] *A vocabulary, and outline of the grammatical structure of the Murray River language, spoken by the natives of South Australia, from Wellington on the*



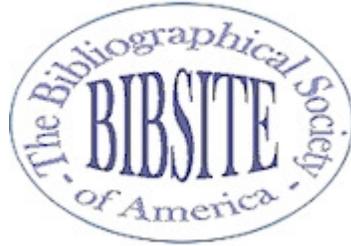
Murray, as far as the Rufus, by M[atthew] Moorhouse [ca. 1812-1876]. Adelaide: printed by Andrew Murray, Rundle-Street, 1846. Contemporary marbled paper over boards, spine with black leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, *l* 2-64. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Murray River-English, pp. [27]-64. This is the **first printed vocabulary of this language**.

"This Vocabulary was prepared at the request of His Excellency Captain Grey, and forwarded in October, 1845. At that time, the Europeans had been several years in contact with Natives speaking four dialects, and Vocabulary of three dialects had been prepared and published by the Missionaries of the Dresden Lutheran Missionary Society, and it was thought desirable, by His Excellency, to have the fourth placed on record. I have procured the materials, mainly, through the aid of an interpreter, who knows the Adelaide and Murray dialects; and had it not been for his assistance; I could not have gathered many of the grammatical remarks, which are no given, in the few months that I have been engaged with this dialect. The terms 'dialect' is scarcely applicable to the languages of New Holland. They differ in root more than the English, French, and German languages differ from each other; and if Natives of one language happen to meet those of another, they are obliged to converse in English, to make themselves understood" (Preface).

1850: [LILLY] *A key to the structure of the aboriginal language, being an analysis of the particles used as affixes, to form the various modifications of the verbs; shewing the essential powers ... of the language spoken by the aborigines in the vicinity of Hunter River, Lake Macquarie, etc., New South Wales. Together with comparisons of Polynesian and other dialects*, by L[ancelot] E[dward] Threlkeld [1788-1859]. Sydney: Kemp and Fairfax, 1850. 83 p. front. (port.) 22 cm. Twentieth-century imitation leather, lettered in gold. First edition. With the bookplate of Dr. George Macaness (bibliophile and author of The life of Vice-Admiral William Bligh, R.N., F.R.S. [1936], among other works), and the printed label of John Lawson.

1851a: [LILLY] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Melbourne: Daniel Harrison, 1851. Original gray quarter-cloth spine and gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Covers list publisher as Slater, Williams, and Hodgson [may be identical covers for second printing....]. Pp. [2] *i* ii-vi, *l* 2-60 61-62. First edition. Includes English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English- Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English-Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57.

"It is trusted that the work in its present form will answer the end for which it was intended, namely-as an assistant to parties engaged in civilizing, Christianizing, and otherwise ameliorating, the condition of this most unfortunate race of human beings" (Preface).

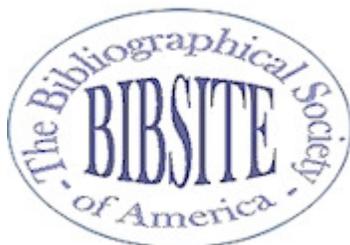


"The object of the present introduction is to lay before the reader... the leading features of a very interesting race of people, who are generally supposed to possess but little of the intellectuality with which their more favored white brethren are favoured. Than such a conclusion nothing could be more unreal in fact, or unjust to those to whom the imputation is implied, few people possessing closer reasoning powers, or having observing faculties of a higher order." (Introduction)

Second printing **1856**: [LILLYbm] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Melbourne: Slater, Williams and Hodgson, 1856. Original brown quarter-cloth spine and brown paper on boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-x, 1 2-60 61-62. [Second edition, or second printing of first edition]. Includes English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English- Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English- Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57. This copy with the following inscription in ink on the title page: "**Presented by the Author D Bunce, Esq. | to Peter Robertson at Geelong, | 8th February, 1860.**"

"Second edition" **1859**: [LILLYbm] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Geelong: Thomas Brown, 1859. Original brown quarter-cloth spine and bright orange paper on boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xii, 1 2-60 61-62. "Second edition" indicated on title page, and with a new Preface to the Second Edition, pp. xi-xii.. Otherwise an exact reprint of the 1856 printing. Includes English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English- Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English-Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57.

"It is now eight years since this work was first presented to the public; its object being to assist in improving the moral and physical condition of the Aborigines. At that time there were but slight symptoms of mortality as compared with the present time, owing to an overindulgence in the use of that great and fearful bane to all the various tribes and races of Indians, 'Fire Water,' or Ardent Spirits. It was with no trifling degree of satisfaction that the author responded to a call from the Committee lately organized by the State to enquire



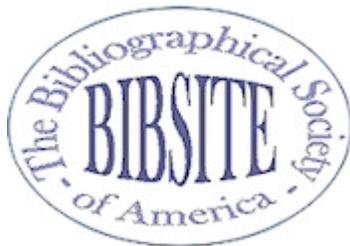
into, and if possible improve their present condition. He regrets, however, to discover that one of his suggestions has not been adopted, namely:--By allowing the whole of the tribes a large area of country... to form one great family, where they may adopt their primitive habits of ...digging for mynong, burrowing for wombats and porcupines, collect the oorong, or gum from the Wattles, and similar congenial pursuits, without having the fear of the Law before their eyes" (Introduction to the Second Edition).

1851b: [LILLY] *Memorie Storiche dell'Australia: particolarmente della missione Benedettina di Nuova Norcia e degli usi e costumi degli Australiani*, by Rosendo Salvado (1814-1900). Roma: S. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1851. xii, 388 p.: front. (fold. map); 22 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Includes Northern-Southern Aboriginal-Italian lexicon, pp. 364-375. With ink inscription in Italian referring to receiving the book as a gift from the author while hosting him in 1883.

Second edition **1852:** [LILLY] *Memorie storiche dell' Australia, particolarmente della missione Benedettina di Nuova Norcia e degli usi e costumi degli Australiani*, by Rosendo Salvado [1814-1900]. Napoli: V. Preggiobba, 1852. 376 p., 1 L. front. (fold. map). Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated on black. Second edition (first edition appeared in 1851). Includes Northern-Southern Aboriginal-Italian lexicon, pp. 346-359.

Spanish translation **1853:** [LILLY] *Memorias historicas sobre la Australia, y particularmente acerca la mision benedictina de Nueva Nursia, y los usos y costumbres de los salvajes*, by Rosendo Salvado (1814-1900). Barcelona: Impr. de los Herederos de la V. Pla, 1853. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. Antiquariaat Forum description: "Bishop Rudesindo Salvado, leading man of the Benedictine party in New Nursia, died on the eve of Australia's federation. He was hailed as the greatest friend of the Aborigines, and condemned as a greedy land-grabber. Salvado was certainly a towering figure in the history of West Australia. He was sent by Bishop Brady to the Victorian Plains... Good relations were established with the local Aborigines, and Salvado began to learn their language and customs. He devoted the rest of his life to the Aboriginal people. A dictionary translating the differences between the northern and southern Australian Aboriginal tongue into Spanish is included. In 1946 the present Spanish edition was republished to mark the centenary of the Benedictines in Australia, and as a tribute to Dom Salvado. Palau 288371; Ferguson 15422."

1867: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of dialects spoken by aboriginal natives of Australia*, Melbourne: Mastermann, printer, 1867. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iv* v-xiv xv-xvi, + 6 folding tables (p. [iv] misnumbered v). First edition. Intercolonial Exhibition, 1866 at head of title page. Not in Zauhmüller. Wrappers reproduce title page. Includes six folding tables comparing various indigenous vocabularies: 18 columns per sheet. Listing order left to right: French, English, 14 aboriginal dialects/languages from Victoria, S. Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia. Approximately

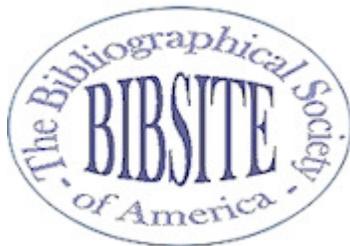


120 words per sheet/column. **This was the first attempt to systematically collect information on the native languages:**

"It may form the groundwork of future more extended enquiries of a like nature, in the progress of which the intercourse with the Aborigines may lead to improvement in their intellectual and social, as well as their physical condition; while all employed may have the satisfaction of redeeming, in some degree, the obligations they owe to the humble race,--the primitive possessors of the soil" (letter from Redmond Barry, President of the Exhibition, printed as preface). It was, however, far from the hoped-for success, as may be seen from the Preface: "On the occasion of the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Melbourne in the year 1866, it was considered desirable to illustrate, as completely as possible, all connected with the history, habits, customs and languages of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australasia....In order to save trouble and insure uniformity of action a vocabulary was prepared and widely distributed with the hope that materials sufficient to justify the deduction of some general principles as to the probable origin of the various forms of speech in use, and for the construction of a grammar, might be collected....It is to be regretted that the efforts made to secure information ...relating to the languages of the natives have not been attended with the success expected. This is accounted for by reason of the dispersion of the remnant of the native races, the difficulty of arresting and engaging the continued attention of individuals of the tribes in an investigation imperfectly understood by them, of the still greater difficulty of procuring the assistance of intelligent persons sufficiently well acquainted with the languages of the natives to explain the nature of the enquiry, [and] possessing moreover the inclination and leisure requisite to enable them to devote themselves to [the task" (Preface, unsigned). The pamphlet also reproduces the letter from Redmond Barry's letter accompanied the original circulated vocabulary list.

1881: [LILLY] *Australian aborigines, the languages and customs of several tribes of aborigines in the western district of Victoria, Australia*, by James Dawson [1806-1900]. Melbourne [etc.]: George Robertson, 1881. viii, 111, [1] ciii, [1] p. front., ports., fold. facsim. 28 cm. Original red cloth, decorated and lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy withdrawn University of London, is a presentation copy from the author to "his friend" Dr. Pettigrew, dated 1881.c

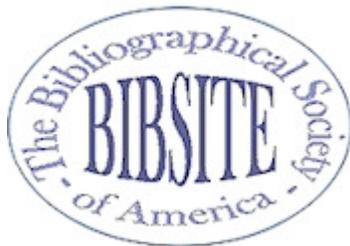
1888: [LILLY] *The aborigines of Central Australia: with a vocabulary of the dialect of the Alice Springs natives*, by W. H. Willshire. [S.l.: s.n.], 1888 (Port Augusta: D. Drysdale) 32 p.; 18 cm. In original drab printed wrappers, spine imperfect. Lilly Library copy with the book label of John Lawson. Hordern House Rare Books description (2014): **Item Description:** "Important notes on Alice Springs. Scarce pamphlet on the customs and language of the central Australian tribes by William Henry Willshire (1852-1925), a policeman implicated in the abuse and wilful murder of Aboriginal persons under his protection. Although Willshire's book makes for sometimes disturbing reading, it is still of particular significance as a very early attempt to record the traditions and language of the Aboriginal tribes around Alice Springs, which had its first European settlers in 1872. Willshire himself was posted there in 1881, and had the task of establishing the Native Police corps of central Australia in 1884. For all the book's flaws, that is, it is nonetheless a



remarkably early (the earliest?) western account of the Aborigines of central Australia, and of note for its perspective on relations between the local tribes and settlers. Willshire's later career was marred by various criminal proceedings due to his increasingly violent tendencies and his cruel "dispersal" of Aborigines. He was denounced by the Hermannsburg missionaries after three chained prisoners were shot in the back while "escaping" from his custody, and in 1891 he was indicted for the murder of two sleeping men by Francis James Gillen, the eminent ethnologist then working on his great studies of the Aborigines of Central Australia. A long and controversial case ensued and Willshire was ultimately acquitted amidst overwhelming support from outback settlers who raised bail of £2000 by public subscription. As a rule, Willshire's published works reveal more of European attitudes than Aboriginal culture: 'Sometimes vivid, they reflected the settlers'ethos: containing some reasonable anecdotal ethnology and word lists, they are distinguished more for their sexual overtones, boastful sadism and racial triumphalism' (ADB). Although deeply saddening and distasteful, this pamphlet is a significant historical record of this violent chapter in Australia's history."

1891a: [LILLYbm] *The aborigines of Central Australia, with vocabularies of the dialects spoken by the natives of Lake Amadeus and of the western territory of Central Australia*, by W[illiam] H[enry] Willshire. Adelaide, C. E. Bristow, Government Printer, 1891. Later green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-51 52-54. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes an English-Lake Amadeus and George Gill Range vocabulary, pp. 42-46, double-columned, and (reprinted from the author's 1888 privately printed publication [see above]) an English-Alice Springs vocabulary, pp. 48-51, double-columned. This copy with Baldwin Spencer's pencilled initials on the title-page, and a pencilled marginal reference to native drawings on p. 30. Sir Baldwin Spencer (1860-1929), was one of the early authorities on Australian aboriginals and author of numerous important scholarly works, including *The native tribes of central Australia* (London: Macmillan, 1899).

"It has been said that the Australian aborigines are fast dying out. If that be true, this little *brochure* will help to preserve the language of natives of the western territory of Central Australia....It may be interesting to some people to know that in eight years the author used nine pocket-books alone to jot down words, &c., of the aboriginal dialect. They were used for that purpose whilst travelling through the bush, and anything fresh was jotted down whilst on the back of a camel. I have kept back a great many words that were appertaining to indecency, as I am of opinion that the vocabulary could be made interesting without them. The native children from their infancy are taught to utter bad and indecent languages; consequently they know no better. They are also taught to be cruel to little birds, lizards, insects, &c. This I could never suffer, and many a little black youngster have I rebuked for cruelty, in his own language, so I am aware that I was properly understood" (Dedication). "The vocabulary of words ... is that spoken by the natives who inhabit the George Gill Ranges, Lake Amadeus, Tempe Downs, Erldunda, and a large portion of the western territory of central Australia.... I am not writing to profit by it in a pecuniary sense. I do this for the good of my country-South Australia-and for the benefit of the Geographical Society and Australian Natives' Association, two admirable institutions.... No doubt some who read this



humble production will be aware that some two years ago I had published a little pamphlet entitled 'The Aborigines of Central Australia' with a vocabulary of the Alice Spring native dialect included, which I have again included in this little work" (p. 42). [Includes the author's] experiences when in charge of Native Police; notes on cattle stations, spearing of cattle by natives; brief notes on...marriage... infanticide; methods of hunting, tracking...circumcision and subincision, female introcision, cave drawings.

1891b: [LILLYbm] "A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of the Aborigines of the MacDonnell Ranges," by Rev. H. Kempe of the Mission Station, River Finke, in: *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, Vol. XIV, Part I, pp. [1]-54, Adelaide: W.C. Rigby, July, 1891. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] / 2-192 plus 9 plates. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Aboriginal-English, pp. 37-54, double columned. This is the **first printed vocabulary of the language**.

"These pages are submitted in the hope that they will prove interesting to the philologist, as exhibiting the peculiar structure of the language spoken by a people generally considered among the lowest in the scale of mankind, and will contribute a little towards perpetuating the knowledge of a language of one of the Australian tribes of natives before their probable entire extinction at a no very remote period. The vocabulary is that of the tribe inhabiting the River Finke, and is also, with only slight variations in the dialect, that of the tribes in the MacDonnell Ranges eastward to Alice Springs, but not the westward of the River Finke, and extending southward to the Peake" (Preface).

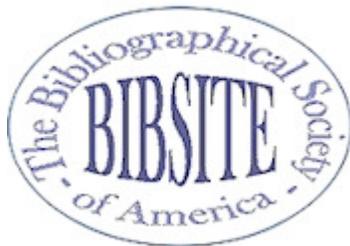
1903: [LILLY] "Die Sprache des Tyeddyuwürru-Stammes der Eingebornen von Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Sonderdruck aus Band XXXIV (der dritten Folge IV. Band) der *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Vienna: Selbstverlag der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft, 1903. Original printed gray wrappers. This is a grammar only, and includes no vocabulary list as such beyond those used as examples, but is included for its general interest.

1907a: [LILLY] "The Arran'da Language, Central Australia," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XLVI, 1907," pp. 322-329. With original printed wrappers. Includes "Arranda Vocabulary," English-Arranda, pp. 336-339. **First printed vocabulary of this language.**

1907b: [LILLY] "Language of the Birdhawal Tribe, in Gippsland, Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XLVI, 1907," pp. [346]-359. With original printed wrappers. Includes "Birdhawal Vocabulary," English-Birdhawal, pp. 354-357, arranged thematically. The tribe lived in the "extreme eastern corner of the state of Victoria, but also a small strip of country within the New South Wales frontier, adjacent to the Kurnai tribe." **First printed vocabulary of this language.**

1909: [LILLY] "The Dhudhuroa Language of Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. II, No. 2, April-June, 1909, pp. 278-284. Offprint without special wrappers. Includes "Dhudhuroa Vocabulary," English-Dhudhuroa, pp. 281-284. **First printed vocabulary of this language.**

1923: [LILLYbm] *Australian Aboriginal Native Words and their Meanings*, by Sydney J[ohn] Endacott. Melbourne: Sydney J. Endacott, 1923. Original light reddish-brown



paper over boards, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. 1-6 7-48 (with three photos of aborigines). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 23 (listing only third edition of 1944, not identified as such). Includes Australian Aboriginal-English, pp. 7-48.

"Australian people are now displaying a commendable inclination to favor the use of musical native aboriginal names for their homes, and the idea could perhaps be extended to other things or places that require a name, with advantage to the furthering of the growth of a distinct national feeling. This little book has been compiled to supply the demand for a substantial and reliable list of pleasant-sounding words, with their meanings, to choose from for these purposes" (Preface). "It may be of interest here to mention that the following words, sometimes met with in the earlier Australian books and journals, are not Australian aboriginal words: budgeree, bael, gin, lubra" (The Australian Aborigines).

1930: [LILLYbm] *The aboriginal word book*, by Justine Kenyon. Melbourne: The Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 1930. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in red, with a photo of an aboriginal on the front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-48. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Aboriginal-English, pp. 9-48, each word identified as coming from one of nine different geographical areas of Australia.

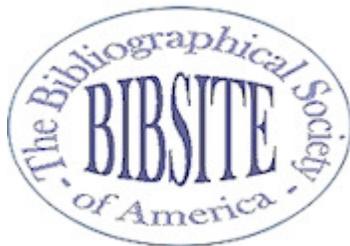
"In a separate list are given some Tasmanian words for the use of dwellers in that fair isle or for those of the mainland who care, in a little way, to perpetuate the memory of that ill-fated race" (Introduction).

Second edition **1951:** [LILLYbm] *The aboriginal word book*, by Justine Kenyon. Melbourne: The Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 1951. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in red, with a photo of an aboriginal on the front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-19 20. Second edition, "completely revised." Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Aboriginal-English, pp. 7-[20].

"The words in this book can be implicitly relied upon. They are the authentic translation by experts of aboriginal words. These meanings are in many cases quite different to those understood by explorers of a hundred years ago. If you want an aboriginal word for the name of your house, see that you get one with a meaning you can trust. The meanings in this book are authentic and can be relied upon" (from inside front cover).

1933: [LILLYbm] *Australian aboriginal place-names and their meanings*, by James R[obert] Tyrrell [1875-1961]. Sydney: Simmons, limited, 1933. Original black and orange illustrated paper over boards, lettered in black and white, with a photograph of an aboriginal mother and child on rear cover Pp. 1-7 8-56. With illustrations and photos. First edition. Includes Aboriginal place names with English equivalents, pp. [7]-56. This copy with a pasted in review slip from the publishers. Also loosely inserted are two pages of further manuscript place names and English equivalents.

"Unfortunately, many of the aboriginal tribes have become extinct, and the opportunity for recording the meaning of a great number of place-names has been lost forever. However, a few of the more intelligent of the early settlers became interested in the primitive people they had dispossessed, learning their language to a greater or lesser extent, and studying their customs. From them and other sources the list of words in this book has been obtained"



(Foreword, Keith Kennedy). "The illustrations in this volume are from photographs taken in the eighties and nineties of the last century, by Henry King and Charles Kerry. They are of interest as showing the fine physique and the diversity of aboriginal types" (J. R. T).

1955: [LILLYbm]. Melbourne: Hallcraft Publishing Company, 1955. Original stiff red wrappers, lettered and decorated in white; dust jacket red, black and white, lettered and decorated in yellow, black and white. Pp. 1-11 12-63 64. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Australian Aboriginal-English, pp. 13-39, Tasmanian Aboriginal-English, pp. 43-44, English-Tasmanian Aboriginal, pp. 44-45, English-Aboriginal (general), pp. 49-63.

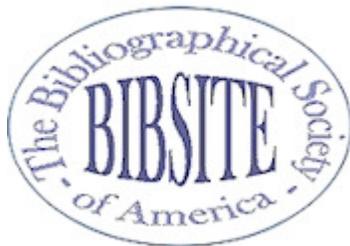
"There was no such thing as a single Aboriginal language... This booklet is a mixed selection of words chosen with a purpose from numerous sources. It is a list for the entertainment and use of modern Australians who feel sufficient interest in the original Australians to delight in these echoes from their speech, and perhaps to perpetuate words that aptly take the fancy in the naming of stations, houses, business enterprises, patents, and so on. I feel no other excuse is needed for presenting, cheek by jowl, words spoken of old in particular segregation of such areas as Arnhem Land, Cape York Peninsula, Gippsland, the Murray River, the Swan River, the MacDonnell Ranges.... Since most Australian Aboriginal speech has passed forever, never to be spoken again in proper dialect, here are simply memorials that may be freely used and may fitly lend colour to our transplanted European life in this country" (Foreword).

1960's: [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal Words and Their Meanings*, by Joah H. Sugden. Sydney: Dymock's Book Arcade. Ltd., n.d. [circa 1960's]. Decorated cloth over boards, lettered in black and white. 32 unnumbered leaves [pp. 1-64]. No edition indicated. This copy with ownership signature of O. Taylor dated 1967. Includes Aboriginal-English, pp. [7]-[60].

1965: [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal Words of Australia*, [by Alexander Wyclif Reed]. Sydney; Wellington, Auckland: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1965. Illustrated by E. H. Papps. Original reddish-brown and tan paper over boards, lettered and illustrated in black and tan. Pp. 1-8 9-144. First edition. Includes English-Aboriginal, pp. 9-63, and Aboriginal-English, pp. 67-144. Second copy: IUW.

"Only a small portion of the words used by the aborigines of Australia can be included in a book of this size. There were hundreds of languages in use among the tribes... [This compilation] gives a fairly representative selection of aboriginal words from all parts of the continent" (Introduction).

1977: [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal words and place names*, compiled by A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Adelaide: Rigby, 1977. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in brown, black and yellow, with a full page color photo on the front cover. Pp. 1-7 8-286 287-288. First edition thus, combining *Aboriginal Words of Australia* (A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1965) and *Aboriginal Place Names* (A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1967). Includes English-Aboriginal, pp. 11-65, Aboriginal-English, pp. 69-146, and Aboriginal place names with English meanings, pp. 151-286.



[**AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES SIGN LANGUAGE**] Many Australian Aboriginal cultures have or traditionally had a manually coded language, a sign-language counterpart of their oral language. This appears to be connected with various speech taboos between certain kin or at particular times, such as during a mourning period for women or during initiation ceremonies for men, as was also the case with Armenian Women's Sign Language, but unlike Plains Indian sign languages, which did not involve speech taboo, or deaf sign languages, which are not encodings of oral language. There is some similarity between neighboring groups, and some contact pidgin similar to Plains Indian Sign Language in the American Great Plains (Wiki).

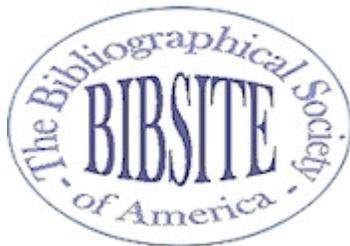
Ethnologue: asw.

1949: [LILLY] "Gesture Language of the Walipari Tribe, Central Australia," by C. P. Mountford, pp. 100-101, in: *Transactions of the Royal Society of Australia*, Vol. 73, Part 1, December 1949. Adelaide: At the Society's Rooms, Kintore Avenue. Original light blue wrappers lettered in black. Includes thirteen hand gestures both described and illustrated. The illustrations are traced from photographs of the Walipari tribe taken by the author during a 1936 Adelaide University expedition to the Granites, Central Australia. The same author's essay on gestures of the Ngada tribe appeared in *Oceania*, 9, (2), 1938, and is available on-line.

[**AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Austronesians, Austronesian peoples or Austronesian-speaking peoples are various populations in Asia, Oceania and Africa that speak languages of the Austronesian family. They include Taiwanese aborigines; the majority ethnic groups of Malaysia, East Timor, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Madagascar, Micronesia, and Polynesia, as well as the Polynesian peoples of New Zealand and Hawaii, and the non-Papuan people of Melanesia. They are also found in the minorities of the Pattani region of Thailand, the Cham areas in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Hainan, parts of Sri Lanka, southern Myanmar and the Andaman Islands. The territories populated by Austronesian-speaking peoples are known collectively as Austronesia (Wiki).

1934: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de termes de droit coutumier indonesien: avec six cartes hors textes*, by D[irk] van Hinloopen Labberton. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1934. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, + 6 maps (2 folding), I 2-732. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes, pp. [1]-732, double column, terms of importance for legal or customary rights in the various languages of Indonesia, Sumatra, Borneo, Madagascar and the Philippines, with French equivalents.

"We offer to the public this **first dictionary of Indonesian customary law**... This is merely a work in its early stages, the first step on a new path, and before the dictionary will be able to be considered complete, further research will of course be necessary, and more numerous collaborations. We hope that the present work will inspire others to continue and improve upon our efforts so that governments and the governed, legal functionaries and those who come under their sway, may consult it with interest and positive results" (Avertissement,



tr: BM). "A massive and fascinating undertaking sponsored by the Union Académique Internationale."

1934-1938: [LILLY] *Vergleichende lautlehre des austronesischen wortschatzes*, by Otto Dempwolff (1871-1938). Berlin: D. Reimer; [etc., etc.] 1934-38. Three vols. 24 cm. Series: Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für eingeborenen-sprachen. 15, 17, 19. Contents: I. Induktiver aufbau einer indonesischen ursprache.-II. Deduktive anwendung des urindonesischen auf austronesische einzelsprachen.-III. Austronesisches wörterverzeichnis. Zaunmüller col. 24.

1941: [LILLYbm] *Takasagozoku kanshuho goi = Dictionnaire de termes de droit coutumier des aborigenes de Formose*, by Erin Asai. Tokyo: Herarudosha, L'Académie Impériale, 1941. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (rear cover damaged). Pp. [4] I II-VI, cols. 1-200 [100 pp.] 101-102. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Text in Japanese, summary in French, Includes, cols. 1-200 [pp. 1-100], double column, terms of importance for legal or customary rights in the various Indonesian languages spoken on the island of Formosa, with Japanese equivalents, along with a colored map of the linguistic areas. The languages included are: Atayal, Sedeq, Saisiat, Bunun, Tsou, Kanakanabu, Sarua, Rukai, Paiwan, Panapanayan, Ami and Yami.

"This volume has been compiled with the intention of forming part of the 'Dictionnaire de Termes de Droit Coutumier Indonésien' published by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam... The Imperial Academy of Japan decided to contribute its financial support for research on such terms for the aborigines of Formosa... We intend to translate the meanings and explanations for each term into French for a supplementary volume to this one. But for the time being we are only publishing this Japanese edition" (p. VI, tr: BM from the French summary).

1971: [LILLYbm] "Austronesian Languages of the Morobe District, Papua New Guinea," by Bruce A. Hooley, in: *Oceanic Linguistics*, Vol. X, No. 2, Winter 1971. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black and blue. Includes comparative vocabularies approximately 55 different Austronesian languages, pp. 109-151, including, as listed, Wagau, Mapos, Manga Patep, Kumaru, Zenag, Towangara, Sambio, Dambi, Piu, Buasi, Latep, Dunguntung, Dangal, Silisili, Bubwaf, Dagin, Azera, Wampar, Sirak, Guwot, Duwet, Musom, Sukurum, Sirasira, Maralango, Wampur, Marim, Mutu, Tuam, Sio, Nengaya, Roinji, Arawe, Maleu, Nakanai, Halia, and Gedaged.

1975: *English finderlist of reconstructions in Austronesian languages (Post-Brandstetter)*, by S. A. Wurm & B. Wilson. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University 1975. xxxii, 246 p.; 26 cm. Library binding. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 33. Finder list, pp. [1]-246.

[**AVAR**] Avar (self-designation marlapʏl maɪl maharul mac' [maʕarul matsʔ] "language of the mountains" or Авар маул авар мац' [awar matsʔ] "Avar language") is a language [of the Russian Federation] that belongs to the Avar–Andic group of the Northeast Caucasian family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ava. Alternate Names: Avaro, Bolmac, Khundzuri, Maarul Dagestani.



1862: [LILLY] *Versuch über das Awarische*, by Anton Schiefner [1817-1879]. St.-Petersburg: Commissionäre der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1862. 54 p.; 32 cm. Unprinted 20th century marbled paper over boards. Series: Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Petersbourg, VIIe série; t. 5, no 8. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Avar-German “Wörterbuch” [dictionary], pp. 36-53. **First substantial vocabulary of the language.**

“As I have already noted in the introduction, p. 4, this word list is based primarily upon a list given to me by Mr. Berger...” (p. 36) (tr: BM)

1967: [IUW] *Avarsko-russkiĭ slovar': okolo 18 000 slov*, sost. Magomedsaïid Saidov; s pril. kratkogo grammat. ocherka avar. iâz. M. Saidova. Moskva: "Sov. èntsiklopediia," 1967. 806 p.; 17 cm. Avar-Russian dictionary. Zaunmüller lists an Avar-Russian dictionary by L. I. Zirdov, Moscow, 1936.

1992: [IUW] *Nemetsko-russko-avarskiĭ frazeologicheskiĭ slovar': okolo 3000 frazeologicheskikh edinits*, by M.M. Magomedkhanov. Makhachkala: Daguchpedgiz, 1992. 442 p.; 21 cm. German-Russian-Avar dictionary.

2013: [IUW] *Аварско-русский словарь проклятий*, by Хайбулаева М.М., Хайбулаев М.Х. *Avarsko-russkiĭ slovar' prokliatiĭ*, by Khaĭbulaeva M.M., Khaĭbulaev M.Kh. Махачкала: АЛЕФ, 2013. Makhachkala: ALEF, 2013. 226 pages; 30 cm. Avar-Russian slang dictionary.

[**AVATIME**: see also under **LEFANA**] Avatime, also known as Afatime, Sideme, or Sia, is a Kwa language of the Avatime (self designation: Kedone (m.sg.)) people of eastern Ghana. The Avatime live primarily in the seven towns and villages of Amedzofe, Vane, Gbadzeme, Dzokpe, Biakpe, Dzobefeme, and Fume (Wiki).

Ethnologue: avn. Alternate Names: Afatime, Sia, Sideme, Si-ya.

1910: [LILLYbm] “Deutsch-Avatime Wörterverzeichnis,” by E. Funke, in: *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin*, Vol. 13, Dritte Abteilung: Afrikanische Studien, Berlin, 1910. 204 pp. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes Avatime-German vocabulary, with Ewe equivalents where appropriate, pp. 1-38, double column. This issue also includes the following: [Lefana; Guinea Kpelle] “Sprachstudien aus dem Gebiet der Sudansprachen,” by D. Westermann, pp. 39-72. Includes Lefana-German vocabulary, with Ewe and Twi equivalents where appropriate, pp. 54-57, double column; Kpelle-German vocabulary, pp. 67-69, and German-Kpelle, pp. 69-72. [Ngumba] “Die Ngumbasprache,” by P. H. Skolaster, pp. 73-132. Includes Ngumba-German, pp. 118-132. [Koongo; Amba; Mvuba; Bera; Lega-Shabunda; Lendu; Beembe] “Vokabularien aus dem Nachlaß Emin-Pasche,” by Bernhard Struck, pp. 133-165. Includes comparative vocabulary, German-Kikondjo [Koongo]-Kivamba [Amba]-Kihoko [Mvuba]-Wawira [Bera]-Walegga [Lega-Shabunda]-A-Lendu [Lendu]-Wassongora [Beembe], pp. 146-161. [Nyangbo; Tafi] “Die Nyangbo-Tafi Sprache: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Sprachen Togos,” by E. Funke, pp. 166-201. Includes Nyangbo-Tafi-[considered here as a single language]-German, pp. 187-



201, double column. The author, a missionary, states that this language is spoken only in a very few isolated linguistic islands [Sprachinseln] in Togo.

[AWA] Awa is a Kainantu language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: awb. Alternate Names: Mobuta.

1975: *Awa dictionary*, by Richard and Aretta Loving. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1975. xlv, 203, 13 p.; 26 cm. Pacific Linguistics: Series C 30.

[AWABAKAL] Awabakal (also Awabagal) is an Australian Aboriginal language that was spoken around Lake Macquarie and Newcastle in New South Wales. The name is derived from Awaba, which was the native name of the lake. (Wiki)

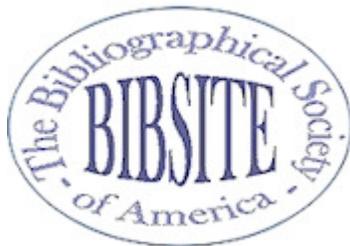
Ethnologue: awk. Alternate Names: Awabagal.

1892: [LILLYbm] *An Australian Language, as spoken by the Awabakal, the People of Awaba or Lake Macquarie (near Newcastle, New South Wales), being an Account of their Language, Traditions, and Customs* by L. E. Threlkeld: *Rearranged, condensed, and edited, with an Appendix*, by John Fraser. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printing, 1892.

Original brown half-leather, lettered and decorated in gold, and dark blue cloth over boards. Pp. *i-ix* x-lxiv [2] *i-v* vi-x, 1 2-82 83-87 88-120 121-125 126-194 195-201 202-227 228, 1-3 4-148 [2]. Fold-out colored map of tribes of New South Wales as frontispiece + three plates. First edition thus. This copy with the bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett. Includes Awabakal-English vocabulary, pp. 47-64, an Awabakal-English lexicon to the Gospel according to St. Luke, pp. [201]-227, [and in the Appendix] a Minyung-English vocabulary, pp. 23-27; an English-Narrinyeri list of prepositions and adverbs, pp. 41-43; a Western Australian Aboriginal-English list of nouns and adjectives, pp. 49-51, verbs, pp. 53-54, and adverbs and prepositions, pp. 55; and a Wiradhari-English vocabulary, pp. 69-109, double columns. A note to the lexicon for St. Luke states: "This lexicon is incomplete; the author was working on it at the time of his death." Second copy: IUW.

"This volume is issued by the Government of New South Wales, as a record of the language of native tribes that are rapidly disappearing from the coasts of Eastern Australia....In all New South Wales there are only five thousand full-blood blacks; only four or five hundred in Victoria; and in Tasmania the native race became extinct in 1876. They have decayed and are decaying in spite of the fostering care of our Colonial Governments.... In an Appendix I have collected several Grammars and Vocabularies as a contribution to a comparative knowledge of the dialects. The map and other illustrations are new, and were prepared for this work. The Gospel by St. Luke herein [in Awabakal] is now of no practical value except to a linguist; but it is unique, and it shows the structural system of the language" (The Editor's Preface).

"The earliest of individual efforts to deal with any single language of the Australian group was made by the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, who, for many years, was engaged as a missionary among the blacks of the Lake Macquarie district, near Newcastle, New South Wales. His Grammar of their language was printed in Sydney in 1834... A few years



previously, Mr. Threlkeld has translated the Gospel of St. Luke into the same language. This translation remained in manuscript and had disappeared. This "Grammar" and the "Key" and the "Gospel" are now published in a collected form in the present volume" (Introduction, Fraser).

[**AWAKATEKO**] Awakatek [Awakateko] is a Mayan language spoken in Guatemala, primarily in Huehuetenango and around Aguacatán. It is a living language with some 18,000 speakers. Awakatek is closely related to Ixil. The Awakatek people themselves refer to their language as qa'yol, literally meaning our word (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agu. Alternate Names: Aguacatec, Aguacateco. Dialects: Chalchiteko (Chalchitec).

2013: [IUW] *Xe' yol Chalchiteko nin e'ch ak'aj yol = Vocabulario básico Chalchiteko y sección de neologismos*, autores, Mario Vicente Solís, Pedro Martínez Velásquez, Carlos Enrique Cruz Raymundo, Zoila Judith Méndez López. Chalchitan, Aguacatan, Huehuetenango, Guatemala C.A.: ALMG, Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2013. 68 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 68). In Chalchiteco (Mayan) and Spanish.

[**AWAJÚN**] Aguaruna is an indigenous American language of the Jivaroan family spoken by about 45,000 Aguaruna people in Peru. The speakers live along the western portion of the Marañón River and also along the Potro, Mayo, and Cahuapanas rivers. Native speakers currently prefer the name Awajún. According to the Ethnologue there are almost no monolingual speakers; nearly all also speak Spanish. The school system begins with Aguaruna only; as the students progress, Spanish is gradually added.. Huambisa and Achuar-Siwiar are closely related languages. A modest dictionary of the language has been published (Wiki).

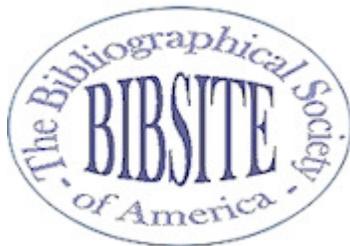
Ethnologue: agr. Alternate Names: Aguajún, Aguaruna, Ahuajún, Awajunt.

1966: [IUW] *Vocabulario aguaruna de Amazonas*, por Mildred L. Larson. [Yarinacocha], Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1966. iii, 211 p.: ill.; 22 cm. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**AWEER**] Aweer (Aweera), also known as Boni (Bon, Bonta), is a Cushitic language spoken in Kenya. Historically known in the literature by the derogatory term Boni, the Aweer people are foragers traditionally subsisting on hunting, gathering, and collecting honey. Their ancestral lands range along the Kenyan coast from the Lamu and Ijara Districts into Southern Somalia's Badaade District. According to Ethnologue, there are around 8,000 speakers of Aweer or Boni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bob. Alternate Names: Aweera, Bon, "Boni" (pej.), Ogoda, "Sanye" (pej.), Waboni, Wata-Bala.

1979: [LILLYbm] "Bemerkungen der Boni-Sprache (Kenia)," by Bernd Heine, in: *Afrika und Übersee: Sprachen. Kulturen*, Vol. 60, no.4 (29 December 1979), pp. 242-295.



Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Includes German-Boni vocabulary, pp. 284-295.

[**AWNGI**] The Awngi language, in older publications also called Awiya (an inappropriate ethnonym), is a Central Cushitic language spoken by the Awi people, living in Central Gojjam in northwestern Ethiopia. Until recently, Kunfäl, another Southern Agaw language spoken in the area west of Lake Tana, has been suspected to be a separate language. It has now been shown to be linguistically close to Awngi, and it should be classified as a dialect of that language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: awn. Alternate Names: Agau, Agaw, Agew, Agow, Awawar, Awi, Awiya, Damot, Kumfel, "Kunfäl" (pej.), Kunfel, Kwollanyoch.

2006: [IUW] *A comparative dictionary of the Agaw languages*, by David L. Appleyard. Köln: Köppe, c2006. ix, 200 p.; 24 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in green. First edition. Includes English-Bilin-Xamtanga-Kemant-Awngi comparative vocabulary, pp. 21-151, with word list appendices as follow: Proto Agaw-English, pp. 153-158; Awngi-English, pp. 158-167; Bilin-English, pp. 167-177; Kemant-English, pp. 177-187; Xamtanga-English, pp. 187-196. Hendrix lists only one title: *Wörtersammlung aus der Agau-Sprache*, by Theophilus Waldmeier, St. Chrischona, 1868, 29 pp. Agau-German.

[**AWUTU**] Awutu is a Guang language spoken by 180,000 in coastal Ghana. Awutu is the principal dialect. The other two are Efutu and Senya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: afu.

1966: [LILLYbm] *Awutu, Larteh, Nkonya and Krachi, with glosses in English and Twi*, by J. M. Stewart. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. 84 pp. First edition. Comparative African Wordlists No. 2. Hendrix 101/279/895/1223/1933. "The four languages ... are all members of the Guan (Guang) subgroup of a group called 'Akan' by ... Greenburg" spoken in Ghana. This is the only published vocabulary of Awutu.

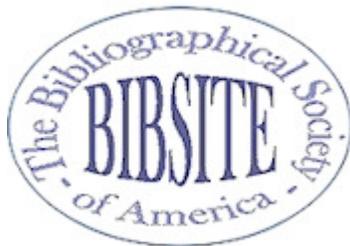
[**AWYU, ASUE:** see under **MANDOBO**] Pisa, also known as Asue Awyu, is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: psa. Alternate Names: Miaro, Miaro Awyu, Pisa.

[**AYMARA**] Aymara (Aymar aru) is an Aymaran language spoken by the Aymara people of the Andes. It is one of only a handful of Native American languages with over three and a half million speakers. Aymara, along with Quechua and Spanish, is an official language of Bolivia. It is also spoken around the Lake Titicaca region of southern Peru and, to a much lesser extent, by some communities in northern Chile and in Northwest Argentina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Aymara (aym) is considered a macrolanguage, subdivided into Central Aymara (ayr), and Southern Aymara (ayc).

1612a: [LILLY] *Arte dela lengua aymara: con una silva de phrases dela misma lengua y su declaracion en romance / por el padre Ludouico Bertonio italiano dela Compañia*



de Iesus en la prouincia del Peru, natural de Rocca Contradae dela marca de Ancona ... Impresso en la casa dela Co[m]pañia de Iesus de Iuli en la prouincia de Chucuyto [Peru]: Por Francisco del Canto, 1612. [16], 131, [5], 241, [23] p.: ill.; 15 cm. (8vo). Bound in later tree sheep, red leather label on gilt spine, edges sprinkled red; in a grey cloth case. Signatures: [par.]□ A-H□ I□; A-Q□ R□ ([par.]4, [par.]6 missigned [par.]3, [par.]5; B5, C4 missigned A5, A4 respectively). Woodcut of Madonna and Child correctly bound as leaf [par.]8. Title vignette (Jesuit seal); initials (some historiated). "Algunas frases de la lengua aymara" has separate paging and signatures. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. This is a grammar of the language, together with a section of phrases in Aymara.

1612b [1984]: [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua aymara*, Ludovico Bertonio. Cochabamba, Bolivia: Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social, 1984. lxxiv, 473, 397 p.; 21 cm. Series: Serie Documentos históricos; no. 1. Serie Fuentes primarias; no. 2 Colección Travaux de l'IFEA; t. 26. Reprint. Originally published: Juli, Chucuyto: Francisco del Canto, 1612. With new introd. Bibliography: p. [lxvii]-lxxiv.

1612c [2008]: [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua Aymara: transcripción de la edición de 1612*, compuesto por el Ludovico Bertonio; prólogo de Enrique Fernández García. Arequipa, Peru: Ediciones El Lector, c2006. 751 p.; 20 cm. In two parts: Spanish-Aymara and Aymara Spanish. Reprint. Originally published: [Juli, Peri]: Compañia de Jesus por Francisco Del Canto, 1612.

1860's: [LILLY] The Fernandez Nodal mss. held at the Lilly include notes and drafts for both a dictionary and a grammar of Ayamara. Fernandez Nodal was a Peruvian scholar born in 1822, author of *Elementos De gramatica quichua*, first published in Cuzco, Peru, in 1860, among other works.

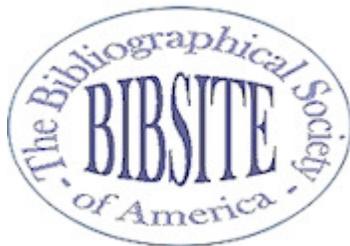
1951: [LILLYbm] "Materials for an Aymara Dictionary," by Thomas A. Sebeok. Offprint in original stapled wrappers from the *Journal de la Societé des Américanistes* (Paris), new series, XL, 1951 pp. 89-151. This copy inscribed by the author: "Compliments of Thomas A. Sebeok 4-3-1952." Not in Zaunmüller. Pp. 92-151 are an Aymara-English dictionary, including some words translated into Spanish instead of English from an earlier source.

1963: [IUW] *Catálogo de las voces usuales de aymará con la correspondencia en castellano y quechua*. La Paz: Gisbert, 1963. 47 p.; 17 cm.

Reprint **1977:** [IUW] *Catalogo de las voces usuales de aymara: con la correspondencia en castellano y quechua*. La Paz: Gisbert, 1977. 47 p.; 17 cm.

1971: [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua aymara*, by M. Rigoberto Paredes. La Paz, Ediciones ISLA, 1971. 57 p. 25 cm. Series: Ediciones ISLA, 12. "500 ejemplares."

1974: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario castellano ingles aymara*, Jean de Dio Yapita. Oruro, Bolivia: INDICEP Editorial, 1974. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-6 7-48 49-50. First edition. One of 300 copies. Includes Spanish-English-Aymara, pp. 7-48. This copy includes a manuscript totalling of the number of words (978), as well as several additional Spanish-Aymara words added in manuscript (English not entered). Preliminary material in Aymara. Colophon states 300 copies of first edition were printed in October 1974. Second copy: IUW.



Second edition **1979**: [IUW] *Vocabulario castellano inglés aymara*, by Juan de Dios Yapita. Oruro, Bolivia: Editorial INDICEP, 1979. 48 p.; 28 cm.

1985: [IUW] *Diccionario religioso aymara*, Hans van den Berg. Iquitos, Perú: CETA; Puno, Perú: IDEA, 1985. 280 p.: ill.; 29 cm. Purple cloth library binding. Series: Semillas; 2. First edition. Includes Aymara-Spanish, with illustrations, pp.11-211, and Spanish-Aymara, pp. 215-260. Dictionary of religious terms.

1987: [IUW] *Diccionario práctico aymara-castellano, castellano-aymara (8,000 vocablos aymaras)*, by Manuel F. de Lucca D. La Paz-Cochabamba, Bolivia: Editorial Los Amigos del Libro, 1987. 288 p.; 22 cm.

1989: [IUW] *Jaya mara aru: nuevo diccionario aymara-castellano, castellano-aymara*, by Juan Francisco Deza Galindo. [Lima, Peru?: s.n.], 1989 (Lima, Perú: Graphos 100 Editores) 297 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

1991: [IUW] *Diccionario especializado = Jach'a-sarta; areas--language, matemáticas, ciencias naturales, ciencias sociales*, by José Mendoza Quiroga ... [et al.]. La Paz: Chuqiyapu, c1991. 211 p.; 16 cm. Spanish and Aymara.

1999a: [IUW] *Diccionario básico del idioma aymara*, by Donato Gómez Bacarreza. La Paz: Instituto de Estudios Bolivianos, 1999. Original colored wrappers.

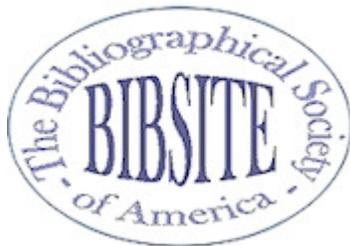
1999b: [IUW] *Vocabulario aymara del parto y de la vida reproductiva de la mujer*, by Denise Y. Arnold y Juan de Dios Yapita, con Margarita Tito. La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara, 1999. 286 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

2001: [IUW] *Diccionario ilustrado aymara, español, inglés*, by Juan Carvajal Carvajal, Arturo Hernández Sallés, Nelly Ramos Pizarro; Carlos Cárcamo Luna, Jacqueline Ticona Rojas, ilustradores. Santiago [Chile]: Universidad Católica de Temuco: Pehuén, c2001. 179 p.: col. ill.; 27 cm.

2009: [IUW] *Diccionario bilingüe polilectal aimara-castellano, castellano-aimara*, by Felipe Huayhua Pari. Lima: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Fondo Editorial, 2009. 380 p.; 23 cm. First edition.

[**AZERBAIJANI**: see also under **KURDISH**] Azerbaijani (/ˌɑːzərbaɪˈdʒɑːni/, /-ˈzɑːni/) or Azeri (/ɑːˈzɛəri/, /əˈ-/), also referred to as Azerbaijani Turkish or Azeri Turkish ([ɑzərbajdʒan dili]), is a Turkic language spoken primarily by the Azerbaijani people, who are concentrated mainly in the South Caucasus geographical region. Azerbaijani is primarily spoken in Iranian Azerbaijan but it has no official status. Furthermore, the largest population of ethnic Azerbaijanis in the world live in Iran, far outnumbering those in the neighboring Azerbaijan Republic. The language has official status in Azerbaijan and also in Dagestan (a federal subject of Russia), and is also spoken to lesser varying degrees in Georgia, Iraq, and Turkey. Azerbaijani is a member of the Oghuz branch of the Turkic languages. It has two primary divisions, North Azerbaijani and South Azerbaijani, and is closely related to Turkish, Qashqai, Turkmen and Crimean Tatar, sharing mutual intelligibility with each of those languages to some extent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: azj. Alternate Names: Azerbaijan, Azerbaydzhani, Azeri Turk.



1941: [IUW] *Azerbaïdzhansko-russkii slovar'*; sostavlen brigadoï Instituta slovareï, pod red. G. Guseïnova. Baku, 1941. 381 p. 23 cm. The first Russian-Azerbaijani dictionaries appear to have been published in 1939.

1943?: [IUW] *Taschenwörterbuch; Deutsch-Aserbeidschanisch, Aserbeidschanisch-Deutsch*. Berlin, O. Stollberg [1943?]. 220 p. 15 cm.

1945: [IUW] *Farhang mukhtaşar Fārsī barūsī va Āzarbāyijānī = Kratkii Persidsko-Russko-Azerbaïdzhanskii slovar' = Mükhtāsār Farsja-Rusja-Azārbaïjanja lughāt*, [tärtib ëdāni: İU. Mirbabaev]. Baku: Izd-vo AN Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR, 1945. 339 p.; 26 cm. Persian-Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.

1954: [LILLYbm] In Persian script] *Tati va harzani, du lajih az zaban-i bastan-i Azarbayijan*, by Abd al-Ali Karang. Tabriz: Bungah Bazargani va Matbuati vaizpur, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [in Persian] 160. First edition. Includes Persian vocabulary for two Azerbaijani dialects: Tati and Bozani. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge.

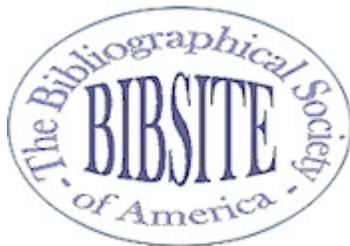
1956: [IUW] *Russko-azerbaïdzhanskii slovar'*, by Nizami adyna Ādābiïiat vā Dil Institutu. Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR, 1956-1959. 2 v. 27 cm. Second edition [Redaktsionnaïa kollegiïa A. G. Orudzhev, S. D. Melikov i A. A. Ėfendiev]

1958: [LILLYbm] *English-Azerbaijan-Russian dictionary on oil field industry*, Kuliev, S[aftar] M[ekhti] Kuliev [1908-] & A[drienna] A[lekseevna] Mdivani. Baki: Azerbaijan State Publishing House of Oil and Scientific-Technical Literature, 1958. Added title pages in Azerbaijani and Russian: *Neft-madan ishlarina dair inkilisdzha-azarbaïdzhandzharusdzha. lugat. Anglo-azerbaïdzhansko-russkii slovar po neftepromtslovomu delu.* Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in black and gold. Pp. 1-9 10-575 576. First edition. Includes English-Azerbaijani-Russian, pp. 1-556. This copy with numerous manuscript additions in all three languages, including some German. 12,180 terms. Second copy: IUW.

"The greater bulk of foreign literature in the domain of oil industry is published in English. Many readers interested in this literature may become embarrassed due to the lack of a special dictionary, comprising up-to-date terms on: drilling and exploitation of oil and gas wells, oil geology, storage and transportation of oil and gas as well as the operation and maintenance of equipment, instruments and materials used in oil industry" (Preface).

1962: [IUW] *Azārbaïjanja-rusja lughāt: 12.000 sōz*, [redaktoru Ā.Ā. Orujov]. Baky: Azārbaïjan SSR Elmlār Akademiiasy nāshriïaty, 1962. 247 p. 27 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.

1965a: [LILLYbm] *Azerbaïdzhansko-russkii slovar*, by Kh. A. Azizbaiov. Baku: Azerbaïdzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1965. Added title page: *Azarbaïjanja-rusja lughat*. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. Pp. 1-7 8-417 418-420. First edition. Includes Azerbaijani-Russian, pp. [13]-417. This copy with the ink ownership signature of David Barrett on the free endpaper. Barrett was Keeper of the Georgian and Armenian books at the Bodleian and author of *Catalogue of the Wardrop Collection and of other Georgian books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*. [Oxford]: Published for the Marjory Wardrop Fund by Oxford University Press, 1973.



1965b: [IUW] *Slovar' terminov po zivotnovodstvu* / Terminologicheskii komitet, Akademii nauk Azerbaidzhanskoï SSR. Baku: Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaidzhanskoï SSR, 1965. 63 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary. Cattle-breeding terms.

1966: [IUW] *Slovar' terminov po elektroprivodu i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok* (Azerbaidzhansko-russko-angliiskii). Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaidzhanskoï SSR, 1966. 154 p. Terminological dictionary of automatic drive and industrial automation. Azerbaijani-Russian-English.

1970: [IUW] *Klinik terminlär lughāti: Rusja-Latynja-Azərbaycanja*, [Əbdürrəhim Əliəvin və Məmmədəmin Əfəndiəvin ümumi redaksiyası ilə]. Baky: "Elm" nəşriiəty, 1970. 243 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Latin-Azerbaijani dictionary of medical terms.

1971: [IUW] *Almanja-azərbaycanja lughāt = deutsch-aserbaidshansches Wörterbuch*, ed. by J. M. Jəfərov. Bağy: "Maarif" nəşriiəty, 1971. 759, [1] p.; 21 cm. German-Azerbaijani dictionary.

1971-1978: [IUW] *Russko-azerbaidzhanskiï slovar'*. [Pod red. chl.-kor AN AzSSR A.A. Orudzheva] Baku, Elm, 1971-1978. 3 v. 26 cm. Third edition.

Fourth edition **1982-1983:** [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja lughāt*, [Ə.Ə. Orujovun redaktəsi ilə] Baky: "Maarif" Nəşriiəty, 1982-1983. 3 v.; 23 cm. Title on added t.p., v. 1-3: *Russko-azerbaidzhanskiï slovar'*. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.

Fifth edition **1990-1991:** [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja lughāt*, [Ə.Ə. Orujovun redaktəsi ilə]. Baky: Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediiasynyn Bash Redaksiyası, 1990-1991. 3 v.; 22 cm. In Azerbaijani (Cyrillic script) and Russian. Fifth edition.

1972a: [IUW] *Arabja-Azarbaijanja lughat. 44000 soz va ifada 4 jildda Birinji jild*. Mas'ul redaktoru H.H. Zarinazada. Baky, Elm, 1972- v. 21 cm. At head of title, v.1-: Azərbaycan SSR elmlar akademiiacy. Iakhyn va Orta Sharg khalglary institutu. Added t.p. in Arabic. Arabic-Azerbaijani dictionary.

1972b: [IUW] *Hydrogeologiya terminlari lughati*, [tərtib edənlar M.Ə. Gashgəi, G.A. Ismaiylov, Ə.A. Musaev; redaktoru M.Ə. Gashgəi]. Baky: ELM, 1972. 116 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of hydrology.

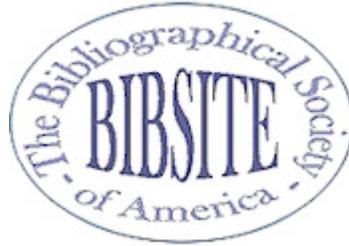
1972c: [IUW] *Joghrafiya terminlari lughati*. Baky, "Elm", 1972. 109 p. 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of physical geography.

1974: [IUW] *Russko-azerbaidzhanskiï frazeologicheskii slovar'*, by M.T. Tagiev. Baku: Maarif, 1974. 246 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.

1976: [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja frazeologiya lughati: 5500 ifada*, by Ə.Ə. Orujov. Baky: Elm, 1976. 247 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary of terms and phrases.

1980: [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja informasiya-ölçmə texnikasy terminlari lughati*, by T. Əliəv, S. Kərimzadə. Baky: "Maarif" nəşriiəty, 1980. 114 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of measurement technology.

1981a: [IUW] *Azərbaycan klassik ədəbiyyatında ishlədilən ərəb və fars sözləri lughati*, tərtib edənlar A.M. Babaev, J.B. Ismaiylov (Rəmzi). Baky: "Maarif" Nəşriiəty, 1981. 280 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani dictionary of foreign words and phrases.



1981b: [IUW] *ratkiĭ russko-azerbaĭdzhanskiĭ voennyĭ slovar'* = *Rusja-azərbaycanja gysa hārbi lūghāt*, [tärtib edāni Mustafa Mähərrəmov]. Baku: Giandzhlik, 1981. 115 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani military science dictionary. Second Edition.

1984: [IUW] *Azerbaĭdzhansko-russkiĭ slovar'*, [sostavitel': Kh.A. Azizbekov; redaktory: B.T. Abdullaev, Z.P. Tagieva.] Baku: Azerbaĭdzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1985, c1984. 417 p.; 23 cm. Second edition. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.

1985: [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja lūghāt: orta məktəb shağirdləri üçün*, by Ā.M. Abbasov, O.A. Aslanova, A.Ā. Useĭnov. Baky: "Maarif" nəshriiĭaty, 1985. 190 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.

1986a: [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja lūghāt: 4 jilddā*, [redaksiĭa heĭ'āti M.T. Taghyĭev (bash redaktor) ... et al.]. Baky: "Elm" nəshriiĭaty, 1986- v.; 23 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary. IUW holds vols. 1-2.

1986b: [IUW] *Fizika terminləri lūghāti*, [redatoru Ĥ.B. Abdullaĭev; tärtib edānlār F.G. Mähərrəmov, Ī.M. Seĭdov] Baky: Elm, 1986. 110 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of physics.

1987a: [IUW] *Adrbejaneren-hayeren baġaran*, by R. H. Baghramyan; [khmbagir, Israfil Mamedov]. Erevan: "Hayastan", 1987. 767 p.; 23 cm. Azerbaijani-Armenian dictionary.

1987b: [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja etnografiĭa terminləri lūghāti*, tärtibchilār, Mämməd Gasymov ... [et. al.]. Baky: Azərbaycan dövlət nəshriiĭaty, 1987. 71 p.; 17 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary of Ethnography.

1987c: [IUW] *İngilisjā-rusja-azərbaycanja elektromekhanika terminləri lūghāti*, [tärtib edānlār A.Ā. Āfəndizadə, Ġ.B. Ālizadə]. Baky: "Elm", 1987. 151 p.; 20 cm. English-Russian-Azerbaijani electromechanical terminology dictionary.

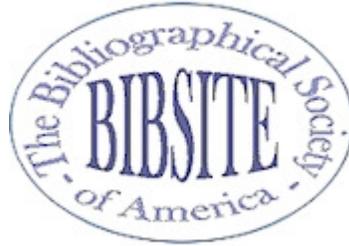
1989: [IUW] *Russko-azerbaĭdzhansko-angliĭskiĭ slovar' astronomicheskikh terminov: 9,000 terminov* = *Rusja-azərbaycanja-İngilisjā astronomiĭa terminləri lūghāti: 9,000 termin* = *Russian- Azerbaijanian-English dictionary of astronomical terms: 9,000 terms* / Ravim [i.e. Rahim] Huseynov, Baba Babayev, Gabil Akhmedov. Baky: Azərbaycan dövlət nəshriiĭaty, 1989. 223 p.; 23 cm.

1991: [IUW] *Azərbaycan, ingilis və rus dillərində şəkili sözlük = Kartinyĭ slovar' azerbaĭdzhanskikh, angliĭskikh i russkikh slov*, [tärtib edāni, Gajar, Ch. O; rässəm, Pashaĭev, Ĥ.M.]. Baky: ["Azərbaycan nəshriiĭaty], 1991. 81 p.: ill.; 23 cm. In Azerbaijani, Russian and English.

1992: [IUW] *Azeri Türkçesi dil kılavuzu: güney Azeri sahası derleme deneme sözlüğü*, Recep Albayrak Hacaloğlu. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, 1992. xx, 315 p.; 25 cm. Azerbaijani-Turkish dictionary.

1994a: [IUW] *Azerbaijani-English dictionary*, by Patrick A. O'Sullivan, Mario Severino, Valeriy Volozov. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, c1994. 366 p.; 24 cm.

1994b: [IUW] *Azerbaycan Türkçesi sözlüğü*, Seyfettin Altaylı. İstanbul: M.E.B., 1994. 2 v.: port.; 24 cm. Series: Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı yayınları; 2468, 2618. Bilim ve kültür eserleri dizisi; 640, 690. Sözlük dizisi; 1. Azerbaijani-Turkish dictionary.



1995: [LILLYbm] *Azerbaijani. English-Azerbaijani / Azerbaijani-English*, by Seville Mamedov. Hippocrene Concise Dictionary. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995. Original black wrappers, lettered in red and white. First edition. Includes English-Azerbaijani, pp. 1-100, and Azerbaijani-English, pp. 103-144, double-columned. Second copy: IUW.

1996: [IUW] *İnformatika: azərbaycan, rus və ingilis dillərində izahly terminlər lüğəti: shağird və tələbələr üçün köməkçi dərs vəsaiti*, by Ə.M. Rüstəmov, E.M. Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı, 1996. 362 p.; 20 cm. Includes Russian-Azerbaijani and English-Azerbaijani word lists and lists of abbreviations.

1998: [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə lüğət / lüğət O.I. Musayevin rəhbərliyi altında tərtib edilmişdir = Azerbaijani-English dictionary*, compiled under the guidance of Prof. O.I. Musayev. Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Dillər İnstitutu, 1998. 635 pages, 11 unnumbered pages; 25 cm. Azerbaijani-English dictionary.

1999: [IUW] *ی کهن در زبان امروز آذربایجان / محمد رضا شاعر هافر هنگ واژه Farhang-i vāzhah'hā-yi kuhan dar zabān-i imrūz-i Āzərbayjān*, by Muḥammad Rizā Shi'ār. تهران: 1999] 1378 [نشر بلخ، 1378]. Tihrān: Nashr-i Balkh, 1378 [1999] 177 p.; 24 cm. Series: 61 بنیاد نیشابور؛ 61. Azerbaijani dictionary of foreign words and phrases.

2004: [IUW] *İngiliscə-azərbaycanca lüğət*, [redaktor, Q.Q. Məmmədov] Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", 2004. 1318 p.; 23 cm. "Lüğətə təxminən 80000 söz, söz birləşməsi və cümlə daxil edilmişdir." English-Azerbaijani dictionary.

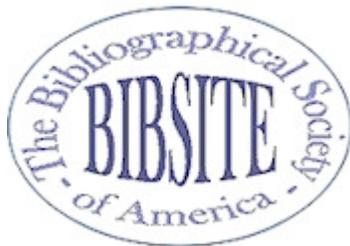
2005: [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə lüğət*, [redaktor, E.İ. Hacıyev]. Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", 2005. 894 p.; 22 cm. Azerbaijani-English dictionary.

2009: [IUW] *Qərbi Azərbaycanın dialektoloji lüğəti*, by Əziz Ələkbərli. Bakı: "Ağrıdağ" nəşriyyatı, 2009- v. <1>; 20 cm. 1. kitab. İrəvan çukuru (Vedibasar, Gərnibasar, Zəngibasar mahalları və İrəvan şəhəri). Azerbaijani-[various dialects].

2010: [IUW] *The dictionary of non-formal lexicon in the English and Azerbaijani languages = İngiliscə-azərbaycanca qeyri-normativ leksika lüğəti: lüğətə 14000-dən çox söz və ifadə daxil edilmişdir*, Yaqub Kərimli. Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", 2010. 526 p.; 23 cm. In English and Azerbaijani (roman script).

2011: [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-Rusca Ərəb mənşəli eyniköklü sözlər lüğəti*, by Yaşar Alxasov, Fərhad Məzəmli. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2011. 255 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian etymological dictionary.

2014: [IUW] *Русско-азербайджанский комплексный словарь: произношение, ударение, грамматические формы, перевод, синонимы, антонимы = Rusca-Azərbaycanca kompleks lüğət: tələffüz, vurğu, qrammatik formalar, tərcümə, sinonimlər, antonimlər*, by T.G. Shukiurbeili. *Russko-azərbaydzhanskiı kompleksnyı slovar': proiznoshenie, udarenie, grammaticheskie formy, perevod, sinonimy, antonimy = Rusca-Azərbaycanca kompleks lüğət: tələffüz, vurğu, qrammatik formalar, tərcümə, sinonimlər, antonimlər*, by T.G. Shukiurbeili. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2014. Baku: Mutardzhim, 2014. 557 pages; 21 cm.



[**BADAGA**] Badaga is a southern Dravidian language spoken by approximately 400,000 people in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. It is known for its retroflex vowels. It has similarities with neighbouring Kannada language and it was earlier considered as a dialect of Kannada and now identified as an independent language. The word Badaga refers to the Badaga language as well as the Badaga indigenous people who speak it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfq. Alternate Names: Badag, Badagu, Baduga, Badugu, Vadagu.

1992: [LILLYbm] *A Badaga-English Dictionary*, by Paul Hockings & Christiane Pilot-Raichoor. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. Original brown and tan cloth over boards, lettered in white and black, issued without d.j. 865 pp. + 1. First edition. Trends in Linguistics Documentation 8. Of the languages of the Nilgiris in southern India, Badaga is "clearly the majority language" spoken by "at least 125,000 today [1988]." Badaga is closely related to Kannada, a Dravidian language. This is the **first dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

*[**BAGIRMI**] Bagirmi (also Baguirmi; autonym: barma) is the language of the Baguirmi people of Chad, belonging to the Nilo-Saharan family. It was spoken by 44,761 people in 1993, mainly in the Chari-Baguirmi Region. It was the language of the Kingdom of Baguirmi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bmi. Alternate Names: Baghirmi, Bagrimma, Baguirme, Baguirmi, Barma, Lis, Lisi, Mbarma, Tar Bagrimma, Tar Barma.

1909: [LILLYbm] *Essai de grammaire de la langue Baguirmienne suivi de textes et de vocabulaires Baguirmien-Français et Français-Baguirmien*, by H[enri] Gaden. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 150 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 25. Hendrix 280. Murphy 127. The former country of Bagirmi is part of present-day Chad. **First dictionary of this language**. Heinrich Klaproth published *Essai sur la langue de Bornou* (Paris, 1926), which included a vocabulary of Bagirmi and two other languages. This is the only other item listed under Bagirmi in Hendrix.

"The history of the Bagirmese consists solely of a long series of war-like expeditions... Bagirmi is the language of the present-day sedentary Bagirmese. Most of them speak no other. It is spoken as well between Chari and Legone by ancient captives, those who have been freed, or Bagirmese traders, who are rather numerous in this region. There are an estimated 30,000 natives who speak Bagirmi. Although this is not a great number, the study of Bagirmi is of interest because it is part of a wide-spread family of Central African languages which stretches from Chari to the basin of the Nile" (tr: BM).

[**BAGO-KUSUNTU**: see under **ANIMERE**] Bago-Kusuntu (dialects Bago, Kusuntu) is a Gur language of Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bqg. Alternate Names: Bago, Koussountou.

[**BAHAMAS CREOLE ENGLISH**] Bahamian is an English-based creole language spoken by approximately 400,000 people in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.



Bahamian is spoken by both white and black Bahamians, although in slightly different forms. Bahamian also tends to be more prevalent in certain areas of the Bahamas. Islands that were settled earlier or that have a historically large Afro-Bahamian population have a greater concentration of individuals exhibiting creolized speech; the creole is most prevalent in urban areas (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bah. Alternate Names: Bahamian Creole English, Bahamian Dialect.

1982: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Bahamian English*, by John A. Holm, with Alison W. Shilling. Cold Spring, NY: Lexix House Publishers, 1982. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. blue and white, lettered in black. Pp. [4] i-ii iii-xxxix xl, 1 2-228. First edition. Includes Bahamian English-English, pp. [1]-228. **First dictionary of Bahamian English.** Second copy: IUW.

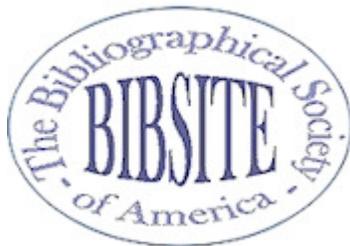
"Until very recently [Bahamian English] has either been undervalued, hence neglected, or even condemned-in other words, it has not been taken as a subject of scientific study" (Foreword). "The *Dictionary of Bahamian English* is the first comprehensive study of the words Bahamians use when talking informally. It demonstrates that Bahamian English forms a link between the Caribbean creoles, such as Jamaican English, and the English spoken today by many black people in the United States....[M]ixed or creolized English, once spoken on plantations in the American South as well as in the Caribbean proper, disappeared almost completely in the United States as social and linguistic forces drew Black English closer and closer to standard English. In the Bahamas, however, American plantation creole of the eighteenth century was preserved by the slaves of American loyalists brought there in the 1780's. This creole English has not only survived but flourished, developing along its own lines in this predominantly black country" (Introduction).

1994: [IUW] *Talkin' Bahamian: a useful guide to the language of the islands*, by Patricia Glinton-Meicholas; illustrated by Clive Stuart & P. Neko Meicholas. Nassau, Bahamas: Guanima Press in association with The Counsellors Ltd., 1994. 84 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Library binding, preserving the original red front and rear wrappers, lettered in black, with a cartoon illustration on the front cover. First edition. Includes Bahamian Dialect English-English, pp. 13-81, with illustrations. Series: The Island life series; 1.

"To create BD [Bahamian Dialect English], [the people] added some special vocabulary, verb and sentence forms to create a colourful language all our own. It is the variety of English the majority of Bahamians use daily as their main tongue, and which all of us understand. BD at its most basic is the language of the marketplaces and the streets, but is used by the 'upper crust' when they want to 'identify' with their roots" (Introduction).

1995: [IUW] *More talkin' Bahamian*, by Patricia Glinton-Meicholas; illustrated by John Beadle. Nassau, Bahamas: Guanima Press, 1995. 125 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Library binding, preserving original red and white wrappers, lettered in black, yellow and white, with colored illustration on the front cover. First edition. Includes Bahamian Dialect English-English, pp. 15-107.

"*Talkin' Bahamian*, the first edition of this book, suffered from a grave omission. It didn't include the national word 'boonggy' ["a slightly naughty word for the 'gluteus maximus' used by all but the most prim"]. Concerned readers wrote letters of protest, and generally raised



hue and cry. I thought it best to bring out a second edition to remedy this lapse.... I have incorporated more than 80 new entries in the dictionary..." (Foreword).

[**BAHNAR**] The Bahnar language is a Central Bahnaric language of Vietnam (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdq. Alternate Names: Bana.

1889: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire bahnar-français*. Hongkong: Imprimerie de la Société des Missions étrangères, 1889. Contemporary black quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards. Pp. [4] I-V VI-XLV XLVI, [2] 1 2-363 364-366. Zaunmüller col. 25. **First dictionary of Bahnar**. Includes Bahnar-French, pp. [1]-357, with Bahnar-French supplement, pp. [358]-363.

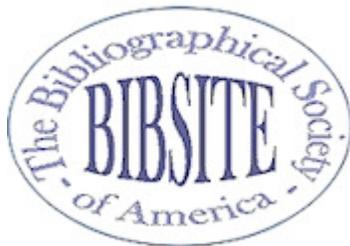
"If the venerable servant of God Etienne-Theodore Cuenot still lived, it is to him I would dedicate this **first dictionary of Bahnar**; and that would be just, for it was during his administration and at his order that the mission at Bahnar was opened....As imperfect as it is, this is the fruit of long years of work... [Preface, tr: BM].

1940: [LILLYbm] *Lexique français-bahnar et bahnar-français*, by [Paul] Guilleminet & [Jules] Alberty. Hanoi: Imprimerie G. Taupin, 1940. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-144. First edition. Series: Collection des livres classiques a l'usage des écoles autochtones de l'Annam. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists only one entry for the language: P. X. Dourisboure's *Dictionnaire bahnar-français*. Hong-Kong, 1889. Includes French-Bahnar, pp. 7-79, and Bahnar-French, pp. 83-144.

"The Bahnar language is divided into seven main dialects...each dialect with 9,000 to 15,000 words, many of which are shared by all tribes. This little vocabulary contains the words currently used by the Bahnars of Kontum, who, like all of other sub-tribes, employ words belonging to all seven dialects" (Note, tr: BM). Paul Guilleminet published a *Dictionnaire bahnar-français* in Paris in 1959 (see below). Several English dictionaries of Bahnar were published by language institutes during and following the Vietnam war.

1959-1963: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bahnar-français. Tome premier. Première partie A-K. Tome deuxième. Première partie. L-U'*, 2 vols., by Paul Guilleminet & Jules Alberty. Paris: Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient, 1959, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] I-IX X-XX, 1-494 [2]; [Vol. 2] [8] 495-991 992-994. First edition. Series: Publications de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient, v. 40. Includes Bahnar-French, pp. 1-991 (two vols). This is the complete set of the first part of the dictionary; no further parts appear to have been published.

"Approximately 10,000 Bahnar words appear in this dictionary and some 30,000 variants of these words.... The Kontum tribe appears to have the richest vocabulary... The Reverend Father P. Alberty of the Society of Foreign Missions, priest of Kontum, taught us the Bahnar language upon our arrival in the province in 1932; it collaborated with us during our stay, interrogating informants, and establishing a set of [linguistic] notes. The present work is the result of our original common effort, undertaken with the Reverend Father Alberty from 1932 to 1940" (Preface, tr: BM).



[BAJAN] Bajan (/ˈbeɪdʒən/) is an English-based creole language spoken on the Caribbean island of Barbados. In general, the people of Barbados speak standard English on TV and radio, in courthouses, in government, and in day-to-day business, while Bajan creole is reserved for less formal situations, in music, or in social commentary. Like many other English-based Caribbean creole languages, Bajan consists of a West African substrate and an English superstrate (Wiki).

Ethnologue bjs. Alternate Names: Barbadian Creole English.

Barbados (253,000) has a less creolized dialect [of West Indian or Caribbean English] than most islands. It is important because of a large number of educated emigrants to other islands. Lexical material in Collymore... (Reinecke, p. 376).

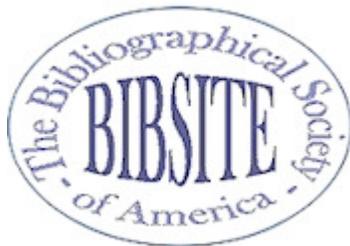
1916: [LILLY] "*Black talk*", being notes on Negro dialect in British Guiana, with (inevitably) a chapter on the vernacular of Barbados, by J. Graham Cruickshank. Demarara: Argosy, 1916. Reinecke 73.18. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 76 pp. First Edition. Includes "Barbados Word Notes," pp. [69]-76, Barbados Creole English vocabulary with explanations and examples in sentences.

1955: [LILLYbm] *Notes for a glossary of words and phrases of Barbadian dialect*, by Frank A. Collymore. Bridgetown, Barbados: Advocate Co. Ltd., 1955. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and orange. Pp. 1-6 7-80. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 73.7 (not seen by compilers: "Collymore (1952-1955) in book form. Purely lexical, but contains a few illustrative sentences and glosses; amateurish treatment, including words current throughout the Caribbean and beyond"). Includes Barbadian-English, pp. 9-77. This is **the earliest extensive vocabulary of Barbadian English in book form.**

"These notes together with the Introduction were first published in *Bim* (Vols. 5 & 6, Nos. 17-22) and now owe their appearance in book form to the requests of several readers" (Preface). "Some months ago I began, in an amateurish sort of way, making a collection of words and phrases in use in our local dialect with the idea of compiling a glossary. I very soon became aware that the accomplishment of this purpose demanded far more time and research than were at my disposal... And yet... I did not wish to abandon my plan altogether... Consequently I decided... to publish the notes. A similar series of notes was published some twenty-odd years ago in *The Harrisonian*. I do not know whether any others exist" (Introduction).

Third edition **1965:** [IUW] *Notes for a glossary of words and phrases of Barbadian dialect*, by Frank A. Collymore. Bridgetown, Barbados, Advocate Co., 1965. Pp. 1-6 7-122; 19.4 cm. Library binding preserved original illustrated white front wrapper lettered in red and black. "First Published 1955 | Second Impression 1956 | Second Edition 1957" on verso of title page. Includes Barbadian-English, pp. 10-122.

"My thanks are due to the Tourist Board without whose generous assistance this third edition would not have been possible. About ninety additional words and phrases have been added" (F. A. C., Preface to the Third Edition). Reprints the prefaces to the first two editions. Some one hundred and fifty words and phrases were added to the Second Edition, while a few from the first edition



"which proved on closer scrutiny not to have been exclusively Barbadian in origin" were discarded.

[BAKA: see also under YULU] Baka (Tara Baka) is a Central Sudanic language of South Sudan, with the majority living in an area centered on Maridi, South Sudan, but also a couple thousand speakers in the DRC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdh. Alternate Names: Tara Baka.

1979: [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire baka-français*, compiled by Robert Brisson and Daniel Boursier. Douala: [Collège Libermann], 1979. iv, xxii, 505 p., [1] leaf of plates: map; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving the original tan wrappers lettered in black. Reproduced from typed text. **First dictionary of the Baka language.** Includes Baka-French, pp. 1-505.

"This Petit Dictionnaire of the language of the Baka pygmies is the result of many years of work...As for the number of words, it is limited by the appellation dictionary. (Many other words were omitted due to uncertainty as to their meaning). Moreover, each word may have other meanings to be discovered later. This is why we have embarked on a second work to complement this first Petit Dictionnaire, which for us, is merely a foundation" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

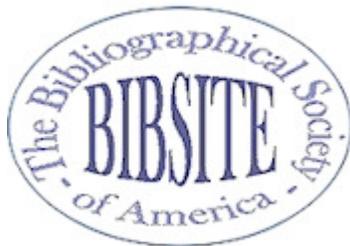
1984: [IUW] *Lexique français-baka*, Robert Brisson. Douala: R. Brisson, 1984. Pp. [2] 1-396.; 30 cm. Library binding not preserving wrappers. **First French-Baka dictionary.** Includes French-Baka, pp. 1-396.

"This French-Baka dictionary appears long after the Baka-French (1979). It could have been done much sooner if we had followed the format of the 'reverse' dictionary; with the words simply given in French, without reference to phrases or expressions. We have attempted instead to make it an instrument for the study of the Baka language by including French phrases and expressions in the translations or their equivalents. I made use not only of the Baka-French dictionary... but also the French-Bulu dictionary of Serge Janes (Sangmélima, B. P. 105, ... 1981). The Baka in the Djoum region speak fluent Fang, which is closely related to Bulu... As with the Baka-French, we are aware of not having reached the end of our research... But in spite of its imperfections, and its small number of words, we feel this dictionary may be of some use as it is" (Introduction; tr: BM).

[BAKAÏRÍ] Bakairí (Bacairí) is a Cariban language of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkq. Alternate Names: Bacairí, Kurâ.

1892: [LILLYbm] *Die Bakairí-Sprache. Wörterverzeichnis, Sätze, Sagen, Grammatik. Mit Beiträgen zu einer Lautlehre der Karäibischen Grundsprache*, by Karl von den Steinen [1855-]. Leipzig: K.F. Koehler's Antiquarium, 1892. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (spine lettered vertically from top to bottom: 'K. von den Steinen, Die Bakairí-Sprache'). Pp. [2] I-III IV-XVI, 1 2-403 404. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. "Zweite Schingü-Expedition 1887-88" at top of front wrapper. Includes Bakairi-German, German-Bakairi, thematically arranged, [1]-160, with bibliography of previously published word lists of Carib tribes, pp. [245]-248. **First substantial published vocabulary of Bakairi.** This copy with in ink ownership signature of Gustav Antze on inner front wrappers.



Gustav Wilhelm Otto Antze [1877-], who completed his doctoral dissertation on ocean currents in the Atlantic at Kiel in 1901, was author of *Die Brasiliensammlung Vollmer aus der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Hamburg, 1922), *Metallarbeiten aus dem nordlichen Peru: ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis ihrer Formen* (Hamburg, 1930) a study of Peruvian Indian and their implements, translated into Spanish in 1965, and was co-editor of the 1930 proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists in Hamburg, devoted to the ethnology of American Indians.

"This record of the Bakairi language represents the most substantial new result of the Second Xingu Expedition... The Bakairi may be divided into two groups, the East... and the West Bakairi... The West Bakairi were said to be Christianized during a exploratory gold expedition of Father Lopez in the Twenties of our century [the nineteenth]... The East Bakairi were first discovered during the Xingu expeditions of 1884 and 1887; in 1884 we visited four villages on the Batovy River; in 1887 three villages further to the east" (Foreword, tr: BM) The major informant for the linguistic material is pictured in the photographic frontispiece of this volume.

[BALANTA-GANJA] Balanta is a Bak language of west Africa spoken by the Balanta people. Balanta-Ganja is spoken by 86,000 people (as of 2006) in the southwest corner of and the south of Senegal. Literacy is less than 1% for Balanta-Ganja. In September 2000, Balanta-Ganja was granted the status of a national language in Senegal, and as of then can now be taught in elementary school. Dialects are Fganja (Ganja) and Fjaalib (Blip) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bjt. Alternate Names: Alante, Balanda, Balant, Balante, Ballante, Belante, Brassa, Bulanda, Fjaa, Fraase.

1970: [IUW] *Études fca ou balante (dialecte ganja)*, by Geneviève N'Diaye-Corread. [Paris]: Société pour l'étude des langues africaines, 1970. 155 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Hendrix 284. Series: Société pour l'étude des langues africaines (Series) 17. Includes summary in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian. Includes Balanta-French, pp. 45-104.

[BALINESE] Balinese or simply Bali is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by 3.3 million people (as of 2000) on the Indonesian island of Bali, as well as northern Nusa Penida, western Lombok and eastern Java. Most Balinese speakers also know Indonesian. In 2011, the Bali Cultural Agency estimates that the number of people still using Balinese language in their daily lives on the Bali Island does not exceed 1 million, as in urban areas their parents only introduce Indonesian language or even English, while daily conversations in the institutions and the mass media have disappeared. The written form of the Balinese language is increasingly unfamiliar and most Balinese people use the Balinese language only as a spoken tool with mixing of Indonesian language in their daily conversation. But in the transmigration areas outside Bali Island, Balinese language is extensively used and believed to play an important role in the survival of the language (Wiki).



Ethnologue: (Bali) ban. Alternate Names: Balinese. Note: Bali is also the name of a language of Nigeria (Ethnologue: bcn) and an alternate name for Mungaka, a language of Cameroon (see under Mungaka).

1876: [LILLY] *Eerste proeve van een Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, by Rutger van Eck. Utrecht: Kemink & Zoon, 1876. Pp. [4] 1 2-256; 24 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Zaubmüller col. 25. Includes Balinese-Dutch, pp. [1]-256. **First dictionary of Balinese.**

1897-1912: [LILLY] *Kawi-balineesch-nederlandsch woordenboek*, by Hermanus Neubronner van der Tuuk. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1897-1912. 4 vols. Original printed paper over boards, rebacked with modern black cloth. Not in Zaubmüller. Kawi is an old form of classical Javanese (see under Kawi). "The last volume of this extremely important Kawi-Balinese-Dutch glossary, was published 11 years after the untimely death of Van der Tuuk in 1893, as the preface by D.A. Rinkes reveals. The first corrector Dr. J.L.A. Brandes was so occupied with archaeological work that upon his death in 1906 only a few leaves had been corrected. He was succeeded by G. A. J. Hazeu for further correction, this progressed very slowly and in 1909 D. A. Hinloopen Labberton was called to assistance. The correction was finally finished by D. A. Rinkes" (Bookseller's description: Gemilang).

1956: [LILLY] *Kamus Bali-Indonesia. Kamus Indonesia-Bali*, by I. Gust Ananda Kusuma. Denpasar: Pustaka Balimas, 1956. 2 volumes (59, 70 pages); 21 cm. Original paper self-wrappers, mimeographed throughout. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes Balinese-Indonesian, pp. 8-59 (vol. 1), Indoensian-Balinese, pp. 1-70. First printing (although British Library cataloging give 57 pp. for first volume). Later printings were identified as such, including at least a second and third printing with nearly identical text. A note for a copy of the third printing held at University of Chicago states: "Djilid I.' Preface dated 1956; 3rd printing 1972? (ICU copy has previous owner's note that it was purchased in Denpasar, July 1973). The paper is better quality, the cover design different, the font size is smaller and errata noted in the 1st printing have been corrected in the 3rd printing."

1971: [LILLY] *Tjataan singkat mengenai dialek sembiran dan spang di Bali*, by I. Gusti Ngurah Bagus. [Singaraja]: Lembaga Bahasa Nasional Tjabang Singaraja, 1971. 26 pages; 21 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. The Sembiran and Spang dialects of Balinese are not noted in either Wiki or Ethnologue. **Both dialects are apparently treated here for the first time**, although the author refers to the work of van der Tuuk (see above), which may deal with these dialects in some way. The study is divided into two sections, Sembiran (pp. 5-13) and Spang (pp. 26-26). A 13-word Sembiran-Balinese-Indonesian vocabulary is included pp. 8-9, and a 19-word Spang-Balinese-Indonesian vocabulary is given on p. 25. More recently, I Nyoman Sedeng has studied the Sembiran dialect in *Morfosintaksis bahasa Bali dialek Sembiran: analisis tataahasa peran dan acuan*, Denpasar, Bali: Udayana University Press, 2010.

1977: [LILLY] *A basic Balinese Vocabulary*, by N. Shadeg. Denpasar: Darna Bahkti, 1977. ff I-VI pp. 1-194 195-198. Original green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Includes "1000 basic words" English-Indonesian-Balinese, pp. 1-38, and "3000 basic sentences" pp. 41-151, with single English-Balinese words followed by various Balinese



sentences using the Balinese word. The title page gives the date 1953 followed by "1977 (revised)" but it appears from the introductory material that this is the first actual publication of the book, based on material which the author began gathering in the early 1950's.

1978: [LILLY] *Kamus Bali-Indonesia*, Panitia Penyusun Kamus Bali-Indonesia. Bali (Indonesia: Province).; Dinas Pengajaran. [Denpasar]: Dinas Pengajaran, Propinsi Daerah Tingkat I Bali, 1978. 651 pages; 22 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Includes Bali-Indonesian, pp. [25]-651.

1979: [LILLYbm] *A Balinese-English Dictionary*, by C[harles] Clyde Barber. Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen, 1979. Two vols. Original white wrappers lettered in black, with red linen spines. [Vol. 1] [2] i-ix x, 1-433 434; [Vol. 2] 433-809 810 (pagination error, p. 433 twice). First edition. Aberdeen University Library, Occasional Publications No. 2.

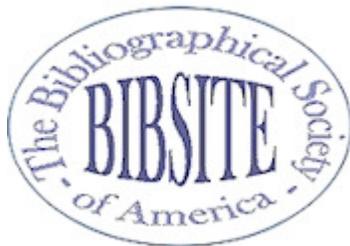
"The dictionary here offered is a translation into English and a complete re-arrangement of R. van Eck's 'Eerste Proeve van een Balineesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek' (Utrecht, 1876), supplemented from other sources. These are: (1) the enormous Kawi-Balinese-Dutch dictionary of H. van der Tuuk (ca. 1900); (2) the *Kamus Bali Indonesia* (Dénpasar, Bali, 1978) undertaken by a committee of Balinese scholars... (3) the *English-Balinese-Indonesian Vocabulary* (1977, Dénpasar) of the Revd Peter N. Shadeg... Until 1978 it was practically impossible to obtain any books in Balinese... It was some consolation to discover that both v. d. Tuuk's great work and the *Kamus* lack numerous words which I had on my slips, proving that neither of them contains the whole rich treasure of the vocabulary of Balinese" (Preface). Barber was "quondam Senior Lecturer in German" at the University of Aberdeen.

[BALOCHI] Balochi is a Northwestern Iranian language. It is the principal language of the Baloch people. It is also spoken as a second language by most Brahui. Balochi is categorized as one of the Northwestern Iranian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Baluchi (bal) as a macrolanguage of Pakistan, including Eastern Balochi [bgp], Southern Balochi [bcc], Western Balochi [bgn]. Alternate Names: Baloci, Baluchi, Baluci, Makrani.

1925: [LILLYbm] *English-Balochi Colloquial Dictionary*, 2 vols. [Vol. I: Ab-Lo; Vol. II Lo-Zi], by George Waters Gilbertson, assisted by Gháno Khán Haddíání. Hertford: published by the author, printed by Stephen Austin & Sons, 1925. Original dark brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. [Vol. 1] i-v vi-xl, 1 2-400; [Vol. 2] [4] 401-826 827-828. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 25. Includes English-Baluchi, pp. [1]-400, and Baluchi-English, pp. 401-[794]. Zaunmüller lists two earlier dictionaries: T. J. L. Mayer: *English-Balochi Dictionary*, Lahore, 1910, and Miles Longworth Dames: *A Textbook of the Balochi Language*, Lahore, 1891, with a Balochi-English dictionary.

"Balochi, as we all know, has no literature behind it. We have had nothing to fall back upon as a guide. To add to our difficulties, if any were needed, our fellow worker was 'called to his fathers' before the work was half finished.... We have been trying to get into communication with the good man.... So far we have not succeeded. We hope to be more fortunate later on, with the help of Messrs. Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle. It has been said



that scholars are like hens: that they lay better when they have to scratch for their food...we have left a good deal of scratching to be done by the hens, and by the cocks, too. To the scholar we have merely indicated where the 'kitchen-midden' is, and where and how much such scratching has yet to be done" (Foreword).

1963: [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Marw Baluchi*, by Josef Elfenbein. Naples: [Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli], 1963. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in green. 1-7 8-106 107-108. First edition. Quaderni della sezione linguistica degli annali, II. Baluchi-English vocabulary, pp. [11]-84, and English-Baluchi index, pp. [85]-106.

"There have been available for some years several collections of Baluchi materials, in many dialects. The use of these materials has, however, always been severely handicapped by the lack of published glossaries. This word list will, it is hoped, serve to supply this lack, at least as regards the texts published in the Marw dialect, one of the largest of these collections. A sketch of the grammar of this dialect of Baluchi was published by Sokolov in 1956...and the present word list is in a sense complementary to it."

1985: [LILLYbm] *Baluchi glossary. A Baluchi-English glossary: Elementary Level*, by Mumtaz Ahmad. Kennington, Maryland: Dunwoody Press, 1985. Original green imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-ii iii-viii, 1-2 3-150 151-152. First edition. "The present work...will fill a gap in the field of available Baluchi teaching materials in English. The glossary consists of 2,500 entries of Baluchi words and phrases most frequently used in everyday discourse and in the contemporary Baluchi newspapers, periodicals, and publications of general interest in Pakistan and Iran...Baluchi has six major dialects...The present work is based on the Rakhshani dialect [classified by Ethnologue as a Western Balochi dialect] (because of its central location, wide intelligibility, and socio-cultural importance in contemporary Baluchi society" (Preface).

[BALUAN-PAM: see under LOU] Baluan-Pam is an Oceanic language of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea. It is spoken on Baluan Island and on nearby Pam Island. The number of speakers, according to the latest estimate based on the 2000 Census, is 2,000. Speakers on Baluan Island prefer to refer to their language with its native name Paluai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: blq.

[BAMBARA] The Bambara (Bamana) language is a lingua franca of Mali spoken by perhaps 15 million people, 4 million Bambara people and about 10 million second-language users. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the population of Mali speak Bambara as a first or second language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Bamanankan) bam. Alternate Names: Bamanakan, Bambara.

1910: [LILLY] *Petit manuel français-bambara*, by Moussa Travélé. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1910. I-II IV, [3], 8-68 p. Contemporary blue cloth, lettered in gold. Includes a series of French-Bambara wordlists. With the ink stamp of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and the ink stamp of the Library of the African Society, with the note in ink on the title page "Presented by the African Society 1934." Zaunmüller col. 26



(listing only Paris, 1954 edition). Hendrix 1110 (listing only 1947 edition). Zaunmüller lists earliest dictionary of the language as Hippolyte Bazin: *Dictionnaire Bambara-Français*, Paris, 1906.

1913 [1954]: [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire français-bambara et bambara-français*, by Moussa Travélé. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1913. 284 p.; 19 cm. Paris, Librairie orientaliste P. Geuthner, 1954. "Nouveau tirage" on the front cover of the wrappers. A photographic reprint of the original 1913 edition in library binding preserving the publisher's original orange front wrapper lettered in black. Hendrix 1111. Includes French-Bambara, pp. 19-125, and Bambarak-French, pp. 129-262.

"I've given the name *Petit Dictionnaire* to this book because it's smaller format allows it to be carried in the pocket. It may not be complete, but it includes almost all common words and should therefore prove useful.... I have the pleasure of hoping that this little dictionary, dedicated to Monsieur le Gouverneur du Haut-Sénégal et Niger, will be of service not only to the increasing number of Europeans learning the language, but also to local administrators and in particular to all my colleagues who received my *Petit Manuel Français-Bambara* so warmly. I believe that the book's utility will extend even further, since the Bambara language has spread widely throughout a large part of French West Africa" (Introduction, tr: BM)

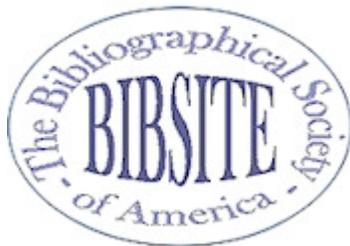
1955a: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Bambara-Français et Français-Bambara*, by [Paul Marie] Molin [1885-]. Issy-Les Moulineaux (Seine): Les Presses Missionnaires, 1955. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in blue and decorated in brown. Pp. 1-3 4-384. Hendrix 1095 (does not give author). Includes First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Bambara-French, pp. [5]-197, and French-Bambara, pp. [199]-384. Second copy: IUW.

"The dictionary of Msg. Bazin and that of Msg. Sauvart [*Dictionnaire français-bambara et Bambara-français*, Algiers, 1926] offer almost exclusively the Bambara spoken in the region of Ségou. The present work indicates in addition, particularly in the first section, dialectical forms and words employed in other areas of Bambara country" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

1955b: [IUW] *Dispensary medical manual, English-Bambara*, [compiled by Arloene Skiff]. [Kankan: Impr. Evangélique de la Mission Protestante, 1955]. 35 p.; 21 cm. Not in Hendrix. Some terms include the French equivalent too.

1965: [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français précédé d'un abrégé de grammaire bambara*, by H. Bazin. Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press, 1965. xxiv, 693 p. 19 cm. First published Paris, 1906. Hendrix 1087.

1968: [IUW] *Lexique Bambara; à l'usage des centres d'alphabétisation*. Mali Ministère de l'Education. Commission Technique du Bambara. Bamako, 1968. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black and green. [4] iv vi 1-33 34. 27 cm. Mimeographed from typescript. Hendrix 1104. The preface notes that this is a basic vocabulary necessary for functional literacy, not a complete list of words used in agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc. Includes Bambara-French, pp. 1-33. A penciled note indicates there are approximately 2500 words.



1973: [IUW] *Lexique bambara-français: syllabique et tonal*, by [Charles Bailleul, Nco Kulubali]. [s.l.: s.n.], 1973. 84 p.; 30 cm. Hendrix 1086.

1977: [LILLYbm] *Bambara-English, English-Bambara student lexicon*, by Charles S. Bird [1935-] & Mamadou Kanté. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Linguistics Club, 1977. 84 p.; 28 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with black tape spine. Hendrix 1089. First edition. Includes Bambara-English, pp. [1]-36, and English-Bambara, pp. 37-84. Second copy: IUW.

1979: [IUW] *Lexique bambara-français=Bamanan kan ni tubabu kan danyègafè*. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, DNAFLA, [1979] 79 p.; 24 cm. Not in Hendrix.

Revised [second] edition **2003:** [IUW] *Léxique de base: bamanankan – français*, by Moussa Diaby. Bamako, Mali: Fondation Karanta, 2003. 204 pp. 30 cm. Original green, white brown and yellow papers over boards, lettered in brown blue, green, yellow and black. Includes Bambara-French, pp. 7-204. First edition. Note: library copy has been misbound by the publisher: it has the cover for the French-Bamanankan edition.

"The present lexicon is a result of the revisions of the lexicon of 1979. It is enriched with new entries, corrected according to current rules of transcription" (Introduction, tr: BM).

1980a: [LILLYbm] *Lexique Français-Bambara*, [by Yannick Jaffre]. [Bamako]: Éditions Imprimeries du Mali, 1980. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 54 pp. First edition. Not in Hendrix.

"We hope that this book, with no academic pretensions, but largely inspired by the Bambara-French lexicon of the DNAFLA, will serve usefully those for whom written Bambara is an instrument of communication with the literate world of Mali. Our thanks to Kalilou Téra and Boubakar Diarra, who were kind enough to correct and complete this manuscript" ("Yannick Jaffre, AFVP / DNAFLA") (tr: BM).

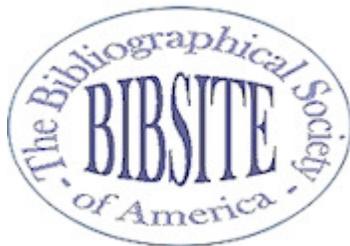
1980?b: [IUW] *Projet de lexique inverse français Bambara*, réalisé à partir du Lexique bambara français de la D.N.A.F.L.A., avec le concours de Electricité de France, Direction du personnel, A.F.P.H.F., G.E.C. [S.l.: s.n., 19--] 75, 5 leaves; 30 cm. Not in Hendrix.

1981a: [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara français*, Gérard Dumestre. [Paris: Université de Sorbonne], 1981-[1992]. v.; 21 cm. Fasc. 1-9. Not in Hendrix.a

Expanded edition **2011:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français: suivi d'un index abrégé français-bambara*, by Gérard Dumestre. Paris: Karthala, 2011. 1187 p.; 24 cm.

1981b: [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire, bambara-français, français-bambara*, by Charles Bailleul. [Amersham, Buckingham]: Avesbury, 1981. xii, 339 p.; 24 cm. Not in Hendrix.

Second edition of Bambara-French portion **1996:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français*, par Charles Bailleul. Bamako, Mali: Editions Donniya, c1996. 470 p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, preserved in library binding. Second edition, thoroughly revised, with



5,000 new entries. Includes Bambara-French, pp. 11-433, followed by appendices with the names of mammals, birds, etc.

Second edition of French portion **1998**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-bambara*, par Charles Bailleul. Bamako, Mali: Editions Donniya, c1998. 378 p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in white, preserved in library binding. Second edition, thoroughly revised. Includes French-Bambara, pp. 3-330, followed by appendices with the names of mammals, birds, etc.

1986: [IUW] *Kleines Wörterbuch der Bambara-Sprache: [Deutsch-Bambara, Bambara-Deutsch]*, by Erwin Ebermann. Wien: Afro-Pub, 1986. xxxvi, 351 p.; 21 cm. Series: Veröffentlichungen der Institute für Afrikanistik und Ägyptologie der Universität Wien; Nr. 40; Beiträge zur Afrikanistik; Bd. 29.

1993: [IUW] *Danegafe kerekerennen: bamanankan-tubabukan, tubabukan-bamanankan / Musa Jaabi = Lexique spécialisé: bamanankan-français, français-bamanankan*, by Moussa Diaby. [Bamako]: Ministère de l'Éducation de Base, [1993]. 38, 46 p.; 24 cm.

1995: [IUW] *Bamanankan danegafe / dilanbaga Kassim Gausu Kone*. West Newbury, Mass.: Mother Tongue Editions, 1995. 234 p.; 28 cm.

1997: [IUW] *Lexique des élections: français-bambara*, by Fadiala Kamissoko et Djéli Makan Diabaté. Bamako: Ministère de l'éducation de base, Direction nationale de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et de la linguistique appliquée, 1997. 19 p.; 22 cm

2003: [IUW] *Léxique de base: français – bamanankan*, conception Moussa Diaby. Bamako, Mali: Fondation Karanta, 2003. 116 p.; 30 cm. Original green, white brown and yellow papers over boards, lettered in brown blue, green, yellow and black. Includes French-Bambara, pp. 7-116. First edition. Note: library copy has been misbound by the publisher: it has the cover for Bamanankan-French edition.

"Without being exhaustive, the 3,679 entries constitute a large part of the basic words and expressions useful to teacher and student" (Forward, tr: BM). "The present dictionary is in its first edition. Certain words are not here, although they are useful; certain definitions need to be completed. Enquiries are being made as to how to improve the dictionary on the qualitative and quantitative levels ("Avertissement," tr: BM).

[**BAMUN**] Bamum (Shü pamom [ʃȳpã məm] "Bamum language"), or in its French spelling Bamoun, is one of the Benue–Congo languages of Cameroon, with approximately 420,000 speakers. The language is well known for its original script developed by King Njoya and his palace circle around 1895. Cameroonian musician Claude Ndam is a native speaker of the language and uses it in his music (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bax. Alternate Names: Bamoum, Bamoun, Bamum, Shupamem.

2002: [IUW] *Parlons bamoun*, by Emmanuel Matateyou. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2002. 334 p.: ill., map; 22 cm. Series: Collection Parlons-- Includes bibliographical references (p. 325-329).



[**BANDA**] Banda is a family of Ubangian languages spoken by the Banda people of Central Africa. Olson (1996) classifies the Banda family as follows (Ethnologue employs this classification): Central (Central Banda (a dialect cluster, incl. Mono); Yangere); South Banda (SC); Mbandja (S); Ngbundu (SW); West Banda (WC) (Wiki).

1931: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Banda-Français*, by Charles Tisserant. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1931. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-611 612-620. First edition. Université de Paris, Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, XIV. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Hendrix 288. Includes Banda-French, pp. [15]-551, and a lexicon of plant names, Banda-French-Latin (scientific name of plant), pp. [553]-611, with errata and addenda, pp. [613]-[615]. Second copy: IUW.

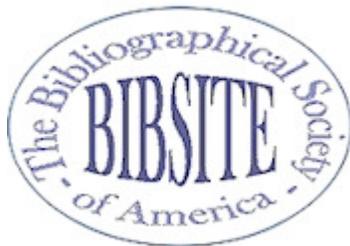
"Banda is the language spoken throughout the central portion of the Oubangui-Chari colony, right in the center of Africa....In this work we introduce all the words known to us, together with their various dialectical forms. It must not be forgotten that Banda is not a written language and has no tradition of script; moreover, it is in a constant state of development which results in a flood of forms, often insignificant, but occasionally of more importance.... When I arrived in 1911 in the country of the Bandas... I found, in addition to the small but well informed volume of Father Cotel, the excellent manuscript lexica of Father Daigre, who spent several years among the Togbo populations. It is these works that have formed the scaffold for the present dictionary. I have had to correct the prior material at time, and often augment it, but it still remains the fundamental basis of my knowledge of the Banda language" (Introduction). The dictionary of Banda by Cotel, also French, was published in 1907 in Brazzaville [a copy is available on microfiche at IUW].

1963: [IUW] *Dicionário africano de umbanda; africano e português e português e africano, anexo, conversações*, by José Ribeiro. Rio de Janeiro, Gráfica Editôra Aurora, 1963. 148 p. port. 19cm. Library binding preserving original front tan and red wrapper, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 287. There was a second edition in 1972 (Hendrix 286). Banda-Portuguese, pp. [35]-110, and Portuguese-Banda, pp. [113]-148.

1967: [IUW] *Essai de phonologie du parler Banda-Linda de Ippy*, by France Cloarec-Heisee. [Paris, Société pour l'étude des langues aricaines]1967. 55 p.; 25 cm. Series: Bulletin de la SELAF, 3. Not in Hendrix. Includes French-Banda, pp. 38-55. Library binding preserving original pale green front wrapper, lettered in black. Based on the Linda dialect spoken by informant born in Ippy and living in Bambari.

1971: [IUW] *Dicionário da Umbanda; contendo o maior número de palavras, usadas na Umbanda no Candomblé e nos cultos afro-brasileiros. Anexo: pequeno vocabulário da língua Ioruba* by Altair Pinto. [Rio de Janeiro] Editôra Eco [1971]. 227 p. 21 cm. First edition. Not in Hendrix.

[**BANDI**] The Bandi language, also known as Bande, Gbande, Gbandi and Gbunde, is a Mande language. It is spoken primarily in Lofa County in northern Liberia by the Gbandi people. Bandi has six dialects: Hasala, Hembah, Lukasa, Wawana, Wulukoha, and Tahamba, which is the dialect used for literature. The dialects have a lexical similarity of 96% among



one another, and 83% with the most similar dialect of the Mende language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bza. Alternate Names: Bande, Gbande, Gbandi, Gbunde.

1952: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Ngbandi (Ubangi-Congo belge) Français-Ngbandi Ngbandi-Français*, by Benjamin Lekens. Antwerp: Éditions de Sikkel, 1952. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in white. 348 pp. First edition. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in-8°, Sciences de l'Homme Linguistique Vol. 1. Zaunmüller, col. 155. With ink stamp indicating this copy was a Library of Congress duplicate. "Gbandi, of which we have the pleasure of presenting the first vocabulary, is a Sudanese monosyllabic language... In Equatorial French Africa, Sango, a simplified form of Gbandi, is even the 'official' lingua franca"(tr: BM). There were approximately 115,000 speakers in the Ubangi region in 1952.

1955-1958: [IUW] *Ngbandi-idiotien*, door Lekens in samenwerking met Gerebern Mens. Teruven: s.n., 1955-1958. 2 v.; 27 cm. Series: Annales du Musée royal du Congo-belge, Teruven, Belgique. Série in 8e. Sciences de l'homme. Linguistique, v.3. Contents: 1. Nederlands-Frans en Ngbandi. 2. Ngbandi en Frans-Nederlands.

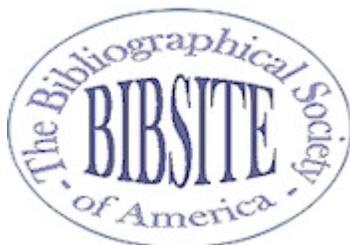
1960's?: [IUW] *English-Bandi dictionary*. Manuscript. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], [19--?] 32 leaves; 28 cm.

1966: [IUW] *Dictionary: Bandi-English*, compiled by Joseph Parsll; revised by Dorothy B. Purves, Barnabas S. Ndebe, and Richard M. Bombo. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], 1966. 73, 6, 32 leaves; 29 cm. Library binding with no original binding preserved. Hendrix 289. Includes Bandi-English, ff. 1-73, and English-Bandi, ff. 1-32 separately paginated. The English-Bandi portion may have been issued separately as well, since it includes the following introductory note: "This English-Bandi section should be used only in conjunction with the Bandi-English section, as the latter contains the information as to basic tonbality, more specifi defintions, grammatical examples, idiomatic usage, etc." Second copy of the English-Bandi portion only: IUW.

[**BANGALA**] Bangala is a Bantu language spoken in the northeast corner of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in South Sudan, and the extreme western part of Uganda. A divergent form of Lingala, it is used as a lingua franca by people with different languages and rarely as a first language. The estimated number of speakers varies between 2 and 3.5 million. It is spoken to the east and northeast of the area where Lingala is spoken.

Ethnologue: bxc. Alternate Names: Ngala.

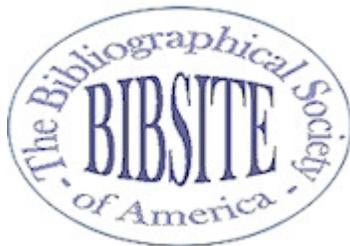
1903: [LILLYbm] *Suggestions for a grammar of "Bangala" (the Lingua Franca of the Upper Congo), with 2000 words and many useful phrases*, by Walter H[enry] Stapleton. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, [1903]. Original green quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 116 pp. First edition. Hendrix 956. Printed in Bolobo, Congo Independent State. Includes English-Bangala vocabulary, pp. 51-98. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 103.289. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptist Missionary Society Mission House Library. A second edition of the English version, revised and enlarged by Frank Longland, appeared in 1914 (see below).



"[This is] a pamphlet [on the subject of a common language] for circulation amongst the white men of the Congo who may feel the time has come for some attempt to be made towards the solution of the language difficulty" (Preface). "It is quite impossible that the State officials should learn all the languages spoken in the Congo basin...and no one language at present serves for a region of even moderate extent... Seeing the difficulty the Government decided some years ago that 'Bangala' should be used as the lingua franca... Out of this felt necessity has grown up a jargon called 'Bangala' which is spreading rapidly over the whole of that part of the Congo basin which has never passed under the domination of the Arabs. In the Oriental Zone a broken Swahili is, for the moment, a strong competitor ... 'Bangala' has come and scorn it as we may, it has come to stay... Could not the white man introduce into this lingua franca those grammatical forms of expression which would make it [the basis for a common language], and without which it will, and must remain an utterly ineffective jargon?... I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that already thousands have been born to the State forces to whom 'Bangala' is the only mother tongue they know... We can attempt to direct and control this movement, shaping the 'Bangala' gradually into a language which will serve for the State station, colony, and mission school... and as an effective medium of interchange of thought and idea between the widely scattered tribes of this region of Darkest Africa" (Introduction).

French translation, enlarged **1911**: [LILLYbm] *Suggestions pour Une Grammaire du "Bangala" (la "Lingua Franca" du Haut Congo) et un Vocabulaire Français-Bangala-Swahili. Avec beaucoup de Phrases dans ces trois langues. Nouvelle Édition*, by Walter H. Stapleton, trans. and enlarged by W. Millman. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, 1911. Original dark green quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. "Prix-2 francs" on front cover. 149 pp. First edition thus, with a "Preface de la seconde édition." Hendrix 957. A French translation of the first English edition of 1903, with Swahili added to the vocabulary. Printed in Bolobo, Congo Independent State. Verso of title pages states: "Imprimerie de la Mission Anglaise, Bolobo, Haut Congo". Not in Reinecke under this title. Includes a French-Bangala-Swahili vocabulary, pp. 61-124. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptist Missionary Society Mission House Library. Not in Zaunmüller. Stapleton died in England in 1906.

"When Mr. Stapleton produced his first edition, a good number of his friends thought he was wasting his time and his philological talents on a project of such little value, but he himself was satisfied to know that his efforts would aid in improving relationships between whites and their native workers. Knowing that he hoped to publish a similar language for general usage among the inhabitants of the district of Stanleyville, I have taken the liberty of inserting the Kingwanya [Swahili] equivalents to the Bangala words in this book, thinking that it will render it even more appreciated and useful" ("Preface to the Second Edition" dated 1910) (tr: BM).



Second issue **1911**: [LILLYbm] *Propositions pour Une Grammaire du "Bangala" (la "Lingua Franca" du Haut Congo) et un Vocabulaire Français-Bangala-Swahili. Avec beaucoup de Phrases dans ces trois langues. Nouvelle Édition*, by Walter H. Stapleton, trans. and enlarged by W. Millman. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, 1911. Original maroon cloth on paper, lettered in black. Pp. [3] a b-j k-l, 1 2-147 (paginated with even page numbers on rectos of leaves). Second issue of the first French edition, with a price of "Trois francs" on the front cover, and with an altered title "Propositions...etc." Verso of that title page reads "'Hannah Wade' Printing Press / Baptist Missionary Society / Bolobo / Congo Belge." The preliminary material is repaginated and the total pages reduced by two; otherwise identical to previous issue. Reinecke 103.290.

Second English Edition, revised and enlarged **1914**: [LILLY] *Suggestions for a Grammar of "Bangala". The "Lingua Franca" of the Upper Congo, with Dictionary*, by the late Walter H. Stapleton. Second edition, revised and enlarged by Frank Longland. Bolobo: Belgian Congo: Baptist Missionary Society, 1914. Original dark olive green cloth wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2], a b-i j, 1-2 3-181 182. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptists Missionary Society Mission House Library.

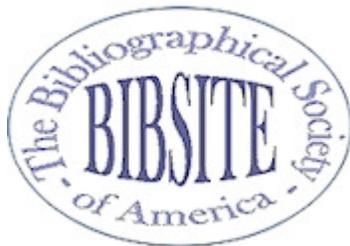
1994: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bangala-français-lingala. Bago na monoko na Bangala-Frase-Lingala, suivi d'un lexique lingala-bangala -français et d'un index français-bangala-lingala*, by Atibakwa Baboya Edema. Paris; Saint-Maur (France): Sepia; ACCT, 1994. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in white and black. Pp. 1-13 14-238 239-240. First edition. Hendrix 958. Includes Bangala-French-Lingala, pp. [25]-110, Lingala-Bangala-French, pp. [112]-169, and French-Bangala-Lingala, pp. [171]-238. Second copy: IUW.

"The Dictionary presented here is based on the oral and written corpus of material for the Bangala language, to which, to some measure, is added the idiolect of the author, whose native language is Bangala.... For a long time the scientific public ignored the Bangala language, which was at best considered a dialect of Lingala, is nevertheless spoken by around two million people. It is a second language, and in a few rare cases (as a consequence of urbanization) the first language, of those living in the north of Zaire, the south of Sudan and the extreme west of Uganda" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**BANGI**] The Bangi language, or Bobangi, is a relative and main lexical source of the Lingala language spoken in central Africa. Dialects of the language are spoken on both sides of the Ubangi and Congo Rivers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bni. Alternate Names: Bobangi, Bubangi, Dzamba, Lobobangi, Rebu, Zamba.

1899: [LILLY] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language as Spoken over a Part of the Upper Congo, West Central Africa, compiled and prepared for the Baptist Missionary Society's Mission in the Congo Independent State*, by John Whitehead. London:



Baptist Missionary Society and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1899. 500 pp. Original purple publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Hendrix 407. **The first dictionary of the language.** Second copy: LILLY.

"The representatives of the original [Bobangi] tribe are fast disappearing, and the few that remain may be counted on the fingers...[yet] the Bobangi language is the most important one from Stanley Pool to beyond Bangala. It is also the basis of the eclectic 'trade' language used by the officers of the Congo Independent State, by traders and other travellers...[NB: this is denied by Stapleton (see Lingala, 1903): 'This observation is scarcely borne out by the facts']. These facts justify the present publication of a Dictionary and Grammar of the real Bobangi language as far as it has been possible to gather it."

Whitehead included additional words to his dictionary forty years later in A.G.W. MacBeath's Bobangi primer, published in Bolobo in 1940 (see below).

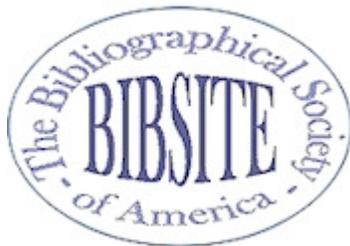
Reprinted **1964**: [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language as Spoken over a Part of the Upper Congo, West Central Africa*, compiled by John Whitehead. Ridgewood, NJ: Gregg Press, 1964. Stiff wrappers with cloth spine. Reprint of original edition of 1899. Second copy: IUW.

1940: [LILLYbm] *Bobangi in twenty-one Lessons With Exercises & Key*, by A[ndrew] G[ilbert] W[auchope] MacBeath. Bolobo: Baptist Missionary Society, 1940. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i ii-iv, 1 2-103 104. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes, p. 100, "Additions to the Dictionary supplied by Rev. J. Whitehead," approximately 100 Bobangi words with English definitions. "We need to become like little children to enter the kingdom of African speech...The spelling of Bobangi has been standardized now that fifty years of literary education have passed...This book was drafted and wrought out after it was learned that Mr. Whitehead's Grammar and Dictionary of Bobangi was exhausted... However scarce copies of Mr. Whitehead's Dictionary may become... it is quite indispensable, and should be begged, borrowed or stolen! That quite inexhaustible treasure house must be always at the student's elbow. By the kindness of Mr. Whitehead I have been able to include, here and there amid grammar but especially in the select vocabulary of indeclinables and on page 100, some additional notes that he had prepared, to cover some omissions from his dictionary."

[**BANDJALANG**: also **KABI**] Bundjalung, or Yugambah-Bundjalung, is an Australian Indigenous language of the northeastern New South Wales and South-East Queensland coast. Bundjalung consists of a number of dialects, including Yugumbir (sometimes confused with Yugambal), Nganduwal, Minjangbal, Njangbal, Biriin, Baryulgil, Waalubal, Dinggabab, Wiyabal, Gidabal, Galibal, and Wudjeebal. Bown (2011) lists Yugambal, Githabul, Minjungbal, Ngara:ngwal, and Bandjalang as separate Bandjalangic languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdy. Alternate Names: Bandjelang, Bogganger, Bundala, Gidabal, Yugumbe.

1971a: [LILLYbm] *Gidabal Grammar and Dictionary*, by Brian and Hellen Geytenbeek. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1971. Original stiff



brownish-orange and white wrappers, lettered in black. 85 pp. First edition. Australian Aboriginal Studies No. 43, Linguistic Series No. 17. Includes Gidabal-English and English-Gidabal. This is **the first dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

"Gidabal is a dialect of a language once spoken widely in the north eastern corner of New South Wales and the south eastern corner of Queensland" on the eastern coast of Australia. The language group as a whole is generally referred to ... as Bandjalang, this being the name of one of the largest dialects... Gidabal still has [1971] some two dozen speakers."

1971b: [IUW] *Notes on the Bandjalang dialect spoken at Coraki and Bungawalbin Creek, N.S.W.*, by Nils M. Holmer. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1971. vii, 50 p.; 26 cm. Library binding preserving the original front brown and white wrapper, lettered and decorated in black. Australian aboriginal studies no. 32: Linguistic series no. 11. First edition. Part III consists of a Bandjalang-English vocabulary, pp. 37-49.

First printed vocabulary of this dialect.

"The following notes were taken in 1964 from two speakers of Bandjalang... They conversed freely in this language and a closer examination of their dialects did not reveal any marked differences. Both... proved to be very good and fluent speakers of the Aboriginal language..." (Introduction and Notes on the Speakers). "The following vocabulary comprises all words and forms recorded from the speakers mentioned in the Introductory paragraph" (Vocabulary, p. 37).

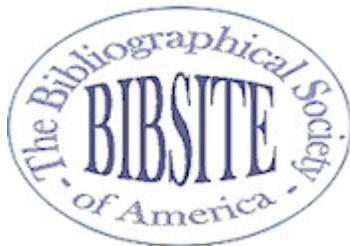
1978: [IUW] *The middle Clarence dialects of Bandjalang*, by Terry Crowley; appendix, Bandjalang grammar, by W. E. Smythe. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1978. xiv, 478 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Australian aboriginal studies. Research and regional studies no. 12. First edition. Chapter 8: "Lexicon," includes Waalubal-English, pp. 179-190. **First published vocabulary of these dialects.**

"This study is basically a description of the dialects of Bandjalang that were originally spoken in the middle Clarence River region of northeastern New South Wales. These dialects are now all but extinct" (Preface).

1992: [LILLY] *Dictionary of Western Bundjalung including Gidhabal and Tabulam Bundjalung*, by Margaret Clare Sharpe. Armidale, N.S.W.: University of New England, 1992. 236 p.; 30 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a black and white photograph of Mt. Lindesday on the front. First edition. This dictionary is **a compilation of all earlier publications on the language.**

"Dialects of the language Yugambah-Bundjalung, often referred to by linguists as Bandjalang were spoken in an area ... of New South Wales" on the central east coastal region of Australia. "A few older people still alive in 1992 spoke it as their first language and are still fluent in it... Those in the Woodenbong area call their dialect Gidhabal (often spelt Gidabal)" (Introduction).

Second edition **1995:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Western Bundjalung, including Gidhabal and Tabulam Bundjalung*, edited by Margaret Sharpe. Armidale: Margaret Sharpe, Linguistics Department, University of New England, 1995.



Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a photo on the front cover. 187 pp.

1998: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Yugambeh (including neighbouring dialects)*, by Margaret C. Sharpe. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1998. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-xvii xviii*, 1-223 224-226 + 5 linguistic maps. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, v. 139. Includes Yugambeh-English, pp. 37-180, and English-Yugambeh finder list, pp. 181-223. **First dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

"Yugambeh is the name currently accepted for the northern and more easterly dialects of a language that was spoken, in a number of dialects, from the Logan and Albert Rivers, in Queensland, down to the Northern Rivers area of N.S. W. and west to Warwick in Queensland" (What is in this Dictionary). "There was never one name for the language, nor just one name for even a particular dialect group...Although in the last forty years scholars have used the name Banjalang...for the 'whole' language, this name is not acceptable to all who speak the language or whose ancestors spoke it. To speakers of some dialects to call their language 'Banjalang' is as unacceptable as to call Dutch 'German'" (General Introduction).

[**BANIVA:** see under **GUAHIBO**] Abane (Avane), or Baniwa of Guainia, is an Arawakan language of Venezuela with a few speakers in Brazil. Aikhenvald counts \approx 200 speakers while Ethnologue reports the language is extinct; Ethnologue counts Xie Warekena in Brazil as a dialect of Guarequena rather than of Abane as in Aikhenvald, but this only amounts to ten speakers. Abane is one of several languages in the region called Baniwa. Ethnologue (2015) distinguishes "Baniva" for the Baniwa of Guainia and "Baniwa" for the Baniwa of Içana, but they are merely spelling variants, and either spelling may be used for either language (Wiki).

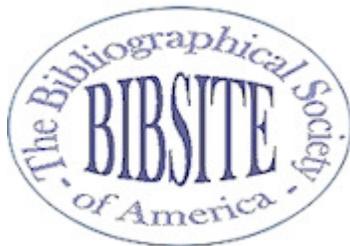
Ethnologue: (Baniva) bvv. Alternate Names: Abane, Avani, Ayane. Distinct from Baniwa in Rio Negro region. No known native speakers.

[**BANKON**] Bankon (Abo, Abaw, Bo, Bon) is a Bantu language spoken in the Moungo department of the Littoral Province of southwestern Cameroon. It has a lexical similarity of 86% with Rombi which is spoken in the nearby Meme department of Southwest Province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abb. Alternate Names; Abaw, Abo, Bo, Bon.

1922: [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Bo oder Bankon in Kamerun*, by Friedrich Spellenberg mit Beiträgen von Carl Meinhof und Johanna Vöhringer. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1922. 189 pp. 24 cm. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 291. Includes Bankon-German, pp. 119-159, and German-Bankon, pp. 159-189.

Reprint **1969:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Bo oder Bankon in Kamerun*, by Friedrich Spellenberg mit Beiträgen von Carl Meinhof und Johanna Vöhringer. Nendeln: Kraus Reprint, 1969. 189 p.; 23 cm. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für



Eingeborenen-Sprachen 3 Photoreprint of the 1922 ed. (Hendrix 291) published by D. Reimer, Berlin. Includes index.

[**BARAMBU**] Barambu is Zande language spoken in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brm. Alternate Names: Abarambo, Amiangba, Amiangbwa, Balambu, Barambo, Duga.

1912: [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-abarambo et abarambo-français. Dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Brugger ... [et al.]*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 96 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 293. **First dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

[**BARÉ**: see under **GUAHIBO**] Barawana (Baré) is an Arawakan language of Venezuela and Brazil, where it is nearly extinct. Aikhenvald (1999) reports "just a few old speakers left" of Baré proper, and that the Guinau variety was extinct. Kaufman (1994) considers Baré proper, Guinau, and extinct Marawá to be distinct languages; Aikhenvald, dialects of a single languages. (Marawá is not the same language as Marawán.) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bae. Alternate Names: Arihini, Barauana, Barauna, Barawana, Cunipusana, Ihini, Maldavaca, Mitua, Yavita.

[**BARÍ**] Bari is the Nilotic language of the Karo people, spoken over large areas of Central Equatoria state in South Sudan, across the northwest corner of Uganda, and into the Democratic Republic of Congo. Bari is spoken by several distinct tribes: the Bari people themselves, the Pojulu, Kakwa, Nyangwara, Mundari, and Kuku. Each has their own dialect. The language is therefore sometimes called Karo or Kutuk ('mother tongue') rather than Bari (Wiki).

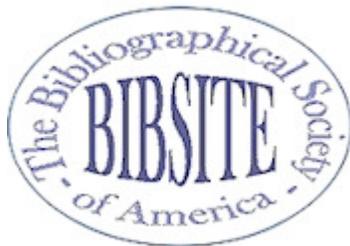
Ethnologue: bfa. Alternate Names: Beri.

1867: [LILLY] *Die sprache der Bari in Central-Afrika. Grammatik, text und Wörterbuch*, by J. C. Mitternützer. Brixen: A. Weger, 1867. xxv, 261, [1] p. 22 cm. Original yellow illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Uncut and unopened. Zaubmüller col. 26. Hendrix 294. **First dictionary of Bari**. Translated into English by Roger Owen as *Bari Grammar and vocabulary*, London, 1908.

[**BARÍ**] Barí is a Chibchan language spoken in Northwestern South America by the Baris (Motilonés). The Motilonés are sometimes called "dobocubi", but this is a pejorative term (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mot. Alternate Names: Barira, Cunausaya, Dobocubi, Motilón, Motilone.

1978: [IUW] *Vocabulario barí comparado: comparación de los vocabularios del Fr. Francisco de Catarroja (1730) y Fr. Francisco Javier Alfaro (1788) con el barí actual*, by Adolfo de Villamañán. [Caracas]: Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Centro de Lenguas Indígenas, [1978]. 61 p.; 23 cm. Colección Lenguas indígenas Serie menor 1.



[**BASAA**] Basaa (also spelled Bassa, Basa, Bissa), or Mbene, is a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon. It is spoken by about 300,000 people in Centre and Littoral provinces. Maho (2009) lists North and South Kogo as dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bas. Alternate Names: Basa, Bassa, Bicek, Bikyek, Bisaa, Mbele, Mee, Mvele, Northern Mbene, Tupen.

1911: [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Basa in Kamerun: Grammatik und Wörterbuch*, by Georg Schürle. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Col., 1911. Original wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 301. **First dictionary of the language.**

1960/65?: [IUW] *Bassa-English, English-Bassa dictionary*, by June Hobley, [Liberia: Gaye Peter Mission, between 1960 and 1965] ca. 150 leaves. T.p. lacking. Photocopy. [S.l.: s.n., between 1960 and 1979] 35 cm. Hendrix 304 (listed as "London, Frank Cass, Forthcoming"). IUW appears to hold the only copy of this dictionary, which does not appear to ever have been published.

1973: [IUW] *Dictionnaire basaa-français*, by Pierre Lemb and François de Gastines. Douala: Collège Libermann, 1973. 538 p.; 21 cm.

[**BASKETO**] Basketo (also known as Basketto, Baskatta, Mesketo, Misketto, and Basketo-Dokka) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in the Basketo special woreda of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region, which is part of Ethiopia. The speakers refer to the language as "Masketo", while their neighbors refer to it as "Basketo." It has said to consist of two dialects, "Doko" (Dokko) and "Dollo" (Dollo). Besides their mother tongue, some also speak Melo, Oyda, Galila, or Gofa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bst. Alternate Names: Baskatta, Basketto, Mesketo.

1938 [1963]: [IUW] *Studi etiopici III: Il Linguaggio dei Giangerò ed alcune Lingue Sidama Dell'omo (Basketo, Ciara, Zaissè* by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1963. Photomechanical reprint of the 1938 edition. 231 pp. 23.3 cm. Library binding. Includes Italian-Basketo vocabulary, "Lessico Basketo," Basketo-Italian, pp. 112-117. Hendrix 303. **This volume also contains:** "Vocabolario Giangerò [spoken in the Ethiopian town of that name]," Giangerò-Italian, pp. [65]-89; "Lessico Ciara," Ciara-Italian, pp. 159-178; "Lessico Zaissè," Zeissè-Italian, pp. 197-208; and an Italian index of all four vocabularies listed above, pp.[217]-225.

[**BASHKIR**] The Bashkir language (Башҡорт теле başqort tele, pronounced ['başqort te'le] is part of the Kipchak group of the Turkic languages. It is co-official with Russian in the Republic of Bashkortostan and has approximately 1.2 million speakers in Russia. Bashkir has three dialects: Eastern, Southern, and Northwestern (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Bashkort) bak. Alternate Names: Bashkir, Başqort, Basqort.

1954: [LILLYbm] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar: okolo 14000 slov*, by G[aliia] R[akhmanovna] Karimova. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-5 6-600. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Includes Russian-Bashkir, pp. [19]-600. Zaunmüller



lists two earlier Bashkir dictionaries: a Russian-Bashkir of 1948 by Dmitriev and a Bashkir-Russian dictionary of 1900 by Katarinski. Second copy: IUW.

1958: [IUW] *Bashkirsko-russkiĭ slovar': okolo 22,000 slov; s prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki bashkirskogo iazyka*, [Redkollegiia: K.Z. Akhmerov i dr.] Moskva: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1958. 803 p.; 21 cm.

1964: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar'. 46 000 slov*. [Otv. red K.Z. Akhmerov] Moskva, Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1964. 985 p. 27 cm.

1989: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii frazeologicheskii slovar': 1,572 frazeologicheskikh oborota*, by Z.G. Uraksin; pod redaktsiei E.R. Tenisheva. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1989. 404 p.; 18 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of phrases.

1994: [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa maqaldar ham aitemdar huthege = Bashkirsko-russkiĭ slovar' posloviĭ i pogovorok*, [tethousehe Ilham Gharipov]. Ofö: "Kitap", 1994. 167 p.; 21 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of proverbs.

2000: [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa ham russa-bashqortsa kethä huthege*, by V. I. Khazhin. Ofö: "Kitap", 2000. 282 p.; 13 cm.

2001: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii defektologicheskii tolkovyi slovar'*, by R.G. Aslaeva. Ufa: "Kitap", 2001. 171 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of abnormalities.

2003: [IUW] *Bashqortsa-urythsa etnokul'turologik leksika huthege*, M.I. Bahauetdinova = *Bashkirsko-russkiĭ slovar' etnokul'turovedcheskoĭ leksiki*, by M.I. Bagautdinova. Ofö: Kitap, 2003. 131 pages, [16] pages of plates: illustrations (some color); 20 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of ethnology.

2004: [IUW] *Bashkirsko-russkiĭ slovar' slov arabskogo i persidskogo proiskhozhdeniia: okolo 4000 slov*, by Z.N. Ekba. Ufa: Kitap, 2004. 208 p.; 23 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of Arab and Persian elements in the language.

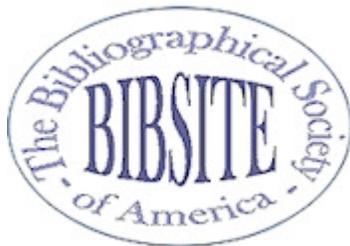
2005a: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii ideograficheskii slovar'*, N.M. Lатыпова. *Russko-bashkirskii ideograficheskii slovar'*, by N.M. Latypova. Ufa: Gilem, 2005. Ufa: Gilem, 2005. 145 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir ideographic dictionary.

2005b: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' / pod redaktsiei Z.G. Uraksina. Russko-bashkirskii slovar'*, ed. Z.G. Uraksina. Ufa: Bashkirskaya entsiklopediia, 2005. Ufa: Bashkirskaiä entsiklopediia, 2005. 2 v.; 25 cm. Contentst. 1. A-O -- t. 2. P-ĪA. t. 1. A-O -- t. 2. P-ĪA.

2005c: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar'-spravochnik: dlia rabotnikov trgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniia*, N.Ф. Суфьянова.

Russko-bashkirskii slovar'-spravochnik: dlia rabotnikov trgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniia, by N.F. Sufianova. Ufa: Kitap, 2005. Ufa: Kitap, 2005. 127 p.; 17 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary for restaurant and hotel personnel.

2007: [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' ekonomicheskikh terminov = Russa-bashqortsa iqtisadi terminlar huthege*, [ред. коллегия, В.Г. Азнагулов ... (et al.)]. *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' ekonomicheskikh terminov = Russa-bashqortsa iqtisadi terminlar huthege*, [red. kollegiia, V.G. Aznagulov ... (et al.)]. Ufa: Kitap, 2007. 182 p.; 23 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of economics.



2008: [IUW] *Русско-башкирский словарь пословиц-эквивалентов*, Ф. А. Надршина. *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' poslovits-ekvivalentov*, by F. A. Nadrshina. Уфа: Китап, 2008. Ufa: Kitap, 2008. 195 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of proverbs.

2009a: [IUW] *English-Bashkir-Russian dictionary = Инглизсә-башҡортса-русса һүҙлек = Англо-башкирско-русский словарь*, М.А. Хасанов, А.М. Хасанов. *English-Bashkir-Russian dictionary = Inglizsä-bashqortsa-russa һүһлек = Anglo-bashkirsko-russkii slovar'*, by M.A. Khasanov & A.M. Khasanov. Уфа: Китап, 2009. Ufa: Kitap, 2009. 357 pages; 23 cm. **First English-Bashkir dictionary.**

2009b: [IUW] *RUSSKO-BASHKIRSKIĬ SLOVAR'-SPRAVOCHNIK NAZVANĬĬ ULITĬS GORODOV RESPUBLIKI BASHKORTOSTAN*, Khisamitdinova Firdaus Gil'mitdinova, Sirazitdinov Zinnur Amirovich, Suf'ianova Nasima Fatykhovna. УФА: ИИЯЛ УНЦ РАН, 2009, ©2009. UFA: ИИАЛ УНТЅ РАН, 2009, ©2009. 309 pages; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of street names.

2009c: [IUW] *Словарь музыкальных терминов на башкирском и русском языках*, Б. О. Абдулбанеев. *Slovar' muzykal'nykh terminov na bashkirskom i russkom iazykakh* / В. О. Abdulbaneev. Уфа: Китап, 2009. Ufa: Kitap, 2009. 150 p.; 20 cm. Polyglot dictionary of musical terms in French, English, German, and Italian into Russian and Bashkir.

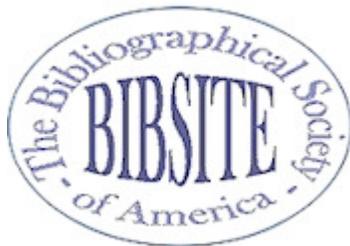
2010: [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa sinonimdar һүһlege = Bashkirsko-russkii slovar' sinonimov*, by M.F. Usmanova. Öfö: "Kitap", 2010. 171 pages, 2 unnumbered pages; 21 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

[**BATAK [PALAWAN BATAK]**] The Palawan languages are the languages of the island of Palawan and nearby islets in the Philippines. They are Palawano (a dialect cluster), Aborlan Tagbanwa (not to be confused with Kalamian Tagbanwa), and Palawan Batak (not to be confused with Toba Batak) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bya. Alternate Names: Babuyan, Palawan Batak, Tinitianes.

1975: [LILLYBM] *Field Vocabulary of The Batak of Palawan (Philippines)*, by Charles P. Warren. Lisse, The Netherlands: The Peter de Ridder Press, 1975. Pp. 1-3 4-29 30. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. PdR Press Publications in Philippine Ethnography 1. Reprinted *from Linguistics and Anthropology: In Honor of C. F. Vogelín* (Lisse: Peter de Ridder Press, 1975).

"The Batak inhabit a rugged part of northeastern Palawan, the fifth largest island in the Philippines. As a cultural and linguistic entity, the Batak form a hunting, gathering, and quasi-shifting-cultivating, loosely organized group of bands...The Batak population has been estimated to number between 800 and 1000 individuals...recent reports indicated that the remnants of the group are rapidly disappearing. Most of the linguistic data contained in this field vocabulary were obtained while the author was engaged in ethnographic field work on Palawan Island in 1950-1951" (Abstract). "I have also incorporated into this field vocabulary the Batak word list collected by McKaughan and Gridley (1954, [unpublished manuscript])." (Introduction).



[**BATAK ANGKOLA**] Angkola, or Batak Angkola, is an Austronesian language of Sumatra. It is spoken in South Tapanuli Regency and Padang Sidempuan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: akb. Alternate Names: Anakola, Angkola.

1936: [LILLYBM] *Angkola- en Mandailing-Bataksch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, by H. J. Eggink. Bandoeng: A.C. Nix, 1936. Pp. [8] 1 2-260. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk batavisaasch genootschap van Kunsten en wetenschappen*, Vol. 72, No. 5. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Batak-Dutch (in the Angkola and Mandailing dialects), pp. [1]-260. **First dictionary of these two Batak languages.**

[**BATAK DAIRI**: see under **BATAK TOBA**] Pakpak, or Batak Dairi, is an Austronesian language of Sumatra. It is spoken in Dairi Regency, Pakpak Bharat Regency, Parlilitan district of Humbang Hasundutan Regency, Manduamas district of Central Tapanuli Regency, and Subulussalam and Aceh Singkil Regency (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btd. Alternate Names: Dairi, Pakpak, Pakpak Dairi.

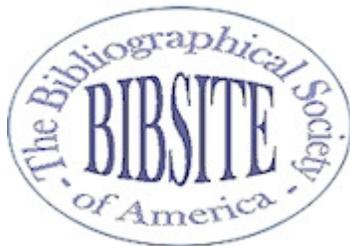
[**BATAK KARO**] Karo, referred to in Indonesia as Bahasa Karo (Karo language), is an Austronesian language that is spoken by the Karo people of Indonesia. It is used by around 600,000 people in North Sumatra. It is mainly spoken in Karo Regency, southern parts of Deli Serdang Regency and northern parts of Dairi Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. It was historically written using the Batak alphabet which is descended from the Brahmi script of ancient India by way of the Pallava and Old Kawi scripts, but nowadays only a tiny number of Karo can write or understand the script, and instead the Latin script is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btx. Alternate Names: Karo Batak.

1894: [LILLYbm] *Besuch bei den kannibalen Sumatras. Erste Durchquerung der unabhängigen Batak-Lande*, by Joachim [Maria Heinrich] Freiherr von Brenner [von Felsach] [1859- ?]. Würzburg: Leo Woerl, 1894. Contemporary maroon cloth and marbled paper over boards, bound in two volumes, lettered in gold on spines. Pp. [Vol.1] [frontispiece] [2] I II-IV, 1 2-242 [Vol. 2] 243 244-388, with illustrations, 2 fold. maps. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes 5-column comparative word-list, German-Malay-Batak Karo-Batak-Toba-Sanskrit, pp. 301-327, and a "Verzeichnis der Literatur über die Batak": p. [387]-388. This early account of a visit to Sumatra **includes the first substantial German-Batak vocabulary.**

"I append here a small Karo and Toba wordlist that I gathered during my trip, to which I have added, for comparison's sake, equivalents in Malay and Sanskrit" (p. 300, tr: BM).

1907: *Karo-Bataksch woordenboek*, by M. Joustra. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1907. Contemporary unlettered maroon cloth over boards. Pp. [interleaved throughout] I-VII VIII-XI XII, 1 2-244. **First edition.** Zaunmüller, col. 28. Includes Batak-Dutch, pp. [1]-242, with Karo script and Roman. With several **contemporary manuscript annotations** on the interleaved blank pages. "After the work of van der Tuuk the most important contribution to Batta lexicography- Voerhoeve 10. Printed by Brill with Batta types (and in transcription)" (bookseller's description: Smitskamp).



1951: [IUW] *Karo-Bataks-Nederlands woordenboek*, Joshua H. Neumann. [Djakarta] Lembaga Kebudajaan Indonesia, 1951. 343 p. 22 cm. Library binding, original wrappers not preserved. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Karo Batak-Dutch, pp. 9-343.

[**BATAK MANDAILING**: see under **BATAK ANGKOLA**] Mandailing or Batak Mandailing is an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesia, the northern island of Sumatra. It is spoken mainly in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Padang Lawas Regency, Padang Lawas Regency, and eastern parts of Labuhan Batu Regency, North Labuhan Batu Regency, South Labuhan Batu Regency and northwestern parts of Riau Province. It is written using the Latin script but historically used Batak script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btm. Alternate Names: Batta, Mandailing Batak.

[**BATAK TOBA**] Batak Toba /'toʊbə 'bætək/ is an Austronesian language spoken in North Sumatra province in Indonesia. It is part of a group of languages called "Batak". There are approximately 2,000,000 Batak Toba speakers, living to the east, west and south of Lake Toba. Historically it was written using Batak script, but the Latin script is now used for most writing (Wiki).

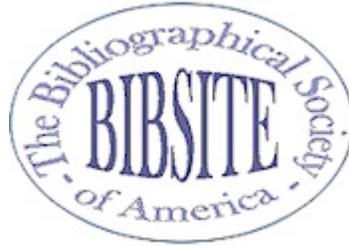
Ethnologue: bbc. Alternate Names: Batta, Toba Batak.

1861: [LILLYbm] *Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek. In dienst en op kosten van het Nederlandsche bijbelgenootschap vervaardigd*, by H[ermanus] N[eubronner] van der Tuuk [1825-1894]. Amsterdam: Frederik Muller, 1861. Contemporary brown half-leather and maroon paper over boards, spine lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-549 550-558; with 30 hand-coloured plates. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 28. "The **first Batta (or Batak) dictionary with the words given in Batak script. For Dairi Batta it is still the only printed source.** Toba Batak is the language spoken in Upper Barus. Van der Tuuk, the father of Batak studies, lived at Sibolga and then in Barus between 1851 and 1857. The nice lithographed plates, after H. von Rosenberg and C.A. Schrder, depict Batak textiles, houses, weapons, household utensils, clothing etc." (bookseller's description: Charlotte du Rietz).

"The Toba dialect serves as the basis for this dictionary; the only words included from the other dialects (Mandailing and Dairi) are those that can not be generated by the sound-shift rules previously established" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1947: [LILLYbm] *Toba-Bataks-Nederlands Woordenboek*, [translated from the original German of] J[ohannes] [Gustav] Warneck. S.l.: "Pro Manuscripto", 1947. Original black quarter leather, lettered in gold, and green cloth over boards. Pp. [4] 1 2-587 588. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. No copy located on OCLC. This copy with the ink ownership inscription: "P. Beatus," presumably a missionary to the Toba Batak area. The title page is reproduced from a hand-done original page and the entire dictionary is reproduced from a typed copy.

"The **rare mimeographed Dutch translation of Warneck's dictionary**, published Batavia 1906 and itself very rare. It records the Silindung dialect of Toba Batak, and this



1947 edition was made for the use of the Roman Catholic mission. - Voorhoeve 11"
(bookseller's description: Smitskamp).

[**BAOULÉ**] Baoulé, also called Baule or Bawule, is a Central Tano language spoken in Ivory Coast. The Baoulé are an Akan people living in the central region of Ivory Coast. Baoulé-speaking areas include Bouaké, Yamoussoukro, Bouaflé, Béoumi, Sakassou, Toumodi, Dimbokro, M'Bahiakro, and Tiassalé (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bci. Alternate Names: Baule, Baule-Ando, Bawule.

1952 [1959]: [IUW] *Manuel de baoulé*, by Georges Effimbra. Paris: F. Nathan, [1959]. 314 p.: ill. 19 cm. Library binding preserving original blue front wrappers, lettered and decorated in white, blue and black. Not in Hendrix. "Lexique" Baoulé-French: p. [23]-40. **First substantial vocabulary of the language.** Although a preface is dated 1951, this copy was printed in the first trimester of 1959—it may therefore be a later printing.

"Why a book on Baoulé?... Because many people need one. Those who have lived in our country for many years and who, having learned to love its inhabitants, have also come to love its spoken language, one of the most beautiful of the Ivory Coast.... Our country would today know its great authors in prose and poetry if it had been a written language."
(Introduction, tr: BM).

1981: [IUW] *Baule-Deutsch Wörterbuch*, by Kouakou Kouadio. Saarbrücken: Institut für Phonetik, Universität des Saarlandes, 1981. 104 p.; 21 cm. Phonetica Saraviensia, 0721-6440; Nr.1. Library binding preserving original dark blue front and rear wrappers, lettered in black. Includes Baoulé-German, pp. 9-104.

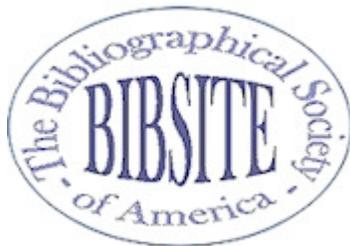
"The present *Baule-Deutsch Wörterbuch* is an enlarged and improved version of my 1977-1978 MA thesis at the University of the Saarland..... Thanks to the additional vocabulary I was able to collect during my stay on the Ivory Coast during 1978-1980, I have been able to enlarge the dictionary by approximately 30%. This also gave me the opportunity to make corrections and to offer more precise definitions in German. A further ground for this revision lies in the increasing importance of Baoulé. It is expected that Baoulé will be introduced into the schools in the near future" (Introduction: tr: BM).

2003: [IUW] *Dictionnaire baoulé-français*, sous la direction de J. Timyan, J. Kouadio N'Guessan, J.N. Loucou. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: Nouvelles Editions ivoiriennes, c2003. 610 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. First edition. Includes Baoulé-French, pp. 47-480, and lists of names of plants, animals, etc. Baoulé-French, pp. 491-541, and French-Baoulé, pp. 542-593.

[**BAURE**] Bauré is a nearly extinct Arawakan language spoken by only 40 of the thousand Baure people of the Beni department of northwest of Magdalena, Bolivia. Most speakers have been shifting to Spanish (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brg.

1880: [LILLYbm] *Arte de la lengua de los indios baures de la Provincia de los Moxos, conforme al manuscrito original del P. Antonio Magio*, by L. Adam y C. Leclerc. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1880. iii, 118 p. 25 cm. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. 7. "Gramática de la lengua de los indios



baures de la Provincia de Majos," by Franco de Asis Coparcari: p. [55]-109. "Idiome des indiens baures ou bauros du nord-est de la province de Mojos (Bolivie)" by d'Orbigny: p. [111]-118. Includes Baure-French vocabulary, pp. 112-118, double-columned. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the Journal of Austronesian Studies, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW.

[**BEDAWIYET**] Beja (also called Bedawi, Bedauye, To Bedawie, Ta Bedawie, Hadareb, or by dialect names; Beja: Bidhaawyeet, Tu-Bdhaawi) is an Afroasiatic language spoken in the western coast of the Red Sea by the Beja people. They number around two million people, and inhabit parts of Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bej. Alternate Names: Bedauye, Bedawi, Bedawiye, Bedja, Beja, Tu Bdhaawi, Tu-Bedawie.

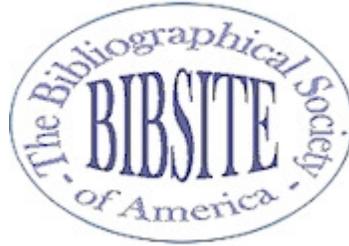
1895a: [LILLYbm] *Tentative Grammar of the Beidawi Language Spoken by the Tribes of the North-Eastern Soudan with Short Vocabulary and Sentences*, by Major-General F.T. Haig. London and Bungay: Richard Clay & Sons, 1895. Recent gray wrappers with printed label. 79 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Vocabulary includes numerous word lists and sentences. This copy is **extensively annotated with additional words, phrases and corrections in an apparently contemporary hand**. This item seems to have been unknown to Roper (see below), who lists only the German vocabularies of Almqvist (1881-1885) and Reinisch (1893 and 1895) prior to his, and **may be the first English-language vocabulary and grammar of the language**. Zaunmüller lists an early three-volume study of Bedawi by H. Almqvist, Upsala, 1881-1885, which includes Byetedawi-German and German-Bedawi dictionary.

Based on studies "during some months spent at Suakin in 1890-91, when engaged in assisting in the distribution of relief to the famine-stricken tribesmen who then crowded down to that Port," supplemented upon his return to London by reference to "the learned work of Almqvist" [tr: BM].

1895b: *Wörterbuch der Bedauye-Sprache*, by Leo Reinisch [1832-1919]. Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1895. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1-3 4-365 366-368. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 28. Hendrix 310. Includes Beja-German, pp. [1]-244, and German-Beja, pp. 247-365.

"The present dictionary is based primarily on the Beja texts I gathered in North Africa and published in reports of the sessions of the Royal Academy in Vienna (Vol. 128), as well as on the wordlist I assembled in 1880 in Amideb and Betkom in Barka. Those words taken from earlier vocabularies of travelers, as well as from Watson and Almqvist, are noted by indicating the respective names" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1930: *Tu Bedawie: An Elementary Handbook for the Use of Sudan Government Officials*, [by E.M. Roper]. Hertford, Herts. England: Stephen Austin & Sons, n.d. [c. 1930]. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 28. Hendrix 311. Pp. 137-280 Bedawiet-English and English-Bedawiet. Beidawi or Bedawiyet "is the language of the nomads of the Red Sea Hills from Egypt to Kassala."



[**BEEMBE**] Bembe (Ibembe) is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Western Tanzania. According to Ethnologue, it forms a dialect continuum with the Lega language through Mwenga Lega. It has no connection with the Bembe (Kibembe) language of the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Beq. Alternate Names: Bembe, Kibeembe.

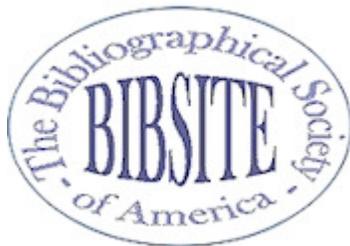
2010: [IUW] *Dictionnaire beembe-français: mukaanda mambaangukulu kibeembe-lumputu*, edited Guy Noël Kouarata, Sabine Müri, Sara Brown. Brazzaville, République du Congo: SIL-Congo, 2010. xix, 380 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. First edition. **First dictionary of Beembe.**

[**BELIZE KRIOL ENGLISH**] Belize Kriol English (also Kriol or Belizean Creole) is an English-based creole language closely related to Miskito Coastal Creole, Jamaican Patois, San Andrés-Providencia Creole, Bocas del Toro Creole, Colón Creole, Rio Abajo Creole and Limón Coastal Creole. Population estimates are difficult; virtually all of the more than 70,000 Creoles in Belize speak Kriol. Kriol is the lingua franca of Belize and is the first language of some Garifunas, Mestizos, Maya, and other ethnic groups. It is a second language for most others in the country (Wiki)

Ethnologue: bzj. Alternate Names: Kriol, Miskito Coast Creole English, Western Caribbean Creole.

1974: [LILLYbm] *Manuscript of the Belizean Lingo*, by George McKesey. Belize: National Printers, Ltd., n.d. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2], 1-106. First edition. Foreword dated 1974. Includes a Belizean Creole-English dictionary, pp. 11-57. **Earliest published vocabulary of Belize Kriol.**

"At a time when we are on the threshold of political independence, when national consciousness is high, when increased educational opportunities and communication are rapidly modifying our speech, it is fitting that the language in which our most meaningful proverbs, songs and stories are told, should be recorded." (E.P. Yorke, Chief Education Officer, Belize, Foreword). "I do not profess to be an authority on the Belizean Creole dialect...If in my attempt to produce this work I will have established a basis for a more elaborate and perhaps comprehensive effort, I would feel rewarded in adding one more contribution to the culture of my countrymen" (Introduction). "With the possible exception of the Maya Indians, the original settlers of Belize were Africans brought over by Englishmen who were engaged in wood-cutting, hence the creolisation in Belize, thereby adding to the list of pidgin survivors, 'Belizean Creole.'. Belizean Creole comes out of English and the first sentence uttered by the Belizean child is Belizean Creole... Belizean Creole should be regarded as a language - not a dialect - and apart from the verses written by the late James Martinez...and by the late James A.C. Elliott..., nothing in writing has heretofore been attempted in Belizean Creole. ...I shall make every attempt...to be consistently simple in the spelling of the Belizean Creole words. I hope that I shall meet with some measure of success in this respect. I am, therefore, devoting a section of this work to a Belizean Creole-English dictionary..." ("The Belizean Creole"). George McKesey was a



Belizean Creole himself, orphaned at an early age, teaching on a salary of \$6.00 a month in later life, and then a stage comedian and singer. He contributed to the development of broadcasting in Belize by serving as radio announcer for Radio Belize. Several of his radio programs touching on Belizean Creole, dating from the mid-1950's, are included, pp. 68-89.

1997: [LILLYbm] *Bileez Kriol glassary an spellin gide. Belize Kriol glossary and spelling guide*, by The Belize Creole Project Committee. Belize City, Belize: The Project, 1997. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in red, blue and green. Pp. [4] 1 2-141 142. First edition. Includes Creole-English vocabulary, pp.27-85, and English-Creole, pp. 87-141. With a list of printed sources from which this glossary is drawn, the earliest of which is that of George McKesey (see above).

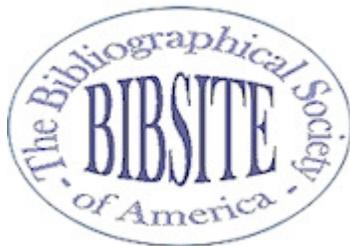
"The Belize Creole Project has been undertaken to focus the efforts of many individual Creoles and organizations towards the overall development of Kriol into a literary language" (Acknowledgments). "The purpose of the books is to provide a guide to the spelling of words in Belize Kriol.... This is not a dictionary. It will be a helpful tool for the further collection of words and definitions towards the creation of a dictionary of the Kriol language of Belize... The English words are not definitions. They show close approximations in meaning to the Kriol words aligned... A workshop was held in Belize City in June, 1994 to develop an organized writing system for Belize Kriol... The spelling system created at that workshop is that which is followed here" (Introduction).

[**BELLA COOLA**] Nuxalk /'nu:hɒlk/, also known as Bella Coola /'bɛlə 'ku:lə/, is a Salishan language spoken by the Nuxalk people. Today it is spoken only in the vicinity of the Canadian town of Bella Coola, British Columbia by perhaps 20 elderly people. While the language is still sometimes called Bella Coola by linguists, the native name Nuxalk is preferred by some, notably by the Nuxalk Nation government. Though the number of truly fluent speakers has not increased, the language is now taught in both the provincial school system and the Nuxalk Nation's own school, Acwsalcta, which means "a place of learning" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Bella Coola) blc. Alternate Names: Nuxalk.

1990: [LILLYbm] *A Concise Nuxalk-English Dictionary*, by H. F. Nater. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1990. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in blue, white and black. Pp. [i] ii-x xi, 1-2 3-169 170-172. First edition. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 115. Includes Nuxalk-English, pp. 3-169. "This dictionary lists in alphabetically order over 2000 Nuxalk morphemes, as well as sample words and sentences, gathered by the author at Bella Coola, British Columbia, between 1972 and 1983" (Abstract). "It is hoped that, eventually, an English-Nuxalk dictionary will also see the light" (Introduction). **First dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

[**BEMBA**] The Bemba language, ChiBemba (also Cibemba, Ichibemba, Icibemba and Chiwemba), is a major Bantu language spoken primarily in north-eastern Zambia by the Bemba people and as a lingua franca by about 18 related ethnic groups, including the Bisa people of Mpika and Lake Bangweulu, and to a lesser extent in Katanga in the Democratic



Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Botswana. Including all its dialects, Bemba is the most spoken indigenous language in Zambia. The Lamba language is closely related and some people consider it a dialect of Bemba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bem. Alternate Names: Chibemba, Chiwemba, Cibemba, Ichibemba, Icibemba, Wemba.

1904: [LILLY] *An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba-People (Awemba)*, by W. G[ovan] R[obertson]. London: The London Missionary Society, 1904. Original red cloth, lettered in black, former library markings. xxii, [2], 545, [1] p., [1] folded leaf; 18 cm. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 324. Includes Bemba-English, pp. 103-404, and English-Bemba, pp. 407-545. Only ed. cited in BM 204:285 and NUC pre-56 498:198. "Table showing some of the terms indicating family relationship," one folded leaf at end. With the inkstamps, withdrawal stamp, and book label of the War Office Library, London.

1947 [1954]: [IUW] *The White Fathers' Bemba-English dictionary*. London, New York, Published for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Joint Publications Bureau [by] Longmans, Green [1954]. vi, 829 p. 22 cm. "Originally published by the White Fathers. This revised edition, prepared by the Publications Bureau, was first published in 1954." Hendrix 328. Earlier ed. published in 1947 under title: *Bemba-English dictionary*.

Revised edition **1991:** [IUW] *The White Fathers' Bemba-English dictionary*. Ndola, Zambia: The Society of the Missionary for Africa (White Fathers), 1991. vi, 829 p.; 23 cm. "Bemba-English Dictionary was originally published by the White Fathers. This revised edition, prepared by the Publications Bureau, was first published in 1954."

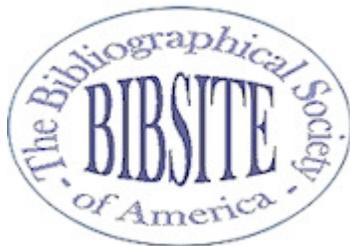
1960: [LILLYbm] *Bemba Pocket Dictionary*, compiled by E. Hoch. Abercorn, n.d. [circa. 1960]. Stiff cloth wrappers. **Unpublished bound typescript**. Hendrix 319 lists E. Hoch: *Bemba Pocket Dictionary: Bemba-English and English-Bemba*. Kipalapala, T.M.P. Printing Department, 1960. 239 pp.

Revised re-set edition **1974:** [IUW] *Bemba pocket dictionary: Bemba-English and English-Bemba*, by E. Hoch. Lusaka: NECZAM, 1974. 233 p.; 17 cm.

Hippocrene edition **1998:** [LILLYbm] *Hippocrene Concise Dictionary: Bemba: Bemba-English / English-Bemba*, by E. Hoch. New York: Hippocrene Books, Inc. 1998. Original stiff brown and white wrappers, lettered in brown and pink, with black and white bar code. Pp. [2] 1-12 13-233 234-238. First edition. Includes Bemba-English, pp. 13-97, English-Bemba, pp. 101-207, and tables of family relationships, names of birds, snakes, etc., pp. 222-233. The lists of trees, bird and snakes was compiled by L.D.E.F. Vesey-FritzGerald, Principal Scientific Officer, International Red Locust Control Service.

"This pocket dictionary has been compiled to help Bemba-speaking people to study English and English-speaking people to study Bemba. In order to simplify this study, only words in everyday use have been included" (Preface).

1995: [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Icibemba*, compiled by Malcolm Guthrie, edited by Michael Mann. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London,



1995. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xiii *xiv*, 1 2-160 161-162. First edition. African Languages and Cultures, Supplement 2. Second copy: IUW.

"At some time between mid-1942 and mid-1944 when he was collecting the material that later formed the basis of his *Classification of the Bantu languages*, Malcolm Guthrie collected a substantial amount of data on Ibibemba...including the field vocabulary of which this is an edited version...An edited and reduced version of the vocabulary...with about 2500 entries, was duplicated and provided to students, but the work has been otherwise unpublished. In 1949 the White Fathers at Chilubula published their excellent *Bemba-English Dictionary* with close to 20,000 entries...This dictionary...gives fuller glosses and more generous exemplification, but the two works are often complementary: [the White Fathers dictionary] may inform us that a tree grows in swampy conditions, Guthrie that it is a source of planks...Some 15% of Guthrie's entries are not to be found in the [White Fathers] dictionary" (Introduction).

2002: [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Ibibemba language*, by Alexander Raymond Makasa Kasonde. München: Lincom Europa, 2002. 133 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries 39.

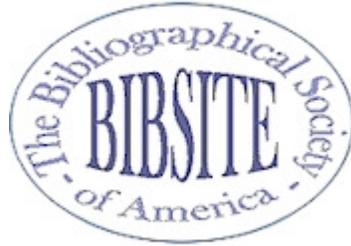
[**BENG**] Beng (Ben) is a Mande language of Ivory Coast. It goes by various names, including Gan, Ngain, Ngan, Ngen, Ngin, Nguin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nhb. Alternate Names: Ben, Gan, Ngain, Ngan, Ngen, Ngin, Nguin.

1995: [LILLYbm] *Beng-English dictionary*, Alma Gottlieb & M. Lynne Murphy. Bloomington, IN: Distributed by Indiana University Linguistics Club Publications, 1995. Original pale violet wrappers with black paper spine, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxv *xxvi*, 1 2-116. First edition. Includes Beng-English, pp. 9-68, and an English-Beng index, pp. 73-105. With bibliography, pp. xxiii-xxv. This is the **first dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

"While living among the Beng in Côte d'Ivoire (during fourteen months in 1979-80, and two months in summer 1985), my technique for learning the Beng language centered around a growing pile of index cards on which I recorded each new word learned." (Preface, Gottlieb). "The Beng language belongs to the Southern Mande family of West African languages.... There has been very little scholarly work on the Beng language published by linguists. In 1904, Maurice Delafosse published a list of the Beng words for the numbers one to ten.... Some years later [Louis] Tauxier, who was the first to recognize Beng as a Mande language, published a word list of some seven hundred words [*Le Noir de Bondoukou*, Paris: Editions Leroux, 1921 (Hendrix 414 Brong)]. (Admirable though it was an early effort, my check on this list in 1980 revealed many differences and discrepancies).... According to a 1984 census... there were 9,986 people in 20 Beng villages" (Introduction).

[**BENGALI**] Bengali (/beŋ'gɔ:li/) or Bangla (/ba:ŋla:/; Bangla ['baŋla]) is the language native to the region of Bengal, which comprises the present-day nation of Bangladesh and of the Indian states West Bengal, Tripura and southern Assam. It is written using the Bengali alphabet. Bengali is the national language in Bangladesh and second most spoken language



in India. With about 250 million native and about 300 million total speakers worldwide, it is the seventh most spoken language in the world by total number of native speakers and the eleventh most spoken language by total number of speakers. The importance of this language to the countries of South Asia is illustrated by the history of the national anthems of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, and the national song of India, all first composed in the Bengali language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ben. Alternate Names: Bangala, Bangla, Bangla-Bhasa.

1788: [LILLYbm] *The Indian vocabulary. To which is prefixed the forms of impeachments*, [by Weeden Butler (1742-1823)]. London: John Stockdale, 1788. Contemporary brown half-calf and marbled paper over boards, decorated in gold, with black leather label. Pp. [4] *i-ii* iii-xvi, 1 2-136, + ²1 2-14 15-16. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink ownership signature of Mary J. Douglas, dated May, 1817. Includes Bengali-English, pp. [1]-133, preceded by "Forms of Impreachment," pp. iii-xiii. This appears to be **the first substantial, separately published Bengali-English vocabulary** and is the earliest title listed under "Indian terms" in the article on dictionaries in the 13th ed. of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The earliest bilingual Bengali dictionary in any language is Portuguese, published in Lisbon in 1743.

"The Event of Mr. Hasting's Trial, which at present engrosses the general attention...every publication capable of rendering assistance to those whom curiosity may lead to be present at so important a scene, will, no doubt, be received with the approbation of the public". Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was the first governor-general of British India. Edmund Burke led the call for his impeachment in the British Parliament in 1786, censuring his actions as governor-general as part of a broader struggle between the India Company and the British government for ultimate control of India. "The actual trial did not commence until 1788 [hence the addition of the forms of impeachment to this otherwise apolitical vocabulary]. For seven long years Hastings was upon his defence on the charge of 'high crimes and misdemeanors.' During this anxious period he appears to have borne himself with characteristic dignity, such as consistent with no other hypothesis than the consciousness of innocence. At last, in 1795, the House of Lords gave a verdict of not guilty on all charges laid against him" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13th ed.).

"The necessity of such a work as the following Vocabulary...has been long universally allowed. The lists of words generally printed with publications which relate to the East-Indies, have always been found so short and incomplete, as even frequently to be incapable of assisting the reader through the pages to which they were prefixed or subjoined. It is from this consideration, of the insufficiency of all Vocabularies of Bengal words hitherto published, that the Editor of the following has been induced, with considerable pains and application, to collect into one series, all such terms (in whatsoever publications they lay scattered) as could, by their explanation, in any respect tend to the elucidating and better understanding of East-India affairs" (Preface).

1797 [1971]: [IUW] *The tutor*, 1797. Menston, Scolar Press, 1971. [4], vii, 167 p. 27 cm. English linguistics, 1500-1800--a collection of facsimile reprints no. 276. Facsimile reprint of 1st ed. [Serampore, Printed by the author] 1797. English-Bengali vocabulary.



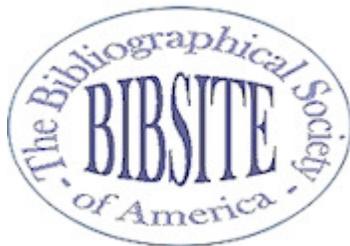
1818, 1825: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Bengalee language in which the words are traced to their origin and their various meanings given, Vol. I. Second edition., with corrections and additions; Vol. II-Part [I]-II*, by William Carey [1761-1834]. Serampore: printed at the Mission-Press, 1818, 1825. Two vols. bound in three. Worn contemporary brown-half leather and orange cloth over boards; spines with black leather label, title lettered in gold, and author lettered in gold directly on spine; five raised bands. Pp. Vol. I: [2] *i-iii iv-vii viii*, 9 10-616; Vol. II: [4] *1 2-790 791-792, 793-796 797-1544*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Zauhmüller, col. 29. The first, one-volume edition, was published in 1815. The present edition carries a Preface in Vol. by Carey dated 1818. The title page for Vol. II of this copy may be that of the second part of Part II.

"Till of late, the Bengalee language was almost wholly neglected by Europeans, under the idea of its being a mere jargon, only used by the lower orders of people.... Since the institution of the College of Fort Williams, this prejudice has gradually been giving way. The Bengalee language has become the object of study.... The number of books yet published in the language is very small... no work has yet been published on any one science, nor a treatise upon any particular subject.... The want of a Dictionary of the Bengalee language has long been felt, especially by the students in the College of Fort Williams. Induced by this acknowledged want and... after many delays, [the author] presents it to the public. He has endeavoured to introduce every simple word used in the language" (Preface).

Third edition of volume 2 **1839:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol. 2, English and Bengalee*, by William Carey. Serampore: Sold at the Press, and also by Mr. P.S. Derozario, Church Mission Press, and by all the principal booksellers in Calcutta, 1839. 432 p.; 23 cm. In later supplied grey wrappers, photocopy of t.p. pasted to upper wrapper. The two volume "A dictionary of the Bengali language" was issued 1827-1828 and 1827-1839, with vol. 1 abridged from Dr. Carey's quarto dictionary by John C. Marshman and vol. 2 compiled by John C. Marshman. See BM 33:1017 and NUC pre-1956.

1828a: [LILLYbm] [First part of title in Bengali script] *Or a Dictionary of the Bengali Language with Bengali Synonyms and an English Interpretation, compiled from native and other authorities*, by William Morton. [Bombay?]: Bishop's College, printed by H. Townsend, 1828. Recent green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, signed Kokil & Co. on the binding. Pp. *i-v vi, 1 2-660 661-662*. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. This copy with the ink stamp "Peoples free reading room and library, Dhobi Talao branch" and "Cancelled" stamp dated 1966. Includes Bengali-English, pp. [1]-660, and Errata and Addenda, pp. [661-662]. Morton was the first missionary appointed to India by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of Foreign Parts.

"Early on his arrival to this country, the Compiler became sensible of the want of such a compendium, a mean between the meagreness of a mere vocabulary and the diffuseness of the more elaborate species of Dictionaries. At the period when this work was undertaken, there were extant only the vocabulary of Mr. Foster and the large quartos of Dr. Carey [second edition, 1825].... In no accredited Dictionary of any literary language are the gross vulgarisms of the boor and the low artizan admitted to hold a place, which decency and good



taste refuse them. Dr. Carey's great work is as much depreciated in value as it is augmented in bulk, by a mass of matter utterly irrelevant to the study of the provincial tongue; in nearly every instance, the Sanscrit Dictionary of Dr. Wilson being transcribed verbatim in its pages, to the utter confusion of the student, who is thus set afloat on an unknown ocean of words without pilot of compass.... The Abridgement of Carey's Dictionary being merely a reduction of the bulk of that work, retaining all its peculiarities though meagre in its explanatory portion, has been of no additional service" (Preface). With further detailed criticisms of Foster and Carey.

1828b: [LILLYbm] *A Companion to Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengalee, to which is prefixed an introduction to the Bengalee language, adapted for the use of both Native and European students. Vol. II*, by John Mendies.. Serampore: The Serampore Press, 1828. Contemporary brown half-leather without lettering. Pp. [4] 1 2-530. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink stamp of the Mercantile Library of New York. Includes Bengali-English, pp. [1]-524. Intended as a companion volume to the English-Bengali edition of 1822.

"[The author's] original design was to publish a second edition to his Dictionary, together with the present volume as a companion to it, in two volumes at once; but want of means and other unforeseen obstacles, have prevented him from carrying his design into immediate execution. However, he pledges himself to the public, that not long hence the second edition of his Abridgement of Johnson's 'Dictionary in English and Bengalee' will be published upon a more improved plan, so as to give general satisfaction...The present volume...contains upwards of Thirty-Six Thousand selected words from the works of eminent Oriental Scholars, besides many other useful words and other synonymous terms not to be found in any Dictionary extant" (Advertisement).

1851: [LILLYbm] *Abridgment of Johnson's Dictionary, English and Bengali. Peculiarly calculated for the use of European and native students. The Second, Improved edition. To Which are subjoined abbreviations commonly used in writing and printing; and a short list of French and Latin words and phrases in common use among English authors*, by John Mendies. Calcutta: Printed for the compiler by J. Thomas, at The Baptist Mission Press, 1851. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, recased. Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii, 1 2-390 391-392. Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition was 1822. Includes English-Bengali, pp. [1]-386.

"By the infinite mercy of God I have been spared to complete this second, and improved Edition of Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengali...Antecedent to the year 1822, the year of the publication of my first Edition, when Dr. Carey's great Dictionary was going through the Press, I made it a constant practice to cull from his work, as well as from other sources, as many Bengali words, as would suit my purpose... For effecting this I enjoyed great advantages; being a reader and corrector of the [Serampore and Baptist Missionary] Press, the proof sheets of the whole of Dr. Carey's Dictionary must necessarily pass through my hands... At that time, with the exception of the scarce and high-priced Vocabulary of Mr. Foster [not in Zaunmüller], and another English and Bengali Vocabulary by Mohanprasad Thakur [not in Zaunmüller], I know of no other work then extant whereby the wants of the



middling class of Native English students could have been supplied, and this circumstance gave rise to Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengali" (Preface).

1954: [IUW] *Students' Bengali to English dictionary: with words, compound words, phrases, idioms and proverbs*, by Ashu Tosh Dev. Calcutta: Author, 1954. 620 p.; 26 cm.

1957: [LILLYbm] *Bengalsko-russkii slovar. 38000 slov*, by E[vgeniia] M[ikhailovna] Bykova et al. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1957. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-9 10-907 908-912. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 29. Includes Bengali-Russian, pp. [9]-903. **Earliest Russian dictionary of Bengali.** A Russian-Bengali dictionary appeared in 1966 (see below). Loosely inserted: *Bengalsko-russkii slovar, kratkie svedeniia po fonetike i slovoobrazovaniiu bengalskogo iazyke; prilozhenie*. [Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei], 1957, original wrappers, 46 pp.

1959: [LILLYbn] *Karmannyi russko-bengalskii slovar. 7500 slov*, by D[zhek] Litton. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1959. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-599 600. First edition. Includes Russian-Bengali, pp. 13-[600]. **First Russian pocket dictionary of Bengali.**

1960: [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi bengalsko-russkii slovar. 8000 slov*, by D[zhek] Litton. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1960. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-531 532-536. **First edition.** Includes Bengali-Russian, pp. 13-[532]. **First Bengali-Russian pocket dictionary.** Second copy: IUW.

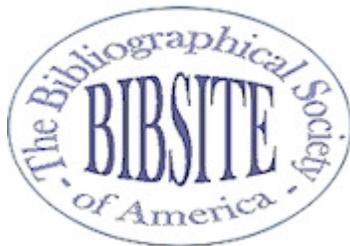
1962: [LILLYbm] *A Short Bengali-English English-Bengali Dictionary*, by Jack A. Dabbs. [College Station, Texas]: A. & M. College of Texas, 1962. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. 174 pp. **First edition.** From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge.

1966: [IUW] *Russko-bengal'skiĭ slovar': okolo 24 000 slov*, sostavil Dzhék Litton; pod red. Noni Bkhoumika i Shubkhomeiā Gkshosa. Moskva: Sovetskaia Ėntsiklopediia, 1966. 759 p. First edition. **First Russian-Bengali dictionary.**

1968: [LILLYbm] *Samsad Bengali-English Dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas, revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad, 1968. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in red on black stamped labels. 1278 pp. (numbered in Bengali). First edition thus. Preliminary material in Bengali. With bookplate and signature of Aditi Nath Sarkar. Second copy: IUW.

Fifth edition **1980 [1995]:** [IUW] *Samsad English-Bengali dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas; revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta and Sudhangshukumar Sengupta. 5th ed. edited by Birendramohan Dasgupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad: Distributors, Indian Book distributing Co., 1995 printing, c1980. xiii, 1354 p.; 22 cm.

Fifth edition with supplement **2006 [2007]:** [IUW] *Samsad English-Bengali dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas; revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta and Sudhangshukumar Sengupta. Edited by Birendramohan Dasgupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad, 2006 (2007 printing) [8], 1992 p.; 22 cm. 5th ed. with supplement for new words/meanings, 1980-2005.



1968: [IUW] *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustání, Sanskrit, Hindí, Bengálí, Uṛiya, Maráthi, Guzaráthí, Telugu, Karnáta, Tamil, Malayálam, and other languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company*, by H. H. Wilson. Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal [1968]. xxiv, 727 p. 29 cm. Second edition.

1974: [IUW] *Slovar' bengal'skogo iazyka s russkimi ékvivalentami: okolo 21 000 slov*, sost. V.N. Loskutov, R.V. Valueva, B.G. Polianskiĭ; pod red. E.M. Bykovoĭ i Noni Bkhoumika. Moskva: Sovetskaĭa Éntsiklopediĭa, 1974. 752 p.; 20 cm.

1981a: [IUW] *Bengali English dictionary*, [compiled by?] P.K. Bhattacharyya. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Saphrograph Corp., 1981. 169 p.; 19 cm.

1981b: [IUW] *English Bengali dictionary*, P.K. Bhattacharyya. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Saphrograph Corp., 1981. 160 p.; 19 cm.

1987: [IUW] *Russko-bengal'skiĭ uchebnyĭ slovar': 5000 slov*, by S.A. TĪsirin; pod red. Sunila Das Gupty. Moskva: "Russkiĭ iazyk", 1987. 383 p.: ill.; 23 cm.

1994a: [IUW] *Bangla Academy Bengali-English dictionary*, editors, Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Moniruzzaman, Jahangir Tareque; compilers, Latifur Rahman, Jahangir Tareque. Dhaka: The Academy, 1994. 878 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

1994b: [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Bengali*, by Nabinananda Ghose. Calcutta: Jagadananda Ghose, 1994. Original red paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1-1046. First edition. Includes German-Bengali, pp. 1-1046. Although this is clearly this **first full-length German-Bengali dictionary**, a much more modest polyglott German-English-Bengali dictionary of 119 pp. was published in 1977 in Calcutta.

"The present dictionary is **the first German-Bengali dictionary ever**. After many years of work, this book is finally presented to the public. It consists primarily of the most modern vocabulary from all areas and profession" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1997a: [IUW] *Progressive Bengali-English dictionary*, compiled by Nanigopal Aich & Rishi Das. Calcutta: Indian Progressive Pub. Co., 1997. A-G, 1021, xxxiv p.; 22 cm. Fourth edition.

1997b: [LILLYbm] [title in Bengali and German] *Wörterbuch. Bengali: German*, by Nabinananda Ghose, ed. by Banashree Srivastva. Calcutta: Jagadananda Ghose, 1997. Original dark blue paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-vi, 1-634. First edition. Includes Bengali-German, pp. 1-634.

"The extraordinarily positive reception that greeted the appearance of the German-Bengali portion of the dictionary in 1994...prompted the collaborators and publisher of the present Bengali-German portion to edit it with great care" (Preface, tr: BM).

1999: [IUW] *The modern Bengali dictionary for non-Bengali readers*, compiled and edited by Asit Kumar Bandyopadhyay. Calcutta: Asiatic Society, 1999. v.; 25 cm. v. 1. Vowels. v. 2. Consonants (k-ñ).

2010: [IUW] *Bengali (Bangla) dictionary & phrasebook*, by Hanne-Ruth Thompson. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2010. viii, 211 p.; 18 cm.



[**BEOTHUK**] The Beothuk language (/bi:'ɒtək/ or /'beɪ.əθɒk/), also called Beothukan, was spoken by the indigenous Beothuk people of Newfoundland. The Beothuk have been extinct since 1829 and there are few written accounts of their language, so little is known about it. Beothuk is known only from four word lists written down in the 18th and 19th centuries. They contain more than 400 words but no examples of connected speech. However, a lack of any systematic or consistent representation of the vocabulary in the wordlists makes it daunting to establish what the sound system of Beothuk was, and words listed separately on the lists may be the same word transcribed in sundry ways. Moreover, the lists are known to have many mistakes. This, along with the lack of connected speech leaves little upon which to build any reconstruction of Beothuk.... From 1968 onwards John Hewson has put forth evidence of sound correspondences and shared morphology with Proto-Algonquian and other better-documented Algonquian languages, though if valid Beothuk would be an extremely divergent member of the family. Other researchers claimed that proposed similarities are more likely the result of borrowing rather than cognates. The limited and poor nature of the documentation means there is not enough evidence to draw strong conclusions. Owing of this overall lack of meaningful evidence, Ives Goddard and Lyle Campbell claim that any connections between Beothuk and Algonquian are unknown and likely unknowable (Wiki).

Not found in Ethnologue.

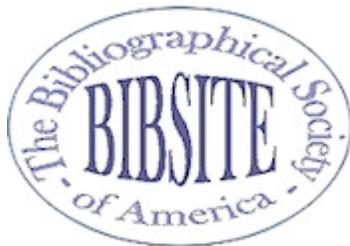
1915: [IUW] *The Beothucks, or Red Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland*, by James P. Howley. Cambridge, University Press, 1915. xx, 348 p., 37 leaves of plates. ill. 31 cm. Includes vocabularies of the Beothuk language.

1978: [LILLYbm] [cover title] *Beothuk Vocabularies: a Comparative Study*, by John Hewson. St. John's, Newfoundland: Newfoundland Museum, 1978. Original white and reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in white and reddish-brown.. Pp. [4] i-vii *viii*, 1-2 3-178 179-182 [2]. **First edition.** Technical Papers of the Newfoundland Museum, Number 2, 1978. This is the **first full treatment of the vocabulary of the language.**

"The Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland were among the first peoples of the North American continent to be contacted by Europeans. Cartier in his first voyage of 1534 relates how he reached the Newfoundland coast in the month of May, and comments that the natives were tall and well built, and had the habit of covering themselves with red ochre. This custom, commented on by many of the early explorers and writers, gave rise to the term 'Red Indian', which has since become a generic term for North American Indians....[Eventually] hostilities against the Beothuk by both white settlers and Micmac reached such a point that the Beothuk were hunted like wild animals and shot on sight, man, woman and child...By 1823 this once numerous tribe...was reduced to a mere handful, a total of fifteen individuals" (Historical Background). Includes a series of early vocabularies of Beothuk reproduced in facsimile and transcribed: "The definitive vocabularies so established are put together in a single listing (by English gloss) in an appendix" [pp. 149-167].

[**BERA**: see under **AVATIME**] Bera (Bira) is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is close to Amba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brf. Alternate Names: Bira, Kibira, Plains Bira, Sese, Sumbura.



[**BERBER LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**; see also under individual names of the languages] Berber or the Amazigh languages or dialects (Berber name: Tamaziɣt, Tamazight, [tæmæ'zɪt], [θæmæ'zɪθ]) are a family of similar and closely related languages and dialects indigenous to North Africa. They are spoken by large populations in Algeria and Morocco, and by smaller populations in Libya, Tunisia, northern Mali, western and northern Niger, northern Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and in the Siwa Oasis of Egypt. Large Berber-speaking migrant communities have been living in Western Europe since the 1950s. In 2001, Berber became a constitutional national language of Algeria, and in 2011 Berber became a constitutionally official language of Morocco, after years of persecution. Berber constitutes a branch of the Afroasiatic language family, and has been attested since ancient times (Wiki).

1844: [LILLY] *Notes on Northern Africa, the Sahara and Soudan, in relation to the ethnography, languages, history, political and social condition, of the nations of those countries*, by William Brown Hodgson [1800-1871]. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1844. 4 p.l., [9]-107, [4] p. 24 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Includes Berber-English vocabularies of Kybile [Kabyle], pp. [85]-94, Mozabee, pp. [97]-100, Sergoo, p. [101]-102, Guanche, pp. [103]-104, Foulah, pp. [105]-107, Fur Wadai, p. [108], Bornou, p. [109].

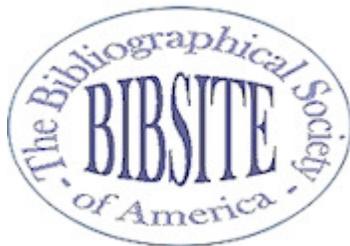
1890: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire de la langue parlée dans les pays barbaresques*, by El Chott, Habil Klarin Mta. Paris: H. Charles-Lavauzelle, 1890. Contemporary red quarter-leather and black marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix.

"Whatever these dialects be called, the Kabyle, the Shilha, the Zenati, the Tuareg or Tamashak, the Berber language is still essentially one, and the similarity between the forms current in Morocco, Algeria, the Sahara and the far-distant oasis of Siwa is much more marked than between the Norse and English in the sub-Aryan Teutonic group. The Berbers have, moreover, a writing of their own, peculiar and little used or known, the antiquity of which is proved by monuments and inscriptions ranging over the whole of North Africa" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13th ed.)

1925: [LILLY] *Melanges René Basset*, by André Basset. Paris: Editions Ernest Leroux, 1925. 16 pp. Original wrappers lettered in black. "Le nom de la "porte" en berbère". Presentation copy from the author to Marcel Mercier.

1936: [LILLY] *Situation actuelle des parlers berbes dans le département d'Oran*, by André Basset. Algeria: Societe Historique Algerienne, 1936. 8 pp. Original blue wrappers lettered in black. Presentation copy from the author to Marcel Mercier. Lists René Basset's writings on the Berber language of Oran.

[**BERTA**] Berta proper, aka Gebeto, is spoken by the Berta (also Bertha, Barta, Burta) in Sudan and Ethiopia. The three Berta languages, Gebeto, Fadashi and Undu,



are often considered dialects of a single language. Berta proper includes the dialects Bake, Dabuso, Gebeto, Mayu, and Shuru; the dialect name Gebeto may be extended to all of Berta proper (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wti. Alternate Names: Barta, Beni Shangul, Bertha, Burta, Jebelawi, Wetawit.

1826-1827: [LILLY] *Voyage à Méroé, au fleuve Blanc, au-delà de Fâzoql dans le midi du royaume de Sennâr, à Syouah et dans cinq autres oasis; fait dans les années 1819, 1820, 1821 et 1822*, par M. Frédéric Cailliaud. Accompagné de cartes géographiques, de planches représentant les monumens de ces contrées, avec des détails relatifs à l'état moderne et à l'histoire naturelle. [Paris]: Par autorisation du roi, à l'Imprimerie royale, 1826-27. 4 v.: ill., facsim.; 22 cm. + atlas. Contemporary tan leather, marbled edges, marbled endpapers. First edition. Hendrix 387. Includes "Vocabulaires des Nègres de Quamâmul le pays de Bertat," in vol. 1, pp. 421-425.

1929: [LILLY] "Tutschekiana II: Aus dem im Besitze der Bayersichen Staatsbibliothek in München befindlichen Nachlaß migeteilt von M. Heepe" in: *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprchen an der Friedrich-Wilehlms-Universität zu Berlin*, Jg. 32, dritte Abt: Afrikanische Studien, Berlin, 1929, pp. [1]-40. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Complete issue. Includes the following vocabularies: "Deutsch-Fazoglo [Berta]," pp. [1]-19, double column; German-Berta, pp. 19-21, triple column (from Frédéric Cailliaud: *Voyage au Méroé*, Paris, 1826—see above, Hendrix 387); German-Berta, p. 22, triple column (from *Révue de philologie et d'ethnographie*, vol. 1, Paris 1874); German-Berta, pp. 22-23, triple column (from Ernst Marno: *Reisen im Gebiete des blauen und weißen Nil*, Vienna, 1874).

2008: [IUW] *Bertha-English-Amharic dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ehtiopia, 2008. xxiv, 221 p.; 20 cm. Notes: In English, Berta and Amharic.

2013: [IUW] *Dikshinéri ndú albartó mbá almadarasó = Berta school dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ehtiopia, 2013. 102 pages: illustrations; 29 cm. Notes: "This dictionary is a product of the Benishangul-Gumuz Language Development Project, which is a joint project between Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture & Tourism and SIL Ethiopia"--Title page verso. In English, Berta and Amharic.

2014: [IUW] *Bertha English-Amharic-Arabic dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ethiopia, 2014. xxi, 264 pages; 21 cm. Notes: "This dictionary is a product of the Benishangul-Gumuz Language Development Project, which is a joint project between Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture and Tourism, SIL Ethiopia"--Title page verso. Second edition.

[BÉTÉ, GUIBEROUA] Bété is a language cluster of Kru languages in Ivory Coast (Wiki).



Ethnologue: (Guiberoua Bété) bet. Alternate Names: Central Bété, Western Bété.

1905: [IUW] *Essai de manuel de la langue néouolé, parlée dans la partie occidentale de la Côte d'Ivoire: ouvrage accompagné d'un recueil de contes et chansons en langue néouolé, d'une étude sur les diverses tribus Bété-Bakoué, de vocabulaires comparatifs, d'une bibliographie et d'une carte*, by Georges Thomann. Paris: E. Leroux, 1905. [4], viii, 198, [1] p.: map; 28 cm. Hendrix 390. "Bibliographie relative aux langues dites krou et à la région du Sassandra", p. 193-95. Néouolé [Guiberoua Bété] is spoken in the western part of Ivory Coast.

[**BHILI**] Bhili is a Western Indo-Aryan language spoken in west-central India, in the region east of Ahmedabad. Other names for the language include Bhagoria and Bhilboli; several varieties are called Garasia. Bhili is a member of the Bhil language family, which is related to Gujarati and the Rajasthani language. The language is written using a variation of the Devanagari script. Nahali (Kalto) and Khandeshi are the major dialects of Bhili language. The term Bhili is of Dravidian origin "Vil" which means bow, refers to the Bow people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhb. Alternate Names: Bhagoria, Bhil, Bhilbari, Bhilboli, Bhilla, Bhilodi, Lengotia, Vil.

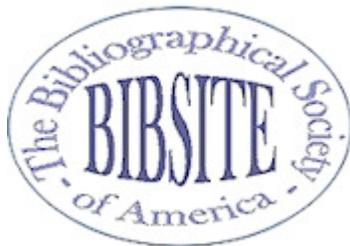
1895: [LILLY] *Rudiments of the Bhili Language*, by Rev. Chas. S. Thompson, Church Missionary Society Rajputana. Ahmedabad [India] United Printing Press, 1895. Original purple pebbled cloth. Pp. [6] I II-XV XVI, I 2-332, [2], I² 2² 3²-4². First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Bhili-English, pp. [57]-198, and English-Bhili, pp. [199]-316. This copy with "Compliments of | F.H. Russell | 30-1-97." **First dictionary of the Bhili language.**

"In the year 1880 the C.M.S. began Mission Work among the Bhilis inhabiting the hilly tracts of Rájputáná. Up to that time, no attempt, so far as I know, had been made to reduce to writing the language spoken by the hillmen" (Preface).

[**BIAK**] Biak (wós Vyak or "Biak language"; wós kovedi or "our language"; Bahasa Indonesia: Bahasa Biak), also known as Biak-Numfor, Noefoor, Mafoor, Mefoor, Nufoor, Mafoorsch, Myfoorsch and Noefoorsch, is an Austronesian language that has been classified as one of 41 languages of the South Halmahera-West New Guinea subgroup of Eastern Malayo-Polynesian Languages. It is spoken in Biak and Numfor and numerous small islands in this archipelago in the province of Papua, Indonesia by about 30,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhw. Alternate Names: Biak-Numfor, Mafoor, Mafoorsch, Mefoor, Myfoorsch, Noefoor, Noefoorsch, Nufoor.

1893: [LILLYbm] *Noefoorsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, by J. L. van Hasselt [1839-1930]. Utrecht: Kamink & Zoon, 1893. Modern paper preserving rear wrapper, with reproduction of title page pasted to front cover. Pp. [4] I 2-43 44. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 296, for first edition of 1876. Includes Biak-Dutch, pp. [1]-37, Malay words in Biak, pp. [38]-40, with names of places, months and numbers, pp. [41]-43.



1947: [LILLYbm] *Noemfoorsch Woordenboek*. Uitgegeven onder auspiciën van Het Nieuw-Guinea Studie-Comité en Het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, te 's-Gravenhage, by J. L. and F[rans] J[ohannes] F[rederik] van Hasselt. Amsterdam: N. V. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij J. H. de Bussy, 1947. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-34-312. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Numfor-Dutch (including comparisons with other languages of New Guinea), pp. 9-312. J. L. van Hasselt published a *Hollandsch-Noefoorsch en Noefoorsch-Hollandsch woordenboek* of 123 pages in Utrecht in 1876 (Zaunmüller, col. 296). A "second improved and enlarged edition" was issued in Utrecht in 1893. The present edition, resulting from "decades of work on the language by [the authors]" was produced under the auspices of the New Guinea Study Committee.

"During my forty years as a missionary in New Guinea I gained knowledge of many different areas: linguistic, domestic, medical and others. I have united them in this book in the hope to be of service to others" (Foreword, F. J. F. van Hasselt, b. 1870, and presumably the son of J. L. van Hasselt; tr: BM).

[BIDAYUH, BAU] The Land Dayak languages are a group of dozen or so languages spoken by the Bidayuh Land Dayaks of Borneo, with a single language in Sumatra. Glottolog classifies the languages as follows: Bekati': Bekati' (Bekatiq), Sara, Lara' (Rara); Bidayuh: Bukar Sadong, Rejang (in Sumatra); Biatah–Tringgus, Jagoi (Bau); Southern: Djongkang, Kembayan, Semandang, Ribun; Benyadu'; Sanggau (Wiki).

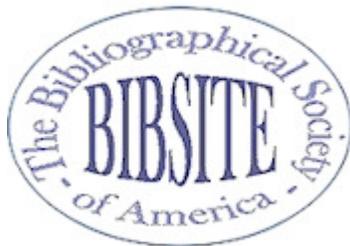
Ethnologue: sne. Alternate Names: Bau-Jagoi, Jaggioi, Jagoi, Sarawak Dayak.

Early 1850's: *Dyak spelling book*, [by Rev. H. Barnstein]. [Banjarmasin: Rhenish Missionary Soc., not before 1835] 20 p.; 18 cm. Alphabet, syllabary and catechism.

The Rhenish Missionary Society was active in Borneo from 1835-1925 according to the World Council of Churches. They resolved to re-activate their press at Banjarmasin in 1851, while Rev. Barnstein was serving there. Cf. the *Missionary Herald*, vol. XLVII, p. 413-414. Lilly Library copy has ms. cover title "Dyak spelling book," and ms. inscription on verso "Prepared by the Rev. H. Barnstein of the Rhenish Missionary Society, aided by a converted Chinese at Banjarmasining [Banjarmasin]." In blank cream wrappers with ms. annotations.

This publication is more primitively printed than the 1853 *Spelling Book of the Mission Press*. Although it is similar in nature, it differs substantially in its presentation of the alphabet and syllabary, and its remaining contents. Banjarmasin is on the opposite side of the island of Borneo from Sarawak, in the Indonesian portion.

1853: [LILLY] *A spelling book of the Dyak language as spoken by the Dyaks <Sabuyou> at Lundu, Samarahan, Grisek & Padungan*. Sarawak: Mission Press, 1853. 16, 4 p.; 17 cm. Title from English title supplied in ms. on front flyleaf. Printed alphabet and syllabary, followed by text entirely in Dayak. Imprint from colophon to pt. 1. Parts in gatherings of eight and two, paged separately. Issued together and separately? Pelajaran deri hal Allah = Instruction concerning God, includes the Ten Commandments on p. 2-3. Lilly Library copy has ms. pronunciation guide on verso of front flyleaf in same copperplate hand



as supplied title. Lilly Library copy with inscription "Revd. Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Gomes' complts." and the bookplate of John Lawson. Lilly Library copy with a second copy of pt. 2. Side-sewn, in blank blue wrappers.

Little seems to be known about the early history of the Mission Press in Sarawak, which is one of two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo. The arrival in 1847 of Christian missionaries among the Dyaks, who were famous as headhunters, must soon have been followed by a small printing press. The Lilly has two early examples of the Mission Press, a twenty-page "Spelling Book of the Dyak Language" dated 1853, along with a Catechism in Dyak dated 1854.

The Lilly's copy bears a presentation inscription from the probable author, William Gomes. Of Sinhalese-Portuguese descent, Gomes arrived in Sarawak in 1852, worked in the Home School in Kuching, and served as missionary at Lundu from 1853 to 1867. The recipient, Rev. Hawkins, arrived in Sarawak in 1865, as the wife of Bishop McDougall later recorded in her memoirs:

"After the Banting expedition, the Bishop took Mr. Waterhouse to Lundu, and Mr. Hawkins, a missionary lately come out, went with them. They arrived on a Saturday. On Sunday there was a great gathering of Christian Dyaks: fifty-two people were confirmed, eighty received the Holy Communion, so that they were more than three hours in church, the Bishop preaching to them in Malay. On Monday Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Hawkins paid a visit to a beautiful waterfall, about two miles from the town; and on Tuesday all the party, Mr. Gomes included, went in boats forty miles up the river Lundu, with three hundred Dyaks, to tuba fish."

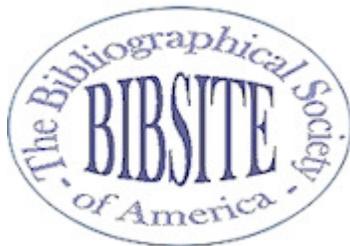
No doubt Mr. Gomes took this opportunity to present his new colleague with a copy, already twelve years old, of the spelling book along with the Dyak catechism. This appears to be the **earliest surviving example of the Mission Press in Sarawak** and may be the earliest alphabet and syllabary of the language.

"The Dyak language, probably with dialectic variations, has yet to be reduced to writing. The small Mission Press of Sarawak has already produced an elementary book containing Dyak spelling lessons, and prayers in the Roman character. It seems that in this language the largest field remains for the exertions of the Missionaries" (*The Colonial Church chronicle, and missionary journal. July 1853- June 1854*. London, 1854).

1956: [LILLY] *Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Land Dyak (Singhi tribe)*, compiled by Fr. A. Reijffert. Kuching: Printed at the Sarawak Govt. Printing Office, 1956. v, 55 p.; 16 cm. Imprint from cover-title. Bound in green boards printed in black.

[BIKOL LANGUAGES] The Bikol languages are a group of Central Philippine languages spoken mostly on the Bicol Peninsula of the island of Luzon and also parts of Catanduanes and Burias Islands and Masbate province. There is a dialect continuum between the Visayan languages and the Bikol languages; the two together are called the Bisakol languages (Wiki).

1971: [IUW] *Bikol dictionary*, by Malcolm W. Mintz. [Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1971] x, 1012 p. 23 cm. Series: PALI language texts: Philippines.



[BIKOL, RICONADO] Rinconada Bikol or simply Rinconada (Rinconada Bikol: Riṅkonāda), spoken in Camarines Sur Province, Philippines, is one of several languages that compose the Inland Bikol (or Southern Bicol) group of the Bikol macrolanguages. It belongs to the Austronesian language family that also includes most Philippine languages, the Formosan languages of Taiwanese aborigines, Bahasa Indonesia, Malay, Māori, Hawaiian, and Malagasy (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bto. Alternate Names: Bicolano, Iriga, Rinconada Bicolano, Rinconada Bikol.

1980: [LILLYbm] *New Bicolano-Pilipino-English Dictionary*, compiled by Julio Silverio. Manila: National Book Store, 1980. Original blue and orange wrappers, lettered in orange and white. Pp. [4], 1 2-114 115-116. First edition. Includes Bicolano-Pilipino-English, pp. [1]-[116].

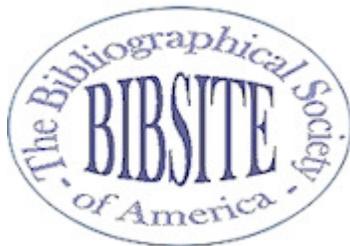
[BIDYARA] Bidjara (Bidyara, Pitjara) is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language. In 1980 it was spoken by twenty elders in Queensland, between Tambo and Augathella, Warrego and Langlo rivers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bym. Alternate Names: Bidjara, Bithara, Bitjara.

1973: [LILLYbm] *Bidyara and Gungabula: grammar and vocabulary*, by J[ohn] G[avin] Breen. Melbourne: Monash University, 1973. Original ochre quarter-plastic spine and white wrappers lettered in black. Pp. [12] 1 2-227 228 + linguistic map. First edition. Linguistic communications, no. 8. Reproduced from typescript. Includes Bidyara-Gungabula-English, pp. 189-218. This is the **first published vocabulary of the language**.

"The preparation of this preliminary grammar of Bidyara and Gungabula has been hastened by the interest being taken in the language and customs of the Aborigines of the Charleville-Augathella area by Mr. F.G.W. Ford of Charleville. Mr Ford, whose work as the only dental surgeon serving a large area of Western Queensland brings him into contact with and gives him the confidence of many Aborigines, is hoping to arouse the interest of the younger Aborigines in their culture and language. As one means to this end he has been attempting to learn the language from some of the older speakers. It is hoped that this grammar and vocabulary will be useful to him and to any young Aborigines or other local people who may be interested.... The work... has been financed by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies" (Preface).

"Present day Bidyara and Gungabula people are concentrated in two main groups; one at Augathella and Charleville... and the other at Clermont.... The only neighboring language about which they seem to know anything much is the 'Maranoa Language' or 'Mitchell Language', which seems superficially to be almost identical.... Gungabula people now regard the Bidyara country as also their own.... Their language is now virtually identical to that of the Bidyara but the main informants agree that there were greater differences in the early days" (Introduction).



[**BILEN**] The Bilen language (ብሊና ትሊና) is spoken by the Bilen people in and around the city of Keren in Eritrea and Kassala in eastern Sudan. It is the only Agaw (Central Cushitic) language spoken in Eritrea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: byn. Alternate Names: Balen, Belen, Beleni, Bilayn, Bilein, Bileno, Bilin, Bogu, Bogos, North Agaw.

1883, 1887: [LILLYbm] *Die Bilin-Sprache*, by Leo Reinsch [1832-1919]. Vol. 1: Leipzig: Th. Grieben's Verlag, 1883; Vol. 2: Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1887; 2 vols: Vol. 1: Texte der Bilin-Sprache; Vol. 2: Wörterbuch der Bilin-Sprache. Contemporary red half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold (19th century library binding with raised bands). Pp. Vol. 1: I-V VI-VIII, I 2-322; Vol. 2: I-V VI, I 2-426 427-428. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 393-394. Ex-Harvard College Library, with gold stamp of Harvard on spine, release blind stamp on title page. Each volume with the bookplate of Stephen J. Lieberman, author of *The Sumerian loanwords in Old-Babylonian Akkadian* (Scholars Press for Harvard Semitic Museum, 1977). Includes Bilen-German-Tigre, Vol. 2, pp. [1]-366, with German-Bilen-Tigre, pp. [367]-426, double columned, and errata, p. [427]. **First dictionary of the language.**

"The manuscript for the present volume was completed four years ago....The Bilen words...are largely based on the Bilen texts I have gathered, of which most have been published. ...A young intelligent Bogos by the name of Johannes Musa... whom I educated in my home in Vienna over a period of two years, was of invaluable service to me. I learned to speak Bilen in daily intercourse with him, allowing me to penetrate more deeply into the spirit of the language. I believe I need fear no objection for having added to the Bogos word in nearly every case its equivalent in Tigre. The Bogos are a bilingual people, speaking Tigre as fluently as their own language. The traveler in the land of the Bogos will not be unwelcome" (Preface, Vol. 2, tr: BM).

[**BILOXI**] Biloxi is an extinct Siouan language which was at one time spoken by the Biloxi tribe living in present-day Mississippi, Louisiana, and southeast Texas (Wiki).

Ethnologue: no longer listed.

1912: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages accompanied by Thirty-one Biloxi Texts and Numerous Biloxi Phrases*, by James Owen Dorsey & John R. Wanton. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 340 pp. **First edition.** Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 47. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Biloxi-English and Index to the Biloxi Dictionary, and Ofo-English and Index to the Ofo Dictionary. The Biloxi and Ofo were American Indian tribes of the lower Mississippi Gulf region of the United States. There were six to eight surviving speakers of Biloxi in 1908. The Ofo had long been considered extinct when the last surviving representative of the tribe was discovered in that same year. This is **the first dictionary of both languages.**

[**BIMA:** see also **EAST ASIAN: POLYGLOT**] The Bima language, or Bimanese, is the language of the eastern half of Sumbawa Island, Indonesia, which it shares with the



Sumbawa language. Bima territory includes the Sanggar Peninsula, where the extinct Papuan language Tambora was once spoken. "Bima" is an exonym; the autochthonous name for the territory is "Mbojo" and the language is referred to as "Nggahi Mbojo." It is closely related to the languages of Sumba Island to the southeast. There are over half a million Bima speakers. Neither the Bima nor the Sumbawa people have alphabets of their own for they use the alphabets of the Bugis and the Malay language indifferently (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhp. Alternate Names: Bimanese.

1893: [LILLYbm] *Bimaneesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*, edited by J[ohann] C[hristoph] G[erhard] Jonker. Batavia; 'S Hage: Landsdrukkerij; M. Nijhoff, 1893. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-134 [2]. First edition. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen*, deel XLVIII, 1. Stuk. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Bima-Dutch, pp. [1]-118, a "Lijst van Kolosche Woorden," pp. [119]-121, and "Toevoegselen en Verbeteringen," pp. [122]-134. **First dictionary of the language.** An Indonesian-Bima dictionary was published in Jakarta in 1981.

[BISA] Bissa (Bisa) is a Mande language spoken by the Bissa people of Burkina Faso, Ghana, and (marginally) Togo. Dialects are Barka, Lebir, Lere (Wiki).

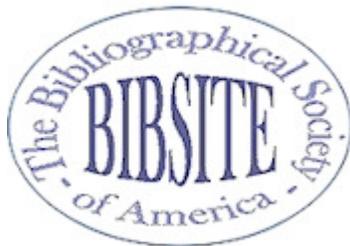
Ethnologue: bib.

1950: [LILLYbm] *La Langue Bisa: Grammaire et Dictionnaire*, A[ndré] Prost. Ouagadougou, Upper Volta [Burkina Faso]: Centre IFAN [Institut Français d'Afrique Noire], [1950]. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. 200 pp. First edition. *Études Voltaïques*, Mémoire No. 1. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 392. Includes a Bissa-French dictionary, pp. [75]-198. This copy with the ownership signature of the linguist Gilbert Schneider on cover and half title. Schneider is author of, among others, studies of West African Pidgin English, and of Cameroons Creole. Second copy: IUW.

[BISLAMA] Bislama (English /'bɪsləmə:/; Bislama: [bisla'ma]; also known under its earlier name in French Bichelamar [biʃlamɑʁ]) is a creole language, one of the official languages of Vanuatu. It is the first language of many of the "Urban ni-Vanuatu" (those who live in Port Vila and Luganville), and the second language of much of the rest of the country's residents. "Yumi, Yumi, Yumi", the Vanuatu national anthem, is in Bislama. More than 95% of Bislama words are of English origin; the remainder combines a few dozen words from French, as well as some vocabulary inherited from various languages of Vanuatu, essentially limited to flora and fauna terminology (Wiki)

Ethnologue: bis. Alternate Names: Bichelamar.

1911: [LILLYbm] *Beach-la-mar: the jargon or trade speech of the western Pacific*, by William Churchill [1859-1920]. [Washington, D.C.]: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1911. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-54 55-56. First edition. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication no. 154. Reinecke 87.78: "For several years the standard monograph on Pacific PE, though it contains irrelevant material, is insufficiently aware of the transformation of Beach-la-mar into Melanesian Pidgin (confusing



the two), and is ignorant of Suchardt's articles. Though the writer knew Beach-la-mar at first hand, the lexicon is from printed sources". Includes Beach-la-mar-English, pp. 33-53. In spite of Reinecke's rather harsh judgment, this is the earliest scholarly approach to the jargon listed, and offers the **first extensive printed vocabulary of the language**. The printed sources are carefully identified for each word. The author was Sometime Consul-General of the United States in Samoa and Tonga, and member of several academic societies. Second copy: IUW.

"[Beach-la-mar] is a jargon of wide extent but of scanty record.... Thus it has lacked a historian, its records are scattered through a few books of travel in the South Sea whensoever the crudities of its diction have seemed to the recorder sufficiently droll to add a comic touch to descriptive pages. Even of record of such sort we find but a brief collection, as will be shown in the notes and bibliography following the vocabulary of this treatise" (p.3). The bibliography of 15 sources is included on p. 54.

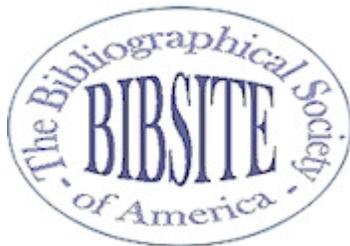
1977: [LILLYbm] *A Descriptive Dictionary Bislama to English*, by Bill [William Greenwood] Camden. Vila, New Hebrides: Maropa Bookshop, 1977. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 138 pp. First edition. Bislama-English only. "Bislama is the lingua franca of the New Hebrides," a pidgin language "also called Bislaman by some New Hebrideans, and Bichelamar or Bishlamar by expatriates," and spoken by some 90% of the population, or 90,000 speakers. The dictionary gives "approximately double the number of entries in previous dictionaries."

[BLACKFOOT] Blackfoot, also known as Siksika (ᑭᓴᓴᑦ) – the language's denomination in ISO 639-3 – Pikanii, Pied Noir, and Blackfeet, is the Algonquian language spoken by the Blackfoot tribes of Native Americans, who currently live in the northwestern plains of North America. Nearly all speakers live in Canada. There are four dialects of Blackfoot, three of which are spoken in Alberta, Canada and one of which is spoken in the United States: Siksiká (Blackfoot), to the southeast of Calgary, Alberta; Kainai (Blood), spoken in Alberta between Cardston and Lethbridge; Aapátohsipikani (Northern Piegan), to the west of Fort MacLeod; and Aamsskáápipikani (Southern Piegan), in northwestern Montana. There is a distinct difference between Old Blackfoot (also called High Blackfoot), the dialect spoken by many older speakers; and New Blackfoot (also called Modern Blackfoot), the dialect spoken by younger speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bla. Alternate Names: Blackfeet, Pied Noir, Pikanii.

1841: [LILLY] *Letters and notes on the manners, customs, and condition of the North American Indians*, by Geo. Catlin; written during eight years' travel amongst the wildest tribes of Indians in North America, in 1832, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39: in two volumes, with four hundred illustrations, carefully engraved from his original paintings. London: The author, 1841 (London: Tosswill and Myers) 2 v.: ill., 3 maps, ports.; 26 cm. Errata slip tipped in on fly leaf v.1. First edition Zaunmüller col. 349 (dated 1876). Vol. 2 includes a vocabulary of the Blackfoot language.

1882: [LILLYbm] *A grammar and vocabulary of the Blackfoot language, being a Concise and Comprehensive Grammar for the use of the Learner, to which is added an*



exhaustive Vocabulary, containing upwards of 5000 words, Phrases and Sentences, upon five hundred different Subjects of everyday occurrences, all arranged under their respective headings, with the Negations and Interrogations of each, compiled by C.M. Lanning from Original Translations by Joseph Kipp and W.S. Gladston, Jr.. Fort Benton, Montana Territory: The Author, 1882. Original tan paper over boards lettered in black, with black cloth spine. Pp. I-III IV 5 6-143 144-146. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Blackfoot vocabulary and phrases by categories, pp. 54-143. With errata leaf, 2 pp., printed on purple paper, inserted between pp. II and III. **First dictionary of Blackfoot.**

"The constant intercourse between the neighboring Indian tribes and the white population, will continue for some years to come, and as we are often travelers in their country for pleasure and profit, we are not infrequently found in their company, with whom we are unable to make known our wishes, and being unable to understand our wishes, and being unable to understand our language can obtain from them no information. It is for those, who wish to exchange ideas with those people of the prairie, that this little volume has been published" (Introduction).

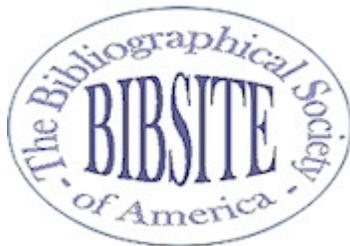
1886: [LILLY] *First reader in the English and Blackfoot languages with pictures and words prepared by order of the Department of Indian affairs for the use of industrial schools, among the Blackfoot tribes in the North West territories.* Montreal: C.O. Beauchemin & Son, 1886. 88 p. front., illus. 19 cm. Original pinkish-brown cloth, decorated and lettered in blind. First edition. Includes English-Blackfoot vocabulary, pp. 71-85.

1930, 1934: [LILLYbm] *An English-Blackfoot Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans. A Blackfoot-English Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans*, by C.C. Uhlenbeck & R. H. Van Gulik. 2 vols. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen & N.V. Noord-Hollandsche, 1930, 1934. Original gray wrappers lettered in black. First volume, 264 pp.; second volume, 380 pp. First editions. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Afdeling Letterkunde, Nieuwe Reeks. Deel XXIX, No. 4 [and] Deel XXXIII, No.2.* Zaunmüller, col. 349. Second copies: IUW.

"Practically all the material contained in the present vocabulary was secured ... in 1910 and 1911 among the Southern Peigans of Blackfoot Reservation, Teton County, Montana. No word was taken from Tims' [*Grammar and Dictionary of the Blackfoot Language*, 1889] that did not appear to be used by the Southern Peigans. Therefore that dictionary cannot claim a place among the sources of this new one."

Reprinted **n.d.:** [LILLYbm] A Blackfoot-English Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans, by C.C. Uhlenbeck & R. H. Van Gulik. New York: AMS Press, n.d. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 380 pp. Reprint of the first edition of 1934.

1989: [LILLYbm] *Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes*, by Donald G. Frantz & Norma Jean Russell. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989. Original white cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black; dust jacket gray, black, orange and white, lettered in black. Pp. i-vi vii-xxii, 1-470 471-474. **First edition.** Includes Blackfoot-English, pp. 1-317, and an English index, pp. 319-465. Second copy: IUW.



"Donald Frantz and Norma Jean Russell have compiled a **comprehensive dictionary, the first to be published in fifty years**. It contains more than 4,000 Blackfoot-English entries and an English index of more than 5,000 entries.... Their dictionary provides the most accurate, up-to-date collection of Blackfoot vocabulary yet prepared, including a thorough coverage of cultural terms" (from front flap of d.j.)

Second, enlarged and revised, edition **1995**: [LILLYbm] *Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes*, by Donald G. Frantz & Norma Jean Russell. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995. Original two-tone blue and white wrappers, lettered in light blue and red. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxiv, 1-442 443-448. Second copy: IUW.

"This second edition of the critically acclaimed dictionary originally published in 1989 adds more than 300 new entries and amplifies over 1000 others. *The Blackfoot Dictionary* is a comprehensive guide to the vocabulary of Blackfoot, an Algonquian language spoken by thousands in Alberta and Montana. It contains more than 5,000 entries and an English index of more than 5,000 entries" (blurb on half title). The dictionary was also issued hardbound.

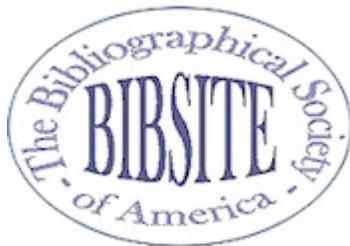
[**BOBO MADARÉ, SOUTHERN**] Bobo (Bɔ̀bɔ̀; also known as Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing, Bobo Fing, Bobo Mandaré, Black Bobo) is a major Mande language of Burkina Faso; the western city of Bobo Dioulasso is named partly for the Bobo people. Bobo consists of: Southern dialects: Syabéré (Sya), Bengé, Sogokiré, Voré, Zara (Bobo Dioula/Jula); Northern aka Konabéré dialects: Yaba, Sankuma (Sarokama), Jèrè, Tankri, Kure, Kukoma (Koma). Northern and Southern Bobo share only 20%–30% intelligibility according to Ethnologue, and by that standard are considered separate languages. The terms Bobo Fing 'Black Bobo' and Bobo Mandaré are used to distinguish them from Bobo Gbe 'White Bobo' and the Bobo Oule 'Red Bobo' of Burkina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwq. Alternate Names: Black Bobo, Bobo, Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing.

1960's?: [LILLYbm] "Phrase Book (Bobo Fing). 9 pp. original typescript, Bobo-English, thematically arranged phrases. No indication of place, author or purpose, date c. 1960's?. In dark blue wrappers with brads.

1981: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bobo-français: précédé d'une introduction grammaticale, et suivi d'un lexique français-bobo*, by Pierre Le Bris. Paris: SELAF, 1981. Original yellow and brown wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration on front cover. Pp. 1-6 7-415 416. First edition. Series: Langues et civilisations à tradition orale, 44. Includes Bobo-French, pp. [115]-387, and French-Bobo, pp. 391-411 (three columns). **First dictionary of Bobo**. Second copy: IUW.

"The Bobo language is spoken in the Bobo-Joulasso region of western Upper Volta by a population often erroneously referred to as the 'Bobo-Fings'. It is a Mande language... The central part of this work is a Bobo-French dictionary. André Prost... used documents compiled over a period of 25 years by Pierre Le Bris to prepare this dictionary, and in addition has carefully noted the tones of the language.... A French-Bobo vocabulary is also furnished. A tentative grammar, the **first to be published for Bobo**, is prefixed to this work" (Resume, English). "There are many dialects of Bobo. The one studied here is Sya, spoken



in Bobo-Dioulasso (of which the most ancient quartier is Sya), and the neighboring villages (Tounounma, Kiri, Sakabi, etc.).

[**BODO**; see also under **TIPPERA**] Bodo (𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜇 [bɔ̃ɔ]), or Mech, is the Sino-Tibetan language of the Bodo people of north-eastern India and Nepal. It is one of the official languages of the Indian state of Assam, and is one of the 22 scheduled languages that is given a special constitutional status in India. Bodo language is written using Devanagari script. Earlier it was written using Assamese script and Roman script. Devanagari has been used for Bodo since 1963 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brx. Alternate Names: Bara, Bodi, Boro, Boroni, Kachari, Mech, Meche, Mechi, Mecì.

1968: [LILLYbm] *Boro vocabulary, with a grammatical sketch*, by D N. Shankara Bhat. Poona: Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, 1968. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-vii viii-xii xiii-xiv, 1 2-177 178-180*. First edition. Building Centenary and Silver Jubilee Series: 59. Includes Bodo-English, pp. [37]-176. Second copy: IUW.

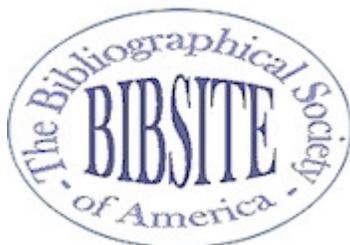
"Boro is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by about 362,000 persons mainly in the three districts of Assam (eastern India), viz., Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup. It is also used by a few hundred speakers of the districts Goalpara, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Garo Hills. The name of the language, which also happens to be the name of the community speaking it, is pronounced with a high tone on the second syllable. It is written Bodo, Bara, Baro etc. by earlier scholars. The tribe is also known by the name Kachari. Boro as a language, has a prominent position in the family of Tibeto-Burman languages, with the well-cultivated Garo (307,000 speakers), Tripuri (299,000 speakers), Mikir (154,000 speakers) and a few other languages being considered as its closest allies" (Preface).

[**BODO PARJA**] Bodo Parja or Jharia is a language spoken in Odisha and is closely related Odia to but not intelligible with it. Most speakers have low proficiency in the Adivasi Oriya used at market (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdv. Alternate Names: Bodo Paraja, Harja, Jhaliya, Jharia, Jhodia Parja, Parajhi, Parja, Parjhi, Parji, Paroja, Poroja, Sodja Parja.

1953: [LILLYbm] *The Parji language, a Dravidian language of Bastar*, by T[homas] Burrow & S[udhibhushan] Bhattacharya. Hertford [Eng.]: Printed and Published on behalf of the administrators of the Max Müller Memorial Fund by Stephen Austin and Sons, 1953. Original dark blue cloth lettered in gold; dust jacket white, unprinted. Pp. [2] *i-v vi-xii xiii-iv, 1-197 198-200*. First edition. Includes Bodo- Parja-English etymological vocabulary, pp. 148-197. This copy with several Xeroxed reviews of the book loosely inserted. This is the **first substantial published vocabulary of the language**, preceded only by a few earlier brief lists, discussed on pp. v-viii.

"The number of Parja speakers according to the 1931 census...was 12,363. They occupy a narrow strip of territory beginning immediately south of Jagdalpur and extending across the dense Kanger Forest into the Sukma Zamindari....The bulk of the material collected in these



pages comes from the village of Maoli Padar...about 18 miles south of Jagdalpur" (Preface). "The authors have rendered a great service to the cause of Indian linguistics by studying a precariously surviving member of the bordering Dravidian group" (from a loosely inserted review).

[**BOGHOM**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT...**] Boghom (also known as Bogghom, Bohom, Burom, Burum, Burrum, Burma, Borrom, Boghorom, Bokiym) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken by the majority of people in Kanam local government of Plateau State, Nigeria. The Boghom people are mostly farmers, though some of them engage in rearing animals. Historically, hunting was a major occupation of the people too (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bux. Alternate Names: Bogghom, Boghorom, Bohom, Bokiym, Borrom, Burma, Burom, Burrum, Burum.

[**BOKO**] Boko, or Boo, is a Mande language of Benin and Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkp. Alternate Names: Iboko.

2004: [IUW] *Boko dictionary: with reversed English-Boko finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vii, 313 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 24. "The Boko-English, English-Boko dictionary ... forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Bokobaru and Busa dictionaries."

2010: [IUW] *Dictionnaire Boo-Français-Anglais: avec Index Français Boo*, by Ross McCallum Jones. Muenchen: LINCOM EUROPE, 2010. xvi, 586 pages: color map; 21 cm. Languages of the World/Dictionaries; 44

[**BOKOBARU**] Busa, or Bisã, is the Mande language of the former Bussa Emirate in Nigeria. It is called Busanchi in Hausa, and has also been called Zugweya (Wiki).

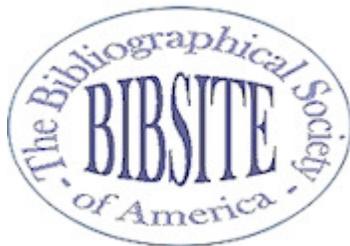
Ethnologue: bus. Alternate Names: Busa-Bokobaru, Bussawa.

2004: [IUW] *Bokobaru dictionary: with reversed English-Bokobaru finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vi, 338 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 30. "The Bokobaru-English, English-Bokobaru dictionary was compiled by the author in Nigeria over a 12 year period while translating the Bible into Bokobaru. It forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Boko and Busa dictionaries"--P. [4] of cover. English and Busa.

[**BOLAK**] Bolak is a constructed language that was invented by Léon Bollack. The name of the language means both "blue language" and "ingenious creation" in the language itself (Wiki).

Not included in Ethnologue.

1900: [LILLYbm] *Methode et vocabulaire de la langue bleue, Bolak, langue internationale pratique*, Leon Bollack [1859-]. Paris: Éditions de la Langue Bleue, 1900. Contemporary brown quarter-cloth and black marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. [4] I II-VII VIII, 1 2-304. First edition. Includes French-Bolak, pp. 83-150, Bolak-



French, pp. 196-270. Bolak is one of several attempts to create an international artificial language. This is the **first dictionary of the language**.

"The Blue Language, a new international idiom spoken and written internationally, possessing the essential quality required for this function: facility. Its acquisition requires only a minimum of effort, since within a few minutes (with the help of the vocabulary), and knowing just one single rule, any person of moderate intelligence will be prepared to translate any text with which he is presented *without an error*. With only a FEW HOURS' study of the GRAMMAR, the inverse operation (written composition) may be carried out correctly" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**BOLIA**] Ntomba and Lia (Bolia) are closely related Bantu languages of DR Congo, close enough to be considered dialects of a single Lia-Ntomba language. The related Mongo language also has varieties called Ntomba or Ntumba (Wiki)

Ethnologue: (Bolia) bli. Alternate Names: Bokoki, Bulia.

1960: [LILLY] *Le langage des Bolia (Lac Léopold II)*, by M. Mamet. Tervuren: [Musée royal du Congo belge], 1960. 265 p.: map; 27 cm. Series: Annales du Musée royal du Congo belge, Tervuren, Belgique.; Série in 8o.; Sciences de l'homme; v. 33. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Includes Bolia-French, pp. 144-211, and French-Bolia, pp. 214-265. Hendrix 1229.

[**BOMA**] Boma is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boh. Alternate Names: Boma Kasai, Buma, Kiboma.

1818: [IUW] *Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N., to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants*. Published by permission of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty. New York, Published by Kirk & Mercein, 22, Wall-street; Printed by William A. Mercein, 1818. 4 p.l., lxxxii p., 1 l., [85]-410 p. front. (fold. map) illus. 21.5 cm. Hendrix 410. "A vocabulary of the Malemba [Kele] and Embomma [Boma] languages": p. [395]-410.

1972: [IUW] *Dictionnaire buma-français avec un aperçu grammatical*, by Hermann Hochegger. Bandundu, Zaïre: Ceeba, 1972. v, 236 p.: map; 27 cm. Series: Publications - Ceeba: Série III; v. 3. Hendrix 409. **First dictionary of Boma.**

1989: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-buma*, by Nico Burssens. Bandundu, Zaïre: CEEBA, 1989. x, 179 p.: maps; 28 cm. CEEBA publications. Série III; v. 16.

[**BONDEI**] Bondei is a Northeast Coast Bantu of Tanzania closely related to Shambala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bou. Alternate Names: Bonde, Boondei, Kibondei.

1882: [IUW] *Collections for a handbook of the Boondéi language*. By Rev. H. W. Woodward. London, Society for promoting Christian knowledge [1882? 2 p. ., [iii]-xvi, 236



p. 17 cm. First edition. Hendrix 411. English-Bondei vocabulary. **First printed vocabulary of the language.**

2006: [IUW] *Kibondei: msamiati wa Kibondei-Kiswahili-Kiingereza = Kibondei-Kiswahili-English lexicon*, by John G. Kiango. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. v, 83 p.; 24 cm. Series: LOT publications: lexicon series; no. 19. Bondei-Swahili-English dictionary. **First dictionary of Bondei.**

[**BONDO**] The Bonda language, also known as Bondo or Remo, is the Austroasiatic language spoken by the Bonda people of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfw. Alternate Names: Bhonda Bhasha, Bonda, Bondo-Poraja, Nanqa Poraja, Poraja Katha, Remo, Remosum.

1968: [LILLYbm] *A Bonda dictionary*, Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya. Poona: [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute], 1968. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-viii ix-xxxv xxxvi, I 2-212 213-214*. "First edition: 1000 copies, August 1968" on verso of title page. Series: Deccan College building centenary and silver jubilee series, 18. Includes Bonda-English, pp. [1]-146, an "index of English meanings," pp. 175-200, and an index of Latin and native terms [for plants and animals], pp. [201]-202. This is a presentation copy from the author to a noted linguist, inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "Respectfully presented to | Professor F. B. J. Kuiper | S. Bahattacharya | 12.11.68". Kuiper's *Selected writings on Indian linguistics and philology*, were published in 1997 by Rodopi in Amsterdam. **First dictionary of this language.** Second copy: IUW.

"There are some interesting tribes in Central India who speak languages not affiliated to Indo-Aryan or Dravidian. This third speech-group is known as 'Munda' or 'Kolarian'. Sixteen major speeches [languages] of this group have so far been studied by us.... [Bonda, spoken by 2,568 people according to the 1951 census, was] not recorded [in]... the *Linguistic Survey of India*" (Preface).

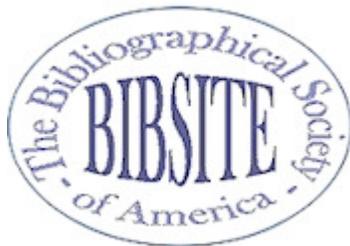
[**BONGO**: see under **YULU**] Bongo (Bungu), also known as Dor, is a Central Sudanic language spoken by the Bongo people in sparsely populated areas of Bahr al Ghazal in South Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bot. Alternate Names: Bungu, Dor.

[**BONGU**] Bongu is a Rai Coast language spoken in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bpu.

1909: [LILLYbm] *Grammatik und vokabularium der Bongu-Sprache (Astrolabebai, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland)*, by A. Hanke. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von Georg Reimer, 1909. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. *I-V VI-XII, I 2-252*. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 296. Not in Hendrix. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. VIII. Includes Bongu-German, pp. 119-219, and a German-Bongu index, pp. 220-246. In addition, there is



a Sungumana [Songum]-German vocabulary, pp. [249]-252, and a comparative wordlist of nine languages in the Astrolabe Bay area, as follows: German-Bongu-Bogadim-Buramana-Koliku-Male (Gambanga)-Maragum-Sungum (Sungumana) [Songum]-Siar-Rageta, pp. [115-117]. This is the **first published vocabulary of Bongu**. It appears to be the **only published vocabulary of Songum as well**.

"The knowledge of the Bongu language is the result of an almost eleven-year stay in this region.... When I asked the Seminar for Oriental Languages in Berlin for literature on the Papuan languages, I received the following response: 'There is no one in the seminar who works with Papuan languages, nor is there any material on them in the Seminar library.' That was a half year before my departure for New Guinea in the year 1894. There was nothing else to do but to take each word of the language directly from the mouth of the native.... Consider the time and energy devoted to purely functional missionary tasks: construction, clearing paths, treating the sick, etc. Added to these is the likelihood of malaria, to which the European is so susceptible, the time travelling takes if one doesn't use the native canoes, etc. If all these things are taken into consideration, it's not so surprising that it has taken... eleven years to come to the Grammar" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**BONTOC, CENTRAL**] Bontoc (Bontok) /bɒn'tɒk/ (also called Finallig) is the native language of the indigenous Bontoc people of the Mountain Province, in the northern part of the Philippines (Wiki).

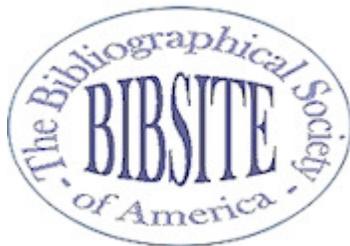
Ethnologue: (Central Bontoc) lbk. Alternate Names: Bontoc, Bontoc Igorot, Bontoc, Central.

1905: [IUW] *The Bontoc Igorot*, by Albert Ernest Jenks. Manila, Bureau of Public Printing, 1905. 266 p. illus., CLIV pl. (part fold., incl. maps) 26 cm. Series: Philippine Islands. Ethnological survey. Publications, v. I. Includes "Bontoc vocabulary": p. 233-248.

1909: [LILLYbm] *The first grammar of the language spoken by the Bontoc Igorot, with a vocabulary and texts, mythology, folklore, historical episodes, songs*, by Carl Wilhelm Seidenadel. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company; 1909. Maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind; dust jacket gray, lettered in black. Pp. [12 pp. photographic plates] *i-vii* [+ frontispiece] *viii-xxiv*, 1-3 4-592. First edition. Includes English-Bontok, pp. [281]-475. Second copy: IUW.

"This book, the first part of which contains the First Grammar of the hitherto unwritten and unexplored Language of the Bontoc Igorot, is based exclusively on the material which the Author has obtained personally from the lips of several groups of Igorot who were on exhibition in Chicago during the Summer and Autumn of 1906.... They were under the management of Messrs. Felder, Kridler and Schneidewind, altogether some ninety men and women, having been conducted to the United States by Mr. Schneidewind from their homes at Bontoc in the very heart of North Luzon and from several other towns in the valley of the Rio Chico de Cagayan" (Preface). The Igorot had been brought over for the St. Louis World Fair.

1976: [LILLYbm] *Bontok-English Dictionary*, by L[awrence] A[ndrew] Reid. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian



National University, 1976. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket yellow-green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iii* iv-xxii *xxiii-xiv*, 1-500, 1 2-14 [2]. First edition. Pacific linguistics. Series C - No. 86. Includes Bontok-English, pp. 1-328, and an English-Bontok finder list, pp. 331-500. Second copy: IUW.

"[This] is the **first dictionary of this language to appear since Walter Clayton Clapp's *A Vocabulary of the Igorot Language as spoken by the Bontok Igorots*, Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1908...**The Bontok-English Dictionary contains more than 9,000 entries, the English-Bontok finder list contains approximately 4,000 key words....The Bontok language is spoken in Mountain Province, Philippines, and is a member of the Central Cordilleran subgroup of Philippine languages, part of the great Austronesian language family" (front flap of dust jacket).

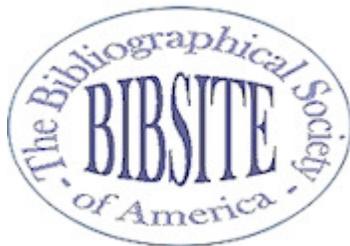
[**BORA**] Bora is an indigenous American language spoken in the jungle regions of South America. Bora is a tonal language which, other than the Ticuna language, is a unique trait in the region. Bora proper has 94% mutual comprehensibility with the Miraña dialect. The majority of its speakers reside in Perú and Columbia. Around 2,328 Bora-speakers live in the Northeast Yaguasyacu, Putumayo, and Ampiyacu river areas of Peru. The written form of Bora was developed by Wycleff Bible Translators Wesley and Eva Thiesen with the help of the natives of the village of Brillo Nuevo on the Yaguasyacu river. Wesley and Eva Thiesen's daughter Ruth is also the first recorded non-native to learn the language. First, Bora to Spanish school books were developed. Then the New Testament Bible was translated. Finally, a comprehensive dictionary and grammar book was developed to document and preserve the language's grammar rules. Early linguistic investigators thought that Bora was related to the Huitoto (Witoto) language, but there is actually very little similarity between the two. Bora contains 350 noun classes, the most discovered of any languages thus far (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boa. Alternate Names: Miraña.

1915: [IUW] *The north-west Amazons: notes of some months spent among cannibal tribes*, by Thomas Whiffen... London, Constable and company 1915. xvii, 319 p. illus. 56 pl. (incl. front.) 5 maps (3 fold.) 23 cm. "My field of exploration, the tract between the middle. Inca and Japura rivers, and in their vicinity. Roughly speaking, this lies in that debatable land where the frontiers of Brazil meet those of Peru, Colombia, and--perhaps--Ecuador." p. 17. "The two groups (of Indians) with which we are mainly concerned...are the Witoto and the Boro"--p. 17. "Vocabularies and lists of names" (Witoto and Boro,; p. 296-310.

1998: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario bora-castellano, castellano-bora*. By WesleyThiesen & Eva Wesley. Lima, Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1998. Second copy: IUW. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**BORANA**] Borana, or Southern Oromo, is a variety of Oromo spoken in Southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya by the Borana people. Dialects are Borana proper (Boran, Borena), possibly Arsi (Arussi, Arusi), and Guji (Guji, Jemjem) in Ethiopia, and in Kenya Karayu,



Salale (Selale), Gabra (Gabbra, Gebra), and possibly Orma and Waata. The language is locally and commonly known as "afaan borana" i.e. the "borana language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo) gax. Alternate Names: Afan Oromo, "Galla" (pej.), "Galligna" (pej.), "Gallinya" (pej.), Southern Oromo.

1969: [LILLYbm] *Boran vocabulary*, by G. H. Webb. Nairobi: Literacy Centre of Kenya, 1969. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-50 51-52. First edition. "For limited distribution only." Includes Borana-English, thematically arranged, pp. 4-50.

"This vocabulary is a reprint of a mimeographed copy, dated August 1960, and has been made available for the purpose of research, criticism, review and private use only. It is sincerely regretted that our repeated efforts over a number of years, to trace Mr. C. A. Webb's whereabouts remained unrewarded....By making this vocabulary available to students, the Literacy Centre of Kenya has no other interests than to give a tribute to the author and a service to humanity" (Note, J. J. Dames). "Boran, which is basically the same language as the Gallinya spoken all over Ethiopia, is in common use without much variation all over the Northern Frontier District, where it is a truer lingua franca than Somali. No useful vocabulary seems to exist—a deficiency which I here attempt to remedy. This list of words was compiled in the first half of 1959, and had I gone on with it to the present [1960] I might have doubled its size, since Boran is an elaborate and richly-endowed language" (Introduction). Webb was District Commissioner, Moyale.

[**BORÔRO**] Bororo (Borôro), also known as Boe, is the sole surviving language of a small family believed to be part of the Macro-Gê languages. It is spoken by the Bororo people, hunters and gatherers in the Central Mato Grosso region of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bor. Alternate Names: Boe.

1899: [LILLY] *Vocabulario da lingua indigena dos Boróros Corôados*, by José Augusto Caldas. Cuyabá: Typ. d'O Matto-Grosso, 1899. 44 p.; 20 cm. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First and only edition. Oval library tag on upper wrappers. Stamp of an owner from Matto Grosso on title page. Signature of an owner on following leaf, dated 1922. "Contains notes on the customs of the Bororos (festival, marriages, baptisms, funerals), a vocabulary list, Borôro-Portuguese, pp. 17-39, and observations on grammar, syntax, and pronunciation. Caldas notes that only in 1886 were the Bororos, a large tribe living on the Rio São Lourenço in Matto Grosso, conquered and turned from their savage ways by Second Lieutenant Antonio José Duarte, to whom the author dedicated this book. Today the Bororos are best known for their prominent place in Claude Lévi-Strauss's *Le Cru et le cuit* (1964), translated as *The Raw and the Cooked* (1969)" (Bookseller's description: Richard C. Ramer).

1908: [LILLYbm] *Missões salesianas em Matto Grosso*, [by Helvecio Gomes de Oliveira (1894-1908)]. São Paulo: Escolas Profiss. Salesianas, 1908. Original white wrappers, lettered in red, and photo in blue on front cover of Borôro school-children. Pp. 1-4 5-171 172 + 9 leaves of folding plates of photos. Preface signed: Helvecio de Oliveira. First edition. Includes "Grammatica e Dicionario" of Borôro, pp. 133-147, with brief Borôro-Portuguese word lists arranged grammatically. In spite of the fact that this third section is



entitled "Glossario Bororo," and headed "Grammatica e Dicionario," there is no "dicionario" present. Instead an extract is offered from a longer work entitled *Elementos de Grammatica e Dicionario da lingua dos Bororos* (also 1908).

2005: [IUW] *Pequeno dicionário Bororo-Português*, by Gonçalo Ochoa C. Campo Grande, MS: UCDB Editora, 2005. 314 p.; 21 cm.

[**BORUCA**] The Boruca language (also known as Bronka, Bronca or Brúnkajk.) is the native language of the Boruca people of Costa Rica. It is one of the Chibchan languages. It is nearly extinct; it was spoken fluently by only five women in 1986, while 30 to 35 others spoke it nonfluently. The rest of the tribe's 1,000 members speak Spanish. The language is taught as a second language at the local primary school Escuela Doris Z. Stone. One can hear Bronka words and phrases mixed into Spanish conversations but it is extremely rare to hear prolonged exchanges in Bronka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brn. Alternate Names: Boruka, Borunca, Brunca, Brunka, Burunca.

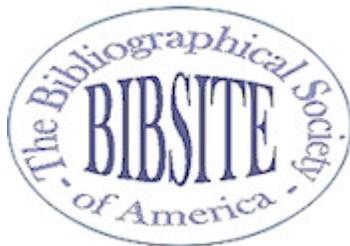
1999: [IUW] *Lengua o dialecto Boruca o Brúnkajk*, Espíritu Santo Maroto Rojas; recopilación, edición y presentación de Miguel Angel Quesada Pacheco. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, 1999. 278 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original colored photographic wrappers, lettered in black, brown and white. First edition. Includes original Spanish text of the novela "Tanu" by Ayra (Rod Williams, 1952-1981) with facing translation into Boruca by Espíritu Santo Maroto Rojas. The vocabulary is limited to the letters Q-Z, Spanish-Boruca, pp. 33-42 ("these are all the letters I can recover, until the time I can add the letters A-P" tr: BM).

[**BRAHUI**: see also **INDIA, LANGUAGES OF: POLYGLOT**] Brahui /brə'hu:i/ (Brahui: *ی-برابوی*) is a Dravidian language spoken by the Brahui people in the central Balochistan region of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and by expatriate Brahui communities in Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, and Iran. It is isolated from the nearest Dravidian-speaking neighbour population of South India by a distance of more than 1,500 kilometres (930 mi). Kalat, Mastung, and Khuzdar districts of Balochistan are predominantly Brahui-speaking (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brh. Alternate Names: Birahui, Brahuidi, Brahuigi, Kur Galli.

1874: [LILLY] *From the Indus to the Tigris: a narrative of a journey through the countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorassan and Iran, in 1872, together with a synoptical grammar and vocabulary of the Brahoe language, and a record of the meteorological observations and altitudes on the march from the Indus to the Tigris*, by Henry Walter Bellew. London: Trübner & Co., 1874. vii, 496 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Bound in maroon cloth, gold design on front cover, lettered in gold on spine, top and fore edges untrimmed.

Reprinted **1977:** *From the Indus to the Tigris: a narrative of a journey through the countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorassan and Iran, in 1872, together with a synoptical grammar and vocabulary of the Brahoe language ...*, by Henry Walter Bellew. Karachi: Royal Book Co., 1977. vii, 496 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Reprint of the 1874 ed. published by Trubner, London.



1877a: [LILLY] *The country of Balochistan, its geography, topography, ethnology, and history*, by A[lbert] W[illiam] Hughes. London: G. Bell, 1877. vi, 294 p. front., plates, ports., fold. map (in pocket) 20 cm. Original red cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in black. First edition. With a map, photographic illustrations, and appendices containing a short vocabulary of the principal dialects in use among the Balochis (Appendix B, pp. 238-246), and a list of authenticated road routes. "Principal dialects" included in vocabulary are: Hill Baloch [Pahari-Potwari], Makrani Baloch [Southern Balochi], and Brahuiki [Brahui].

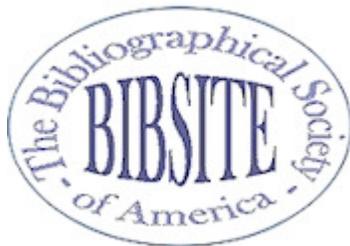
1877b: [LILLY] "An Essay on the Brahui Grammar," by Tivadar Duka [1825-1908], in: the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*, v.19, pt.1, (January 1887). London: Trübner & Co, 1887. Complete issue, paginated 59-189, plus preliminaries. 22 cm. From Postscript: "This paper is not a mere translation, but rather an abbreviated adaptation of Dr. Trumpp's "Grammatische untersuchungen" and of other Brahui authorities."

1909, 1934: [LILLYbm] *The Brahui language. Part I Introduction and Grammar. Part II. The Brahui problem. Part III. Etymological Vocabulary*, 2 vols, by Denys de S. Bray. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1909; Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1934. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] [4] i ii-viii, 1-3 4-237 238; [Vol. II] [2] i ii iii-iv, 1 2-313 314. First editions. Zaunmüller, col. 32. Includes Brahui-English etymological dictionary, pp. 49-313. **Third part is first dictionary of the Brahui language.** An Urdu-Brahui dictionary was published in the late 1960's. Second copy: IUW.

"My first volume on The Brahui Language was published in 1909. By rights this second volume should have followed a year or two later. But an array of obstacles halted publication: [including, among others listed] the strain of war, the stresses of the years that followed; the counterfascination of unriddling the Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets as an Indian Foreign Secretary's recreation...I have drawn freely from any dictionary or vocabulary... which promised to throw light, however indirect, on Brahui.... Actual records of Brahui itself are few and slight; and so laboriously did I comb them out during a very long sojourn in Baluchistan, that any words or forms which they included and I omit may safely...be ascribed to casual slips of ear or pen or printer" (Preface, vol. 2). "I doubt whether the total [number of speakers] of Brahui proper could safely be put at much over 300,000.... Outside India the Brahui stirs scientific interest because he speaks a Dravidian language in almost the last part of India where one would expect to hear a Dravidian language spoken—the extreme north-west....The Brahuis themselves...seem to feel that it is steadily dying out.... But ...there are signs which make me feel that Brahui's powers of resistance have been underestimated. The pessimism among Brahuis arises, I fancy, rather from a consciousness of their own political decline than from any positive symptoms of decay in the language itself" (The Brahui Problem).

[BRAZILIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]

1948: [IUW] *Glossário geral das tribos silvícolas de Mato-Grosso e outras de Amazônia e do norte do Brasil: Tomo I*, pelo general Cândido M.S. Rondon e pelo etnógrafo Dr. João Barbosa de Faria. Rio de Janeiro, Brasil: Imprensa Nacional, 1948. 255 p.: maps; 27



cm. Series: Publicação / Estados Unidos do Brasil, Ministério da Agricultura, Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Índios; no. 76. Anexo 5, Etnografia. Zauhmüller col. 32.

[BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE DIALECTS: CAIPIRA] Caipira (Portuguese pronunciation: [kaj'pirɐ]; (Old Tupi ka'apir or kaa-pira, which means "bush cutter") is a Brazilian Portuguese dialect spoken in the states of São Paulo and neighboring areas in Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Minas Gerais, part of Paraná and Santa Catarina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: not listed.

1955: [LILLYbm] *O dialeto caipira; gramatica, vocabulario*, by Amadeu Amaral [1875?-1929]. São Paulo: Editora Anhembi, 1955. Original two-tone green illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-7 8-195 196-200. First edition thus (in complete works; true first edition appeared in 1920). Not in Zauhmüller. Series: Amadeu Amaral Obras completas, 2. Includes Caipira-Spanish, pp. [82]-192.

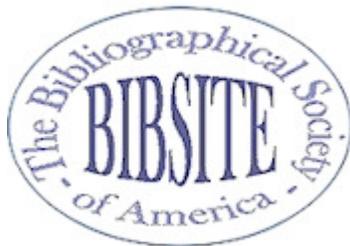
[BRIBRI] The Bribri language is a tonal SOV language spoken by the Bribri people from Costa Rica. It belongs to the Chibchan language family. Today there are about 11,000 speakers left (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bzd. Alternate Names: Talamanca.

1898: [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Bribri-Indianer in Costa Rica*, by H. Pittier De Fabrega, edited and with a foreword by Friedrich Müller. Vienna: In Commission bei Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1898. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-149 150 + folding map. First edition. Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophisch-Historische Classe, Vol. CXXXVIII, VI. Not in Zauhmüller. This copy with duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress. Includes Bribri-German-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 55-117. This is thus **the first published vocabulary of Bribri**. A Bribri-Spanish dictionary was published in Costa Rica in 1982, and in a second edition in 1996.

"Among the languages of Costa Rica in Central America of which we know at least a little...there is only one, namely the language of the Bribri Indians, where we have at least a vague idea of its structure.... [After my own first sketch of the language based on a single available source, William Gabb] I learned through my highly-esteemed friend Dr. A. S. Gatschet of the Bureau of Ethnology that Mr. H. Pittier de Fabrega, Director of the Instituto Fisico-Geografico de Costa Rica, had gathered a rich collection of ethnographic and linguistic material during his research expeditions... I have now studied this material carefully and passed on to Mr. Pittier, who is not a professional linguist, various suggestions and ideas which he has faithfully incorporated. For example... he had originally intended to give a German-Spanish-Bribri vocabulary, but has rearranged it as a Bribri-German-Spanish one in light of Gabb's work, which included an English-Bribri vocabulary; moreover he went through this vocabulary with a Bribri Indian, for which American linguistics owes the author special thanks" (Foreword, Friedrich Müller, tr: BM).

[BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE] British Sign Language (BSL) is the sign language used in the United Kingdom (UK), and is the first or preferred language of some deaf people in the



UK; there are 125,000 deaf adults in the UK who use BSL plus an estimated 20,000 children. In 2011, 15,000 people, living in England and Wales, reported themselves using BSL as their main language. The language makes use of space and involves movement of the hands, body, face and head. Many thousands of people who are not deaf also use BSL, as hearing relatives of deaf people, sign langu

Ethnologue: bfi. Alternate Names: BSL.

1809-1810: [LILLY] *Instruction of the deaf and dumb, or, A theoretical and practical view of the means by which they are taught to speak and understand a language: containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech: together with a vocabulary, illustrated by numerous copperplates, representing the most common objects necessary to be named by beginners* / by Joseph Watson ... London: Printed and sold by Darton and Harvey ... to be had also of the author, at the Asylum, Kent Road, 1809-1810. 2 v.; 20 cm. Vol. 1 bound in original blue publisher's boards, gilt spine title, hinges cracking; v.2 bound in contemporary calf, gilt. Vol. 2 has title: *Plates illustrative of the vocabulary for the deaf and dumb*. Vol. 1: xxxviii, 139, [1], 64 p., [1] leaf of plates; v. 2: [1] leaf (t.p.), 80 leaves of plates. Library copy incomplete, lacks the second series of 64 p. of vol. 1, sometimes described as a separate volume, cf. OCLC 4797565. NUC pre-56, 651:80. Gumuchian, 2097.

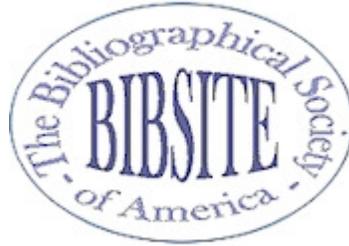
1857: [LILLY] *An illustrated vocabulary for the use of the deaf and dumb, by Thomas J. Watson. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb (London, England)*. London: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1857. viii, 469 p.: ill. Contemporary half-leather. Includes 4000 woodcuts depicting objects, with words divided into syllables for the students. The Lilly copy is a presentation copy from "the Gentlemen of the committee of the 'Asylum for Deaf and Dumb' to Master John A. Hipkins, on his leaving School at Christmas 1867, after a term of six years and three months as a pay.dist. pupil." "Intended as a first word book for the Deaf and Dumb" (from "Prefatory Remarks").

[**BROKSKAT**] Brokskat, or Brokpa, the Shina of Ladakh and Baltistan, is a Dardic language of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkk. Alternate Names: Brokpa, Brokpa of Dah-Hanu, Dokskat, Kyango.

1993: [LILLY] *Brokeh language guide*, by Rinchin Dondrup. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993. 4, 110 S. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in white and red. First edition. Includes English-Brokeh [Brotskat] (Roman and Devanagari) vocabularies throughout. "Common Vocabulary": p. [25]-53; "Some Common Words": p. [81]-101.

"The present book on the Brokeh language is prepared as per the assignment given to me sometime in later part of 1989. I have taken up the study with zeal and sincerity since no study has so far been conducted among the Brokpas, the group of people who has spoken Brokeh" (Preface).



[**BRU, WESTERN**] Bruu (also spelled Bru, B'ru, Baru, Brou) is a Mon–Khmer dialect continuum spoken by the Bru people of mainland Southeast Asia. Sô and Khua are dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: [bry](#). **Alternate Names:** Baru, B'ru, Bruu.

1980: [IUW] *Photchanānukrom Brū-Thai- 'Angkrit = A Bruu-Thai-English dictionary*, by Thīraphan Lō. Thōngkham, Sī Phungpā. Krung Thēp ...: Khrōngkān Wičhai Phāsā Thai læ Phāsā Phūnmūrang Thin Tāng Tāng, Phāk Wichā Phāsāsāt, Khana 'Aksōnsāt, Čulālongkōn Mahāwitthayālai, 1980. 13, xiii, [2], 614 p.: maps; 29 cm.

[**BUBE**] Bube, Bohobé, or Bube–Benga (Bobe, Bubi), is a Bantu or Bantoid language spoken by the Bubi, a Bantu people native to, and once the primary inhabitants of, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. The language was brought to Bioko from continental Africa more than three thousand years ago when the Bubi began arriving on the island. It has around 50,000 speakers, with three variants: North, South and Central-East. The first [12-page] Bube-to-English primer was authored in 1875 by William Barleycorn, a colonial era Primitive Methodist missionary of Igbo and Fernandino descent, while he was serving in the Bubi village of Basupu. An official language dictionary and grammar guide was published by renowned ethnic Bubi scholar Justo Bolekia Boleká (Wiki).

Ethnologue: [bvb](#). **Alternate Names:** Adeeyah, Adija, Bobe, Boobe, Boombe, Bubi, Ediya, Fernandian.

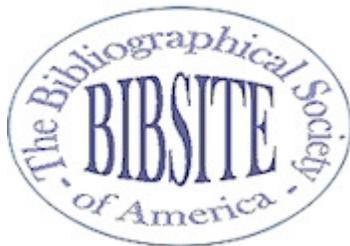
1848: [LILLY] *Introduction to the Fernandian tongue*, by John Clarke, Missionary ... Berwick-on-Tweed: Printed by Daniel Cameron, 1848. viii, [1], 9-56 p.; 23 cm. In 2 parts. Title-page reads: Part I. Part II has caption-title only (p. [43]). Bound in original pebble-grain brown cloth, edges sprinkled red. Hendrix 417. NUC pre-1956 and BM cite only the 2nd ed. Lilly Library copy with the book labels of the Baptist Missionary Society, and John Lawson. Contents: Pt. I. Introduction to Fernandian -- Pt. II. Specimens of sentences in the Fernandian. Hendrix 417. Includes Bube-English vocabulary. Hendrix lists one earlier vocabulary: John Clarke: *The Adeeyah Vocabulary for the use of Schools in Western Africa* (1843).

Reprint edition **1971:** *Introduction to the Fernandian tongue*, by John Clarke. Freeport, N.Y., Books for Libraries Press, 1971. 56 p. 23 cm. Series: The Black heritage library collection.

[**BUDUMA**] Yedina, also known as Buduma (Boudouma), is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in western Chad and neighboring Cameroon and Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: [bdm](#). **Alternate Names:** Boudouma, Yedima, Yedina, Yidana, Yidena.

1939: [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Buduma im zentralen Sudan auf Grund eigener Studien und des Nachlasses von G. Nachtigal*, by Johannes Lukas. Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, 1939. 147 pp. 22 cm. Lacks original wrappers; rebound with black tape spine. First edition. Hendrix 419. "Wörterverzeichnis buduma-deutsch": p. [89]-



131; "Wörterverzeichnis deutsch-buduma": p. 131-147. "Benutzte und empfohlene Literatur": p. 19-20. Series: Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes; Bd. XXIV, 2.

"Nachtigal's collections and my own alone allowed me to gain an insight into the structural world of Buduma, and that was what was at stake; I did not include material from previously published sources on Buduma and advise the interested reader to consult those sources himself. By making this work public, I offer **the first useful sketch of the grammar and nature of the language**. The work is also meant as a building block to help in erecting the edifice of the linguistic world of Central Sudan" (Foreword, tr: BM).

Reprint **1966**: [IUW] *Die Sprache der Buduma im zentralen Sudan: auf Grund eigener Studien und des Nachlasses von G. Nachtigal*, von Johannes Lukas. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Genehmigter Nachdruck Kraus Reprint, 1966 (Wiesbaden: Lessing-Druckerei). xv, 147 p.; 24 cm. Reprint of the 1939 ed. (Hendrix 419) published by Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Leipzig.

[**BUGLERE**: see under **NGÄBERE**] Buglere (Bugle), also known as Murire or Muoy, is a Chibchan language of Panama and Costa Rica spoken by the Guaymi people. There are two dialects, Sabanero and Bokotá (Bogota). Buglere is spoken by 40% of the population of the Costa Rican canton of Coto Brus (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sab. Alternate Names: Bobota, Bocota, Bofota, Bogota, Bokota, Bukueta, Murire, Nortenyó, Veraguas Sabanero.

[**BUDIBUD**: see under **MUYUW**] Budibud is one of the Kilivila languages (of the Austronesian language family), spoken on the tiny Lachlan Islands, east of Woodlark Island in Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

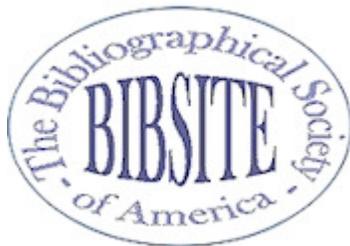
Ethnologue: btp.

[**BUGHOTU**] Bughotu (also spelled Bugotu) is an Oceanic language spoken in the Solomon Islands. Its speakers live on Santa Isabel Island and on the small neighboring Furona Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bgt. Alternate Names: Bugota, Bugoto, Bugotu, Mahaga, Mbughotu.

1940: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Language of Bugotu, Santa Isabel Island, Solomon Islands*, compiled by W[illiam] G[eorge] Ivens. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1940. Original green paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 98 pp. First edition. James G. Forlong Fund, Vol. XIX. Zaunmüller, col. 34. Includes Bugotu-English, pp. 1-77, and an English-Bugotu index, pp. [79]-98. This dictionary was reprinted in 1978 by AMS Press. **First dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

"The language here represented is spoken on the southern coastal portion of the island called Santa Isabel in the British Solomon Islands. This southern part of the island is known as 'Bugotu.' ...The material presented below has been gathered in part from Scripture translations in the Bugotu language. These consist of the whole of the New Testament, with considerable portions of the Old Testament, including the Psalms."



Reprint Hippocrene **1998**: [IUW] *Bugotu-English/English-Bugotu concise dictionary* / [compiled by] W.G. Ivens. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1998. [6], 98 p.; 22 cm. "First printed, 1940"--T.p. verso. 1940 ed. published by Royal Asiatic Society, London, and issued as v. 19 of the James G. Forlong Fund.

[**BUGIS**: see also **EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Buginese (Basa Ugi, elsewhere also Bahasa Bugis, Bugis, Bugi, De) is a language spoken by about five million people mainly in the southern part of Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bug. Alternate Names: Boegineesche, Boeginezen, Bugi, Buginese, De', Rappang Buginese, Ugi.

1870's: [IUW] *Ethnographische atlas bevattende afbeeldingen van voorwerpen uit het leven en de huishouding der Boeginezen*, geteekend door C. A. Schröder, jr., S. Batelt en Nap Eilers, dienende tot opheldering van het Boegineesch woordenboek, van dr. B. F. Matthes. Uitgegeven voor rekening van het Nederlandsch gouvernement. [Amsterdam]: Gedrukt bij C. A. Spin & zoon, [187--?].

[4] p., 24 pl. (part col.); 39 cm.

1889: [LILLYbm] *Supplement op het "Boegineesche-Hollandsch woordenboek"*, by B. F. Matthes. 's Gravenhage: M. Nijhoff, 1889. Original black cloth and brown paper over boards, lettered and ecorate in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-150 151-152. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 24. Includes corrections and additions keyed to the pages of the Matthes' Bugis-Dutch dictionary of 1874 (first dictionary of the language). The only subsequent dictionary of this language appears to be an Indonesian-Bugis dictionary of 1985.

[**BUGUN**] Khowa, or Bugun, is a small Sino-Tibetan language spoken in India. They numbered about 1,700 in 2011. Sherdukpen speakers live just to the west of them (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bgg. Alternate Names: Kho, Khoa, Khowa.

1990: [LILLY] *Bugun language guide*, by Rinchin Dondrup. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. 101 p.; 23 cm. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Bugun (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [39]-98. **First published vocabulary of the language.**

[**BUKUSU**] Bukusu is a dialect of the Masaba language spoken by the Bukusu tribe of the Luhya people of western Kenya. It is one of several ethnically Luhya dialects; however, it is more closely related to the Gisu dialect of Masaaba in eastern Uganda (and to the other Luhya dialect of Tachoni) than it is to other languages spoken by the Luhya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Lubukusu) bxx. Alternate Names: Bukusu.

1975: [LILLYbm] *Bukusu Generative Phonology and Aspects of Bantu Structure*, by K[ornelis] F[rans] de Blois. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, 1975. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered in blue. Pp. I-VI VII-XIV, 1-232. First edition. Not in Hendris. Series: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgique. Annales. Série in -8. Sciences humaines, no 85. Includes Bukusu-English vocabulary, pp. 173-200,



and English-Bukusu, pp. 201-231, with bibliography, p. 232. **First extensive printed vocabulary of the language.**

"This study of aspects of Bukusu linguistic structure is based on fieldwork which was carried out in and around Eloret, Kenya, at various intervals from 1970 to 1974" (Preface). "Bukusu (or lu:bukusu) is spoken by more than 200,000 people... living along the Southern slopes of Mount Elgon in Western Kenya. It was classified by many linguists as a member of the Gisu (Gishu) or Masaaba cluster of dialects spoken in Uganda, just across the border... The Bukusu people were supposed to learn Standard Luyia, an artificial language based on the Central dialects. This policy had to be abandoned because of such an unrealistic approach" (Introduction).

[**BULI**: see also under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... (1999)**] Buli, or Kanjaga, is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwu. Alternate Names: Bulisa, Guresha, Kanjaga.

1975: [IUW] *Dictionnaire buli-français*, by L. Melançon; revu et présentée par A. Prost. Dakar: Université de Dakar, 1972. Hendrix 420. Series: Publication - Département de Linguistique Générale et de Langues Négro-Africaines, Université de Dakar no. 20.

[**BULLOM SO**] The Bullom So language, also called Mmani or Mandingi, is an endangered language spoken near the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone. It belongs to the Mel branch of the Niger-Congo language family and is particularly closely related to the Bom language (Wiki).

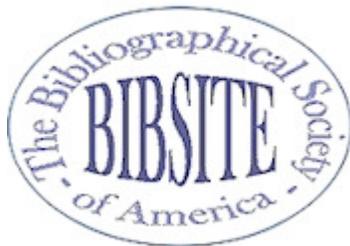
Ethnologue: buy. Alternate Names: Bolom, Bulem, Bullin, Bullun, Mandenyi, Mandingi, Mani, Mmani, Northern Bullom.

1814: [LILLY] *A spelling-book of the Bullom language, with a dialogue and Scripture exercises*, by Gustavus Reinhold Nyländer [d. 1825]. London: Printed for the Church Missionary Society, 1814. vi, 56p; 16cm. Original unprinted paper over stiff card. Hendrix 1374 (under Sherbo). Notes: The Scripture exercises include Matthew chapters 1 and 2 and John chapter 1 in Bullom and English, and the Ten commandments and Gospel stories in Bullom only. References: Darlow & Moule, 2349; Coldham, G.E. African scriptures, 441. Writing system Latin script.

[**BULU**] Bulu is the language of the Bulu people of Cameroon. The language had 174,000 native speakers in 1982, with some 800,000 second language speakers in 1991. Colonial and missionary groups formerly used Bulu as a lingua franca in the region for commercial, educational, and religious purposes, though it is today becoming less frequent in those spheres. Dialects include Bene, Yelinda, Yembana, Yengono, and Zaman. Bulu is a Bantu language. It is a dialect of the Beti language and is intelligible with Eton, Ewondo, and Fang (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bum. Alternate Names: Boulou.

1914: [LILLY] *Lehrbuch der Bulu-Sprache*. Author(s): Hagen, Gunther Tronje von. Publication: Berlin: G. Radetzki, Year: 1914 Description: 402 p.; 23 cm. Not in



Zaunmüller. Hendrix 398/424 (German-Bini and Bulu vocabulary). Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered in brown. **Presentation copy:** 'Herrn Major Zimmermann | Hochachtungsvoll | Berlin. [?]. 4. 1914 | der Verfasser' on the title page. The author was an Oberleutnant in the Kaiserliche Schutztruppe für Kamerun. **Earliest vocabulary listed in Hendrix.**

1955: [LILLYbm] *Manuel élémentaire de langue bulu (sud-Cameroun)*, by P[ierre] Alexandre. [Paris]: Centre de Hautes Études Administrative sur l'afrique et l'asie modernes, [1955]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, spine unprinted black cloth. Pp. [4] / 2-229 230-332. First edition. Reproduced from typescript. Series: Langue et Dialectes d'Outre-Mer, No. 5. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 421 (gives date as 1956, see below). Includes French-Bulu vocabulary, pp. 82-194, and Bulu-French vocabulary, pp. 195-225, with corrigenda, pp. [230]-231]. This copy with the ink stamp of the Librairie Orientale H. Samuelian at bottom of front wrapper. There is no publication date indicated; the "Advertisement" is dated October 1955.

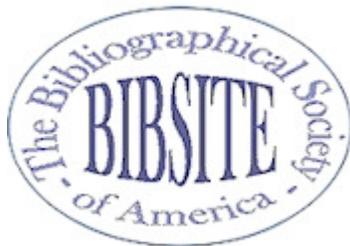
"The notes [on grammar] which follow are essentially inspired by my (unpublished) translation of the Bulu Handbook in English by [George] Bates [1904, rev. ed. 1926] and the Bulu Handbook supplement by [Albert] Good [1934]" (p. 2, tr: BM).

Second issue? **1956:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel élémentaire de langue bulu (sud Cameroun)*, by P[ierre] Alexandre. Paris; Centre de Hautes Études d'Administration Musulmane, 1956. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, spine repaired with white tape. Pp. [4] / 2-229 230. First edition, second issue?. Langue et Dialectes d'Outre-Mer, No. 5. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 421. Includes French-Bulu vocabulary, pp. 82-194, and Bulu-French vocabulary, pp. 195-225. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Brian Weinstein, author of *Gabon: Nation Building on the Ogooue* (1966), *The French West Indies: Dualism from 1848 to the present* (1976), *The French Island Possessions* (1978), *Haiti: the Failure of Politics* (1992), and others. [It is possible this is a duplicate copy of the one above. It should be compared with it in detail.]

1987: [IUW] *Dictionnaire boulou-français, français-boulou, avec grammaire*, by Serge Yanes et Eyinga Essam Moise. Sangmelima [Italy]: Editions "P. Monti", 1987. [10], 828 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [8]-[9]). **First true dictionary of Bulu.**

2006: [IUW] *Parlons boulou: langue bantou du Cameroun*, by Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2006. 219 p.; 22 cm. Series: Parlons. Includes Bulu-French (p. 146-192) and French-Bulu vocabulary (p. 193-215).

[BUNGANDITJ] Bunganditj or Buandig (Buwandik) is a language of Australia, spoken by the Buandig people, Indigenous Australians who lived in the Mount Gambier region in present-day south-eastern South Australia and in south-western Victoria. According to Christina Smith and her book on the Buandig people, the Buandig called their language Drualat-ngolonung (speech of man), or Booandik-ngolo (speech of the Booandik) (Wiki).



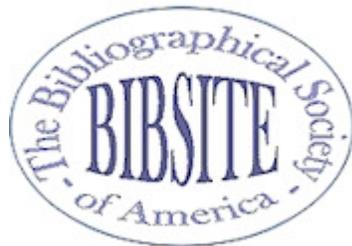
Ethnologue: xbg. Alternate Names: Bak-on-date, Banaditj, Bangandadj, Bangandidj, Barconedeet, Baundik, Boandic, Boandik, Booandik, Booandik-ngolo, Booandki-ngolo, Booganitch, Booganity, Boongandity, Borandikngolo, Buadik, Buandic, Buandig, Buandik, Buanditj, Bugandity, Bunganadity, Bungandaetch, Bung'andaetch, Bungandaetcha, Bungandaitj, Bungandidj, Bungandij, Bunganditjngolo, Bungandity, Bunjanditj, Burhwundeirtch, Drualatngolonung, Drualat-ngolonung, Nguro, Pungandaitj, Pungandik, Pungantitj, Pungatitj.

1880 [1965]: [IUW] *Booandik tribe of South Australian aborigines: a sketch of their habits, customs, legends, and language. Also: an account of the efforts made by Mr. and Mrs. James Smith to Christianise and civilise them.* By Mrs. James Smith. Adelaide, E. Spiller, Govt. printer, 1880. [Adelaide, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1965] xi, 139 p. ports. 19 cm. Australiana facsimile editions, no. 63 Reproduced from a copy in the Public Library of South Australia.

1904: [LILLYbm] "Language of the Bungandity Tribe, South Australia," by R. H. Mathews, in: *Journal and proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1903, Volume XXXVII.* Sydney: Published by the Society, F. W. White Printer, 1904, pp. 59-74. Original maroon cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-v* *vi-xxiii xxiv*, *1* 2-350, *2i-iii* *iv-lxxxvi*, *1* II-CCVII *CCVIII* + plates I-XXII + 3 folding charts + plate XXVI, *xxv-xxx* *xxxii*. First edition. Includes English-Bungandity, pp. 71-74.

"The Bungandity tribe occupied the country around Mount Gambier, County of Grey, South Australia, and extended easterly as far as the valley of the Glenelg River.... It has fallen to my lot to be the **first author to investigate the constitution of the Bungandity language and supply the elements of its grammar.** The whole of this article has been prepared by me from notes taken down by myself from the lips of the aboriginal speaker rules of the language of this tribe, whose name she erroneously gave as Booandik [*The Booandik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines* (Adelaide, 1880)]. Mr. E.M. Curr, in 1886, also published a short vocabulary of this language [*The Australian Race*, III, pp. 462-465], but its grammatical structure was left untouched.... The following vocabulary contains about 245 of the most commonly used words in the Bungandity language, with their English equivalents. Every word has been noted down carefully by myself from the old men and women in the native camps, and much time and care have been bestowed upon the work".

[**BURIAT, RUSSIA**] Buryat (Buriat) /'bɒriæt/[3] (Buryat Cyrillic: буряад хэлэн *buryaad khelen*) is a variety of Mongolic spoken by the Buryats that is classified either as a language or as a major dialect group of Mongolian. The majority of Buryat speakers live in Russia along the northern border of Mongolia where it is an official language in the Buryat Republic, Ust-Orda Buryatia and Aga Buryatia. In the Russian census of 2002, 353,113 people out of an ethnic population of 445,175 reported speaking Buryat (72.3%). Some other 15,694 can also speak Buryat, mostly ethnic Russians. There are at least 100,000 ethnic Buryats in Mongolia and the People's Republic of China as well. Buryats in Russia have a separate literary standard, written in a Cyrillic alphabet. It is the same as the Russian alphabet with additional letters: Y/y, Ø/ø and h/h (Wiki).



Ethnologue: bxr. Alternate Names: Buriat-Mongolian, Buryat, Northern Mongolian.

1857: [LILLYbm] *Alexander Castren's Versuch einer burjatischen Sprachlehre, nebst kurzem Wörterverzeichnis*, ed. by Anton Schiefner [1817-1879]. St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1857. Modern green half-cloth and green paper over boards; spine with decorative printed paper label. **First edition.** Zaunmüller, col. 36. Series: Alexander Castren's Nordische Reisen und Forschungen, vol. X. Includes Buriat-German, pp. [87]-175, and German-Buriat, pp. [183]-224. This is the **first dictionary of Buriat.**

"The lexical section [of Castren's work] required a more substantial revision. I have arranged the wordlist according to the alphabetical order Castren used in his studies and wherever possible added the Mongolian words found in the dictionary of Schmidt and Kowalewski to the corresponding Buriat words" (foreword, Anton Schiefner, tr: BM).

1951: [IUW] *Buriat-mongol'sko-russkii slovar'*, K. M. Cheremisov. Pod red. T̂S.B. T̂Syndambaeva. *Okolo 25 000 slov; s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo spravochnika po buriat-mongol'skomu iazyku.* Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1951. 852 p. 21 cm. Buriat-Mongolian-Russian dictionary. At head of title: Buriat-mongol'skii gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut kul'tury. Added t.p. in Buriat-Mongolian.

1954: [LILLYbm] *Russko-buriat-mongolskii slovar: okolo 40 000 slov*, by TS[ybikzhap] B[oboevich] Tsyndambaev. Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatelstvo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Added title page: Orod-Buriat-Mongol slovar. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-5 6-750 751-752. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 36. Includes Russian-Buriat, pp. [13]-744. Second copy: IUW.

1962: [IUW] *Kratkii russko-buriatskii slovar' okolo 13 500 slov.* sostavili: T̂S.B. T̂Syndambaev i M.N. Imekhenov Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1962. 646 p. tables. 17 cm.

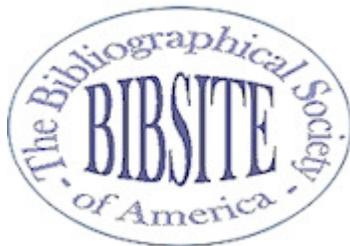
1973: [LILLYbm] *Buriatsko-russkii slovar. 44 000 slov*, by K. M. Cheremisov. Moscow: "Sov. entsiklopediia", 1973. Added title page: *Buriad-orod slovar.* Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in white and gold. Pp. 1-5 6-803 804. First edition. Includes Buriat-Russian, pp. [15]-803. Second copy: IUW.

1990: [IUW] *Russko-buriatskii razgovornik = Orod-buriad khöörëldöön*, by T̂S.B. Budaev. Ulaan-Ude: Buriadaaï nomoi khëblël, 1990. 143 p.; 20 cm. Other title: *Orod-buriad khöörëldöön.*

1991: [IUW] *Kratkii buriatsko-mongol'sko-russkii slovar'*, Sh. R. T̂Sydenzhapov; redaktor D.D. Lygdenova. Ulan-Ude: Ob"edinenie detskikh pisatelei Buriatii, 1991. 142 p.; 21 cm. Buriat-Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

1992: [IUW] *Baïgaaliin shënzhëlélē tailbarita orod-buriad slovar'*, M.N. Borsoev, T̂S.B. Budaev, V.Sh. Uskeeva. Ulaan-Üde: Buriadaaï nomoi khëblël, 1992. 112 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Buriat dictionary of natural history.

2003: [IUW] *Soïyt-byraat-orys slovar' = Hoïod-buriad-orod toli = Coïomcko-byraatko-russkii slovar'*, В.И. Рассадин. *Soïyt-byraat-orys slovar' = Hoïod-buriad-*



orod toli = Soïotsko-buriatsko-russkii slovar', V.I. Rassadin. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2003. Ulan-Udè; Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaia tipografiia", 2003. 178 p.; 21 cm. Tuvin-Buriat-Russian dictionary.

2004: [IUW] *Бурятско-русский и русско-бурятский словарь*, С. М. Бабушкин. *Buriatsko-russkii i russko-buriatskii slovar'*, S. M. Babushkin. Изд. 6., доработанное. Izd. 6., dorabotannoe. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2004. Ulan-Udè: Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaia tipografiia", 2004. 566 p.; 21 cm.

2005: [IUW] *Краткий русско-бурятский словарь современных понятий и терминов*, М.-Ж. Очиров. *Kratkii russko-buriatskii slovar' sovremennykh poniatii i terminov*, M.-Zh. Ochirov. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2005. Ulan-Udè: Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaia tipografiia", 2005. 79 p.; 17 cm.

2010: [IUW] *Бурятско-русский и русско-бурятский словарь*, С.М. Бабушкин. *Buriatsko-russkii i russko-buriatskii slovar'*, S.M. Babushkin. Издание 12-е, стереотипное. Izdanie 12-e, stereotipnoe. Улан-Удэ; Издательство ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2010, ©2009. Ulan-Udè: Izdatel'stvo ОАО "Respublikanskaia tipografiia", 2010, ©2009. 566 pages; 21 cm.

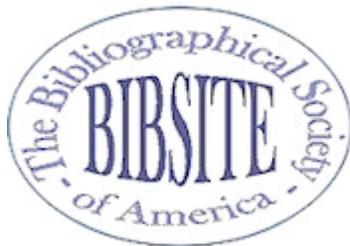
2014: [IUW] *Фразеологический словарь бурятского языка*, Составитель Т.Б. Тагарова. *Frazeologicheskii slovar' buriatskogo iazyka*, Sostavitel' T.B. Tagarova. Иркутск: Издательство ИГУ, 2014. Irkutsk: Izdatel'stvo IGU, 2014. ©2014. 565 pages; 20 cm. Buriat-Russian dictionary of phraseology.

[BURMESE] The Burmese language (myanma bhasa, [bəmà bə̀dà]) is the official language of Myanmar. Although the Constitution of Myanmar officially recognizes the English name of the language as the Myanmar language, most English speakers continue to refer to the language as Burmese. Burmese is spoken as a first language by 32 million, primarily the Bamar people and related sub-ethnic groups, and as a second language by 10 million, particularly ethnic minorities in Myanmar and neighboring countries like the Mon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mya. Alternate Names: Bama, Bamaçhaka, Myanmar, Myen.

1787: [LILLY] *Alphabetum Barmanorum seu Regni Avenensis*, by Mantegazza, Gaetano Maria,; 1745-1794. Amaduzzi, Giovanni Cristoforo,; 1740-1792,; ed. Catholic Church.; Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. Romae, typis Sac. congregationis de propaganda fide, 1787. 1 p. 1., v-xvi, 64 p. fold. pl. 19 cm. Contemporary wrappers. Second edition, types partly recast and the text rewritten. Folding plate an enlarged version of the Pali text used in the 1776 edition. "Alphabeum Barmanorum," pp. [19]-64.

1852: [LILLY] *Anglo-Burmese Hand Book*, by Dormer August Chase. Maulmain: American Mission Press, 1852. Contemporary, probably original, cloth-backed marbled boards, worn. Pp. *i-v* vi-xii, *1* 2-54 55-56, ²*1-2* 3-92, ²*i* ii-iv, ³*1-2* 3-142, ³*i* ii. First edition. Includes "Burmese Vocabulary" as Part III, pp. ³*1-2* 3-142, ³*i* ii, with thematically arranged English-Burmese vocabulary. This copy contemporary with ownership inscription of A.H. Austen, 24th reg., and several notes and two drawings of costumes, apparently in his hand. There was a revised edition of this title in 1890.



"This little work has been compiled with the design of assisting *students* in the acquisition of the Burmese Language; but it is hoped that it may prove a useful 'Vade Mecum' to the *non-student* as well" (Preface).

1893: [LILLYbm] *Judson's Burmese-English Dictionary*. By Adoniram Judson (1788-1850). Revised and enlarged, by Robert C. Stevenson. Rangoon: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, 1893. Later maroon cloth over boards, with red linen label printed in gold. Pp. [2] *i* ii-vii *viii*, *I* 2-6 (addenda, with additional inserted addenda slip), *I* 2-4 5-6 (corrigenda and abbreviations), *I* 2-1188 (dictionary), *I* 2-6 (Burmese proverbs, aphorisms and quaint sayings). Revised and enlarged edition. Zauhmüller, col. 31 (listing only seventh edition of 1911 and new edition of 1953). This copy from King's College London Library, with their ink stamp on two pages, counter-stamped "Cancelled." Second copy: IUW.

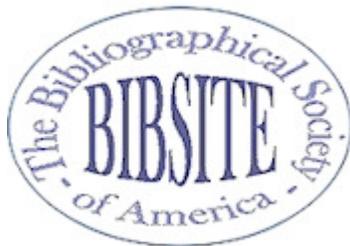
"The special features of this present dictionary are...that it has a considerable number of new words not contained in former ones...that most of the words have examples to them showing their use...that the *exact* pronunciation of many words is given...that it contains many proverbs, aphorisms, old and quaint sayings which have hitherto not been published...It has often appeared to the compiler that the Burmese affect to despise their own language and unduly exalt Pali. This seem a great pity, for ...it is in many respects as expressive as any language could well be" (Preface).

New edition **1953:** [IUW] *Judson's Burmese-English dictionary*. Unabridged centenary ed. / as rev. and enl. by Robert C. Stevenson and F.H. Eveleth. Rangoon: Baptist Board of Publications, 1953. 1123 p.; 25 cm. First ed. published under title: A dictionary, Burmese and English. Zauhmüller col. 31.

Reprinted **1992:** [IUW] *English-Burmese dictionary*, compiled & edited by A. Judson. New Delhi: Languages-of-the-World Publications, 1992. 856 p.; 23 cm. "Languages of the world series"--Jacket. Originally published: Rangoon: American Baptist Mission Press, 1866.

1940, 1950, 1955: [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Parts I-III. [London]: [Parts I-II] Published under the auspices of the University of Rangoon [by Luzac], 1940, 1950, [Part III] School of Oriental and African Studies, 1955. Quarter-blue cloth library binding, hand-lettered in white, utilizing the original wrappers of Part III. Pp. *i-iv* v-xxxv xxxvi, 1-200. First edition, issued in parts. Zauhmüller, col. 31 (1940ff, while still in progress). Includes Burmese-English, pp. 1-200. This copy with the cancelled ink stamps of the Library of the Parliament of New South Wales.

"A suggestion that the revision of the existing Burmese-English Dictionary—Stevenson's 1893 edition of Judson's Dictionary—be undertaken was made by Mr. C. W. Dunn at a meeting of persons attending the Co-operative Conference in Mandalay in 1913, and was commended by them to the Burman Research Society without success. ... In 1924...[the] Society received a [new] scheme favorably.... Collection of materials began in the end of 1925.... The vocabulary of this dictionary has been drawn from Burmese literature of all



periods from the beginning of the fifteenth century, A.D., to the present day, including technical works on medicine, astrology, magic, etc., and from spoken Burmese" (Preface).

Part IV 1963: [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary. Part IV*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Revised and edited by Hla Pe, H. F. Searle & A. J. Allott. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 201-280. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 31 (1940 ff, while still in progress).

Part VI 1981: [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary. Part VI*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Revised and edited by Hla Pe, H. F. Searle & A. J. Allott. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1981. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 361-373 374 [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 31 (1940 ff, while still in progress).

"The Burmese-English Dictionary project was inaugurated in 1924 by the Burma Research Society with financial assistance from the Government of Burma. In 1931 it was taken over by the University of Rangoon which published Parts I and II. By agreement between the University of Rangoon and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, the project was transferred in 1950 to the School, which assumed full responsibility from that date for the preparation and publication of the Dictionary" (Note on verso of title page). "The editors have regretfully decided that this will be the last Part of the Dictionary to be issued. It has become increasingly clear that with the resources currently available there is no prospect of completing a dictionary of this scope in the foreseeable future, and little good would be achieved by trying to take the work any further. To terminate the project at the end of the words beginning with [Burmese script] at least insures that the work covers a coherent and self-contained section of the lexicon" (Editorial Note).

1958: [LILLYbm] *Burmese Glossary*, by William S. Cornyn & John K. Musgrave. New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Unpaginated (209 pp.) First edition. American Council of Learned Societies. Program in Oriental Languages. Publications. Series A:Texts, no. 5. Includes Burmese-English only. This copy with duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress, and "Property of United States" stamped on top edge. Second copy: IUW.

"This glossary is published as a companion volume to Cornyn's *Burmese Chrestomathy* (ACLS, 1957) and does not constitute a Burmese-English dictionary in the usual sense" (Preface).

1961: [IUW] *Karmannyĩ birmansko-russkiĩ slovar', 5000 slov.* sostavil B.A. Ignatenko, Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĩ, 1961. 382 p.; 14 cm. Russian in Cyrillic script. Added t. p. in Burmese. On cover: *Birmansko-russki slovar'*.



1962: [IUW] *Karmannyĭ russko-birmanskii slovar'*, *Okolo 7500 slov*. Sostavili U Chin Veĭ i A.I. Borovikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1962. 756 p. Added t.p.in Burmese. Russian-Burmese pocket dictionary.

1966: [LILLYbm] *Russko-birmanskii slovar. Okolo 23 000 slov*, N[ikolai] N[ikolaevich] Novikov & V[iktor] P[etrovich] Kolobkov. Moscow: Sov. entsiklopediia, 1966. Original orange cloth, lettered in white and decorated in black. Added title page in Burmese. Pp. 1-5 6-880. First edition. Includes Russian-Burmese, pp. [13]-880, and bibliography: pp. 6-7.

1969: [IUW] *A reference grammar of colloquial Burmese*, by John Okell. London, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur [etc.] Oxford U.P., 1969. 2 v. (xvii, 482 p.). 28 cm. London oriental series. Includes a Burmese vocabulary.

1976: [IUW] *Birmansko-russkii slovar'. Okolo 29000 slov*. S pril. "Kratkogo ocherka grammatiki birman. ĭaz.," sost. V.B. Kasevichem / [N.N. Novikov, L.A. Davydov, K.P. Shan'gin, B.ĪA. Nadtochenko]; Pod red. G.F. Mininoĭ i U Cho Zo. Moskva: Rus. ĭa., 1976. 783 p.; 23 cm. Added t.p.: Myanma-yuṣhā aḃīdan.

1994: [IUW] *Students' English-English-Myanmar dictionary = Kyon "sā" sum"* 'Aṅgalip' - 'Aṅgalip' Mran'mā 'abhidān'. Ran'kun': Takkasuil' mya" Pum nhip' tuik', 1994. [xii], 1568 p.; 25 cm.

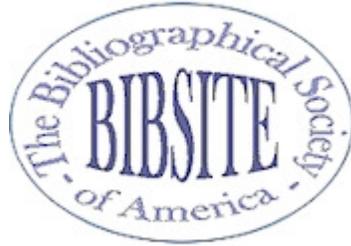
2008: [IUW] *Pocket Burmese Dictionary: Burmese-English English-Burmese*, by Stephen Nolan & Nyi Nyi Lwin. Periplus Editions (HK) Limited, 2008. ISBN 0794605737, 9780794605735. 96 pages.

[BURU] Buru or Buruese (Indonesian: Bahasa Buru) is a Malayo-Polynesian language of the Central Maluku branch. In 1991 it was spoken by approximately 45,000 Buru people who live on the Indonesian island of Buru (Indonesian: Pulau Buru). The most detailed study of Buru language was conducted in the 1980s by Charles E. Grimes and Barbara Dix Grimes – Australian missionaries and ethnographers, active members of SIL International (they should not be confused with Joseph E. Grimes and Barbara F. Grimes, Charles' parents, also known Australian ethnographers) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhs. Alternate Names: Boeroe, Buruese.

1897: [LILLYbm] *Het burusch van masarete*, by H. Hendriks. S-Gravenhage:: Martinus Nijoff, 1897. Later tan wrappers, preserving printed portion of original front wrapper (gray, lettered in black). Pp. [4] 1 2-176. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Buru [Masarete]-Dutch, pp. [27]-102, and Dutch-Buru [Masarete], pp. [103]-158. This is the **first dictionary of the language**, based on the Masarete dialect spoken in the southwest part of the island.

"[Through this work] I hope to contribute to our growing knowledge of the people of Buru, and to spread among them as well the message of Evangelism" (Foreword, tr: BM). Hendriks was a missionary for ten years on the island of Buru, where he learned the language. Here he offers a brief grammar of the language, a Dutch-Buru, Buru-Dutch vocabulary, and sample legends with ethnological annotations.



This copy with the ownership signature of A[rthur] Capell, dated 5.12.66. Capell is the author, among many others, of *The New Fijian Dictionary* (1941), *The Changing Status of Melasian Pidgin* (1969), *A Survey of New Guinea Languages* (1969), *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi* (1969), and the *Futuna-Aniwa Dictionary* (1984).

[**BURUSHASKI**] Burushaski /bʊrʊˈʃæski (Burushaski: burūšaskī / یبروشسک), the language of the Burusho people, is a language isolate spoken in northern Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. As of 2000, Burushaski was spoken by some 87,000 people in Hunza-Nagar District, northern Gilgit District, and in the Yasin and Ishkoman valleys of northern Ghizer District. Their native region is located in northern Gilgit-Baltistan and borders Afghanistan's Pamir corridor to the north. Burushaski is also spoken by about 300 people in Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. The Yasin variety, also known by the Khowar exonym Werchikwar, is much more divergent. Intelligibility between Hunza-Nagar and Yasin is difficult, and Yasin is sometimes considered a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsk. Alternate Names: Biltum, Brushaski, Burucaki, Burucaski, Burushaki, Burushki, Khajuna, Kunjut.

1935, 1938: [LILLY] *The Burushaski language: Vol. I Introduction and Grammar; Vol. II Text and Translations; Vol. III. Vocabularies and Index*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. Oslo; Cambridge, Mass.: H. Aschehoug; Harvard University Press, 1935 1938. 3 vols. [Vol. I] Original cloth over boards with d.j. [Vols. II & III] original tan wrappers lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [Vol. I]: I-VI VII-LXIII LXIV, 1-464 + 10 plates and folding map; [Vol. II] I-IV V-VII VIII, 1-3 4-418 419-420 + 1 plate; [Vol. III]: [2] I-IV V-XVI, 1 2-545 546-548. First edition. Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Serie B. Skrifter 29, 1-3. Zaunmüller, col. 36. Includes Burushaski-English, pp. [1]-393, Werchikwar-English, pp. [394]-417, an index of proper names, pp. [418]-439, and an English index, pp. [440]-527, with corrigenda and addenda, pp. [537]-545. This is the **first dictionary of Burushaski**.

"The following vocabularies are based on the material collected in 1923-24....One important question remains to which I can give no precise or certain answer. What proportion do the Burushaski words in this Vocabulary bear to the total word stock of the language? When I returned to Hunza in 1934 one of my hopes was to record sufficient new words to make my collection fairly complete as regards words in daily use and known to everyone...but I had not realised what a lengthy business it is to collect and adequately record even a few hundred words after the first couple of thousand in constant daily use have been noted. How many new words I actually recorded I have no idea, but I am certain that they will go only a short way towards making the vocabulary complete" (Preface to Vol. III).

1962: [LILLYbm] *Werchikwar English vocabulary; (with a few Werchikwar texts)*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. [Oslo] Norwegian Universities Press, 1962. Original blue cloth over boards, decorated in blank and lettered in gold on spine; d.j. gray, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. i-ix x-xii, 1 2-391 392. First edition. Series: Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter, 51. Includes



Werchikwar-English, pp. [1]-260. Werchikwar is considered a dialect of Burushaski, but may be a separate language. This is the **first dictionary of Werchikwar**. A partial vocabulary of Werchikwar had appeared in the same author's three-volume study of the Burushaski language (see above). Second copy: IUW.

"The author of this work... died on 26th February, 1962, at the age of 85 years.... We deeply regret that he did not live to see the book out of press and to receive our thanks for his helpful co-operation in bringing out this publication, which sheds light on a hitherto little known language" (p. [vi]). "In the Census of 1931 the population of Yasin was recorded as 8,084, of whom 7,518 were Werchikwar-speakers. These included 2,506 who were bilingual, speaking both Werchikwar and Khowar.... The Werchikwar Vocabulary here presented is based mainly on a collection of words which I obtained by word of mouth from Muslim, son of Bal, of Nazbar, Yasin.... The words I got from him I wrote down on separate slips, evidently very hastily. There are over 3,000 of these slips. I have now not the slightest recollection how the words came to be chosen.... Muslim was bilingual, speaking both Werchikwar and Khowar.... I learned that his actual mother-tongue was Werchikwar. He had also a working knowledge of Hindustani" (Introduction).

[**BUSA**] Busa, or Bisā, is the Mande language of the former Bussa Emirate in Nigeria. It is called Busanchi in Hausa, and has also been called Zugweya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bqp. Alternate Names: Bisā, Bisayā, Busa-Bisā, Busano, Bussanchi.

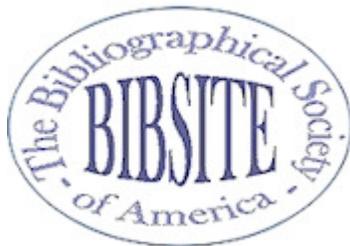
2004: [IUW] *Busa dictionary: with reversed English-Busa finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vi, 201; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries 31 "The Busa-English, English-Busa dictionary ... forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Boko and Bokobaru dictionaries"--P. [4] of cover.

[**BUSHMAN**: see **SAN LANGUAGES** and under individual language names]

[**BUSHOONG**] Bushong (Bushoong) is a Bantu language of the Kasai region of Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was the language of the Kuba Kingdom. Dialects are said to be Djembe, Ngende, Ngombe (Ngombia), Ngongo, Pianga (Panga, Tsobwa, Shobwa, Shoba). Pianga (Shuwa) is a distinct language, in the Tetela group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: buf. Alternate Names: Bamongo, Bukuba, Bushona, Bushong, Bushonga, Bushongo, Busoong, Ganga, Kuba, Mbale, Mongo, Shongo.

1932: [LILLY] *Grammar and dictionary of the Bushonga or Bukuba language as spoken by the Bushonga or Bukuba tribe who dwell in the Upper Kasai District, Belgian Congo, Central Africa*, by Althea Brown Edmiston (1874-1937). [Luebo, Congo Belge, Printed at the J.L. Wilson Press, 1932]. viii, 619 p. 24 cm. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black on the spine. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes English-Bushonga [Bushoong], pp. 213-500, and Bukuba (Bushonga [Bushoong])-English, pp. 501-604, with an "Appendix to Bukuda-English Dictionary," pp. 615-619. **First substantial dictionary of the language**, preceded by a polyglot vocabulary including Bushoong by Charles Lemaire in 1894 (see above under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES**...).



1959: [LILLYbm] *Esquisse de grammaire bushong*, by J[an] Vansina. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 1959. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. 1-4 5-108 109-112. First edition. Series: Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in 8°, Sciences de l'Homme, Linguistique, Vol. 23. Not in Hendrix. Includes French-Bushonga [Bushoong] vocabulary, pp. 68-86, and a Bushonga [Bushoong]-French vocabulary, pp. 87-108.

"The Bushong are the central tribe in the group called Bakuba. Their language is also spoken by the Bulang, Pyang, Ngombe and Byeng... All of these tribes live in the territories of Mweka and Port-Francqui, in the Kasai District... The dialect studied is that of the Mushenge... The study of this language took place during the years 1953 and 1954." (tr: BM).

[**BWA**] Bwa (Boa, Boua, Bua, Kibua, Kibwa, Libua, Libwali) is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bww. Alternate Names: Boa, Boua, Bua, Kibua, Kibwa, Libenge, Libua, Libwali.

1912a: [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-ababua et ababua-français, adressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. De Cort, Liaudet, van Goethem*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 64 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 404. Second copy: IUW.

1912b: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-mobenge et mobenge-française, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Bareau et Reding*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 70 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original grey printed wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 306.

[**BWANABWANA**: see under **MUYUW**] Bwanabwana, also known as Tubetube, is an Austronesian language spoken on the small islands just off the eastern tip of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tte. Alternate Names: Tubetube.

[**CABÉCAR**] The Cabécar language is an indigenous American language of the Chibchan language family which is spoken by the Cabécar people in Costa Rica. Specifically, it is spoken in the inland Turrialba Region of the Cartago Province. 80% of speakers are monolingual; as of 2007, it is the only indigenous language in Costa Rica with monolingual adults. The language is also known by its dialect names Chirripó and Estrella (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cjp. Alternate Names: Chirripó.

1989: [IUW] *Diccionario cabécar-español, español-cabécar*, Enrique Margery Peña. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, 1989. cxxiii, 553 p.; 25 cm..

[**CALLAWALLA**] Kallawaya, also Callahuaya or Callawalla is an endangered, secret, mixed language in Bolivia. It is spoken by the Kallawaya people, a group of traditional itinerant healers in the Andes in their medicinal healing practice. Kallawaya is also a secret



language, passed only by father to son, or grandfather to grandson, or rarely, to daughters if a practitioner has no sons. It is not used in normal family dialogue. Although its use is primarily ritual, used secretly for initiated men, Kallawaya may be a part of everyday conversation between those familiar with it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: caw. Alternate Names: Callahuaya. Ostensibly a specialized language used by successors to the herb doctors of Inca emperors. Probably extinct. Adult men only.

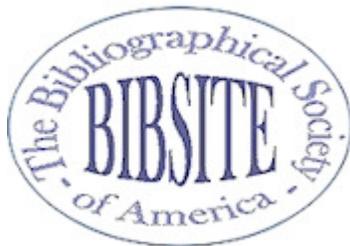
1969: [IUW] *La lengua secreta de los incas*, by Enrique Oblitas Poblete. La Paz [Editorial Los Amigos del Libro] 1968 [i. e. 1969]. 149 p. illus., facsim. 26 cm. Library binding in black cloth, preserved front orange, light blue and white wrappers, lettered in white. First edition. Includes Spanish-Callahuaya vocabulary, pp. 47-149.

"The vocabulary consists of words in Spanish and their translation [into Callawalla], The second part: Callawaya-Spanish will be offered in the second edition" (p. 6, tr: BM).

[**CALÓ (PACHUCO)**]: see also under **ROMANI, VLACH**] Pachuco is a Mexican and Mexican-American slang language, also called Caló, not included in Ethnologue. In Ethnologue, Caló refers to a Romany language spoken in Spain Portugal, France and Brazil. Wiki discusses Pachuco as follows: "Pachuco refers to a particular old school subculture of Mexican-American and Latino Americans associated with zoot suits, street gangs, nightlife, and flamboyant public behavior. The idea of the pachuco – a zoot-suited, well-dressed, street-connected flamboyant playboy of Hispanic/Latino heritage – originated in El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, had moved north, following the line of migration of Mexican railroad workers ("traqueros") into Los Angeles, where it developed further. A pachuca is the female counterpart, often idealized as a beautiful Latina/Hispanic woman in extravagant evening dress or a female version of the zoot suit, out with a pachuco boyfriend for a night on the town. Pachucas broke taboos of their time by wearing men's-style pants sometimes and appearing in public often with their pachuco boyfriends; at the time, a "good woman" was considered to have her place in the home. They defied male/female stereotypes and roles in Mexican-American culture in much the same way flappers had in European-American culture in the 1920s."

1948: [IUW] *American me*, Beatrice Griffith. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948. x, 341 p. illus. 22 cm. Yellow cloth library binding. First edition. Reinecke 11.14. Includes a "Glossary" of "Spanish and Pachuco Words Used in the Book," pp. 310-318, with the following note: "Caló: Gypsy slang; a jargon spoken by Mexican illiterates; the language of the Mexican underworld."

First paperback edition **1954:** [LILLYbm] *American Me*, by Beatrice Griffith. New York: Pennant Books, 1954. Original orange and white stiff wrappers, lettered in black and blue, with a full color illustration on the front cover. Pp. i-vi vii-viii, 1-166 167-168. Reinecke 11.14 (listing hardbound edition only). Includes the glossary pp. 155-166, double-columned. "This book contains selections from the original hardcover edition published by Houghton Mifflin Company [1948]" (from the rear cover).



1956: [IUW] *Diccionario de Caló; el lenguaje del hampa en México*, by Carlos G. Chabat. Guadalajara, México: [published by the author], 1956. 120 p.; 16.5 cm. Library binding, preserving original illustrated front ochre and black wrapper, lettered in black and white. The illustration shows two down-and-out men on a street corner. First edition. Reinecke 11.7 ("Probably the most complete vocabulary in print, but without credit to prior authors, whose examples' mistakes are often repeated" -Webb). Includes Spanish-Caló, pp. 7-119.

Second edition **1964:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de Caló: el lenguaje del hampa en México. Segunda Edición*, by Carlos G. Chabat. Mexico, D.F.: F. Mendez Oteo, Libreria de Medicina, 1964. Original pink wrappers, lettered and illustrated in red. Pp. 1-2 3-120. Second edition. This copy with "No. 48 | C. Chabat" in ink on verso of title page. One of 1000 copies. Cf. Reinecke 11.7 (citing only the first edition of 1956). Includes Caló-Spanish, pp. 7-119. The author was Director of the Academy of Police.

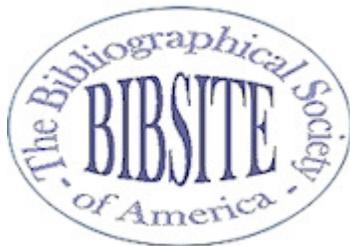
"The 'Dictionary of Caló' which we publish here in the second edition, is the fruit of patient lexicographic labor on the part of the author, who over a period of thirty years while discharging his various professional duties came in direct daily contact with criminals and was able to take down the argot spoken by these offenders in their jail-house jargon. Among his various works, the 'Dictionary of Caló' is probably the author's most popular. It contains an alphabetical collection of 2,426 words used by the criminal class throughout Mexico, with their precise meanings as employed by them in actual speech" (Editor's Note, tr: BM).

1965: [LILLYbm] *The Tongue of the Tirilones: A Linguistic Study of a Criminal Argot*, by Luline Coltharp. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1965. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. black, white and tan, lettered in black and white. 313 pp. First edition. Reinecke 11.8. An extensive Caló-English vocabulary is given on pp. 96-282.

"The Tirilones are an economically deprived Latin-American people who have settled in the southern section of El Paso, Texas, and number between 25 and 30 thousand. In addition to English and Spanish, many of the people in the area use a third 'language,' which the author refers to as Caló... Used as a cover for such illegal activities as fighting, smuggling and dope peddling, Caló has always been a male language. No respectable female would admit that she understood a word of Caló." Caló has spread [1965] to other sections in El Paso, and to other areas such as Los Angeles and Tucson. This is the **first Caló-English vocabulary**.

1973: [IUW] *Caló: gutter Spanish*, by Jay B. Rosensweig. New York, Dutton, 1973. 123 p. 19 cm. Original white cloth, lettered in black; lacks dust jacket. First edition. Text in Spanish and English. A Caló-English dictionary, pp. 19-122.

"Caló is the unwanted, but not unloved, child of Spanish culture.... Caló has its ancient roots buried deeply in the fertile gypsy tongue... [it] is simply a mens of expression used by the poor, humble and hungry who have learned to read, write and do simple sums only sufficiently well to avoid being gulled... Per se, it is not a language. Ist is only an additive to conventional classic Spanish" (Introduction).



1974: [LILLYbm] *Barrio Language Dictionary. First Dictionary of Caló*, by Dagoberto Fuentes & José A. López. Los Angeles: Southland Press, 1974. Original stiff gray wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii, 1 2-160 161-168*. First edition. The **first separate dictionary of Caló**. The authors "do not profess to be experts"; both come from the Barrios, left school while still in early grades, then back to university and professional careers. Second copy: IUW.

"Lexicographers in the process of compiling dictionaries...have completely ignored the vocabulary of the Barrios....The language of the Barrios is referred to as 'Caló,' and specially encircles the Chicanos in the United States... An attempt has been made on the part of the authors to include most of the words that are used universally by Chicanos... Caló language and expressions are 'as American as apple pie'" (Preface).

1979: [IUW] *Dictionary of Pachuco terms: a collection of words, phrases, conversations, and songs as they originally appeared in published form*, by Rodolfo G. Serrano. Bakersfield, Calif.: Serrano, c1979. 72 p.: ill.; 22 cm. English and Pachuco.

1983: [IUW] *El libro de Caló: Pachuco slang dictionary*, Harry Polkinhorn, Alfredo Velasco, Malcolm Lambert. San Diego, [Calif.]: Atticus Press, 1983. xi, 163 p.: ill., port.; 21 cm.

1994: [IUW] *Morralla del caló mexicano*, Jesús Flores y Escalante. México, D.F.: Asociación Mexicana de Estudios Fonográficos, 1994. 16, 150 p.; 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. First edition. "Primera edición, noviembre de 1994" on verso of title page. Caló-Spanish dictionary, pp. 1-150. Includes popular slang as well as Caló.

2011: [IUW] *Caló: a dictionary of Spanish barrio and border slang*, by Harry Polkinhorn & Alfredo Velasco. New York: Junction Press, 2011. 146 p.; 23 cm. Rev. ed. of: *El libro de caló*, by Harry Polkinhorn, Alfredo Velasco, Malcolm Lambert. Rev. ed. [Oakland, Calif.]: Floricanto Press, c1986. Includes index.

[CAMP LANGUAGES] The Campa languages, aka Pre-Andine Maipurean / Arawakan, are Arawakan languages of the Peruvian Amazon. The best known is Ashéninka (Wiki).

1890: [LILLYbm] *Arte de la lengua de los indios antis o campas varias preguntas, advertencias i Doctrina cristiana conforme al manuscrito original hallado en la ciudad de Toled por Charles Leclerc*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1890. 118 p.; 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. 13. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Includes Ande [Campa family]-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [83]-118. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW.

[CAPANAHUA] A language of Peru.

Ethnologue: kaq. Alternate Names: Capa Baquebo, Capanawa, Kapanawa, Nuquencaibo. Population: 50 (Crevels 2007). Some may be in voluntary isolation (2013 Ministry of Education). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 390 (2007 census). Location: Loreto region: Tapiche-Buncuya rivers area. Dialects: Pahlenbaquebo. Lexical similarity:



50%–60% with Shipibo [shp]. Few children speakers: one-third have passive knowledge but generally do not acquire Capanahua (Crevels 2007). Use of Spanish between two Capanahua speakers can be interpreted as rejecting the other person as an outsider. “Capacho” is a pejorative term. Christian, traditional religion.

1998: [LILLY] *Diccionario Capanahua-Castellano*, compiled by Eugene & Betty Loos. Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Perú: Instituto Lingüística de Verano, 1998. 683 pages; 21 cm. "Primera edición, 1998 | 200 ejemplares" on verso of title page. Original stiff white and light-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Includes "Diccionario Capanahua-Castellano," pp. 63-528, and "Índice Castellano-Capanahua," pp. 529-650. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**CAPE VERDEAN CREOLE**] Cape Verdean Creole is a creole language of Portuguese basis, spoken on the islands of Cape Verde. It is the native language of virtually all Cape Verdeans, and it is used as a second language by the Cape Verdean diaspora. The language has particular importance for creolistics studies since it is the oldest (still-spoken) creole, and the most widely spoken Portuguese-based creole (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Kabuverdianu) kea. Alternate Names: “Badiu” (pej.), Caboverdiano, Criol, Crioulo, Kriol, Krioulo, Krioulu, “Sampadjudu” (pej.)

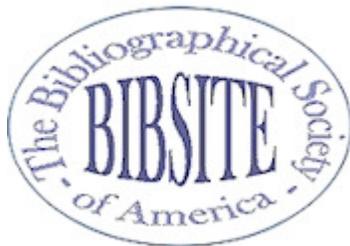
1957: [IUW] *O dialecto crioulo de Cabo Verde*. [Lisboa] Imprensa Nacional de Lisboa, 1957. 391 p. 26 cm. Hendrix 443. Series: Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações do Ultramar. Centro de Estudos Políticos e Sociais. Dialectos portugueses do Ultramar. Bibliography: p. 389.

Facsimile reprint **1984:** [IUW] *O dialecto crioulo de Cabo Verde*, por Baltasar Lopes da Silva. [Lisbon, Portugal]: Impr. Nacional-Casa da Moeda, 1984. 391 p.; 24 cm. Series: Escritores dos países de língua portuguesa; 1. "Fac-simile da 1a. edição, da Imprensa Nacional de Lisboa, de 1957"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references.

1983 [1994]: [IUW] *Disonariu Kabuverdianu*, by J.J.R. ku Pires, J. Hutchison ku M. Goncalves. Boston: Funkul nko Lobu, 1994. 111 p.; 29 cm. Library binding. Second edition. Based on Sotavento dialects of Capeverdean. Distributed by Mother Tongue Editions. Includes Cape Verdean Creole-English, pp. 4-111.

"This is actually the second edition of a dictionary of the Capeverdean language [which] first appeared in 1983 bearing the title *Disonariu preliminarium Kriolu*. This second edition bears a different title, and has benefited from the contributions of a third author, Manuel Goncalves... [It] was produced to respond to the needs of students at Boston University enrolled in the 1994 Co-operative African Language Institute [in June and July of] 1994.... Although the word *preliminariu* has been removed from the title, [it] remains a working draft version, which is being improved on an ongoing basis" (Introduction).

1999: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire cap-verdien-français: créoles de Santiago et Maio*. by Nicolas Quint. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1999. 316 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original green and yellow wrappers, lettered in white and green. First edition. Includes "Lexique Créole de Santiago – Français, pp. 1-299, and Créole de Maio-Français, pp. 309-316. Second copy: IUW.



[CANTONESE: see CHINESE, YUE]

[CARIB] Carib or Kalina is a Cariban language spoken by the Kalina people (Caribs) of South America. It is spoken by around 7,400 people mostly in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Brazil (Wiki).

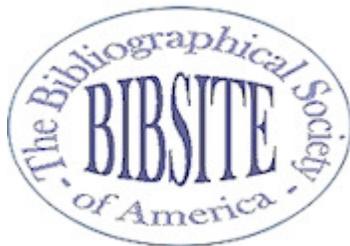
Ethnologue: car. Alternate Names: Caribe, Cariña, Galibi, Kalihna, Kalinya, Kariña, Kari'nya.

1658: [LILLYbm] *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique enrichie de plusieurs belles figures des raretez les plus considerables qui y sont d'ecrites: avec un vocabulaire caraibe*, Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. A Rotterdam: Chez Arnould Leers, 1658. Contemporary full vellum. Pp. [18] 1-527 528-540 [4]. First edition. Includes French-Carib vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. 515-527, with indications where men and women have different words for the same object. This copy with an early 18th century ownership signature in ink on title page: "'Ex libris Joannis Ludovici Routier Duparc" and his manuscript notes scattered throuseughout, including bibliographical references on p. 515 to other early vocabularies of Carib. Two additional copies: LILLY

Second edition, revised and augmented [**1665**]: [LILLY]. *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique. Enrichie d'un grand nombre de belles figures en taille douce, des places & des raretez les plus considerable, qui y sont d'ecrites. Avec un vocabulaire caraibe, 2. ed. Rev. & augm. de plusieurs descriptions, & de quelques éclaircissemens, qu'on desiroit en la precedente.* Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. Rotterdam:A. Leers, 1665. 18 p. l. 583, [13] p. Contemporary leather. Sabin 72316. From the library of Bernardo Menel.

Reimpression of 1665 edition, augmented [**1681**]: [LILLY] *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique, enrichie d'un grand nombre de belles figures en taille douce ... Avec un vocabulaire caraibe. Derniere ed. Reveuë & augm. par autheur d'un Recit de l'estat present des celebres colonies de la Virginie, de Marieland, de la Caroline, du nouveau duché d'York, de Pennsylvania, & de la Nouvelle Angleterre, situeés dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, & qui relevant de la coèronnedu roy de la Grande' Bretagne. Tiré fidelement des memoires des habitans des memes colonies, en faveur de ceux, qui auroyent le dessein de s'y transporter pour s'y établir.* Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. Rotterdam, R. Leers, 1681. 17 p. l., 583, [13], 43 p, Illus., 3 fold. Pl. 28.5 cm. A re-issue of the edition of 1665, with a new title page and the addition of a supplement of 43 pp. "Vocabulaire caraibe," pp. 571-583. Lilly copy lacks engraved title page.

1664: [LILLY] *Voyage de la France eqvinoxiale en l'isle de Cayenne, entrepris par les François en l'année M. DC. LII. Diuisé en trois livres. Le premier, contient l'establisement de la colonie. Le second, ce qui s'est passé pendant quinze mois que l'on a demeuré dans la païs. Le troisieme, traite du temperament du païs, de la fertilité de sa terre, & des mœurs & façons de faire des sauuages de cette contrée. Avec vn dictionnaire de*



la langue du mesme païs, by Antoine Biet, b. 1620. Paris: F. Clovzier, 1664. Contemporary calf, with hand-lettered paper label on spine. 432 pp. Includes a "Petit dictionnaire de la Langue des Sauvages Galibis, en la partie de l'Amérique Medridionale, appelée Cap de Nord, reduit en pratique," pp. 399-432.

1763: [LILLY] *Maison rustique, à l'usage des habitants de la partie de la France équinoxiale, connue sous le nom de Cayenne. [suivi de:] Dictionnaire Galibi, présenté sous deux formes*, by Chevalier de Prefontaine. Paris: Cl. J.B. Bauche, 1763. 2 ouvrages en un volume in-8 de (3) ff., 211 pp., (2) ff., (1) f., XVI, 24, 126 pp., (1) f. Lieutenant réformé des troupes de marines, Préfontaine était commandant de la partie nord de la Guyane concédée à la famille de Choiseul. Son ouvrage est un manuel d'agriculture pratique à l'usage des colons. Il est suivi d'un dictionnaire et d'une grammaire Galibi rédigé par La Salle de l'Estang. Sabin, 65038; Leclerc, 1199; Chadenat, 416. Bookseller Inventory # 2128.

Ca. 1860: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire galibi. Dictionarium gallice, latine et galibi. Digestum e libro: Dictionnaire galibi, presente sous deux formes, 1 commençant par le mot françois, 2 par le mot galibi, précédé d'un essai de grammaire*, [by M. de (Simon Philibert) La Salle de l'Etang [ca. 1700-1765]], ed. by Fr. Ph. de Martius [Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868]. n.p., n.d. [ca. 1860]. Contemporary unprinted gray wrappers (front wrapper reattached), lettered in hand in ink "Guyane Française | de Martius | Dictionnaire Galibi" with the ink ownership signature of S(?) L. Bassler. Pp. 3-5 6-48 (may be missing half title). Second edition. First edition appeared in two forms in 1763. Includes French-Latin-Galibi [Kalihna], pp. [5]-38, and a list of animals and plants, Galibi-French-Latin, pp. 38-47.

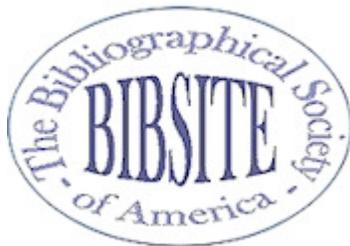
"The sources from which the material assembled here has been gathered are relatively wide-spread in time and place. The anonymous author of the Galibi Dictionary notes that the earliest of these word lists was collected by Paul Boyer in 1643 among the Galibis on North Cape.... [summary of other sources]....I have added several plant names to the list, which I have taken from Aublet's *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Française*..." (Afterword, tr: BM).

1879: [LILLY] *Du parler des hommes et du parler des femmes dans la langue caraïbe*, by Lucien Adam [1833-1918]. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1879. 32 p. 22 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black, front cover detached. Includes a 41-word list of Taino, an ancient language of Cuba, compared with various dialects of Carib, pp. 31-32.

1893: [IUW] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparé [!] des dialectes de la famille caribe*, by Lucien Adam. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1893. 2 p. ., 139 p., 1 ., 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XVII.

1920: [LILLY] *Tierra nuestra (por el río Caura)*, by Samuel Dario Maldonado [1870-1925]. Caracas: Litografía del Comercio, 1920. 503 p. 24 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration in black and white on cover. Includes a Carib-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [497]-503.

[CARIBAN LANGUAGES] The Cariban languages are an indigenous language family of South America. They are widespread across northernmost South America, from the mouth of



the Amazon River to the Colombian Andes, but also appear in central Brazil. Cariban languages are relatively closely related, and number two to three dozen, depending on what is considered a dialect. Most are still spoken, though often by only a few hundred speakers; the only one with more than a few thousand is Macushi, with 30,000. The Cariban family is well known in the linguistic world partly because Hixkaryana has a default object–verb–subject word order, previously thought not to exist in human language (Wiki).

1893: [LILLYbm] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparé [!] des dialectes de la famille caribe*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1893. 2 p. ., 139 p., 1 ., 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XVI.I Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Includes comparative vocabulary of French-various dialects of Carib, pp. 90-139. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. . Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the Journal of Austronesian Studies, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu.

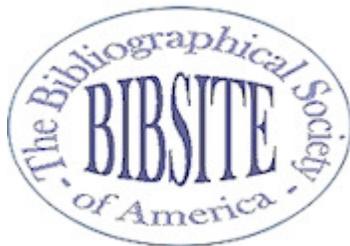
1946: [LLLYbm] “Études de grammaire comparé, suivies d'un vocabulaire compare des langues de la famille Caribe,” pp. [9]-99, in: *Études linguistiques caribes*, by C. H. de Goeje. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: North-Holland publishing C°, 1946. In-4° (260 x 180), 274 p. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke nederlandse Akademie van wetenschappen. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. Deel 49. N° 2. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes a comparative vocabulary of languages of the Caribe family, pp. [49]-94. Also contains separate vocabularies of Oayana [Wayana], Triometesem [Akurio] and Wama [Akurio]. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill, noted linguist.

[**CAROLINIAN**] Carolinian is an Austronesian language spoken in the Northern Mariana Islands, where it is an official language along with English and Chamorro (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cal. Alternate Names: “Gupallao” (pej.), Saipan Carolinian, Southern Carolinian.

1911: [LILLYbm] *Die Zentralkarolinische Sprache. Grammatik, Übungen u. Wörterbuch der Mundart der westlich von Truk liegenden Atolle, insbesondere der Saipan-Karoliner*, Georg Fritz. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1911. Original (?) plain white wrappers, stamped in ink on front cover "Lehrbuch orient. Seminar 29" (copy is uncut and unopened). Pp. [4] 1 2-134 135-136. First edition. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin, Bd. 29. Zaunmüller, col. 220. Includes German-Carolinian, pp. [67]-103, and Carolinian-German, pp. [104]-134. **First dictionary of the language.** The first English dictionary is that of Jackson & Marck, 1991 (see below). Second copy: IUW.

"In my repeated visits to the [Central Carolinian Islands], Saipan Carolinians served as my interpreters, whose dialect is identical to that spoken on Oleai, Lamutrik, Satawal, Poloa, and the islands lying between them, and is closely related to the dialect of Truk. The Saipan Carolinians came from the following islands: in 1815 a number of people migrated there from Truk. In 1865-1869 over 1000 workers arrived from Lamutrik, Satawal, Elato, Biserat, Onon; in 1905 around 100 Sonsol Merir people; 1907, 200 from Oleai; 1908, 500 from Mortlock, these only temporarily due to the devastation of their own islands by typhoons. The richness of the Saipan Carolinian language in synonyms may be explained by the



heterogeneous origin of the inhabitants, which in turn makes this dialect more suitable for communication than any other Carolinian dialect....[Previous material] was not used [in preparing this volume], nor, with the exception perhaps of a translation of the Bible by American missionaries from English which is difficult to use, does it exist, or at least I know of none" (Introduction, tr: BM).

1991: [LILLYbm] *Carolinian-English Dictionary*, compiled by Frederick H. Jackson & Jeffrey C. Marck. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1991. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in green. *i-vi vii-xxv xxvi, 1-2 3-453 454*. with loosely inserted errata slip. First edition. PALI Language Texts: Micronesia. Second copy: IUW.

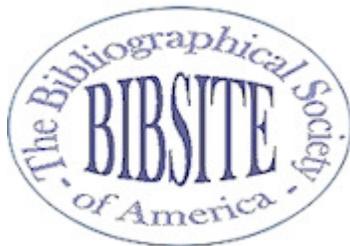
"Carolinian is a member of the Trukic subgroup of the Micronesian group of Oceanic languages. **This is the first English dictionary of the three Carolinian dialects** spoken by [two to three thousand] descendants of voyagers who migrated from atolls in the Central Caroline Islands to Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Dictionary provides English definitions for almost 7,000 Carolinian entries [pp. 3-195] and an English-Carolinian finder list [pp. 199-453]. A special effort was made to include culturally important words, particularly those related to sailing, fishing, cooking, house building, traditional religion, and family structure. With this work, the compilers also establish an acceptable standard writing system with which to record the Carolinian language" (from the rear cover).

[**CARRIER:** see also under **CREE**] The Carrier language is a Northern Athabaskan language. It is named after the Dakelh people, a First Nations people of the Central Interior of British Columbia, Canada, for whom Carrier is the usual English name. People who are referred to as Carrier speak two related languages. One, Babine-Witsuwit'en is sometimes referred to as Northern Carrier. The other, Carrier proper, includes what are sometimes referred to as Central Carrier and Southern Carrier (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crx. Alternate Names: Central Carrier, Dakelh.

1974: [LILLYbm] *Central Carrier bilingual dictionary*, by Francesca Antoine, Catherine Bird, et al of the Carrier Dictionary Committee and Richard Walker & David B. Wilkinson of Summer Institute of Linguistics. [Fort Saint James, B.C.: Carrier Linguistic Committee], 1974. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; dust jacket yellow and red, illustrated in red and lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xiv xv-xvi, 1-397 398-400*. First edition. This is the **first dictionary of the language**

"This dictionary has been prepared for members of the Central dialect of Carrier. They number approximately 2000 and live in the Stuart Lake Area of British Columbia" (d.j. flap). "Ten years of linguistic field work laid the foundation for the recent intensive gathering of needed material to produce this dictionary" (Acknowledgements). " This dictionary provides a major and significant contribution to the history, culture and folklore of the Carrier Indians, one of Canada's most advanced and peaceful Native Indian tribes" (Prologue, Fred J. Speckeen). "The contents of the dictionary stand as a monument to the rich heritage of the Carrier Indian people and to their capacity to emerge successfully in adapting to modern demands while experiencing cultural stress. The total body of Carrier expressions in the dictionary was produced by Carrier members of the Dictionary committee.... The



approximately 3,500 entries of the dictionary could easily have been expanded to one-hundred thousand plus. However, time and finances have dictated the present size" (Introduction)

[**CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES, WEST: POLYGLOT**] The Northwest Caucasian languages, also called West Caucasian, Abkhazo-Adyghean, or sometimes Pontic (as opposed to Caspian for the Northeast Caucasian languages), are a group of languages spoken in the northwestern Caucasus region,[2] chiefly in three Russian republics (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay–Cherkessia), the disputed territory of Abkhazia (whose sovereignty is claimed by Georgia), and Turkey, with smaller communities scattered throughout the Middle East (Wiki).

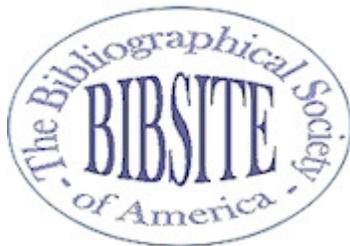
1788: [LILLY] *Memoir of a map of the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian; with an account of the Caucasian nations, and vocabularies of the languages*, by George Ellis. London: Printed for J. Edwards, 1788. iv, 80 p.: map; 27 cm. (4to) First edition according to Lowndes, as cited below. Bound in plain paper and patterned boards; spine damages. References:Lowndes, II, 659. ESTC, T56650

1887: [LILLY] "Five West Caucasian Vocabularies," compiled by Mr. Peacock and communicated by Robert N. Cust, in: the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*, v.19, pt.1, (January 1887)." London: Trübner & Co, 1887. Complete issue, paginated 59-189, plus preliminaries. 22 cm. Includes 11 p. comparative vocabularies of English, Georgian, Abkhaz (here "Abkahlzian"), Laz, Mingrelian and Svan (here "Swanetian").

"When I visited Trans-Caucasia in 1882 for the purpose of collecting information regarding the Languages of the Caucasus, the result of which was published in Vol. XVII of the Journal, I became aware of the scantiness of the Vocabularies, and I mentioned this to Mr. Peacock, the Vice-Consul of H.B. M. at Batim, who has resided some time at Poti, and had made excursions into regions not often traversed. He was good enough to undertake the duty of collecting Vocabularies, and I forwarded to him a copy of the Standard Form of Words and Sentences prepared by the Bengal Asiatic Society [instructions for form included in a footnote]. After some delay, owing to the heavy press of his official duties, and a visit to England, when I had the pleasure of seeing him, and again encouraging him on the subject, he has forwarded to me the subjoined Vocabularies, which are highly important" (Robert N. Cust, p. 145).

1975: [IUW] *A dictionary of proto-Circassian roots*, by A. H. Kuipers. Lisse (Netherlands): Peter de Ridder Press, 1975. 93 p.; 30 cm. PdR Press publications on North Caucasian languages 1. Mimeographed.

[**CEBUANO**] Cebuano, referred by most of its speakers as Bisaya or Binisaya (English: Visayan), is an Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines by about 20 million people, mostly in Central Visayas, most of whom belong to the Bisaya ethnic group. It is the most widely spoken of the languages within the so-named Bisayan subgroup and is closely related to other Filipino languages. It has the largest native language-speaking population of the



Philippines despite not being taught formally in schools and universities. It is the lingua franca of the Central Visayas region and most parts of Mindanao. The name Cebuano is derived from the island of Cebu where the prestige register is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ceb. Alternate Names: Binisaya, Bisayan, Sebuano, Sugbuanon, Sugbuhanon, Visayan.

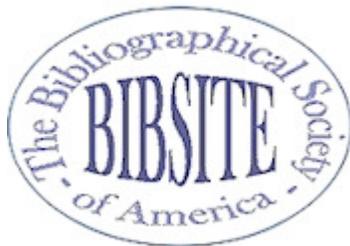
1885: [IUW] *Diccionario bisaya-español*, compuesto por el R.P. Fr. Juan Felis de la Encarnacion ... 3. ed. Aum. con más de tres mil voces por el R.P. Fr. José Sanchez y la cooperación de varios padres Recoletos ... Manila, Tip. de "Amigos del país," 1885. 2 v. in 1. Vol. [2] has title: *Diccionario español-bisaya* ... First published 1851.

1913: [LILLYbm] *The Subanu; studies of a sub-Visayan mountain folk of Mindanao. Ethnographical and geographical sketch of land and people*, by John Park Finley & William Churchill. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. Original dark green cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv* v *vi*, 1-236, with folding maps as frontispiece and at end of volume. First edition. Carnegie Institution of Washington publication, no. 184. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Subanu-English vocabulary, pp. 179-216, and English-Subanu, pp. 217-230, double-columned, and a bibliography, pp. 231-232, including dictionaries such as Gisbert, *Diccionario Español-Bagobo*, and Bennasar, *Diccionario Tiruray-Español*, both Manila, 1892 and neither in Zaunmüller.

"The material [for] this study of the Subanu speech was collected partly by Colonel Finley himself during the active and somewhat militant years of this term as governor of Zamboanga and partly at his order... The extension of the American system to dominions oversea, the adjustment of American polity to the at present unassimilable and non-homogeneous peoples of a distinctly lower culture plane... are so new that our people who stay at home in ease have no slightest conception of the character and mass of administrative details which are laid upon our new proconsuls... I have known the trials of ruling Samoa... [of facing] the hostile front of war with no greater show of force than the American ensign hoisted aboard a 21-foot rowboat, where my British and German colleagues could back their authority with steel cruisers.... I can sympathize with the efforts it has cost my collaborator... to compile this material... work in a field which lies wholly outside his professional duty... [material] which must be approached with sympathy as well as reverence" (Pitfalls of the Vocabulist, p. 45).

1949: [LILLYbm] *Pocket dictionary, English-Tagalog Visayan (Cebuano-Ilongo) vocabulary*, by P[ablo] Jacobo Enriquez, Jose A. Bautisa & Francis J. Jamolangué. Manila: Philippine Book Co., 1949. Original purple, white and green wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. [6] 1-249 250. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog-Visayan (Ilongo-Cebuano), pp. 1-249. "8000 common words." Second copy: IUW.

1958: [LILLYbm] *Visayan-English Dictionary*, by Rodolfo Cabonce. [Manila?]: n.p., [1958]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. 231 leaves. First edition. Includes Visayan-English only. This copy with the ownership signature of C. Douglas Chrétien, dated Manila, January 1958, "gift of Father John McCanon S.J., Ateneo de Manila" and a loosely inserted note in ink from McCanon to Chrétien, passing on three copies of the work. The linguist C. Douglas Chrétien was author of *The Dialect of the Sierra de Mariveles Negritos*



(1951) and *A Classification of 21 Philippine Languages* (1962) among others. He has written "Cebuano" on the title page (see end of this entry). **Earliest separate English language Cebuano dictionary.**

"The present dictionary is primarily intended for the Catholic missionaries to learn Visayan and not for the Visayans to learn English...The dictionary is by no means exhaustive. But we have tried to bring in all that is necessary for the sufficient knowledge of the student." Included under "Cebuano Dictionaries" in Wolff bibliography (undated "mimeographed"; see below).

1967: [LILLY] *Cebuano-English dictionary*, by Juan Ruijter. Lawaan, Cebu: Sacred Heart Seminary, [1967]. 338 p. 22 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Includes Cebuano-English, pp. 1-338. Lilly copy with stamp of the Catholic Trade School, Cebu City. Included under "Cebuano Dictionaries" in Wolff bibliography as published in 1967 (see below). The dictionary itself has no indication of date.

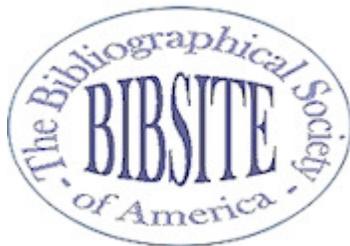
"This dictionary is called 'Cebuano-English' instead of Visayan-English because local words have been avoided as much as possible. In a Visayan-English Dictionary local words in a particular Province or District should be included. In this Dictionary words exclusively used in local sub-dialects (f.i. Leyte, Bohol, Negros Or. and Mindanao) have been eliminated. The words in this Dictionary have been collected mostly from Magazines and books, especially from the Bible, speeches, sermons and radio-broadcastings" (Preface).

1971: [IUW] *Cebuano-Visayan dictionary*, compiled by Elsa Paula Yap and Maria Victoria Bunye. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1971. xxv, 508 p. 23 cm. PALI language texts: Philippines. Bibliography: p. 508.

1972: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan*, 2 vols., by John U. Wolff. Ithaca, N.Y.: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1972. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [2] i-ii iii-xx, 1-537 [1]; [Vol. 2] [4] 537a-1164 1165-1176. First edition. Linguistic Series VI. Includes Cebuano-English, pp. 1-1163, and bibliography, p. 1164.

"Cebuano is also called Sugbuanon and is one of more than a dozen languages or dialects which are given the name Bisayan or Visayan.... Somewhere between one-quarter and one-third of the population of the Philippines speaks Cebuano natively. But despite its numerical importance and wide use Cebuano lags far behind Tagalog (Pilipino) in prestige and development as a means of literary and scientific expression. In the schools the emphasis is almost entirely English: Cebuano composition is not a school subject, and students read nothing in Cebuano in the first two grades.... In fact it is almost a matter of pride not to know Cebuano well."

Earliest dictionary (of five listed, one unpublished) is Juan Encarnacio's *Diccionario Bisaya-Español*, Manila, 1885; Cabonce (see above) is earliest separate English-language dictionary published. A *Bisayan-English-Tagalog Dictionary* was published by Hermosisima in 1966, and a *Cebuano-English Dictionary* by Jan Ruijter in 1967 (see above).



[**CEMUHÎ**, see also under **XÂRÂCÛÛ**] Cemuhî (Camuhi, Camuki, Tyamuhi, Wagap) is an Oceanic language spoken on the island of New Caledonia, in the area of Poindimié and Touho (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cam. Alternate Names: Camuhi, Camuki, Tie, Touho, Tyamuhi, Wagap.

1994: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire cèmuhi-français: suivi d'un lexique français-cèmuhi*, by Jean Claude Rivierre. Paris: Peeters: Diffusion, J. Vrin, 1994. 543 p.: 2 maps; 25 cm. Original red and pale yellow wrappers, lettered in red, with a color photo on the front cover. First edition. Series: Langues et cultures du Pacifique.; 9; SELAF; no 345. Includes Camuhi-French, pp. 77-406, and French-Camuhi, pp. 467-543.

[**CHACHI**] Cha'palaa (also known as Chachi or Cayapa) is a Barbacoan language spoken in northern Ecuador by ca. 3000 ethnic Chachi people. "Cha'palaa" means "language of the Chachi people." This language was described in part by the missionary P. Alberto Vittadello, who, by the time his description was published in Guayaquil Ecuador in 1988, had lived for seven years among the tribe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cbi. Alternate Names: "Cayapa" (pej.), Cha' Palaachi, Cha'palaa, Cha'palaachi, Kayapa.

1964: [IUW] *Vocabulario cayapa*, compiled by John N. and Carrie A. Lindskoog. Quito, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con el Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1964. 129 p. illus. 21 cm. First edition. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves no. 9.

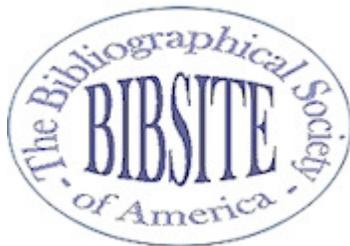
[**CHALA**: see under **ANIMERE**] Chala (Cala) is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cll. Alternate Names: Cala, Tshala.

[**CHAMORRO**] Chamorro (Chamorro: Finu' Chamorro or Chamoru) is an Austronesian language spoken by about 47,000 people (about 35,000 people on Guam and about 12,000 in the Northern Mariana Islands).[3] It is spoken by the Chamorro people which is the indigenous people of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands, both are US territory (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cha. Alternate Names: Chamorru, Tjamoro.

1904: [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-Wörterbuch. In zwei Theilen: deutsch-chamorro und chamorro-deutsch*, by George Fritz. Berlin: Commissionsverlag vion Georg Reimer, 1904. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. [6] 1 2-124. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 37. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. II. This volume with the stamps of the Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts. Includes German-Chamorro, pp. [1]-71, and Chamorro-German, pp. 72-124, in two columns, with third column of annotations. A Spanish-Chamorro dictionary was published in 1865, and a Japanese-Chamorro dictionary in 1915. This is the **first German dictionary of Chamorro**.



"The Chamorro Dictionary published here as the second volume in the Archiv's series, is the second work of this author... on this language of the Marianas, which was hitherto unknown in Germany" (Foreword, Edward Sachau; tr: BM).

1910: [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-Wörterbuch, enthaltend I. Deutsch-Chamorro II. Chamorro-Deutsch nebst einer Chamorro-Grammatik und einigen Sprachübungen*, by Father Callistus. Hong Kong: Typis Societatus Missionem ad Exteros, 1910. Original (or contemporary) brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 206 pp. ([1]-172, 1*-33*). First edition. Includes German-Chamorro, pp. 1-86, and Chamorro-German, pp. [87]-172. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists Georg Fritz's German-language Chamorro dictionary of 1904, second edition 1908-see above). Second copy: IUW.

"The Chamorro dictionary is intended first of all for a practical purpose. It is intended as an aid to Europeans wishing to learn Chamorro. In addition, it should help those natives of the German islands express themselves in German. Thus the language must be presented in the form in which it is spoken, including all those Spanish words in common use among the Chamorros" (tr: BM).

1918: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary and Grammar of the Chamorro Language of the Island of Guam*, [by Edward Ritter von Preissig]. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1918. Original light brown cloth, with red and green stamped labels on the spine, lettered in gold; a.e. marbled. Pp. [2] I-IV V-VI, 1-235 236 [4]. First edition. US Navy Department. Zaunmüller, col. 37. This copy inscribed by the author: "Philadelphia, Pa., / December 4, 1918 / Inscribed to my friend, / Mr. Harry W. Smith, Navy / Department, as a token of / my appreciation of the / great personal interest / taken by him in the ac- / complishment of this work, / and the service rendered in / securing its publication, / with my sincerest regards. / E. R. von Preissig." Includes English-Chamorro, pp. 33-128, and Chamorro-English, pp. 129-235, with bibliography, p. 3. Second copy: IUW.

"That the present work is the **first lexicographic record in the English language of the Chamorro idiom of the Marianas Islands**, and especially of the island of Guam, is submitted as its principal 'raison d'être" (Introduction). Second copy at Lilly: ex-library copy, withdrawn from Library of Washington and Jefferson College, with their stamp.

1967: [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-English; English-Chamorro dictionary*, by F. "Val" C. Hong Kong: Green Pagoda Press, 1967. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-255 256. With maps and illustrations. First edition. Cover title: *Dictionary of the Marianas Island--Isla de Marianas*. Includes Chamorro-English, pp. 19-98, and English-Chamorro, pp. 117-239.

"This is the *only* recent publication in Guam of the Chamorro-English Dictionary, and it justifies the need to preserve the language for posterity in the libraries, and tourist bureaus of the world. As the English language is spoken daily by many Guamanians and other islanders of the Marianas, the use of the Chamorro will continue to decline. Consequently, this culture will forever be lost, if publication of this book is not done by the untiring efforts and sacrifices of this author" (Preface).



[**CHANTYAL**] Chantyal is spoken by approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 ethnic Chantyal. The Chantyal live in the Baglung and Myagdi Districts of Nepal. The Chantyal language is a member of the Tamangic group (along with Gurung, Thakali, Manangba, Nar-Phu and Tamang) of the Sino-Tibetan family. Within its group, it is lexically and grammatically closest to Thakali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chx. Alternate Names: Chantel, Chantel Kham, Chentel, Chhantel, Chhantyal, Khamkura.

1999: [LILLYbm] *Chantyal dictionary and texts*, by Michael Noonan, with Ram Prasad Bhulanja, Jag Man Chhantyal & William Pagliuca. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1999. Original brown and beige cloth over boards, lettered in black and white. Pp. [8] 1 2-615 616-618. First edition. Series: Trends in linguistics. Documentation 17. Includes English-Chantyal, pp. [7]-483, Chantyal-English index, pp. [495]-532, and bibliographical references (p. [605]-615). This is the **first dictionary of the language**.

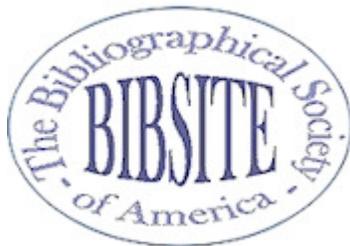
"The Chantyal [ts^hbntjal] people are a relatively small ethnic group, numbering no more than 10,000. They can be divided into two groups, the Myagdi Chantyal and the Baglung Chantyal, named for the districts they inhabit within the Dhaulagiri Zone of central Tibet. Until the recent immigration to towns and cities, the interaction between the two groups was, in general, quite limited. The Baglung Chantyal ceased to speak the Chantyal language some time in the 19th century and now know only the national language, Nepali; the majority of the Myagdi Chantyal continue to speak Chantyal in their home villages. There are approximately 2000 or so who still speak the Chantyal language. The Chantyal language belongs to the Tamangic group of the Bodish languages.... The other Tamangic languages are Gurung, Manangba, Nar-Phu, Tamang, and Thankali" (Introduction).

[**CHARA:** see under **BASKETO**] Chara (alternatively Ciara or C'ara) is an Afro-Asiatic language of the North Omotic variety spoken in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region of Ethiopia by 13,000 people. Chara is geographically situated to the southeast of Nayi, west of Kullo, northeast of Mesketo, and northwest of Gofa. Chara speakers live in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, in the Debub Omo Zone, on both sides of the Omo river. Chara speakers are scattered in three villages in Ethiopia: Geba a meša, Buna Anta, and Kumba. Native speakers may also speak Melo, Wolaytta (54% lexical similarity with Chara) to the east, and Kafa to the west (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cra. Alternate Names: Ciara.

[**CHATINO, NOPALA**] Chatino is a group of indigenous Mesoamerican languages. These languages are a branch of the Zapotecan family within the Oto-Manguean language family. They are natively spoken by 45,000 Chatino people, whose communities are located in the southern portion of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. Chatinos call their language cha'cña, which means "difficult word." It is recognized as a national language in Mexico (Wiki). [Nopala Chatino is one of the Western Highland Chatino languages].

Ethnologue: cya. Alternate Names: Chatino Oriental Bajo.



2006: [IUW] *Voces de mi pueblo: [Santos Reyes Nopala: breve estudio de la lengua y la cultura]*, by Juan Triste Vásquez. Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, México: PACMYC, Unidad Regional Costa de Culturas Populares e Indígenas, 2006. 186 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition. Subtitle from cover. "PACMYC 2005." Includes bibliographical references (p. 186). In Spanish; includes terms in Chatino.

[**CHATINO, TATALTEPEC**] Tataltepec Chatino, also known as Lowland Chatino and Chatino Occidental Bajo, is an indigenous Mesoamerican language, one of the Chatino family of the Oto-Manguean languages. It is not intelligible with other Chatino languages. It is named after the town of Tataltepec de Valdés, and is also spoken in San Pedro Tututepec (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cta. Alternate Names: Chatino Occidental Bajo, Lowland Chatino.

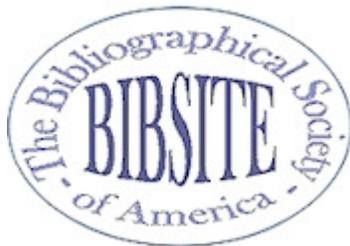
1970: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario chatino de Tataltepec: castellano-chatino, chatino-castellano*, by Leslie & Kitty Pride. Mexico City: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1970. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii iii-xi xii*, 1-103 104. First edition. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 15. This copy with "withdrawn" in ink on cover and ink stamp of the Dept. of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley on the title page. Includes Spanish-Chatino, pp. 1-44, and Chatino-Spanish, pp. 49-92, double-columned. **First dictionary of the language.** Second copy: IUW.

"The present work undeniably fills a major lacuna in materials on the Chatino language, one of the most important in the state of Oaxaca. Based on research, we may say that 20,000 people speak Chatino, and for slightly less than half of those it is their sole language... The Verano Institute of Linguistics published the first dictionary of Chatino in 1951...the primary purpose of which was to help those living in the region speak Spanish. It was much sought after and popular among the Chatinos in the area, and the printing of 400 copies was soon exhausted. This first brief vocabulary has been extensively enlarged by Leslie G. Pride, author of the present dictionary, which like all modern dictionaries of this type, fulfills all necessary needs" (Prologue, tr: BM). "There are three principal dialects of Chatino; this vocabulary represents the dialect spoken in Tataltepec de Valdez in the eastern part of the state [of Oaxaca]...The vocabulary contains a selection of more than 2,000 words" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**CHATINO, WESTERN HIGHLAND**] Highland Chatino is an indigenous Mesoamerican language, one of the Chatino family of the Oto-Manguean languages. Dialects are rather diverse; Ethnologue 16 counts them as three languages as follows: Eastern Highland Chatino (Lachao-Yolotepec dialect); Western Chatino (Yaitepec, Panixtlahuaca, and Quiahije dialects); Nopala Chatino. Neighboring dialects between the three groups are about 80% mutually intelligible; diversity among the three Western dialects is almost as great (Wiki)

Ethnologue: ctp. Alternate Names: Cha't-An, Chatino Central, Chatino de la Zona Alta Occidental, Sierra Occidental.

2004: [IUW] *Diccionario chatino de la Zona Alta: Panixtlahuaca, Oaxaca y otros pueblos*, compiled by Kitty Pride and Leslie Pride. D.F. [i.e., Ciudad de México], México:



Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2004. xxiii, 476 p.: ill., maps 23 cm. First edition. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves no. 47. Includes bibliography: (p. 473-476)

[**CHEHALIS, UPPER**] The Chehalis language is a collective expression regarding two languages, Upper Chehalis language and Lower Chehalis language. Both are members of the Tsamosan (Olympic) branch within the Coast Salish subfamily of the Salishan language family. Chehalis is now extinct. However, it contributed to Chinook Jargon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cjh. Alternate Names: Chehalis, Kwaiailk.

1991: [LILLYbm] *Upper Chehalis dictionary*, by M[arving] Dale Kinkade [1933-]. Missoula, MT: Linguistics Laboratory, University of Montana, 1991. Original dark violet wrappers, lettered in black, with linguistic map on front cover. Pp. *i-v vi-xv xvi, 1-3 4-378 379-380*. First edition. Series: University of Montana occasional papers in linguistics, no. 7. Includes Upper Chehalis-English, pp. [3]-176, English-Upper Chehalis, pp. [179]-[326], and appendices of place names, personal names, loan words, lexical suffixes and grammatical affixes, pp. [329]-366. **First true dictionary of the language.**

"Upper Chehalis is a Salishan language formerly spoken along the Chehalis River in southwestern Washington from near Elma upstream almost to Rainbow Falls" (Preface). Dictionary is compiled from all previous published and unpublished sources.

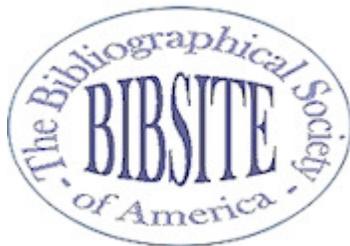
[**CHEKE HOLO**] Cheke Holo (also called Maringe or Marine, A'ara, Holo, Kubonitu) is an Oceanic language spoken in the Solomon Islands. Its speakers live on Santa Isabel Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrn. Alternate Names: A'ara, Holo, Kubonitu.

1988: [LILLYbm] *Cheke Holo (Maringe/Hograno) Dictionary*, by Geoffrey M[iles] White, in collaboration with Francis Kokhonigita & Hugo Pulomana. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1988. Original yellow-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-ii iii-xliii xliv, 1-285 286* [2]. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C - No. 97. Includes Cheke Holo-English, pp.1-210, an English-Cheke Holo finderlist, pp. 211-251, and a thematically arranged Cheke Holo-English semantic index, pp. 252-285. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is based on fieldwork by the first author in the Maringe area of [the island of] Santa Isabel during sixteen months of 1975 and 1976 and two months in 1984" (Preface). "The island of Santa Isabel is the home of at least nine identifiable languages and dialects.... [There are] three major, mutually unintelligible Isabel languages: (1) Zabana (or Kia) in the northwest, (2) Cheke Holo (or A'ara, Maringe or Hograno) in the Maringe-Hograno areas, and (3) Bughotu in the southern peninsula. Speakers of Gao, a fourth distinct language spoken in the south-east corner of the island...are gradually shifting to neighbouring languages. [1987 figures for speakers of Cheke Holo are 7,584]" (Introduction). This is the **first dictionary of the language.**

[**CHECHEN**] The Chechen language (Нохчийн Мотт / Noxčiyɨn Mott / مۆتت نیسی ناخچ / Ե ս Ե Յ օ յ Թ յ Պ Պ Թ Թ, Nokhchiin mott, [ˈnɔx.t͡ʃiːn mu.ɔt]) is spoken by more than 1.4 million



people, mostly in Chechnya and by Chechen people elsewhere. It is a member of the Northeast Caucasian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: che. Alternate Names: Galancho, Nokchiin Muott, Nokhchiin.

1961: [LILLYbm] *Chechensko-russkii slovar: Okolo 20000 slov*, by A[khmat] G[ekhaevich] Matsiev. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 632 pp. First edition. **First dictionary of the language.** From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

1978: [IUW] *Russko-chechenskiĭ slovar': 40 tys. Slov*, by A. T. Karasaev, A. G. Matsiev. Moskva: Rus. ĭaz., 1978. 728 p.; 27 cm. Russian and Chechen in Cyrillic script. **First Russian-Chechen dictionary.**

2004: [IUW] *Chechen-English and English-Chechen dictionary = Noxchiin-ingals, ingals-noxchiin deshnizhaina*, by Johanna Nichols and Arbi Vagapov; technical director, Ronald L. Sprouse. London; New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004. 692 p.; 24 cm. Contents: The Chechen language and people -- Spelling, transcription, and sound system -- Abbreviations and conventions -- Structure of Chechen-English dictionary entries -- Chechen-English dictionary: Cyrillic spelling -- Chechen-English dictionary: Latin spelling-- Structure of English-Chechen dictionary entries -- English-Chechen dictionary. **First English-Chechen-English dictionary.**

2005a: [IUW] *Chechensko-russkii slovar'*, sostavitel' I.ĪŪ. Aliroev; otvetstvennyĭ redaktor Z.Kh. Khamidova. Moskva: Academia, 2005. 376 p.; 25 cm. Series: Spravochniki, ěntsiklopedii, slovri

2005b: [IUW] *Russko-chechenskiĭ slovar'*, sostavitel' I.ĪŪ. Aliroev; otvetstvennyĭ redaktor Z.Kh. Khamidova. Moskva: Academia, 2005. 782 p.; 25 cm. Series: Spravochniki, ěntsiklopedii, slovri.

2010: [IUW] *Чеченско-русский словарь: около 20 000 слов: с приложением краткого грамматического очерка чеченского языка*, составитель А.Г. Мациев = *Нохчийн-оьрсийн словарь: 20 000 гьргга дош: шеца нохчийн меттан йоцца грамматикин очерк а йолуш*, хĥоттийнарĥ А.Г. Мациев. *Chechensko-russkii slovar': okolo 20 000 slov: s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka chechenskogo ĭazyka*, sostavitel' A.G. Matsiev = *Nokhchiĭn-o'rsiĭn slovar': 20 000 gergga dosh: shetsa nokhchiĭn mettan ĭotstsa grammatikin ocherk a ĭolush*, khhottĭĭnarg A.G. Matsiev. Грозный: ФГУП Издательско-полиграфический комплекс "Грозненский рабочий", 2010. Groznyĭ: FGUP Izdatel'sko-poligraficheskiĭ kompleks "Groznenkiĭ rabochiĭ", 2010. 655 pages; 21 cm. Added title page in Chechen. In Chechen and Russian; supplementary material in Russian.

[**CHEROKEE**] Cherokee (Cherokee: Tsalagi Gawonihisdi) is the Native American Iroquoian language spoken by the Cherokee people. It is the only Southern Iroquoian language and differs significantly from the other Iroquoian languages. Cherokee is a polysynthetic language and uses a unique syllabary writing system. Today, Cherokee is one of North America's healthiest indigenous languages because extensive documentation of the language exists; it is the Native American language in which the most literature has been



published. Such publications include a Cherokee dictionary and grammar as well as translated portions of the New Testament of the Bible from 1850–1951, and the Cherokee Phoenix (Tsalagi Tsulehisanvhi), the first newspaper published by Native Americans in the United States and the first published in a Native American language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chr. Alternate Names: Tsalagi, Tslagi.

1900: [LILLY] *Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897-98*. Washington [D.C.]: Government Printing Office, 1900. Two volumes; "Part 1": xcii, 576 pages: illustrations, charts, map, portraits; "Part 2": pp. 571-1160. 30 cm. Original green cloth, lettered and decorated in gold, with a portrait of a Native American embossed on the front cover of each volume. Following an Administrative Report, pp. xi-icii, Part 1 consists wholly of James Mooney's "Myths of the Cherokee," pp. 3-548, which includes a "Glossary of Cherokee words": p. 506-548. **First substantial vocabulary of Cherokee.**

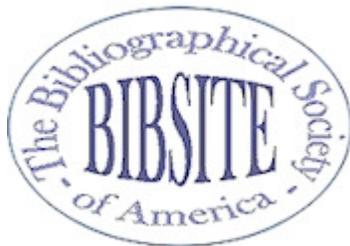
"A number of English words, with cross references, have been introduced into the glossary, and these, together with corrupted Cherokee forms, are indicated by small capitals" (p. 507).

Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Myths of the Cherokee*, by James Mooney. [St. Clair Shores, Mich., Scholarly Press, 1970] 576 p. illus., 2 fold. maps, ports. 26 cm. First published in U.S. Bureau of American ethnology. Nineteenth annual report, 1897-98. Washington, 1900.

Reprinted **1992:** [IUW] *James Mooney's history, myths, and sacred formulas of the Cherokees: containing the full texts of Myths of the Cherokee (1900) and The sacred formulas of the Cherokees (1891) as published by the Bureau of American Ethnology*, with a new biographical introduction, James Mooney and the eastern Cherokees, by George Ellison. Asheville, N.C.: Historical Images, c1992. 1 v. (various pagings): ill.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.

1938: [LILLY] *Old frontiers; the story of the Cherokee Indians from earliest times to the date of their removal to the West, 1838*, by John P. Brown. Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1938. xi, 570 p.: ill., plates, ports, maps (1 double); 24 cm. Includes Cherokee-English vocabulary.

1971: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Cherokee Indian language*, by J. T. Alexander. [Sperry, Okla.?], 1971. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [7] 1-359 360-361 [paginated with odd numbers on the versos of each leaf, and even numbers on the rectos]. First edition. Includes English-Cherokee, pp. 1-179, and Cherokee-English, pp. 181-347, followed by English-Cherokee numbers, days of week, months and phrases, pp. 348-359. With Cherokee alphabet loosely inserted. Credit is given on the title page to the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art for the use of the Levi Gritts's manuscript and the John Howard Payner papers "containing the original Sequoyah works," and to Rev. Sam Hider for assistance. This is the **first true dictionary of Cherokee**. A Cherokee dictionary was also compiled as an otherwise unpublished Ph.D thesis by Duane King at the University of Georgia in 1975. Second copy: IUW.



"John P. Brown's 'Old Frontiers' and James Mooney reports to the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution were consulted but not used because in the main the language has evolved to the point that there is little or no similarity to present usage" (from title page).

"Dedicated to the memory of Levi Gritts (1874-1951) who labored about two years compiling and translating most of the words in this work. Words followed by asterisk denotes a source other than Gritts. Mr. Gritts was born at Rabbit Trap Town (present Adair County). He was educated at the Cherokee Male Seminary and at Bacone College. He was taught the English language by Dr. Bacone. His complete command of both languages was recognized by all who knew him" (Dedication).

1972: [LILLYbm] *Cherokee Words with Pictures*, by Mary Ulmer Chiltoskey. Sylvan, N.C.: The Herald Publishing Company, 1972. Original cream wrappers, lettered in red, and decorated in brown and red. 56 pp. First edition. This edition seems to have been printed in four different cities in North Carolina, by four different publishers. Second copy: IUW.

"This little dictionary...is written for boys and girls of all ages who like Indians and especially for those who are interested in the Cherokee language."

1975: [LILLYbm] *Cherokee-English Dictionary*, by Durbin Feeling, ed. by William Pulte, in collaboration with The Dictionary Committee, Agnes Cowen Coordinator. Tahlequah, Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, 1975. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. 356 pp., with the Cherokee syllable alphabet tipped on to the final page. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

"I feel that our decision as a tribe to produce a Cherokee dictionary is a very fundamental part of the work that is so vitally needed if our language is to become a continual living part of our heritage."

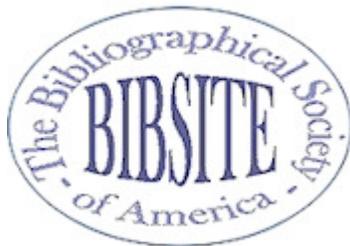
1986: [LILLYbm] *English Cherokee book. Unega tsaligi go-we-li*, by E.L. Gilmore. Tahlequah, Okla.: E.L. Gilmore, 1986. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-41 42-43. First edition. Includes English-Cherokee, pp. 6-39.

"It is beyond the scope of this work to cover the language in its entirety. As a compromise, the basic 1000 words required to communicate are rendered in Cherokee. An additional 3000 words are given." (p. 4).

1996: [IUW] *Easy to use Cherokee dictionary*, compiled by Prentice Robinson. Tulsa, Okla.: Cherokee Language and Culture, c1996. xiii, 126 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Cover title: Easy to use Cherokee Tsa la gi dictionary. Spine title: Tsa la gi dictionary

1999: [LILLYbm] *English to Cherokee. Cherokee to English Dictionary*, by William Newton. [Lyerly, Georgia: Published by the author], 1999. Original black and clear plastic wrappers over cover title with color illustration of Sequoyah. Pp. [16] 1-92, [] 1-92, [2] ²1-92 93-94. First edition. Includes English-Cherokee, pp. 1-92, and Cherokee-English, pp. ²1-92. Entries arranged in three columns, with third column the Cherokee characters invented by Sequoyah. Inscribed by the author on the title page: "To B. Breon Mitchell | With best wishes. | William Newton."

"It would be an impossible task to list all of the Cherokee words. Many of the old words are no longer used. I have tried to list all the words that are currently being used, but I may



have left out words that you know....This dictionary is written in the Overhill dialect, because it is the dialect spoken most often in Oklahoma" ([Preface]).

2013: [LILLYbm] *Cherokee Language and Dictionary*, by Truth Seeker. [Lexington, Kentucky]: [for the compiler], c. 2013. Original stiff pink, brown, yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black, with the head of a native American on the front cover. First edition, printed on demand. Lilly copy printed in Lexington, Kentucky on February 6, 2014.

"*Cherokee Language and Dictionary* is intended to educate those inspired to learn the Cherokee language. It will not provide your accent, will not teach the dialect or flow of the language. ...Rarely have books been written to help with this language. It is intended to assist the reader in the values and concepts of the Cherokee language. This is the first in a series of Speaking and Writing the Cherokee Language.... Truth Seeker began compiling information for this book nearly thirty years ago" (from the rear wrapper). "Cherokee writing is the creation of Sequoyah, one of the great names in the history of the American Indian. Convinced that the key to the white man's power lay in his possession of a written language, he set about bringing this secret to his own people. In 1821, after 12 years of work, he produced a syllabary of 86 characters, representing every sound in the Cherokee language."

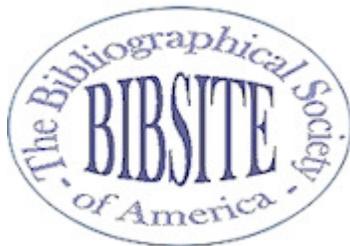
[**CHEYENNE**] The Cheyenne language Tséhéshénéstsestótse or, in easier spelling, Tsisinstsistots is the Native American language spoken by the Cheyenne people, predominantly in present-day Montana and Oklahoma in the United States. It is part of the Algonquian language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chy.

1976: [LILLYbm] *English-Cheyenne Student Dictionary*. Lame Deer, Montana: Northern Cheyenne Language and Culture Center Title VII ESEA Bilingual Education Program. Language Research Department, 1976. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and blue, and decorated in red, yellow, blue and black. Pp. *i-iv* v-xviii, 1-163 *164*. First edition. Includes English-Cheyenne, pp. 2-155, arranged in nouns and verbs. Cover title includes "Northern Cheyenne" and is stamped in red ink for student use: "NAME _____ | Bilingual - 1st grade | Lame Deer School".

"As its name implies, the *English-Cheyenne Student Dictionary* is designed for student use.... As such it is not exhaustive. There are many more words in the Cheyenne language than there are in this dictionary. But the words here do represent a good basic core of the Cheyenne language" (Preface). "Northern Cheyenne' is spoken in Montana, 'Southern Cheyenne' in Oklahoma... It is said by some that there are a few differences in Northern Cheyenne speech depending on which reservation 'district' a speaker comes from...Cheyenne is a very descriptive language. It is difficult to equal the descriptive beauty of words like Coffee (literally, 'black soup or broth'), Salt ('white dirt') , Cow ('white man's buffalo'), and It's noon ('It [sun or clock hand] is in the middle')" (The Cheyenne Language).

2006: [LILLYbm] *Cheyenne dictionary*, by Louise Fisher; Josephine Glenmore [1920-1990]; Wayne Leman; Leroy Pine; Marie Sanchez. Lame Deer, MT: Chief Dull Knife College, 2006. xvi, 534 p.: ill.; 28 cm. "Date of this release: August 4, 2006" on verso of title



page. First released in 2004. This dictionary is being worked on continuously and updated. It also exists in a CD version.

2006: [LILLYbm] *Cheyenne Student Dictionary*, by Louise Fisher; Josephine Glenmore [1920-1990]; Wayne Leman; Leroy Pine; Marie Sanchez. Lambe Deer, MT: Chief Dull Knife College, 2006. xvi, 527 p.: ill.; 28 cm. "Date of this release: July 1, 2006" on verso of title page. This dictionary is being worked on continuously and updated. It also exists in a CD version.

[**CHIAPANEC**] Chiapanec is an indigenous Mexican language of the Oto-Manguean language family. The 1990 census reported 17 speakers of the language in southern Chiapas out of an ethnic population of 32, but later investigations failed to find any speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cip. Alternate Names: Chiapaneco.

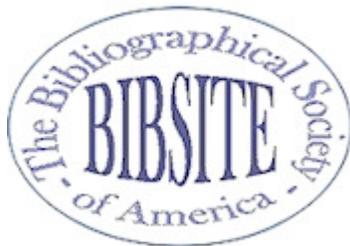
1992: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua chiapaneca*, by Mario Aguilar Penagos. Mexico, D.F: Gobierno del Estado de Chiapas, 1992. Original pale green and multi-colored wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-6 7-778 779-784 + plus loosely inserted linguistic map. First edition. One of 3,000 copies. Includes Chiapaneca-Spanish, pp. 31-[369] and Spanish-Chiapaneca, pp. 441-[744]. **First true dictionary of the language**, which was considered extinct as of 1992, when this dictionary was published.

[**CHICHEWA**] Chewa, also known as Nyanja, is a language of the Bantu language family. The noun class prefix chi- is used for languages, so the language is also called Chichewa and Chinyanja (spelled 'Cinyanja' in Zambia, and 'Cinianja' in Mozambique). In Malawi, the name was officially changed from Chinyanja to Chichewa in 1968 at the insistence of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda (himself of the Chewa tribe), and this is still the name most commonly used in Malawi today. In Zambia, Chewa is spoken by other people like the Ngoni and the Kunda, so a more neutral name, Chinyanja '(language) of the lake' (referring to Lake Malawi), is used instead of Chichewa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nya. Alternate Names: Chewa, Chinyanja, Nyanja, Nyanja-Chewa.

1877: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Kinyassa language*, by the Rev. John Rebman; edited by his colleague, the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf. St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland: at the request and expense of the Church Missionary Society, 1877. viii, 184 p.; 19 cm. Henrix 1080. Notes: Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 483:610 and BM 199:610. With the bookplate of the United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Office Reference Library. Bound in original brown publisher's cloth, blocked in blind, gilt spine title.

"Apart from a few words recorded by Gamitto, the **first extensive record of the Chewa language** was made by Johannes Rebmann in his *Dictionary of the Kinyassa Language*, published in 1877 but written in 1853-4. Rebmann was a missionary living near Mombasa in Kenya, and he obtained his information from a Malawian slave, known by the Swahili name Salimini, who had been captured in Malawi some ten years earlier. Salimini, who came from a place called Mphande apparently in the Lilongwe region, also noted some differences between his own dialect (which he called Kikamtunda, the language of the plateau) and the



Maravi dialect (Kimaravi) spoken further south; for example, the Maravi gave the name mombo to the tree which he himself called kamphoni" (Wiki).

Reprinted **1967**: [IUW] *Dictionary of the Kinyasa language*, edited by his colleague the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf. [Farnborough, Eng., Gregg Press, 1967]. 184 p. Reprint of: St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland, The Church Missionary Society, 1877 ed.

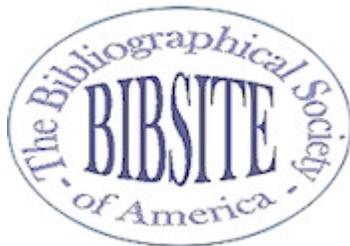
1880: [LILLY] *A grammar of the Chinyanja language as spoken at lake Nyassa: with Chinyanja-English and English-Chinyanja vocabularies*. By Alexander Riddel. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son ... Glasgow: D. Bryce & Son ...; 1880. 150, [2] p.; 15 cm. With the bookplate of James Stevenson. Bound in brick red publisher's cloth, cover title lettered in black, ms. spine label added. Includes Chinyanja-English vocabulary, pp. [57]-119, and English-Chinyanja vocabulary, pp. [120]-150. Hendrix 1272. Not in Zaunmüller. Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 494:199 and BM 202:757.

"The first grammar, *A Grammar of the Chinyanja language as spoken at Lake Nyasa with Chinyanja-English and English-Chinyanja vocabulary*, was written by Alexander Riddel in 1880 and partial translations of the Bible were made at the end of 19th century. Further early grammars and vocabularies include *A vocabulary of English-Chinyanja and Chinyanja-English: as spoken at Likoma, Lake Nyasa* and *A grammar of Chinyanja, a language spoken in British Central Africa, on and near the shores of Lake Nyasa*, by George Henry (1891) [see below]. The whole Bible was translated into the Likoma Island dialect of Nyanja by William Percival Johnson and published as *Chikalakala choyera: ndicho Malangano ya Kale ndi Malangano ya Chapano* in 1912" (Wiki).

1891: [LILLY] *A grammar of Chinyanja, a language spoken in British Central Africa, on and near the shores of Lake Nyasa*, by George Henry [1854-1893] Aberdeen: G. & W. Fraser, 1891. viii, 232 p. 19 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in blind. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes brief Chinyanja [Nyanja]-English vocabularies throughout, and a "Vocabulary of the words used in the foregoing lessons," pp. [215]-232. This copy with the nameplate of John Lawson. From the Capetown Diocesan library, with donation inscription from 1899.

1892: [LILLYbm] *A Cyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language Spoken in British Central Africa*, compiled by Rev. David Clement Scott. Edinburgh: Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, 1892. Rebound in green cloth. First edition. **The author's personal copy**, with his marginal annotations. Not in Zaunmüller (who gives only the later, edited and enlarged, edition by Alexander Hetherwick, London, 1929, with a new edition in 1951); Brown 112; Hendrix 1276. Includes Mang'anja [Nyanja]-English pp. [1]-682, and an English-Mang'anja "index and vocabulary," pp. 686-737. **First dictionary of the Chichewa language.**

Second copy: [LILLY] rebound in black cloth, and with the original black cloth spine lettered in gold laid down, bearing copious annotations of "R. Blake" (most probably the Rev. R. Blake of Natal, active around 1900) with this manuscript note: "Notes—comparisons with Chichewa as spoken at Kongwe 1896-1900. This mark -- = same in both Kongwe and



Blantyre [Malawi]. Other remarks show differences and variations." The vast majority of words bear either the mark indicated or more extensive annotations.

Second edition, enlarged, **1929**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language, being The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language by the late Rev. David Clement Scott, D.d., M.A.*, edited and enlarged by Alexander Hetherwick. London: The Religious Tract Society, [1929]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii, 1 2-612 613-616*. Zaunmüller, col. 386. Hendrix 1277. Includes Nyanja-English, pp. [1]-612, double columned. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Harry Wells Langworthy, author of *Zambia before 1890: aspects of pre-colonial history* (Longman, 1972) and *Africa for the African: the life of Joseph Booth* (Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 1996).

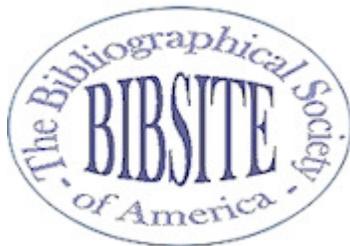
"Clement Scott's 'Encyclopædic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language' has been out of print for many years. Need is widely felt for a new edition to meet the demand created by an extended use of that language, not only in Nyasaland itself, but also in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In both these territories, Mang'anja, or, as it is now called, Nyanja, has come to occupy the place of a lingua franca. This is largely due to the employment of Nyanja-speaking natives as personal and domestic servants, as well as clerks, overseers, artisans and other skilled workers by the Europeans in both of these districts" (Preface).

Second printing of second edition, **1951**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language, being The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language by the late Rev. David Clement Scott, D.d., M.A.*, edited and enlarged by Alexander Hetherwick. London: United Society for Christian Literature. 1951. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii, 1 2-612 613-614*. Zaunmüller, col. 286 (listed as "new edition"). Not in Hendrix.

"This reprint of the Dictionary of the Nyanja Language has been brought out in response to popular demand. No major editing has been attempted owing to technical difficulties... A few necessary alterations ... appear as corrigenda on page 613" (Preface to 1951 reprint). Includes Nyanja-English, pp. [1]-612, double columns, with the corrigenda, pp. [613-614]. Second copy: IUW [with date supplied as 1957].

1914 [2014]: [IUW] *Manual of the Nyanja language*, by Alexander Hetherwick. Muenchen: LINCOM, 2014. xx, 299 pages; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM gramatica; 185. Facsimile reprint. Originally published: Chinde: The African Lakes Corporation, 1914. Chiyanja-English vocabulary: pages 247-273. English-Chinyanja vocabulary: pages 274-299.

1915: [LILLY] *English-Chinyanja dictionary*, prepared and published by the Zambesi Industrial Mission for use in Nyasaland. London: Zambesi Industrial Mission, 1915. xv, 381 p.; 17 cm. Original olive cloth, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Reprinted at various dates later. Published subsequently as: *The student's English-Chichewâ dictionary*. This copy with the ownership label of John Lawson.



1925: [LILLY] *A manual of Nyanja (as spoken on the shores of Lake Nyasa): for the use of beginners*, by M. W. Bulley. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1925. Original brown cloth, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi* vii-viii, 1 2-76 77-80. First edition. Cf. Hendrix 1261-3. Includes Nyanja-English, pp. [57]-63, and English-Nyanja, pp. 64-70.

1929: [LILLYbm] *Nyanja-English vocabulary*, By Herbert Barnes, enlarged and revised by M. W. Bulley. London: Sheldon Press, 1929. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-x, 1-164 165-166. New [second] edition. Zaunmüller, col. 286. Hendrix 1263. Includes Nyanja-English, pp. 1-156. The first edition appeared in 1902;

"The present edition of the Nyanja Vocabulary is based on the Nyanja-English Vocabulary, "enlarged and revised by the Rev. H. Barnes," and published in 1902 by the S. P. C. K. It has been enlarged by collections of words made the Archdeacon Glossup [and others]... Since this revision has been made in England, there has been no possibility of referring to Africans as a "final Court of Appeal." The result is a large number of blanks and question marks, which call for help from missionaries at work in Africa (*particularly newcomers*), to begin at once to prepare for a more satisfactory third edition of Fr. Barnes' work" (Preface [to the new edition]).

1954: [LILLY] *The Northern Rhodesia Police Nyanja Manual*. Lusaka: The Government Printer, 1954. Original black quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes lessons and various Nyanja-English vocabulary lists.

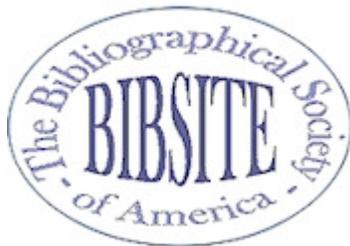
"This manual of colloquial Nyanja is intended to assist police officers in their work with the African; it is not a grammar book" (Introductory Note).

1955: [LILLYbm] *English-Cinyanja Dictionary*, prepared by the Zambesi Mission. London: United Society for Christian Literature, n.d. [c. 1955]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in red. Pp. 1-6 7-397 398. New edition. Zaunmüller, col. 286 (gives 1940 as bracketed date, Zambesi Industrial Mission as publishers). See Hendrix 1279 (giving 1956 as publication date and Zambesi Industrial Mission Press as publishers).

"Cinyanja is the dialect most widely spoken in the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has been adopted by the United Missions Translation Board. It is being introduced in areas where other dialects are spoken, and it is hope that in course of time it will become the common language of this Protectorate. All the words in this dictionary have been checked with the help of natives residing in Southern Angoniland" (Introduction).

1963: [IUW] *Dicionário cinyanja-português*, pelos Missionários da Companhia de Jesus. Lisboa, 1963. xxv, 291 p. Hendrix 1265. **First Portuguese dictionary of the language.** Because Chichewa is also spoken in Mozambique, the Jesuits produced this dictionary for their use in that country.

1964: [LILLYbn] *Dicionário Português-Cinyanja*, by Missionários da Companhia de Jesus [the Jesuit Missionaries]. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1964. Original blue cloth over boards, stamped in blind and lettered in gold; d.j. pale turquoise, lettered and



decorated in reddish-brown and black. 266 pp. First edition. Hendrix 1266. Second copy: IUW.

1970's: [LILLYbm] **Manuscript Chichewa dictionary**, by N. B. Njobvalema of Lilonqwe, circa 1970's. In red quarter-cloth and black marbled paper glued to boards (notebook with lined paper). Approximately 94 leaves, numbered in ink on rectos only, ff. 95-188. With glued-in typed statement in Chichewa, along with loosely inserted manuscript translation signed by N. B. Njobvalema, indicating that this is a submission to the Church Elders in a competition to create a Chichewa dictionary. This appears to be the second half of the dictionary, consisting of letters M-Z, with 3,308 words in Chichewa, indication of origin (mostly indentified as Chinyanja), and translation into English or Chichewa explanation.

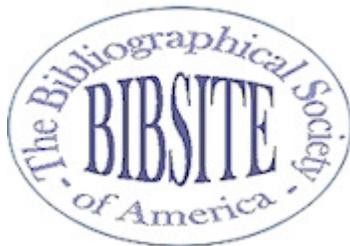
1970-1971: [LILLYbm] **Typescript materials for Chichewa Dictionary**, no author indicated, dated 1970-71, approximately 200 legal size leaves, in several stages, with manuscript notes, in brown paper folder labelled "Chichewa Dictionary Notes. Stage 1" on front cover, together with a similar folder labelled "Chichewa Co-ordination Notes. Chichewa Working Group" containing various annotated publications in Chichewa, a "Chichewa Dictionary Alphabetical Scheme" (5 pp.), a series of carbon copies of letters signed by the Chairman/Coordinator of the Chichewa Working Group presenting in detail "remarks and suggestions" on the use/spelling of Chichewa in the various publications, and a carbon copy of a letter dated 30th May, 1974 to Rev. Katsulukuta, responding in detail to his translation of Genesis: "Please, find enclosed the manuscript of Genesis, which you sent me early April, 1974. I enjoyed reading it. You may want to tread my criticisms, which are as follow" [detailed suggestions for general revisions], signed by the Chairman of the Chichewa Working Group. With: *Chichewa Orthography Rules. Revised Edition*, 1990. Chichewa Board. Original red and green wrappers, lettered in black. 18 pp.

1972: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of plant names in Malawi*, by Blodwen Binns and J. P. Logah. Zomba. Malawi: The Government Printer, 1972. Original stiff white stapled wrappers, lettered in black and illustrated in green. Pp. [4], i-x, [3], 1 2-92 93 [2] 94-95 96-184 185 (numbered only with even numbers on rectos; versos blank. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes venacular-scientif plant names, pp. 94-172. The venacular languages include Nyanja, Lamba, Lomwe, Mulanje, and Ngoni

This copy with loosely inserted printed presentation slip, inscribed in ink by the author, Blodwen Lloyd Binns, from the Biology Department of the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland.

"The Malawian names form an extensive and quite varied collection; they have been presented in a tentative manner in their many orthographic and linguistic forms....[I]t is clear that some time for usage and further enquiry should elapse before a stable and acceptable set of names can be formulated. For this reason the book has been made up with blank pages, so that users may enter their additions and amendments" (Introduction).

1974?: [LILLYbm] *A Short English-Nyanja Vocabulary*, by Thomas Price. Lusaka: Publications Bureau, n.d. [1974?]. Original wrappers. Hendrix 1271.



1980: [LILLYbm] *The Student's English-Chichewa Dictionary*. Blantyre: Claim, 1986. Original wrappers. "Revised Chichewa 1980. This dictionary was formerly published [1972] under the title *English-Nyanja Dictionary*. Second copy: IUW.

1987: [IUW] *Pang'ónópang'ónó ndi mtólo = Chichéwá, a practical course*, by J.K. Louw. Pretoria: University of South Africa, c1987. 2 v.; 23 cm. Series: Miscellanea, UNISA 52. Includes index. Contents: [1] pt. 1. Practical lessons. pt. 2. Answers to questions on structure in Chichéwá-- [2] pt. 3. Word lists.

1990: [IUW] *Chichewa guide for visitors*, by M.V.B. Mangoche. Rev. ed. / revised by Egidio H. Mpanga. Blantyre, Malaŵi: Dzuka Pub. Co., 1990. 59 p.: map; 21 cm. English and Chewa vocabulary. Rev. ed. of: *A visitor's notebook of Chichewa*. [196-].

1995: [IUW] *A learner's Chichewa and English Dictionary*, compiled by Robert Botne and Andrew Tilimbe Kulemeka. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 1995. xxviii, 90 p.: ill. Spine title: Chichewa and English dictionary. Series: Afrikawissenschaftliche Lehrbücher Bd. 9.

2000a: [IUW] *Chichewa-English dictionary*, by Josep M. Massana. Dowa, Malawi: The Franciscans, Nanthomba Parish, 2000. iv, 112 p.; 20 cm. In Chewa and English.

2000b: [IUW] *Mtanthauziramawu wa Chinyanja/Chichewa = The first Chinyanja/Chichewa monolingual dictionary*. Blantyre [Malawi]: Dzuka Pub. Co., c2000. x, 366 p.; 22 cm. Parallel title: First Chinyanja/Chichewa monolingual dictionary. Cover title: *Mtanthauzira mawu wa Chinyanja = Chinyanja dictionary Chewa and Nyanja*. Monolingual dictionary included in his bibliography for its general interest.

2003a: [IUW] *English-Chichewa-Chinyanja dictionary*, compiled and edited by Steven Paas. Blantyre: Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 2003. 388 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti; no. 9.

Second edition **2004:** [IUW] *Chichewa/Chinyanja-English dictionary = Chichewa/Chinyanja-Chingerezi mtanthauzira mawu*, by Steven Paas. Blantyre [Malawi]: Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 2004. 522 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti no. 13.

Third edition, revised and enlarged, **2005:** [IUW] *English-Chichewa-Chinyanja dictionary*, compiled and edited by Steven Paas. 3rd ed., rev. and enlarged. Zomba [Malawi]: Kachere Series, 2005. 454 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti, 1516-5316; no. 19.

New edition **2009:** [IUW] *Dictionary = mtanthauziramawu: Chichewa/Chinyanja-English, English-Chichewa/Chinyanja*, by Steven Paas. First edition thus. Zomba, Malawi: Mabuku a Mvunguti, 2009. 730 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti, 1516-5316; no. 31.

Uniform series "Kachere series." Includes bibliographical references.

Fourth edition **2013:** [IUW] *Dictionary = Mtanthauziramawu: Chichewa/Chinyanja-English, English-Chichewa/Chinyanja*, by Steven Paas. Blantyre, Malawi: CLAIM; Veenendaal, The Netherlands: FHF, 2013. 1151 pages; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 1141-1148). Two way dictionary English-Chichewa/Chinyanja-English.



2003b: [IUW] *Parlons chichewa: langue et culture du Malawi*, by Pascal J. Kishindo et Allan L. Lipenga. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2003. 165 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Collection "Parlons." Includes bibliographical references (p. [163]-165). French-Chichewa vocabulary.

[**CHICHIMECA-JONAZ**] Chichimeca or Chichimeca Jonaz is an indigenous language of Mexico spoken by around 200 Chichimeca Jonaz people in Misión de Chichimecas near San Luis de la Paz in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. The Chichimeca Jonaz language belongs to the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-Manguean language family. The Chichimecos self identify as úza and call their language eza'r. (Wiki).

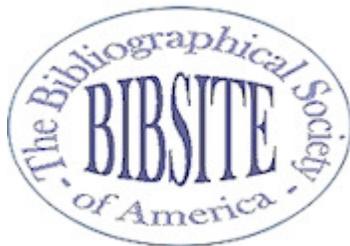
Ethnologue: (Chichimeco-Jonaz) pei. Alternate Names: Chichimec, Chichimeca, Chichimeco, Meco, Pame de Chichimeca-Jonaz.

1951: [LILLYbm] "Documents sur les langues pame et jonaz du Mexique central (Hidalgo, Querétaro, San Luis Potosi)," by Jacques Soustelle, in: *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, Paris, Nouvelle Série, vol. XI (1951), pp. [1]-20. Includes comparative vocabulary of "two dialects of Pame," French-Jiliapan-Alaquines with additional column of comparison with Pame linguistic material from Soriano, pp. 3-9, additional French-Jiliapan vocabulary, pp. 10-11, additional French-Alaquines vocabulary, pp. 11-14, French-Pame of Pastora, p. 14, French-Jonaz (of Soriano)-Jonaz (current), pp. 15-18. **First published vocabularies of these languages.**

"I have published elsewhere a grammatical study of the languages of Pame and Jonaz (or Chichimeca), based on observations my wife and I made during field work in 1934 and 1935. At that time, Pame was spoken in several villages or hamlets.... Pame is rapidly disappearing. The young people no longer speak it, except in Ciudad del Maiz, Alaquines and Santa Maria Acapulco, and to a lesser degree in Jiliapan. Chichimeca-Jonaz was still spoken in 1934 by 452 Indians living in the Chichimeca Mission in Guanajuato near San Luis de la Paz" (pp. [1]-2; tr: BM).

This issue also contains: "Une nouvelle langue tapuya de la région de Bahis (Brésil)," by A. Métraux, pp. [51]-58, with French-Katembri vocabulary, pp. 56-58. The vocabulary was gathered by the author. "Katembri" is a totally unknown language, which the author speculates may have been spoken by the Katembri, and is still known to some Kariri Indians in the village of Marandela, where this material was collected. **First vocabulary of this hitherto unknown language.**

"The other language, absolutely unknown, contains words which certainly are in no way related to Kariri'. Might one identify the Tapuya tribe that once lived with the Kariri in the Marandla area?... It is not impossible that this unknown language was that of the Katembri Indians who are mentioned along with the Kariri on Nimuendajú's map in an area corresponding exactly to present-day Mirandela. The presence of these two tribes in this region was noted in 1579. Provisionally, and awaiting further more detailed ethnographic study of the Mirandela region, I propose to attribute this language to the Katembri, adding it to the list, already so extensive, of the indigenous languages of South America" (p. 56; tr: BM).



This issue also contains: "Materials for an Aymara Dictionary," by Thomas Sebeok, pp. [89]-151. See listing of offprint under AYMARA.

This issue also contains: "Un nouveau dialecte arawak: le resigaro," by Paul Rivet and Robert de Wavrin, pp. [201]-[239], with map. Includes French-Resigaro vocabulary, pp. 211-220, and a comparative vocabulary French-Resigaro-Arawak, pp. 221-238. **This is the first published vocabulary of this language.**

"The documents one of us collected are the first to be published on the language of these Indians. Insufficient as they are, they lead to a definite solution to the linguistic parentage of this tribe. The Resigaro language is undoubtedly Arawakan" (p. 204, tr: BM).

2009: [IUW] *Vocabulario piloto chichimeco*, by Yolanda Lastra. México, D. F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, 2009. 119 p.: ill.; 23 cm. + 1 sound disc (digital; 4 3/4 in.). System requirements: MP3 player. First edition.

[**CHICKASAW**] The Chickasaw language (Chikashshanompa', IPA [tʃikɑːʃɑːnɒmpɑʔ]) is a Native American language of the Muskogean family. It is agglutinative and follows the pattern of subject–object–verb. The language is closely related to, though perhaps not entirely mutually intelligible with, Choctaw. It is spoken by the Chickasaw tribe, now residing in Southeast Oklahoma, centered on Ada. The language is spoken by as many as 2,000-3,000 people (as of 1994), although at present it is perhaps in a more imperiled state (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cic.

1973: [IUW] *A Chickasaw dictionary*. Compiled by Jesse Humes and Vinnie May (James) Humes. [Norman, Okla.] Chickasaw Nation [1973]. xiii, 258 p. 23 cm. **First dictionary of Chickasaw.**

1994: [LILLYbm] *Chickasaw. An Analytical Dictionary*, by Pamela Munro & Catherine Willmond. Norman, Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. Original shiny black buckram over boards, lettered in pink and turquoise; d.j. black and white, lettered in pink, turquoise, and black, with a photo of the author and informant on the rear cover. 539 pp. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

This is the "**first scholarly dictionary of the Chickasaw language.**" A Chickasaw dictionary by Jessie and Vinnie Humes, published in 1973 in Ada, Oklahoma by The Chickasaw Nation, appears to have been first dictionary of the language (see above). The Chickasaw Indians lived originally in Mississippi, just north of the Choctaws, to whom they are linguistically related. About 1830 they were moved to what is now Oklahoma. "There are considerably fewer than one thousand fluent speakers of the language today [1994], most over the age of forty."

[**CHIN LANGUAGES**] The Kukis languages, also known as Kuki-Chin (Kuki/Chin), Chin/Kuki/Mizo, or Kuki Naga, are a branch of 50 or so Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in northeastern India, western Burma and eastern Bangladesh. Most speakers of these languages



are known as Kukī in Assamese and as Chin in Burmese; some also identify as Lushei. The Mizo people are ethnically distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue distinguishes at least ten different languages in the Chin family.

1892: [LILLYbm] *Essay on the language of the southern Chins and its affinities*, by Bernard Houghton. Rangoon: Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, 1892. Original green quarter-linen (bottom half of spine lacking) and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-131 132, i-ii iii-xx. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with bookplate: "Presented | by | The Secretary of State | for India" and with the ink stamp of the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Cambridge University on the title page. **Earliest vocabulary of the language.** Includes Chin-English, pp. 51-100, and English-Chin, pp. 101-131, with list of sources pp. 7-8. "The present short work... purports to give an outline of the main features of the Chin languages as spoken in the vicinity of Sandoway" (Preface).

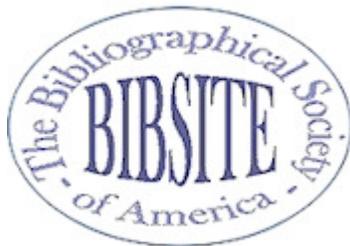
[**CHINANTEC LANGUAGES**] The Chinantec or Chinantecan languages constitute a branch of the Oto-Manguean family. Though traditionally considered a single language, Ethnologue lists 14 partially mutually unintelligible varieties of Chinantec. The languages are spoken by the indigenous Chinantec people that live in Oaxaca and Veracruz, Mexico, especially in the districts of Cuicatlán, Ixtlán de Juárez, Tuxtepec and Choapan, and in Staten Island, New York (Wiki).

1989: [LILLYbm] *An Etymological Dictionary of the Chinantec Languages*. Studies in Chinantec Languages 1, by Calvin R. Rensch. Arlington, Texas: The Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1989. Original black, white, gray, and red wrappers, lettered in black. 173 pp. First edition. Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics no. 87. Includes Chinantec-English only. "The Chinantec languages comprise fourteen ['mutually unintelligible] languages spoken by an excess of 60,000 people who reside in the northeast quadrant of the southern Mexican State of Oaxaca." **First dictionary of these languages.** Second copy: IUW.

[**CHINANTEC, LEALAO**] Lealao (Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao), also known as Latani, is the most divergent of the Chinantecan languages of Mexico. It is spoken in northeast Oaxaca, in the towns of San Juan Lealao, Latani, Tres Arroyos, and La Hondura (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cle. Alternate Names: Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao.

1996: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao Oaxaca*, by Jaime Rupp & Nadine de Rupp. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1996. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in blue. Pp. i-iv v-xviii sviii, 1-2 3-534. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 35. Includes Chinanteco-Spanish, pp. 3-295, and Spanish-Chinanteco, pp. 299-382. **First dictionary of this Chinantec language.** Second copy: IUW.



"The majority of the 1,200 speakers of Chinantco live in the village of Lealao....The Rupp family lived in San Juan Lealao from 1968 to 1981 and had the opportunity to learn the language" (Introduction).

[**CHINANTEC, PALANTLA**] Palantla Chinantec, also known as Chinanteco de San Pedro Tlatepuzco, is a major Chinantecan language of Mexico, spoken in San Juan Palantla and a couple dozen neighboring towns in northern Oaxaca. The variety of San Mateo Yetla, known as Valle Nacional Chinantec, has marginal mutual intelligibility. A grammar and a dictionary have been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cpa. Alternate Names: Chinanteco de San Pedro Tlatepuzco.

1999: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Chinanteco de la diáspora del pueblo antiguo de San Pedro Tlatepuzco Oaxaca*, by William R. Merrifield & Alfred E. Anderson et al. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1999. Original t-tone blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pp. *i-iv v-xxiii xxiv, 1-2 3-729 730-732*. First edition. 500 copies. . Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" no. 39. Includes Chinanteco-Spanish, pp. 3-358, and Spanish-Chinanteco, pp. 361-665. **First dictionary of this Chanantec language.**

[**CHINANTEC, USILA**] Usila is a Chinantec language of Mexico. It is most similar to Tlacoatzintepec Chinantec, with which it has 50% intelligibility (intelligibility in the reverse direction is 85%, presumably due to greater familiarity in that direction). Like other Chinantec and Mazatec languages, Usila Chinantec is a tonal language noted for having whistled speech. Its tone system is unusually detailed, however, with five register tones (Wiki).

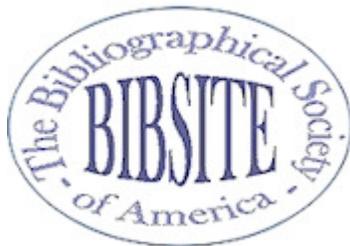
Ethnologue: cuc. Alternate Names: Chinanteco del oeste central alto.

2009: [IUW] *Diccionario chinanteco de San Felipe Usila, Oaxaca*, by Leonard E. Skinner, Marlene B. Skinner. Coyoacán, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2000. xxix, 602 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Spine title: Chinanteco de San Felipe Usila. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" no. 43. Includes bibliographical references (p. 599-602). **First dictionary of this language.**

[**CHIN, ASHO**] Shö is a Kukish dialect cluster of Burma and Bangladesh. There are perhaps four distinct dialects, Asho (Khyang), Bualkhaw, Chinbon, and Shendu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: csh. Alternate Names: Asho, Ashu, Hyow, Khamaw, Khamoe, Khyang, Kyang, Qin, Saingbaung, Sho, Shoa.

1958: [LILLYbm] *Les Khyang des collines de Chittagong (Pakistan oriental), Matériaux pour l'étude linguistique des Chin*, by Denise and Lucien Bernot. Paris: Plon, 1958. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 152 pp. + 1 p. advertisement. First edition. Series: L'Homme, Cahiers d'ethnologie, de géographie et de linguistique, nouvelle série--n° 3. Includes a Khyang-French vocabulary, pp. [54]-127, and a French-Khyang-Chin vocabulary, pp. [128]-144. Bibliography, pp. [147]-148. **First vocabulary of this language.** Second copy: IUW.

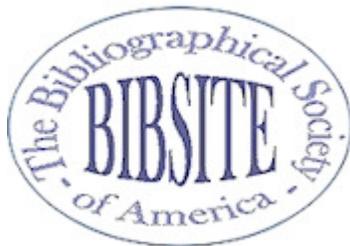


"The Chittagong Hill Tracts [in present-day Bangladesh, on the Bay of Bengal] are inhabited by peoples of differing languages, religions and social customs, such as, in addition to the Marma: the Chakma, Tipera, Mrong, Lushai, Kumi, Mro, Chek and the Khyang. The number of the last of these, moreover, is extremely small. At the beginning of this century, authors estimated them at 500 souls and, although we are lacking detailed statistics, they have evidently been able to remain at this number, since it corresponds at this time to the evaluations of those officials we've been able to consult. The Khyang are spread out in a dozen villages, for the most part in the "mauza" or administrative division of Chemi. This mauza is situated between two rivers: the Sangu to the south and the Kurnalfuli to the north. This is the last hill district before the Chittagong District" (tr: BM).

[**CHINESE (pre-1910)**] Chinese (汉语/漢語 Hànyǔ), also known as Sinitic, is a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family consisting of hundreds of local language varieties, many of which are not mutually intelligible. The differences are similar to those within the Romance languages, with variation particularly strong in the more rugged southeast. These varieties have been classified into seven to ten groups, **the largest being Mandarin (e.g. Beijing dialect)**, Wu (e.g. Shanghainese), Min (e.g. Taiwanese Hokkien), and Yue (e.g. Cantonese). Chinese varieties differ most in their phonology, and to a lesser extent in vocabulary and syntax. Southern varieties tend to have fewer initial consonants than northern and central varieties, but more often preserve the Middle Chinese final consonants. All have phonemic tones, with northern varieties tending to have fewer distinctions than southern ones. Many have tone sandhi, with the most complex patterns in the coastal area from Zhejiang to eastern Guangdong (Wiki).

1685: [LILLY] *Sylloge minutiarum lexicæ Latino-Sinico-characteristici: observatione sedulâ ex auctoribus & lexicis Chinensium characteristicis eruta, inque specimen primi laboris ulterius exantlandi erudito & curioso orbi exposita*, à Christiano Mentzelio [Mentzel, Christian, 1622-1701]... Norimbergae: [s.n.], Anno MDCLXXXV [1685]. [36] p.; 21 cm (4to). Later half calf and marbled boards, edges red. Zaunmüller col. 42. Also published in the same year in *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicorum ...* Nuremberg: W M. Endter, as a appendix, [36] p. at end (NUC pre-1956 376:423 NM 0454841). OCLC #51077522 cites this issue as collated a-d□ e². Signatures (Lilly Library copy): a-d□ e². Dictionary portion of text, apparently complete, ends with entry for "vulgus" on leaf e2 v. Some copies described as [38] or [40] p. Österr. Bibliothekenverbund Verbund-ID-Nr. AC05179546 describes as [19] Bl. For copies with final signature e□, apparently e3 not blank, e4 blank). Lilly Library copy with armorial bookplate "Noth Library ... 1860". **Second bilingual dictionary of Chinese with a Western language**, preceded only by a Spanish-Chinese dictionary of 1645 (Zaunmüller, col. 42).

1795: [IUW] *Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, made between the years 1770 and 1779; in four volumes*, by Charles Peter Thunberg. 2nd ed. London: Printed for F. and C. Rivington, and sold by W. Richardson, 1795. 4 v., [11] leaves of plates (1 folded): ill.; 22

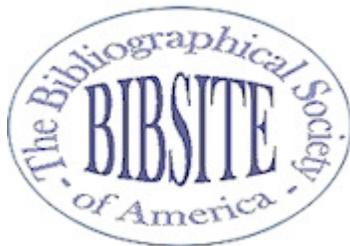


cm. Spine title: *Linnæan travels*. Includes glossaries, phrases, and vocabularies of the Malay language (v. 2) and the Chinese language (v. 4) Translation of: *Resa uti Europa, Africa, Asia*. Errata: v. 4, p. [xxii] Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Contents: v. 1. Containing a voyage to the southern parts of Europe and to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, in the years 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. -- v. 2. Containing two expeditions to the interior part of the country adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, and a voyage to the Island of Java; performed in the years 1773, 1774, and 1775. -- v. 3. Containing a voyage to Japan, and travels in different parts of that empire, in the years 1775 and 1776. -- v. 4. Containing travels in the empire of Japan, and in the islands of Java and Ceylon, together with the voyage home.

1813: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire chinois, française et latin, pub. d'après l'ordre de Sa Majesté l'empereur et roi Napoléon le Grand* par M. de Guignes [Guignes, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de, 1759-1845]. Paris, Imprimerie impériale, 1813. 3 p. l., lvi, 1112, [2] p. 48 cm. Bound in quarter leather, red leather label on spine; marbled boards with matching marbled edges. First edition. Zaunmüller col. NUC pre-1956, 38:336; BN 66:232; Brunet 11871. "Compiled principally from the Chinese-Latin dictionary of Basilius de Glemona"--BM 94:193. **First French-Chinese dictionary.**

1815: [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Chinese language: in three parts ...*, by the Rev. Robert Morrison [1782-1834]. Macao: Printed at the Honorable East India company's press, by P.P. Thoms; [etc., etc.] 1815-1823. 6 v.; 33 cm. Zaunmüller col. 42. The Lilly has Vol. 1, Part 1 only. Stitched in original tan printed wrappers; wrappers very worn. Contents: pt. 1. Chinese and English arranged according to the radicals.-- pt. 2. Chinese and English arranged alphabetically.--pt. 3. English and Chinese. NUC pre-1956, 396:252. **First English-Chinese dictionary.**

1818-1819: [LILLY] *Chinese and English dictionary [manuscript]*, 1818-1819, by James Winthrop [1752-1821]. [350] p.; 26 cm. Cite as: Winthrop, James, 1752-1821. Chinese and English dictionary, 1818-1819. Lilly Library manuscripts, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Other contributors: Basilio da Gemona, 1648-1704. *Dictionnaire chinois, française et latin*. Guignes, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de, 1759-1845. James Winthrop (1752-1821), the translator/compiler, is sixth generation of John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard University in 1769 and assumed the duty of librarian in 1772. He was a founding member of the American Academy of Arts, a Judge of Common pleas in Middlesex, Mass., and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Although his primary interest was in the interpretation of biblical prophecies, Winthrop was also interested in philology and languages. His friendship with William Bentley and Timothy Alden induced him to leave his extensive library, which was in its day one of the best private collections in Massachusetts, to Allegheny College, of Meadsville, Pa. Binder's title. [Bound with: Locke, John. *Common place-book, on the principles practised by John Locke esq.* New-Haven: Published and sold by Increase Cooke & co., 1804.] Original manuscript in ink. The work consists of 1 p. captioned "Scale of Principal sounds in English & Chinese"; 3 pages with headings, but otherwise blank; 104 p. alphabetical index of English words or phrases with their equivalents in Chinese characters; 242 p., each divided into two vertical



columns, with a listing of "13,316" characters with their meaning or meanings in English. Winthrop describes the work thus: "The foregoing is a translation of de Guignes great Chinese, french & Latin Dictionary, printed at Paris by order of Napoleon and finished in 1813 [see above]. It was sent to me by an American Lady of my acquaintance who resides in Paris. I received it at Boston on 7 August, A.D. 1818 & about a week afterwards began this work, I finished it this 24th March A D 1818. Anno AEtatis 57. The original is a large folio of twelve hundred pages & printed on Vellum paper. [signed] James Winthrop" -- final leaf.

1842-1843: [LILLY] *Chinese and English dictionary: containing all the words in the Chinese imperial dictionary; arranged according to the radicals*, by W. H. Medhurst (1796-1857). Batavia: Printed at Parapattan, 1842-1843. 2 v.; 22 cm. Rebound in modern green buckram. Mansell 373:12. Zaunmüller col. 42.

1864a: [LILLY] *The rudiments of the Chinese language: with dialogues, exercises, and a vocabulary*, by the Rev. James Summers ... London: B. Quaritch, 1864. [3], ii, 159 p., [1] fold. leaf of plate; 18 cm. "Vocabulary": p. 86-159. Bound in orange cloth, spine stamped in gold, with brown endpapers.

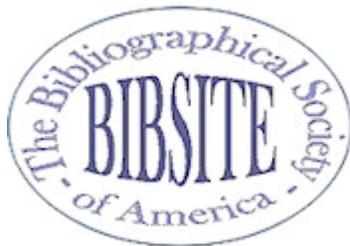
1864b: [IUW] *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in mandschischer Uebersetzung, mit einem mandschu-deutschen Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von H. C. von der Gabelentz. Leipzig, F.A.Brockhaus, 1864. 2 v. 23 cm. Series: *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. 3, nr.1-2, Chinese-German dictionary.

Reprinted **1966:** [IUW] *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in mandschuischer Uebersetzung: mit einem mandschu-deutschen Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von H. C. von der Gabelentz. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1966. 2 v.; 24 cm. *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*; Bd. III, 1-2. Reprint of the 1864 ed. published by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig.
Text transliterated from Manchu.

1874 [1903]: [IUW] *A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language: arranged according to the Wu-Fang Yuen Yin, with the pronunciation of the characters as heard in Peking, Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai*, by S. Wells Williams. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1903. lxxxiv, 1254 p.; 28 cm. Added t.p. in Chinese with title: Han yin yun fu. "Stereotyped at the Presbyterian Mission Press foundry." A reprint of the edition of 1874, with the addition of "Errata and Corrections," 4p. at end, dated Shanghai, March 1st, 1883.

New edition **1909:** [IUW] *A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language, arranged according to the Wu-fang yüan yin. By S. Wells Williams, and alphabetically rearranged according to the romanization of Sir Thomas F. Wade*, by a committee of the North China mission of the American board. Tung Chou, North China Union college, 1909. lxxxiv, 1056 p. 24 cm. Added t.-p. in Chinese, with title (romanized): Han Ying yün fu.

1884: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-chinois contenant les expressions les plus usitées de la langue mandarine*, par le p. Séraphin Couvreur S.J. ... He Kien Fou, Impr. de La Mission catholique, 1884. 3 p.l., [iii]-xix, 1007 p., 2 l. 26 cm. Added t.-p. in Chinese.



[**CHINESE, GAN**] Gan (simplified Chinese: 赣语; traditional Chinese: 贛語; Gan: Gon ua, alternatively Chinese: 江西话, Jiāngxī huà; Gan: Kongsī ua) is a group of Chinese varieties spoken as the native language by many people in the Jiangxi province of China, as well as significant populations in surrounding regions such as Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, and Fujian. Gan is a member of the Sinitic languages of the Sino-Tibetan language family, and Hakka is the closest Chinese variety to Gan in terms of phonetics. Different dialects of Gan exist; the Nanchang dialect is usually taken as representative (Wiki).

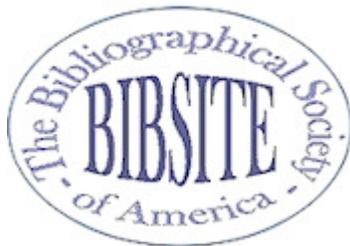
Ethnologue: gan. Alternate Names: Gan, Jiangxi hua, Jiangxinese, Kan.

1995: [IUW] 黎川方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 顏森編纂. *Lichuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Yan Sen bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 310 p.; 20 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Lichuan dialect dictionary.

[**CHINESE, HAKKA**] Hakka /'hækə/, also rendered Kejia, is one of the major languages within the Sinitic branch of Sino-Tibetan and it is spoken natively by the Hakka people in southern China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and throughout the diaspora areas of East Asia, Southeast Asia, and around the world. Due to its primary usage in scattered isolated regions where communication is limited to the local area, Hakka has developed numerous variants or dialects, spoken in Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hunan, and Guizhou provinces, including Hainan island, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. Hakka is not mutually intelligible with Mandarin, Wu, Southern Min, or other branches of Chinese. It is most closely related to Gan and is sometimes classified as a variety of Gan. Taiwan, where Hakka is the native language of a significant minority of the island's residents, is an important world center for study and preservation of the language. Pronunciation differences exist between the Taiwanese Hakka dialect and China's Guangdong Hakka dialect; even in Taiwan, two local varieties of Hakka exist. The Meixian dialect (Moiyen) of northeast Guangdong in China has been taken as the "standard" dialect by the People's Republic of China. The Guangdong Provincial Education Department created an official romanization of Moiyen in 1960, one of four languages receiving this status in Guangdong (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hak. Alternate Names: Hakka, Hokka, Ke, Kechia, Kejia, Majiahua, Tu Guangdonghua, Xinminhua.

1926: [IUW] *A Chinese-English dictionary: Hakka-dialect as spoken in Kwang-tung province*, prepared by D. Maciver; rev. and rearranged with many additional terms and phrases by M. C. Mackenzie, E. P. Mission, Wu-king-fu. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1926. 1142 p.; 21 cm. "New edition."



1995: [IUW] 梅縣方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 黃雪貞編纂. *Mei Xian fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Huang Xuezhen bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 32, 376 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. [分卷] Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. [Fen juan]. Chinese-Mei Xian dialect dictionary. "Meixian dialect (Moiyen), also known as Meizhou (梅州話), Moiyen, and Yue-Tai, is the prestige dialect of Hakka Chinese and the primary form of Hakka on Taiwan. It is named after Mei County, Guangdong" (Wiki).

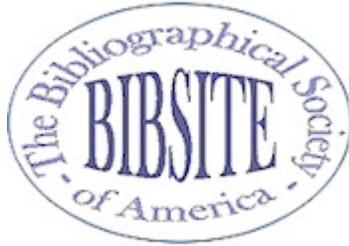
1995: [IUW] 于都方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 謝留文編纂. *Yudu fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Xie Liuwen bian zuan. 南京: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. First edition. 2, 26, 315 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Yudu dialect dictionary.

2009: [IUW] 漢客字書 / 張顯宗編著. *Han Ke zi shu*, Zhang Xianzong bian zhu. 臺北市: 南天書局有限公司, 2009. Taipei Shi: Nan tian shu ju you xian gong si, 2009. xiv, 489 p.; 22 cm. Includes index. Chinese-Hakka dictionary.

[**CHINESE, JIN**] Jin (simplified Chinese: 晉語; traditional Chinese: 晉語; pinyin: jìnyǔ), or Jinese, Jinhua or Jinyu, alternatively Shanxinese (Chinese: 山西話 Shānxī Huà), is a group of dialects of Chinese. Its exact status is disputed among linguists; some prefer to classify it under Mandarin, but others set it apart as an independent branch. Jin is spoken over most of Shanxi province except for the lower Fen River valley, much of central Inner Mongolia and adjoining areas in Hebei, Henan, and Shaanxi provinces. Cities covered within this area include Taiyuan, Zhangjiakou, Hohhot, Jiaozuo, and Yulin. In total, Jin is spoken by roughly 45 million people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Jinyu Chinese) cjy. Alternate Names: Jin, Jinyu.

1994: [IUW] 太原方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 沈明編纂. *Taiyuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Shen Ming bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1994. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1994. 2, 20, 377 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Taiyuan dialect dictionary.



[CHINESE, MANDARIN] Mandarin (/ˈmændˈrɪn/; simplified Chinese: 官话; traditional Chinese: 官話; pinyin: Guānhuà; literally: "speech of officials") is a group of related varieties of Chinese spoken across most of northern and southwestern China. Because most Mandarin dialects are found in the north, the group is also referred to as the "northern dialect(s)". When the Mandarin group is taken as one language, as is often done in academic literature, it has more native speakers (nearly a billion) than any other language. A northeastern-dialect speaker and a southwestern-dialect speaker may have difficulty communicating, except through the standard language. Nonetheless, there is much less variation across the huge Mandarin area than between the non-Mandarin varieties of southeast China. This is attributed to the greater ease of travel and communication in the North China Plain compared to the more mountainous south, combined with the relatively recent spread of Mandarin to frontier areas. The capital has been within the Mandarin area for most of the last millennium, making these dialects very influential. Some form of Mandarin has served as a national lingua franca since the 14th century. In the early 20th century, **a standard form based on the Beijing dialect**, with elements from other Mandarin dialects, **was adopted as the national language**. Standard Chinese, which is also referred to as "Mandarin", is the official language of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (Republic of China) and one of the four official languages of Singapore. It is also one of the most frequently used varieties of Chinese among Chinese diaspora communities internationally (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cmn. Alternate Names: Beifang Fangyan, Guanhua, Guoyu, Hanyu, Huayu, Mandarin, Northern Chinese, Putonghua, Standard Chinese, Zhongguohua, Zhongwen.

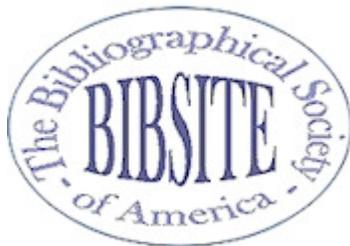
1945: [IUW] *An English-Chinese dictionary of Peking colloquial*, by Sir Walter Hillier. New ed. enlarged by Sir Trelawny Backhouse and Sidney Barton. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner; Shanghai: Kwang Hsueh Pub. House, 1945. viii, 1030 p.; 19 cm. Notes: Pages iv and v are incorrectly numbered ii and iii.

1965: [IUW] *A pocket dictionary: Chinese-English and Pekingese syllabary*, by Chauncey Goodrich. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1965, c1964. xiv, 251, 70 p.; 16 cm. "With a supplement of new abbreviated characters in official use."

1985: [IUW] 北京方言词典 = *Beijing fangyan cidian* / 陈刚编.

Beijing fang yan ci dian = *Beijing fangyan cidian*, Chen Gang bian. First edition. 北京: 商务印书馆: 新华书店北京发行所发行, 1985. Beijing: Shang wu yin shu guan: Xin hua shu dian Beijing fa xing suo fa xing, 1985. 14, 346 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

1987: [IUW] 成都话方言词典 / 罗韵希 ... [et al.]. *Chengdu hua fang yan ci dian*, Luo Yunxi ... [et al.]. First edition. 成都: 四川省社会科学院出版社: 四川省新华书店发行, 1987. Chengdu: Sichuan sheng she hui ke xue yuan chu ban she: Sichuan sheng xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1987. 114, 287 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Chengdu dialect dictionary. "The dialect of



Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province and an important central city, is the most representative dialect of Southwestern Mandarin and is used widely in Sichuanese opera and other art forms of the province." (Wiki).

1991: [IUW] 北京土话 / 齐如山著. *Beijing tu hua*, Qi Rushan zhu. First edition.

北京: 北京燕山出版社: 新华书店经销, 1991. Beijing: Beijing Yanshan chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1991. 77, 378 p.; 20 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

1994: [IUW] 貴陽方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 汪平編纂. *Guiyang fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Wang Ping bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1994. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1994. 2, 21, 389 p.; 22 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. [分卷] Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. [Fen juan]. Chinese-Guiyang dialect dictionary.

1995a: [IUW] 丹陽方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 蔡國璐編纂. *Danyang fang yan ci dian*,

Li Rong zhu bian; Cai Guolu bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 387 p.; 20 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian Fen juan. Chinese-Danyang dialect dictionary.

1995b: [IUW] 柳州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 劉村漢編纂. *Liuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Liu Cunhan bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 25,445 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Liuzhou dialect dictionary.

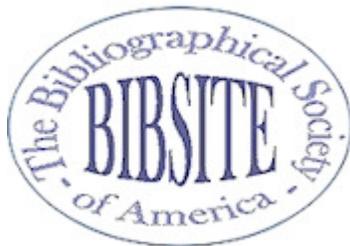
1995c: [IUW] 南京方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 劉丹青編纂. *Nanjing fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Liu Danqing bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 40, 440 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Nanjing dialect. "Nanjing dialect or Nanjing Mandarin is a dialect spoken in Nanjing in China. It is part of the Jianghuai group of Mandarin Chinese varieties." (Wiki)

1995d: [IUW] 武漢方言詞典 by 李榮主編; 朱建頌編纂. *Wuhan fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Zhu Jiansong bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:



經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 20, 447 p.; 21 cm.

1995e: [IUW] 烏魯木齊方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 周磊編纂. *Wulu muqi fang yan ci dia*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhou Lei bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 18, 411 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Ürümqi dialect dictionary.

1995f: [IUW] 忻州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 溫端政, 張光明編纂. *Xinzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wen Duanzheng, Zhang Guangming bian zuan. First edition.

南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 23, 450 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xinzhou dialect dictionary.

1996a: [IUW] 西安方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 王軍虎編纂. *Xi'an fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wang Junhu bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

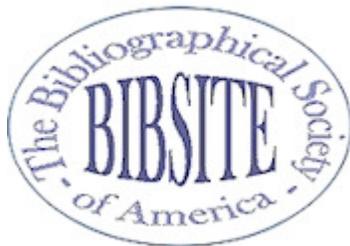
經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 27, 350 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xi'an dialect dictionary.

1996b: [IUW] 徐州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 蘇曉青, 呂永衛編纂. *Xuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Su Xiaoqing, Lü Yongwei bian zuan. First edition. 南京市:

江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 29, 492 p.; 21 cm. Series:

現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xuzhou dialect dictionary. "Xuzhou dialect (simplified Chinese: 徐州话; traditional Chinese:

徐州話; pinyin: Xúzhōu huà) is a Mandarin dialect spoken in the city of Xuzhou in Jiangsu province of China. Xuzhou dialect claims a rich vocabulary of unique terms, and also has important tonal differences from Standard Mandarin. The form of Xuzhou dialect commonly spoken in the city is often referred to as 徐普 (Xúpǔ, Xuzhou Mandarin), reflecting the influence of dominant Mandarin on the local dialect. But there are crucial differences between the tonal character of Mandarin and Xuzhou dialect" (Wiki).



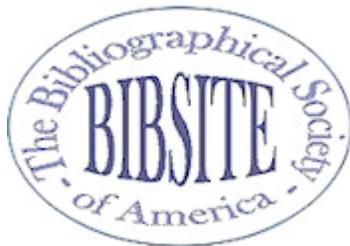
1996c: [IUW] 揚州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 王世華, 黃繼林編纂. *Yangzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wang Shihua, Huang Jilin bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 27, 504 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Yangzhou dialect dictionary.

1996d: [IUW] 銀川方言詞典 by 李榮主編; 李樹儼, 張安生編纂. *Yinchuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Li Shuyan, Zhang Ansheng bian zuan. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 26, 390 p.; 21 cm. Li, Rong. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan.

1997: [IUW] *Haerbin fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Yin Shichao bian zuan. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 24, 492 p.; 21 cm. First edition. Includes indexes. Chinese-Harbin dictionary. "The Harbin dialect (simplified Chinese: 哈尔滨话; traditional Chinese: 哈爾濱話; pinyin: hāěrbīn huà) is a variety of Mandarin Chinese spoken in and around the city of Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang province (Wiki)."

1997c: [IUW] 濟南方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 錢曾怡編纂. *Jinan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Qian Zengyi bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 32, 403 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Jinan dialect dictionary. "Jinan dialect (simplified Chinese: 济南话; traditional Chinese: 濟南話; pinyin: jǐnánhuà) is Mandarin Chinese dialect spoken in Jinan in Shandong province" (Wiki).

1997d: [IUW] 牟平方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 羅福騰編纂. *MouPing fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Luo Futeng bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 31, 428 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Muping dialect dictionary.



1997e: [IUW] 萬榮方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 吳建生, 趙宏因編纂. *Wanrong fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wu Jiansheng, Zhao Hongyin bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 31, 445 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Shanxi province dialect (Wanrong Xian).

1998: [IUW] 成都方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 梁德曼, 黃尚軍編纂. *Chengdu fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Liang Deman, Huang Shangjun bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 454 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Chengdu dialect dictionary.

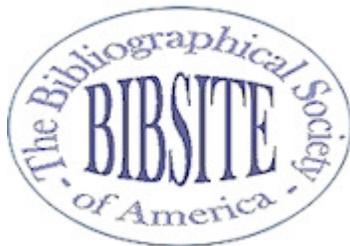
1998a: [IUW] 萍鄉方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 魏鋼強編纂. *Pingxiang fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wei Gangqiang bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 27, 475 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Pingxiang dialect dictionary.

1998b: [IUW] 蘇州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 葉祥苓編纂. *Suzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Ye Xiangling bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Sshh: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 28, 406 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Suzhou dialect dictionary.

2005: [IUW] *Dong bei fang yan ci dian*, Ma Sizhou, Jiang Guanghui [bian]. First edition. 長春市: 吉林文史出版社, 2005. Changchun Shi: Jilin wen shi chu ban she, 2005. 16, 421 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Dong bei (Manchuria) dialect dictionary.

2010: [IUW] 新編北京方言詞典 / 董樹人著. *Xin bian Beijing fang yan ci dian*, Dong Shuren zhu. First edition. 北京: 商務印書館, 2010. Beijing: Shang wu yin shu guan, 2010. 7, 3, 608 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

2013: [IUW] 東北話詞典 = *Dongbeihua cidian* / 高永龍編著. *Dongbei hua ci dian = Dongbeihua cidian*, Gao Yonglong bian zhu. First edition. 北京市: 中華書局, 2013. Beijing Shi: Zhonghua shu ju, 2013. 3, 2, 4, 797 pages; 22 cm. Chinese-Dong bei (Manchuria) dialect dictionary.



[**CHINESE, MIN BEI**] Northern Min (simplified Chinese: 闽北; traditional Chinese: 閩北; pinyin: Mǐnběi), is a group of mutually intelligible dialects of Min spoken in Nanping Prefecture of northwestern Fujian. The Chinese varieties of Fujian province were traditionally divided into Northern and Southern groups. However, dialectologists now divide Min more finely. By this narrower definition, Northern Min covers the dialects of Shibei (石陂, in Pucheng County), Chong'an (崇安, in Wuyishan City), Xingtian (兴田, in Wuyishan City), Wufu (五夫, in Wuyishan City), Zhenghe (in Zhenghe County), Zhenqian (镇前, in Zhenghe County), Jianyang and Jian'ou (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnp. Alternate Names: Min Pei, Northern Min

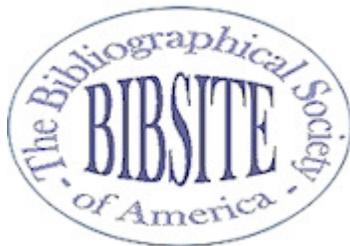
1998: [IUW] 建甌方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 李如龍, 潘渭水編纂. *Jian'ou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Li Rulong, Pan Weishui bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 27, 316 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese Jian'ou dialect dictionary. "Jian'ou dialect (Min Bei: Gūīng-é-dī / 建甌事; Chinese: simplified Chinese: 建甌話; traditional Chinese: 建甌話; pinyin: Jiàn'ōu huà), also known as Kienow dialect, is a local dialect of Northern Min Chinese spoken in Jian'ou in the north of the Fujian province. It is regarded as the standard common language in Jian'ou" (Wiki).

[**CHINESE, MIN DONG**] Eastern Min, or Min Dong (simplified Chinese: 闽东语; traditional Chinese: 閩東語; pinyin: Mǐndōngyǔ; Foochow Romanized: Mīng-dĕng-ngŭ), is a branch of the Min group of varieties of Chinese. The prestige form and most-cited representative variety is the Fuzhou dialect, the speech of the capital and largest city of Fujian province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cdo. Alternate Names: Eastern Min.

1929 [1945]: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect*, by R. S. Maclay & C. C. Baldwin. Revised and enlarged by Samuel H. Ledger. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1929 ["U.S. Government Printing Office: 1945" at bottom of final page]. Hardbound without d.j. Original edition was 1870 (Zaunmüller, col. 41, gives 1871). The Foochow dialect of Min Dong Chinese is spoken in and around the city of Foochow, the capital of the Fukien province.

1998: [IUW] 福州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 馮愛珍編纂. *Fuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Feng Aizhen bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 43, 545 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-

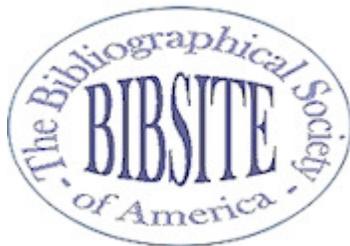


Fuzhou dialect dictionary. The Fuzhou dialect (福州話, Foochow, also known as the Foochow dialect, Hoochow, Fuzhounese (福州語, Hók-ciū-ngū), or Fuzhouhua, is the standard dialect of Min Dong, which is a branch of Min Chinese spoken mainly in the eastern part of Fujian Province. Native speakers also call it Bàng-uâ (平話), meaning the language spoken in everyday life. In Singapore and Malaysia, the variety is known as Hokchiu in Min Nan, Hujiu which is the Min Dong pronunciation of Fuzhou. Centered in Fuzhou City, the Fuzhou dialect covers eleven cities and counties: Fuzhou, Pingnan, Gutian, Luoyuan, Mingqing, Lianjiang (including Matsu), Minhou, Changle, Yongtai, Fuqing and Pingtan. Fuzhou dialect is also the second local language in northern and middle Fujian cities and counties, like Nanping, Shaowu, Shunchang, Sanming and Youxi" (Wiki).

[CHINESE, MIN NAN] Southern Min, or Min Nan (simplified Chinese: 闽南语; traditional Chinese: 閩南語; pinyin: Mǐnnányǔ; Pèh-ōe-jī: Bân-lâm-gí/Bân-lâm-gú), is a branch of Min Chinese spoken in certain parts of China including southern Fujian, eastern Guangdong, Hainan, and southern Zhejiang, and in Taiwan. The Min Nan dialects are also spoken by descendants of emigrants from these areas in diaspora. In common parlance, Southern Min usually refers to Hokkien. Amoy and Taiwanese Hokkien are both combinations of Quanzhou and Zhangzhou speech. The Southern Min dialect group also includes Teochew, though Teochew has limited mutual intelligibility with Hokkien. Southern Min is not mutually intelligible with Eastern Min, Cantonese, or Standard Chinese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Nan. Alternate Names: Minnan, Southern Min.

1899: [LILLYbm] *Chinese-English Dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy, with the principal variations of the Chang-Chew and Chin-Chew dialects. New edition, with corrections by the author*, by Carstairs Douglas. London: Publishing Office of the Presbyterian Church of England, 1899. Contemporary black half leather and brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; recased. Pp. *i-vii viii-ix xx, 1* 2-612. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 41. First edition was 1873. Includes Amoy-English, pp. [1]-605. "[Amoy] is not a mere colloquial dialect or patois; it is spoken by the highest ranks just as by the common people, by the most learned and by the ignorant; learned men indeed add a few polite or pedantic phrases...but the main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of coolies, labourers, and boatmen... [Amoy] is a distinct language, one of the many and widely differing languages which divide among them the soil of China....The language of Amoy, including [its] subordinate dialects, is believed to be spoken by about eight or ten million. **This is the first dictionary of the spoken language**" (Preface). This copy beautifully filled in by hand with marginal Chinese characters in black ink for each entry. Chinese-Amoy dialect dictionary.



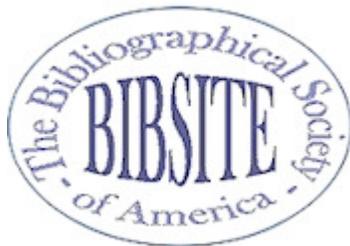
"Amoy (Chinese: 廈門話; Peh-ōe-jī: Ē-m̄ng-ōe or Ē-mûiⁿ-ōa), also known as Amoy Min, Xiamenese or Xiamen dialect, is a Hokkien dialect spoken in Southern Fujian province (in Southeast China), in the area centered on the city of Xiamen. Amoy Min is often known by its Hokkien or Min Nan in Southeast Asia. It is one of the most widely researched varieties of Min Nan, and has historically come to be one of the more standardized varieties" (Wiki).

1923: [LILLYbm] *Supplement to Dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy* [Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., Glasg.], by Thomas Barclay. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Ltd., 1923. Original black leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] i ii-iv v-vi, 1 2-276 [4]. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 41. Includes Amoy-English, pp. [1]-271, with Chinese printed characters, romanized versions, and English. "[Douglas' Dictionary] was recognized at once on all hands as a work of marvellously full and accurate scholarship. And during the half-century that has elapsed since its publication, it has been of incalculable benefit to all students of the language. During that time a great change has come over China. Western civilization, to a great extent, has been welcomed, and new ideas in every department of thought and action have filled the minds of the people. These new ideas have demanded for the expression new terms...Accordingly some ten years ago I received an invitation from my Amoy colleagues to make a collection of these new words and phrases, to be published as a Supplement to the Dictionary. ...The necessity for such an undertaking will at once be manifest...[for example] under the word "ti'n, electricity" in the Supplement there are over 100 phrases given. In the Dictionary itself there are only two phrases noted, and neither of these refers to electricity" (Preface).

1934: [LILLYbm] *A pocket dictionary of the Amoy vernacular. English-Chinese*, by Ernest Tipson. Singapore: Lithographers Limited, 1934. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-215 216. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes English-Amoy, pp. [1]-215, double-columned. "This compilation was originally planned for private use, but friends who saw it in the making were enthusiastic, and kind enough to suggest that it would be equally useful to others; hence its publication" (Preface). First pocket dictionary of Amoy.

1940: [LILLYbm] *A Practical English-Hokkien Dictionary*, by Chiang Ker Chiu. Singapore: The Chin Fen Book Store, [1940]. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 102 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hokkien / Amoy is a southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect of Chinese, spoken in southern China. "There are eight tones... in the Hokkien (Amoy) Vernacular." This is the third volume of a set of *Hokkien Vernacular Lessons for Beginners: With a Vocabulary & A Practical English-Hokkien Dictionary* [Singapore 1940]. Book one and two are titled *Hokkien Vernacular Lessons for Beginners [Word-for-Word Method]*. The dictionary has the English words, Chinese characters, and the Chinese pronunciation for each word.

1965: [IUW] 增三潮聲十五音 / 謝益顯編著. *Zeng san Chao sheng shi wu yin*, Xie Yixian bian zhu. 九龍: 謝益顯, 民國54 [1965]. Jiulong: Xie Yixian, Minguo 54 [1965]



14, 36, 124 p., 3 p. of plates: ill., facsim.; 19 cm. Chinese-Shantou dialect dictionary. "The Shantou dialect, formerly known as the Swatow dialect, is a dialect mostly spoken in Shantou in Guangdong, China. It is a sub-dialect of Min Nan Chinese, and sometimes a sub-dialect of Teochew Min" (Wiki).

1976: [LILLY] *Zhongguo Min nan yu Ying yu zi dian = Amoy-English dictionary*. Taichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Fathers, 1976. 946 p.; 32 cm. Original gray-green cloth, lettered in gold.

"There are very few Taiwanese-English dictionaries in existence today. The purpose of the Maryknoll Dictionary is to assist the foreigner [sic] to prepare himself to better communicate in the Taiwanese (Min-nan) dialect." (Foreword).

1981: [IUW] *Gendai Binnango jiten*, Murakami Yoshihide hen. Nara-ken Tenri-shi: Tenri Daigaku Oyasato Kenkyūjo; Tenri Daigaku Shuppanbu, Shōwa 56 [1981] 526 p.; 19 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 525-526. Japanese-Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

1982: [IUW] 普通話閩南方言詞典 /

[廈門大學中國語言文學研究所漢語方言研究室主編]. *Pu tong hua Min nan fang yan ci dian* / [Xiamen da xue Zhongguo yu yan wen xue yan jiu suo Han yu fang yan yan jiu shi zhu bian]. First edition. 香港: 生活·讀書·新知三聯書店; [福州市]: 福建人民出版社, 1982. Xianggang: Sheng huo, du shu, xin zhi san lian shu dian; [Fuzhou shi]: Fujian ren min chu ban she, 1982. 41, 1096, 213 p.; 27 cm. + 1 sound disc (33 1/3 rpm; 7 in.) Notes:

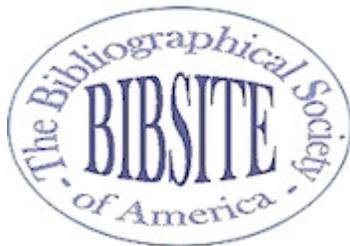
"汉字简体繁体对照表": inserted. "Han zi jian ti fan ti dui zhao biao": inserted. Chinese-Amoy [Xiamen] dialect dictionary.

1984: [IUW] *A Dictionary of Southern Min: Taiwanese-English dictionary: based on current usage in Taiwan and checked against the earlier works of Carstairs Douglas, Thomas Barclay, and Ernest Tipson*, chief editor, Bernard L.M. Embree. Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China: Taipei Language Institute, 1984. xxxix, 305 p.; 27 cm. Title on added t.p. in Chinese: Tai Ying ci dian. Includes bibliographical references (p. [302]-305).

1991: [IUW] 國臺音彙音寶典 / 陳成福編著. *Guo Tai yin hui yin bao dian*, Chen Chengfu bian zhu. Tainan Shi: Xi bei chu ban she, Minguo 80 [1991] 263, 571 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

1992a: [IUW] 常用漢字臺語詞典: 文言音, 白話音, 訓讀音的解讀 / 許極燉編著. *Chang yong Han zi Tai yu ci dian: wen yan yin, bai hua yin, xun du yin di jie du*, Xu Jidun bian zhu. First edition. 台北市: 自立晚報社文化出版部, 民國81 [1992] Taipei Shi: Zi li wan bao she wen hua chu ban bu, Minguo 81 [1992] 51, 1084 p.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

1992b: [IUW] 臺灣漢語辭典 / 許成章編著. *Taiwan Han yu ci dian*, Xu Chengzhang bian zhu. First edition. 台北市: 自立晚報社文化出版部: 吳樹民發行, 民國81 [1992].



Taipei Shi: Zi li wan bao she wen hua chu ban bu: Wu Shumin fa xing, Minguo 81 [1992] 4 v. (65, 4280, 692, 284, 28 p.); 27 cm. + 12 sound cassettes (in 1 case). Reproduced from ms. copy. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

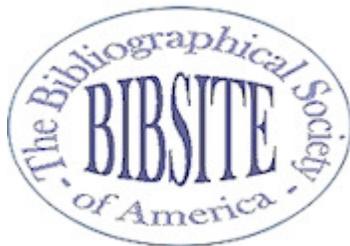
1996a: [IUW] 海口方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 陳鴻邁編纂. *Haikou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Chen Hongmai bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 26, 348 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Haikou dialect dictionary.

1996b: [IUW] 台灣俗語諺語辭典 / 許晉彰, 盧玉雯編著. *Taiwan su yu yan yu ci dian*, Xu Jinzhang, Lu Yuwen bian zhu. 台北市: 五南圖書出版有限公司, 2009. Taipei Shi: Wu nan tu shu chu ban you xian gong si, 2009. vii, 990 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

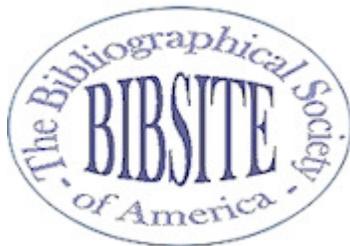
1998a: [IUW] 雷州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 張振興, 蔡葉青編纂. *Leizhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhang Zhenxing, Cai Yeqing bian zuan. First edition. 南京: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 36, 392 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Chinese-Southern Min dialect (Leizhou) dictionary. "Leizhou Min (simplified Chinese: 雷州話; traditional Chinese: 雷州話; pinyin: Léizhōu huà) is a branch of Min Chinese. It is spoken in the Leizhou city and its neighbouring areas on the Leizhou peninsula in the west of Guangdong province. In the classification of Yuan Jiahua, it was included in the Southern Min group, though it has low intelligibility with other Southern Min varieties. In the classification of Li Rong, used by the Language Atlas of China, it was treated as a separate Min subgroup (Wiki)."

1998b: [IUW] 廈門方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 周長楫編纂. *Xiamen fang yan ci dian* / Li Rong zhu bian; Zhou Changji bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 38, 528 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Amoy (Xiamen) dialect dictionary.

1999: [IUW] *Min nan fang yan yu gu Han yu tong yuan ci dian*, Lin Baoqing zhu. First edition. Xiamen: Xiamen da xue chu ban she, 1999. 3, ii, 37, 466 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.



- 2001:** [IUW] 閩南語字彙 / 教育部編; [撰稿人楊秀芳; 編輯者教育部國語推行委員會]. *Min nan yu zi hui*, Jiao yu bu bian; [zhuan gao ren Yang Xiufang; bian ji zhe Jiao yu bu guo yu tui xing wei yuan hui]. 臺北市: 教育部, 民國90 [2001]. Taipei Shi: Jiao yu bu, Minguo 90 [2001] v.; 30 cm. Series: 國語文教育叢書; 23 Guo yu wen jiao yu cong shu; 23.
- 2002:** [IUW] 台灣彙音字典: 最新台語注音字典 / 謝達鈿編著. *Taiwan hui yin zi dian: zui xin Tai yu zhu yin zi dian*, Xie Datian bian zhu. 台中市: 謝達鈿, 民國91 [2002] Taizhong Shi: Xie Datian, Minguo 91 [2002] 2 v.: port.; 22 cm. + 1 computer optical disk (4 3/4 in.). Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.
- 2004:** [IUW] 國台雙語辭典 *Guo Tai shuang yu ci dian* 台華雙語辭典 / 楊青矗編著. *Tai Hua shuang yu ci dian*, Yang Qingchu bian zhu. Tenth edition. 台北市: 敦理出版社, 2004. Taipei Shi: Dun li chu ban she, 2004. 53, 1443 p.: ill.; 25 cm. 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.). Notes: "原書名: 國台雙語辭典." "Yuan shu ming: Guo Tai shuang yu ci dian." Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.
- 2007a:** [IUW] 高階標準臺語字典 / 陳冠學編著. *Gao jie biao zhun Tai yu zi dian*, Chen Guanxue bian zhu. 台北市: 前衛出版社, 2007- Taipei Shi: Qian wei chu ban she, 2007- v.; 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.
- 2007b:** [IUW] 閩南話漳腔辭典 / 陳正統主編. *Min nan hua Zhang qiang ci dian*, Chen Zhengtong zhu bian. First edition. 北京市: 中華書局, 2007. Beijing Shi: Zhonghua shu ju, 2007. 29, 2, 20, 765 p.: ill., maps; 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.
- 2007c:** [IUW] *Tōhō Taiwango jiten*, Murakami Yoshihide hencho. Tōkyō: Tōhō Shoten, 2007. xxiv, 499 p.: ill.; 20 cm. Chinese-Japanese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.
- 2009a:** [IUW] 國臺對照活用辭典: 詞性分析, 詳注廈漳泉音 / 吳守禮編. *Guo Tai dui zhao huo yong ci dian: Ci xing fen xi, xiang zhu Xia Zhang Quan yin*, Wu Shouli bian. 臺北市: 遠流出版公司, 2000. Taipei Shi: Yuan liu chu ban gong si, 2000. 2 v. (20, 2843 p.); 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.
- 2009b:** [IUW] 台灣俗語諺語辭典 / 許晉彰, 盧玉雯編著. *Taiwan su yu yan yu ci dian*, Xu Jinzhang, Lu Yuwen bian zhu. 台北市: 五南圖書出版有限公司, 2009. Taipei Shi: Wu nan tu shu chu ban you xian gong si, 2009. vii, 990 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.
- 2015:** [IUW] 新潮汕字典: 普通话潮州話對照 = *Xin Chao-Shan zidian* / 張曉山編.



Xin Chao Shan zi dian: pu tong hua Chaozhou hua dui zhao = Xin Chao-Shan zidian. Zhang Xiaoshan bian. Second edition. 广州市: 广东人民出版社, 2015. Guangzhou Shi: Guangdong ren min chu ban she, 2015. 995 pages, 2 unnumbered leaves of plates: color maps; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern min dialect (Choazhou) dictionary. "The Teochew variety (Chinese: 潮州話; pinyin: Cháozhōuhuà; Vietnamese: Triều Châu, Chaozhou dialect: Diê□suan³ uê□; Shantou dialect: Dio□ziu¹ uê□) of Southern Min is a variety of Chinese spoken in the Chaoshan region of eastern Guangdong and by the Teochew diaspora around the world. Teochew is sometimes spelled Chiuchow in Cantonese. Teochew preserves many Old Chinese pronunciations and vocabulary that have been lost in some of the other modern varieties of Chinese (Wiki)..

[**CHINESE PIDGIN ENGLISH**] Chinese Pidgin English (also called Chinese Coastal English or Pigeon English, simplified Chinese: 洋泾浜英语; traditional Chinese:

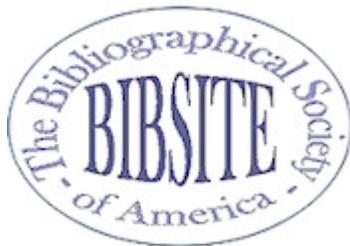
洋涇浜英語; pinyin: Yángjīng bāng yīngyǔ) is a pidgin language lexically based on English, but influenced by a Chinese substratum. From the 17th to the 19th centuries, there was also Chinese Pidgin English spoken in Cantonese-speaking portions of China. Chinese Pidgin English is heavily influenced by a number of varieties of Chinese with variants arising among different provinces (for example in Shanghai and Ningbo). A separate Chinese Pidgin English has sprung up in more recent decades in places such as Nauru (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cpi. Alternate Names: Melanesian-Chinese Mixed Pidgin English.

1876: [LILLYbm] *Pidgin-English Sing-Song or Songs and Stories in the China-English Dialect with a Vocabulary*, by Charles G. Leland. London: Trübner & Co., 1876. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in red and black, and decorated in black. 139 pp. + 3 pp. adverts. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 86.45 ("At least eight reissues, styled editions...Literary adaption of Pidgin English, apparently close to authentic Chinese Pidgin English"). Pidgin-English vocabulary, pp. 119-136; Pidgin-English place names, pp. 137-139.

"Pidgin-English is that dialect of our language which is extensively used in the seaport towns of China as a means of communication between the English or Americans and the natives... For those who expect to meet with Chinese, either in the East or California, this little book will perhaps be useful, as qualifying them to converse in Pidgin."

1902: [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Pidgin English and Words used on the China Coast*, compiled by Joseph W. Graeme. Shanghai: U. S. S. Monterey, June, 1902. Typescript bound by Kelly & Walsh in full black cloth, lettered in gold. Ff [3] l 2-33. First edition. Blue mimeographed typescript on onion skin. "Clearly produced in an extremely small edition. The *Monterey*, a Monitor, served as station ship at Shanghai, after service in Subic Bay, and also voyaged upriver to Nanking, with Special Commissioner T.F. Sharretts. Not in Taylor, *Catalog of Books on China in the Essex Institute*" (Bookseller's description). With the ownership inscription in pencil of Louise Carman Snow.



Ethnologue lists only one location in which Chinese Pidgin English is currently a spoken language: the Republic of Nauru, a 9 square mile coral island north-east of the Solomon Islands. "The Pidgin English of the Chinese ports originated at Canton and spread as far north as Shanghai and the Yangtse... and temporarily to Tientsin. Apparently it took shape about the first quarter of the eighteenth century.... During the twentieth century its use declined until it is now [1975] used only between a few Chinese in Hong Kong.... The Pidgin... has never been analyzed in detail" (Reinecke, p. 540).

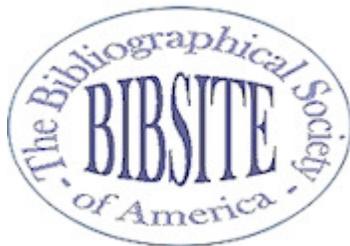
[**CHINESE, WU**] Wu (simplified Chinese: 吴语; traditional Chinese: 吳語; pinyin: wúyǔ, Suzhou Wu: IPA: [ɦəu²² ny□□], Shanghai Wu: IPA: [ɦu²² ny□□]) is a group of linguistically similar and historically related varieties of Chinese primarily spoken in Zhejiang province, the municipality of Shanghai, and southern Jiangsu province. Major Wu dialects include those of Shanghai, Suzhou, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Hangzhou, Shaoxing, Jinhua, and Yongkang. This dialect group (Southern Wu in particular) is well-known among linguists and sinologists as being one of the most internally diverse among the spoken Chinese language dialect groups, with very little mutual intelligibility among varieties within the dialect group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wuu. Alternate Names: Jiangnan hua, Jiangsu-Zhujiang hua, Jiangzhe hua, Wu, Wuyue.

1996: [IUW] 金華方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 曹志耘編纂. *Jinhua fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Cao Zhiyun bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 29, 357 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Jinhua dialect dictionary. "Jinhua dialect (Chinese: 金华话) is a dialect of Wu Chinese spoken in the city of Jinhua and the surrounding region" (Wiki).

1997a: [IUW] *Ningbo fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Tang Zhenzhu, Chen Zhongmin, Wu Xinxian bian zuan. First edition. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 30, 460 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 460) and indexes. Chinese-Ningbo dialect dictionary. "The Ningbo dialect or Ningbonese (Chinese: 宁波话/寧波話, 宁波闲话/寧波閒話) is a dialect of Wu, one of the subdivisions of Chinese varieties. It is spoken in the city of Ningbo and Zhoushan and surrounding areas in Zhejiang province." (Wiki).

1997b: [IUW] *Shanghai fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Xu Baohua, Tao Huan bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1997. 2, 34, 488 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Shanghainese dictionary. "Shanghainese, also known as the Shanghai or Hu dialect, is a dialect of Wu Chinese spoken in the central districts of Shanghai and in the surrounding region. It is classified as part of the Sino-Tibetan

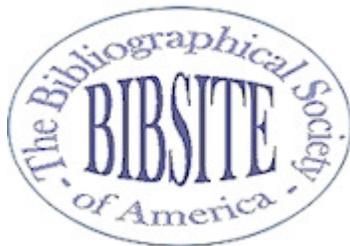


family of languages. Shanghainese, like other Wu dialects, is largely unintelligible with other varieties of Chinese such as Mandarin. In English, "Shanghainese" sometimes refers to all Wu dialects, although they are only partially intelligible with one another. With nearly 14 million speakers, Shanghainese is also the largest single form of Wu Chinese. It once served as the lingua franca of the entire Yangtze River Delta region." (Wiki)

1998a: [IUW] 崇明方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 張惠英編纂. *Chongming fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhang Huiying bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 30, 356 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan

1998b: [IUW] 杭州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 鮑士杰編纂. *Hangzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Bao Shijie bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 29, 401 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Hangzhou dialect dictionary. "Hangzhounese, or Hangzhou dialect (simplified Chinese: 杭州話; traditional Chinese: 杭州話; pinyin: hángzhōuhuà; Rhangzei Rhwa), is spoken in the city of Hangzhou and its immediate suburbs, but excluding areas further away from Hangzhou such as Xiāoshān (蕭山) and Yúháng (余杭) (both originally county-level cities and now the districts within Hangzhou City). The number of speakers of the Hangzhounese has been estimated to be about 1.2 to 1.5 million. It is a dialect of Wu, one of the Chinese varieties. Hangzhounese is of immense interest to Chinese historical phonologists and dialectologists because phonologically, it exhibits extensive similarities with the other Wu dialects; however, grammatically and lexically, it shows many Mandarin tendencies." (Wiki).

1998c: [IUW] 温州方言詞典 by 李榮主編; 游汝杰, 楊乾明編纂. *Wenzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; You Rujie, Yang Qianming bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 29, 445 p.; 22 cm. Chinese-Wenzhou dialect dictionary. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Wenzhou dialect dictionary. " Wenzhounese (simplified Chinese: 温州話; traditional Chinese: 溫州話; pinyin: wēnzhōuhuà), also known as Oujiang (simplified Chinese: 甌江話; traditional Chinese: 甌江話; pinyin: ōujiānghuà) or Dong'ou (東甌), is the speech of Wenzhou, the southern prefecture of Zhejiang Province, China. Nicknamed the "Devil's Language" for its complexity and difficulty, it is the most divergent division of Wu



Chinese, and is sometimes considered a separate language.[citation needed] It features noticeable elements of Min, which borders it to the south. Oujiang is sometimes used as the broad umbrella term, reserving Wenzhou for Wenzhounese proper in sensu stricto. Wenzhou is not mutually intelligible with other varieties of Wu neighboring it to the north and west, nor with Min Dong to the south or with the official language of China, Mandarin." (Wiki)

1998d: [IUW] *Wu fang yan ci kao*, Wu Liansheng zhu. First edition. Shanghai: Han yu da ci dian chu ban she, 1998. 114 p.; 21 cm. Series:現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Wu dialect dictionary (Jiangsu province; Zhejiang province).

2007: [IUW] 上海话大词典 = *Shanghaihuadacidian* by 钱乃荣, 许宝华, 汤珍珠编著. *Shanghai hua da ci dian = Shanghaihuadacidian*, Qian Nairong, Xu Baohua, Tang Zhenzhu bian zhu. First edition. 上海: 上海辞书出版社, 2007. Shanghai: Shanghai ci shu chu ban she, 2007. 2, 2, 507 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Shanghainese dictionary.

2011: [IUW] *Shanghainese dictionary and phrasebook*, by Richard VanNess. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2011. xii, 329 p.; 19 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

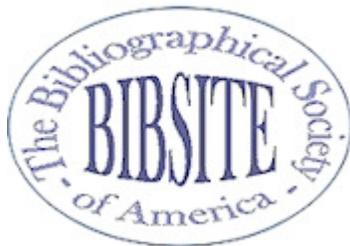
[**CHINESE, YUE**] Yue or Yueh (English pronunciation: /'ju:ei/ or /ju:'ei/) is a primary branch of Chinese spoken in South China, particularly the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi. The name Cantonese is often used for the whole branch, but linguists prefer to reserve that name for the variety of Guangzhou (Canton) and Hong Kong, which is the prestige dialect. Cantonese and Taishanese are spoken by substantial overseas populations in Southeast Asia, Australia, and Northern America, particularly as a result of waves of mass migrations from Hong Kong. Yue dialects are not mutually intelligible with other varieties of Chinese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yue. Alternate Names: Cantonese, Gwong Dung Waa, Yue, Yueh, Yuet Yue, Yueyu.

1856: [IUW] *A tonic dictionary of the Chinese language in the Canton dialect*, by S. Wells Williams. Canton: Printed at the Office of the Chinese Repository, 1856. xxxvi, 832 p.; 22 cm. At head of title: romanized Chinese. Additional t.p. in Chinese.

1877: [LILLY] *A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect*, by Ernest John Eitel. London: Trübner and Co., 1877. Contemporary limp black cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. I-v vi-xxxv xxxvi, I 2-1018, I II-XCVII, XCVIII. First edition.

1894: [LILLYbm] *An English-Cantonese pocket vocabulary: containing common words and phrases, printed without the Chinese characters or tonic marks, the sounds of the Chinese words being represented by an English spelling as far as practicable. Second edition, Revised and Enlarged*, by J[ames] Dyer Ball [1847-1919]. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, 1894. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black, with unprinted original (?) quarter-cloth spine. Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Cordier pp. 1618-1619. Not in Taylor, *Catalog of Books on China in the Essex Institute*. The first edition appeared in 1886.



This copy with lower corner of front wrapper missing, with loss of several letters, and with manuscript annotations in pencil on the endpapers. Ball, an English civil servant in China, was also the author of *Cantonese Made Easy* (1883) and *The Cantonese Made Easy Vocabulary* (1886). This latter work is different from the first edition of *An English-Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary*, an advertisement for which is loosely inserted in the British Museum copy of *The Cantonese Made Easy Vocabulary*.

"It is now eight years since this little book was first published. The demand for it necessitates the preparation of another edition. This second edition consists of a reprint of the first edition with the addition of a few words and phrases, every page having one or two, if not more, additions made to it" (Preface to the Second Edition).

1904: [IUW] *Cantonese love-songs*, translated with introduction and notes by Cecil Clementi. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1904. 2 v. 26 cm. Vol. [2] in Chinese.

"Index" (vocabulary): v. [2] p. [139]-201.

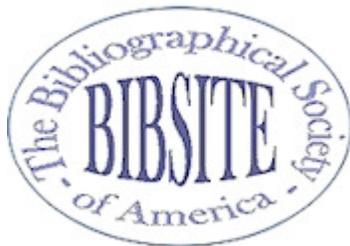
1908: [LILLYbm] *The Cantonese Made Easy. Vocabulary. A small dictionary in English and Cantonese, containing words and phrases used in the spoken language, with the classifiers indicated for each noun, and definitions of the different shades of meaning, as well as notes on the different uses of some of the words where ambiguity might otherwise arise.* Third edition, revised and enlarged, by J. Dyer Ball. Hong Kong: Kelly & Walsh, 1908. Original quarter blue cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [12] 1 2-294. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Cantonese (Chinese characters and Roman), pp. [1]-294. The second edition came out in 1892.

"[The] Second Edition was sold out some time ago, and has been out of print for a considerable time. It seemed desirable on issuing a Third Edition to take the opportunity of adding largely to it, as the previous edition, only containing some forty pages, was limited in its scope and utility. As the Chinese are awakening to a wider life in the modern world, an extension of the vocabulary of all classes amongst them is taking place as new ideas are adopted, new appliances used, and new knowledge gained" (Preface to the Third Edition).

1914: [LILLYbm] *A pocket dictionary of Cantonese. Cantonese-English with English-Cantonese index*, by Roy T. Cowles. Hong Kong: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., 1914. Original black limp leather, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xiii *xiv-xvi*, 1-296 297-298, ²1-124. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Cantonese-English, pp. 1-258, and English-Cantonese index, pp. ²1-113.

"A convenient pocket dictionary of Cantonese is so evident a need that no apology is necessary for the presentation of this volume.... The first section of the book is a Cantonese-English dictionary. 4,576 characters, including duplicates, are listed, with about 4,000 phrases.... The spelling used is the system of Romanization adopted by the Missionary body of South China in 1888. This Romanization is the only system in practical use today.... The third section of the book is the English Index. This makes an English-Cantonese dictionary within the same covers" (Introduction).

1935: [LILLY] *The Student's Cantonese-English dictionary*, by Bernard Fr. Meyer and Theodore F. Wempe ... Hong Kong: St. Louis Industrial School Printing Press, 1935.



[6], 843, [7], 136 p.; 20 cm. Bound in green calf, stamped with floral designs, spine lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled pink. Includes Radical index (136 p. at end). "Errata" -- p. [846-848] From the library of C.R. Boxer, with his stamp on t.p..

Third edition **1947**: [IUW] *The student's Cantonese-English dictionary*, by Bernard F. Meyer and Theodore F. Wempe. New York: Field afar Press [1947]. 3 p. l., 843, [3], 136 p. 19 cm. "First edition 1935."

1941: [IUW] *Vocabulário cantonense-português*, by Luís G. Gomes. Macau, Imprensa Nacional, 1941. xvi, 225 p. 18 x 23 cm. Title page in Portuguese and Chinese.

1942: [IUW] *Vocabulário português-cantonense*, by Luís G. Gomes. Macau, Imprensa Nacional, 1942. 235 p. 18 x 23 cm. Notes. Title page in Portuguese and Chinese.

1970: [IUW] *Cantonese dictionary; Cantonese-English, English-Cantonese*, by Parker Bofei Huang. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970. xxi, 489 p. 26 cm. Yale linguistic series. Bibliography: p. 489.

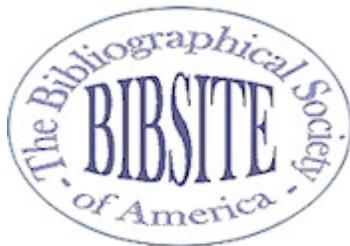
198-?: [IUW] 萬葉中文字典. *Wan ye Zhong wen zi dian*. 香港: 萬葉出版社: 利通圖書公司發行, [19--] Xianggang: Wan ye chu ban she: Li tong tu shu gong si fa xing, [19--]. 21, 638 p.; 15 cm. Other title 國粵潮語注音萬葉中文字典. *Guo Yue Chao yu zhu yin wan ye Zhong wen zi dian*. Notes: At head of title: 國粵潮語注音. At head of title: *Guo Yue Chao yu zhu yin*. Chinese-Cantonese-Chao'an dialect dictionary.

1989: [IUW] 李氏中文字典: 形聲部首·國音粵音 / 李卓敏編纂. *Li shi Zhong wen zi dian: xing sheng bu shou, Guo yin Yue yin*, Li Zhuomin bian zuan. Second edition. 香港: 中文大學出版社, 1989. Xianggang: Zhong wen da xue chu ban she, 1989. 2, 180, 508 p.; 24 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

1990: [IUW] 普通話·粵音商務新詞典 / 黃港生編. *Pu tong hua, Yue yin Shang wu xin ci dian*, Huang Gangsheng bian. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1990. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1990. ii, 7, 871 p.; 15 cm. Other title: 商務新詞典. *Shang wu xin ci dian*. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

1991: [IUW] 普通話·粵音《商務》新字典 / 黃港生編. *Pu tong hua, Yue yin "Shang wu" xin zi dian*, Huang Gangsheng bian. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1991. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1991. 14, 876 p.: ill.; 15 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

1994a: [IUW] 实用广州音字典 / 苏翰二编著. *Shi yong Guangzhou yin zi dian*. Su Hanchong bian zhu. First edition. 广州市: 中山大学出版社: 广东省新华书店经销, 1994.



Guangzhou Shi: Zhongshan da xue chu ban she: Guangdong sheng xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1994. iii, 81, 591 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

1994b: [IUW] *Ying Yue zi dian*, by Guan Caihua ... [et al.] = *English-Cantonese dictionary, Cantonese in Yale Romanization*, by Kwan Choi Wah ... [et al.]. 2nd ed. Hong Kong: New Asia--Yale-in China Chinese Language Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, c1994. 579 p.; 18 cm.

1996: [IUW] 廣州話方言詞典 / 饒秉才, 歐陽覺亞, 周無忌編著. *Guangzhou hua fang yan ci dian*. Rao Bingcai, Ouyang Jueya, Zhou Wuji bian zhu. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1996. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1996. 49, 382 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

1997a: [IUW] 广州话词典 / 饶秉才 by 欧阳觉亚, 周无忌编著. *Guangzhou hua ci dian*, Rao Bingcai, Ouyang Jueya, Zhou Wuji bian zhu. 广州: 广东人民出版社, 1997. Guangzhou: Guang dong ren min chu ban she, 1997. 2, 6, 61, 545 p.; 19 cm. First edition. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

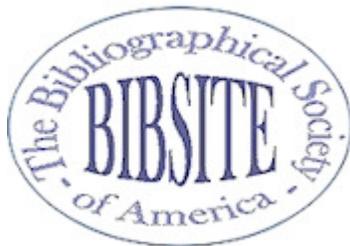
1997b: [IUW] 实用广州话分类词典 / 麦耘, 谭步云编著. *Shi yong Guangzhou hua fen lei ci dian*, Mai Yun, Tan Buyun bian zhu. First edition. [广州]: 广东人民出版社, 1997. [Guangzhou]: Guangdong ren min chu ban she, 1997. 16, 577 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

1997c: [IUW] 香港話词典 / 吴开斌 . *Xianggang hua ci dian*, Wu Kaibin. Second edition. 广州市: 花城出版社: 新华书店经销, 1997. Guangzhou Shi: Hua cheng chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1997. 3, 4, 3, 55, 323 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

1998: [IUW] 廣州方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 白宛如編纂. *Guangzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Bai Wanru bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 39, 611 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

2009: [IUW] *A dictionary of Cantonese slang: the language of Hong Kong movies, street gangs and city life*, prepared by Christopher Hutton and Kingsley Bolton. London: Hurst & Company, c2005. xxiv, 492 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. Chinese and English.

[CHINESE, XIANG] Xiang (Hsiang, simplified Chinese: 湘语; traditional Chinese: 湘語) or imprecisely Hunanese (Chinese: 湖南话), is a group of linguistically similar and historically related varieties of Chinese, spoken mainly in Hunan province but also in a few



parts of Guangxi, Sichuan and Shaanxi. Scholars divided Xiang into five subgroups, Chang-Yi, Lou-Shao, Hengzhou, Chen-Xu and Yong-Quan. Among those, Lou-shao, as known as Old Xiang, still exhibits the three-way distinction of Middle Chinese obstruents, preserving the voiced stops, fricatives, and affricates. Xiang has also been heavily influenced by Mandarin, which adjoins three of the four sides of the Xiang speaking territory, and Gan in Jiangxi Province, from where a large population immigrated to Hunan during the Ming Dynasty. Xiang speakers played an important role in Modern Chinese history, especially in those reformatory and revolutionary movements such as Self-Strengthening Movement, Hundred Days' Reform, Xinhai Revolution and Chinese Communist Revolution. Some examples of Xiang speakers are Mao Zedong, Zuo Zongtang, Huang Xing and Ma Ying-jeou (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hsn. Alternate Names: Hsiang, Hunan, Hunanese, Xiang.

1998a: [IUW] 長沙方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 鮑厚星 ... [et al.] 編纂 .

Changsha fang yan ci dian, Li Rong zhu bian; Bao Houxing ... [et al.] bian zuan.

First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she,

1998. 2, 29, 334 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Changsha dialect dictionary. "Changsha dialect (simplified Chinese: 长沙话; traditional Chinese: 長沙話; pinyin: Chángshā-huà) is a dialect of New Xiang Chinese. It is spoken predominantly in Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. It is not mutually intelligible with Mandarin, the official language of China." (Wiki).

1998b: [IUW] 婁底方言詞典 / 李榮主編; 顏清徽, 劉麗華編纂. *Loudi fang yan ci*

dian, Li Rong zhu bian; Yan Qinghui, Liu Lihua bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市:

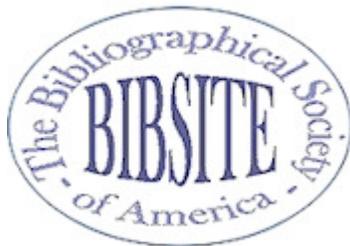
江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she:

Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 24, 290 p.; 21 cm. Series:

現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Loudi (province) dialect dictionary.

[**CHINOOKAN**] Chinookan is a small family of languages spoken in Oregon and Washington along the Columbia River by Chinook peoples. Chinookan consists of three languages with multiple varieties. There is some dispute over classification, and there are two ISO 639-3 codes assigned: chh (Chinook, Lower Chinook) and wac (Wasco-Wishram, Upper Chinook). For example, Ethnologue 15e classifies Kiksht as Lower Chinook, while others consider it instead Upper Chinook, and others a separate language. [The three languages are] Lower Chinook (also known as Chinook-proper or Coastal Chinook); Kathlamet (also known as Katlamat, Cathlamet); and Upper Chinook (also known as Kiksht, Columbia Chinook) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chh. Alternate Names: Kiksht, Lower Chinook.



1863: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863 [as above], BOUND WITH *Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Late 20th century gray cloth over boards, with gray paper label printed in black and lined in red. Pp. [Dictionary]: *i-v* vi- xiv *xv-xvi*, 1 2-43 44; [Vocabulary]: *i-iii* iv-viii, 9 10-23 24. First edition, second issue, of first title; first edition of second title. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, XII-XIII. Reinecke 113.78 and 113.77. The Vocabulary includes English-Chinook, pp. 2-20, along with a list of local nomenclature, pp. [21]-23.

"It should be premised that the following Vocabulary was collected at different times and from different Indians, and has never been revised with the assistance of one person. It undoubtedly contains words of two dialects, the Chinook proper and the Clatsop, and probably also of the Wakiakum....The only apology for publishing it in its present form is, that the Indians speaking the Chinook language are so nearly extinct, that no other, better digested, is likely to be made, and that even thus it affords means for a much more extended comparison of this with other Indian languages than now exists" (Preface to the Vocabulary).

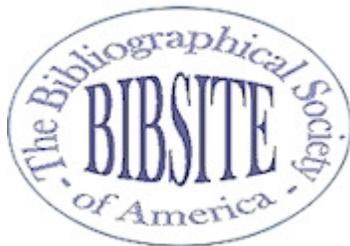
This appears to be **the first separately printed vocabulary of the Chinook language** (as opposed to Chinook Jargon [Chinook Wawa]).

[**CHINOOK JARGON:** see **CHINOOK WAWA**; see also **NITLAKAPAMUK**]

[**CHINOOK WAWA:** see also **NEZ PERCE**] Chinook Jargon (also known as chinuk wawa) originated as a pidgin trade language of the Pacific Northwest, and spread during the 19th century from the lower Columbia River, first to other areas in modern Oregon and Washington, then British Columbia and as far as Alaska and Yukon Territory, sometimes taking on characteristics of a creole language. It is related to, but not the same as, the aboriginal language of the Chinook people, upon which much of its vocabulary is based. Many words from Chinook Jargon remain in common use in the Western United States and British Columbia and the Yukon, in indigenous languages as well as regional English usage, to the point where most people are unaware the word was originally from the Jargon. The total number of Jargon words in published lexicons numbered only in the hundreds, and so it was easy to learn. It has its own grammatical system, but a very simple one that, like its word list, was easy to learn (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chn. Alternate Names: Chinook Jargon, Chinook Pidgin.

1847: [LILLY] *Journal of travels over the Rocky Mountains: to the mouth of the Columbia River, made during the years 1845 and 1846. Containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; a general description of Oregon Territory, its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; and a table of distances from camp to camp on the route; also a letter from the Rev. H.H. Spalding, resident missionary for the last ten years among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians on the Koos-koos-kee River; the organic laws of of Oregon Territory; tables of about 300 words of the Chinook Jargon, and about 200 words of the Nez Percé Language; a description of Mount Hood; incidents of travel, &c., &c.*, by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati: J.A. &

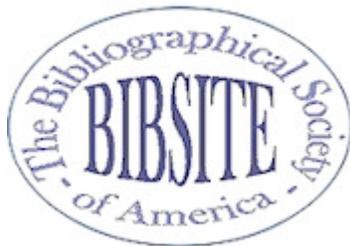


U.P. James, 1847. iv, 9-189 p.; 20 cm. Lacking the front and spine wrappers, but with original rear brown paper wrapper. First edition, first issue, with readings "sandy plain" (p. 31, line 7 from bottom), and "The company own [sic] from six to eight mills above the fort" (p. 121, line 4 from bottom). Cf. Wagner-Camp. With Errata slip laid in at rear. References: Wagner-Camp (4th ed.), 136:1. Pilling, *Chinookan Languages*, p. 57. Includes Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 147-152, and Nez Percé [Nez Perce]-English, pp. 152-157.

First edition, second issue **1848**; (issued with California, by George Simpson): [LILLY] *Journal of travels over the Rocky Mountains: to the mouth of the Columbia River, made during the years 1845 and 1846. Containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; a general description of Oregon Territory, its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; and a table of distances from camp to camp on the route; also a letter from the Rev. H.H. Spalding, resident missionary for the last ten years among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians on the Koos-koos-kee River; the organic laws of Oregon Territory; tables of about 300 words of the Chinook Jargon, and about 200 words of the Nez Percé Language; a description of Mount Hood; incidents of travel, &c., &c.*, by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati: J.A. & U.P. James, 1848 ["7" overprinted "8"]. Cover title: *Rocky Mountains and Oregon*, by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati, J.A. & U.P. James, 1848. viii, 9-189; 105 p. 21 cm. First edition, second issue of first title. First edition of second title. Each part has special t.-p. and separate pagination. Part II consists of excerpts from Simpson's *Overland journey round the world*, and Hughes' Doniphan's expedition. Lilly copy in original brown wrappers, front and spine, lacking rear wrapper. Includes Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 147-152, and Nez Percé [Nez Perce]-English, pp. 152-157.

1862: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Indian tongues, containing most of the words and terms used in the Tshimpsean, Hydah, & Chinook, with their meaning or equivalent in the English language*. Victoria [B.C.]: Hibben & Carswell, 1862. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-15 16. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.46. Includes Haida-English, pp. [1]-3, Tsimiam-English, pp. 3-10, and Chinook-English, pp. 11-14, with "Examples," p. 15. The Siebert copy. For an early published vocabulary of Chinook, see Palmer, 1838, under Nez Perce.

1863a: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution by George Gibbs. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, March, 1863. Loose in three unbound gatherings, as issued (this copy appears to have been loosely sewn at one point). Pp. i-ii iii-xiv xv-xvi, 1 2-43 44. First edition, first issue. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 161. Zaunmüller, col. 385. Lowther BC 197. Reinecke 113.78 ("This was by far the best dictionary at that time and will ever remain a standard authority on the language of that time. In the Chinook-English part are 490 words and in the English-Chinook 792' -Eells"). Includes Chinook [Jargon]-English, pp. [1]-29, and English-Chinook [Jargon], pp. [33]-43.



"The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur droguers of the last century" (Preface).

The first dictionary of the language appears to have been published in 1852 by Francis Blanchet in Portland; issued as *A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, third edition, Portland, O.T., 1856.

First edition, second issue **1863**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Original unprinted green paper wrappers. Pp. [8] *i-v* vi-xiv xv-xvi, *1* 2-43 44 [4]. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, XII. Zaunmüller, col. 385. Lowther BC 197. Reinecke 113.78. Includes Chinook [Jargon]-English, pp. [1]-29, and English-Chinook [Jargon], pp. [33]-43. Two copies.

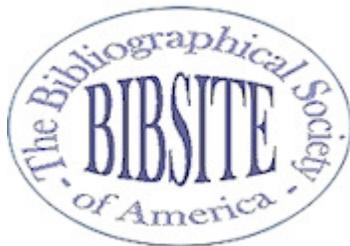
1863b: [LILLYbm] *The canoe and the saddle: adventures among the north-western rivers and forests, and Isthmiana*, by Theodore Winthrop [1821-1861]. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1863. Original dark green embossed cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *1-5* 6-375 376 + 16 pp. adverts. First edition. Reinecke 113.187. Foley p. 330; Howes W584. Winthrop's tale of his journey to the Northwest and to Panama in the 1850's. Includes "A Partial Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon," pp. [299]-302.

"All words in Chinook are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered and swallowed" (p. [299]).

1868: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon to which is added Numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any Person to Speak Chinook Correctly*. [Attributed to Francis Blanchet]. Portland, Oregon: S.J. McCormick, 1868. Fourth Edition. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-4* 5-21 22. Reinecke 113.17. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [4]-13, Chinook-English, pp. [14]-18, and conversations, pp. [19]-21. First edition appeared in 1852. Attribution to Blanchet not certain. Dictionary taken over by Gill in 1882.

Sixth edition, **1878**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon to which is added Numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any Person to Speak Chinook Correctly*. [Attributed to Francis Blanchet]. Victoria, B.C.: M.W. Wyatt & Co, 1878. Sixth Edition. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-3* 4-26. Reinecke 113.20 [Wyatt imprint]. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [3]-16, Chinook-English, pp. [17]-23, and conversations, pp. [24]-26, with Lord's prayer on p. 26.

1871: [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or Indian trade language, of the north Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., [1871?] (Victoria, B.C.: Colonist Print). 29 p.; 21 cm. First edition thus. Chinook-English and English-Chinook. Lord's prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 29. "For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of Gibbs, G., *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*," cf. Pilling. Publisher's ads, p. [4] of wrappers. In original green illustrated wrappers, spine imperfect. Pilling, J.C. Bibl. of the Chinookan languages, p. 21.



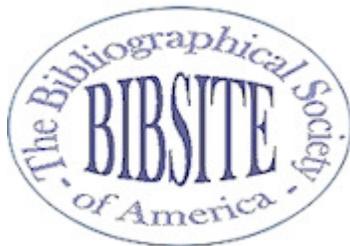
New edition **1877**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*, Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., [1877]. Original pale green printed patterned wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-5 6-35 36 [first and last leaves pasted down] Copyright 1877. Reinecke 113.48 [not seen by compilers]. Reinecke lists speculative date of 1871 for first edition, with 29 pp.: "For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of George Gibbs' *Dictionary of Chinook Jargon*. There were at least twelve printings between 1875 and 1906. A new edition appeared in 1887" (Lowther). Includes Chinook-English, pp. [5]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. 23-33, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33. This is a new edition, entirely re-set since 1871. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature: "Kalloch" on front wrapper, possibly the Baptist minister Isaac Smith Kalloch (1832-1887), who served as mayor of San Francisco from 1875-1881, then moved to the Washington territory and eventually died in Bellingham, Washington. With loosely inserted 9 page original typescript of approximately 100 Chinook jargon words, each with illustrative phrases amounting to almost 500 examples, many taken from the book, but many seemingly new additions.

"New edition" **1883**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*, Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1883. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 3-5 6-35 36 [front wrapper, printed on both sides, = inferred pp. 1-2.] New edition?. Reinecke 113.49 [not seen by compilers]. This edition gives original copyright of 1877 (see above). Includes Chinook-English, pp. [5]-24, and English-Chinook, pp. 24-34, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 35. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature: "Pilgrim Davis".

Binding variant: [IUW] an otherwise identical copy in blue wrappers, lettered in black, with photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Front cover only present.

"New edition" **1887**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*, Victoria, B.C.: B.C. Stationery Co., 1887. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-33 34. Reinecke 113.50 [with B.C. Stationery imprint]. Gives original copyright of 1877 (see above). Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. [22]-32, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33.

New edition, **pre-1908**: [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, n.d. [pre-1908]. No separate title page. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black, with royal crest on front wrapper. Pp.



1 2-31 32. Reinecke 113.50? [not seen by compilers]. This has been entirely re-set, with misprint "Dictionary" on first page, and first two lines of the entries under the letter "A" transposed. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [1]-19, and English-Chinook, pp. 20-31.

Binding variant: [LILLYbm] an otherwise identical copy in original and otherwise identical gray-green wrappers.

Variant issue: [LILLY] [Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, Prince Rupert, B.C.: McRae Bros., n.d. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Text identical to above edition, including misprints.

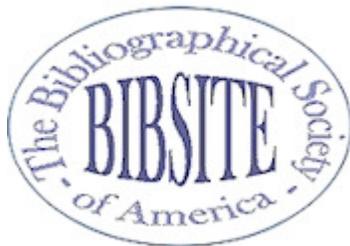
New edition **pre-1908**: [LILLY][Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon: The Indian Trade Language of the Pacific Coast*. [Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, n.d. [pre-1908]]. No separate title page. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, with floral ornament on front wrapper. Pp. 1 2-31 32.

Reinecke 113.51? [not seen by compilers]. This has been entirely re-set from the edition listed above, with misprint "Dictionary" on first page, but with first two lines of the entries under the letter "A" no longer transposed. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [1]-19, and English-Chinook, pp. 20-31.

"New edition" **1889**. [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1889. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-32. "New Edition" indicated on front cover, which repeats the text of the title page, but without a date; copyright date on verso of title page given as 1877. Reinecke 113.51 [not seen by compilers]. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. 21-32, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English at bottom of p. 32. This has been entirely re-set since the 1877 edition.

"New edition" **1892**. [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1892. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-33 34 [p. 33 is misnumbered "23"]. "New Edition" indicated on front cover, which repeats the text of the title page, but without a date. Reinecke 113.52 [not seen by compilers, who list it with a cover date of 1897 (presumably a later binding) and the author as "Kloshe Kahkwa", which in fact is simply Chinook for "Amen" printed at the end of the Lord's Prayer]. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. [22]-32. With the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33 [misnumbered 23]. This has been largely re-set since the 1889 edition. A second copy bound in light green, and a third copy bound in pale purple: LILLY.

New edition **1899**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1899. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Advertisement for



John Barnsley & Co. on front cover; no photo or illustration. Pp. 1-3 4-35 36. Not in Reinecke. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. [24]-35, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English at bottom of p. 35. Entirely re-set.

Reprinted **1972**: [LILLY]. As above, but a photographic reprint with 'REPRINT 1972' on title page. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Reprints ads as well.

New edition **1906**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*, Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, 1906. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of "Totem poles in Indiana Villiage [sic]" on front cover. 22 cm. Pp. 1-3 4-42. Reinecke 113.53 [listed as 1907; not seen by compilers]. Entirely re-set. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

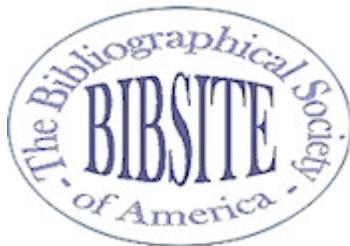
Variant issue [n.d.-circa **1906**]: [LILLY][Cover title]. *Chinook Dictionary: The Indian Trade Language of the Pacific Coast*. Vancouver, B.C.: Thomson Stationery Co, n.d. No separate title page. Original dark green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 3 4-42 + 2 pp. advertisements. Owner's inscription on front cover with what appears to be dates of June 24, 1906 [or 1909] and Nov. 16, 1910.

New impression **1908**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*, Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, 1908. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of "Totem poles in Indiana Villiage [sic]" on front cover. 20.5 cm. Pp. 1-3 4-42. Reinecke 113. 53 [listed as 1907; not seen by compilers]. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

Facsimile reprint **1975**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indiana Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*. Seattle: Shorey Book Story. "FACSIMILE REPRINT" on title page. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

"Revised dictionary" **1931**: [LILLYbm] *Chinook Jargon as Spoken by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. For the Use of Missionaries, Traders, Tourist and Others Who Have Business Intercourse With the Indians*. Victoria, B.C.: T. N. Hibben & Co, c. 1931. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black, with colored illustration of totem pole on front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-30 31-32. Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-17, and English-Chinook, pp. 19-27. With Chinook hymns, pp. 28-29, and Lord's Prayer in Chinook interlined with English, p. 30. With 4 black and white illustrations. With "Revised Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon" indicated on p. 3.

New impression **1952**: [LILLY] As above, but published by Diggon-Hibben, Ltd. and printed in 1952 (see verso of title page). Original yellow wrappers, lettered in red and black, with illustration of totem pole as before, but



in different colors. With pencil annotations and loosely inserted newspaper clipping by Mamie Maloney about Chinook *vocabulary*.

Reprint facsimile edition: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast.* N.p.: n.d.

Original yellow printed wrappers. 42 pp. No indication of edition.

Probably a facsimile by The Shorey Book Store of the text published by T.N. Hibben & Co. in 1907 (cf. Reinecke 11.54, dated 1965).. Includes Chinook-English and English-Chinook. This copy with a manuscript note on p. 35 adding the Chinook words for the numbers 11, 20, and 100. With the ownership signature of Lt. Gary K. Olsen.

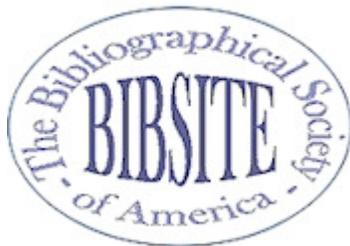
1877: [LILLY] *Guide to the province of British Columbia, for 1877-8. Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources of information.* Victoria, T.N. Hibben & co., 1877. Original brown patterned cloth over boards, rebacked and stamped in gold. Includes the complete "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon," pp. 222-250. This is the same as the separately published dictionary of this name [compare with 1877 separate edition]. Second copy: IUW.

1891: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon as spoken on Puget Sound and the Northwest: with original Indian names for prominent places and localities with their meanings, historical sketch, etc.,* [attributed to Samuel Fuller Coombs]. Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford, [1891]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with head of Indian on front wrapper. Pp. 1-9 10-38 39-40. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.42 ("Pilling erroneously gives the authors as Coombs.... It follows Gill very closely."). Includes Chinook Jargon-English, pp. [9]-32.

This copy with the ownership signature "Mr Emil Ganz" in pencil on rear cover. This is possibly the Emil Ganz of "Dictation from Emil Ganz [1838-]: Phoenix, Maricopa County." One of a series of dictations regarding people and events in Arizona Territory, collected by an agent of H.H. Bancroft [1832-1918]. Although this copy has the appearance of the 1890's, with contemporary advertisements from Lowman & Hanford on the inner wrappers, there is no indication anywhere of a date, except for the reference to "the last census", presumably 1890.

"The last census... shows but about fifty tribes in the state of Washington and many of them but a few representatives-over one-half have become extinct.... The Chinook Jargon can be more easily learned by first briefly studying the Dictionary and then converse with Indians. Their peculiar guttural articulations is beyond the power of our alphabet to apply any given rules, and scarcely any grammatical rules can be applied" (Preface).

1889: [LILLYbm] *Chinook as spoken by the Indians of Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska. For the use of traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians. Chinook-English. English-Chinook,* by C[harles] M[ontgomery] Tate. Victoria, B.C.: M. W. Waitt & Co., [1889]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-47 48. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Lowther 845. Reinecke 113.174 ("First edition is referred to as a 'revised dictionary.' 'It follows Gibbs very closely'-Eells"). Includes Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 5-23, and English-Chinook Jargon, pp. 24-47.



"In issuing this revised Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, the object is to place in the hands of those who have business intercourse with the Indians of the Pacific Coast, as well as to tourists and others, a means of making themselves understood by the natives where the Chinook is spoken. This work has been carefully revised: the spelling simplified, and the arrangement of words and sentences concentrated, so that the pronunciation, and the way the words are used may at once be seen" (Preface). "Tate, a Methodist missionary born in Yorkshire, came to British Columbia in 1870, worked among the Indians, founding a boarding school there. He was a consistent and staunch advocate of better treatment of the Indians" (bookseller's description: William Reese). Second and third copies: LILLY.

Second, revised edition **1914**: [LILLYbm] *Chinook jargon as spoken by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. For the use of missionaries, traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians*, by C[harles] M[ontgomery] Tate. Victoria, B.C.: Printed by Thos.R. Cusack, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-48. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 113.175 (does not note revised title). Includes Chinook-English, pp. [3]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. 24-35. Preface dated March 1st 1914.

Later undated reprint: [LILLY] unidentified reprint in yellow wrappers, lettered in black.

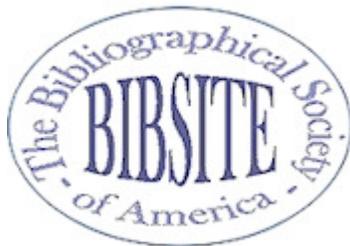
1890: [LILLYbm] *The Wonders of Alaska*, by Alexander Badlam. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company, 1890. Original gray illustrated cloth, lettered and decorated in black and gold. Pp. [4] i-iii iv-vii viii-xii, 1 2-152 153-154. First edition. Includes English-Chinook Jargon vocabulary, pp. 139-141, double columns;); approximately 105 words. This copy with ownership signature and stamps of Byrdie McNeill, dated 1943, Wrangell, Alaska. McNeill was author of a 1940 M.A. thesis at the University of Oklahoma entitled *Education of the Alaskan native since 1867*.

"[The Chinook Jargon] is still the principal linguistic medium between natives and whites. I give herewith a few examples of some of the jargon words in most common use. T. N. Hibben and Co. of Victoria have published a book entitled "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast," and tourists will find it an interesting study to provide themselves with one of them" (p. 139).

1898: [LILLY] *Chinook and shorthand rudiments, with which the Chinook jargon and the Wawa shorthand can be mastered without a teacher in a few hours. By the editor of the "Kamloops wawa"*, by Le Jeune, J. M. R. (Jean-Marie Raphael), 1855-1930. Kamloops, B.C., 1898. 15, [1] p. 16 cm. From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison, with his bookplate.

1909a: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, compiled by Frederick J. Long. Seattle: Lowman & Hanford Co., 1909. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark brown. Pp. [2] 1-7 8-41 42-46. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 113.141. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [7]-26, and Chinook-English, pp. [29]-41, as well as the Lord's Prayer in Chinook and a few sample conversations. Second copy: LILLY.

"This is a vocabulary of the language as spoken today: all obsolete words have been eliminated." In compiling this "pocket Lexicon of the Chinook Jargon" the author is



"indebted to Mr. George Gibbs" and his "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Trade Language of Oregon" as published in 1863.

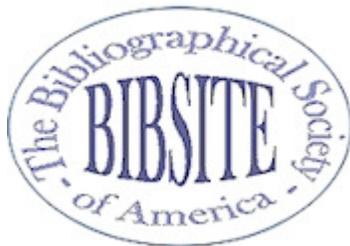
1909b: [LILLYbm] *The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It. A Complete and Exhaustive Lexicon of the Oldest Trade Language of the American Continent*, by George C[oombs] Shaw. Seattle: Rainer Printing Company, 1909. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red, with a mounted photo of a Chinook Indian on the front cover. Pp. I-IX X-XVI, 1 2-65 66-68. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.162: "One of the most nearly complete word lists; little historical material." Includes Chinook-English, pp. [1]-30, a Chinook-English index, pp. [31]-33, supplemental Chinook-English vocabulary, pp. [34]-36, and English-Chinook, pp. 42-65.

"In offering the present work to the public, it is the author's hope to supply, with respect to other dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon, a desideratum hitherto unsupplied in the fifty or more editions of small vocabularies issued during a period of seventy years. It has been the aim to give the origin and derivation of every word treated, whenever such is known, and to record under each every authoritative reference thereto. Also a reference to the authority is noted."

Issue in wrappers **1909:** [LILLYbm] identical to the hardbound issue, but in original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with the same mounted photo of a Chinook Indian on the front cover. This copy with a signed presentation from the author: "To Hon. James A. Wood | Director of Exploitation | A-Y-P-E. | Compliments of the author, | George C. Shaw | 115 - 32nd Ave. | Seattle. | 4-30-1909. Includes a loosely-inserted advertising leaflet printed on one side only headed "The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It" describing the book: "sells at fifty cents the copy in paper, and \$1.50 in cloth... More than 100,000 Chinook Jargon Dictionaries have been sold, and over 30,000 people in the Pacific Northwest speak Chinook.... A person of average intelligence can study the illustrated uses and soon have at his tongue's end many Chinook sentences, after which a little practise will enable one to converse with any Indian west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California.... Mr. Shaw's work... is the only complete and exhaustive lexicon every published." Second copy: LILLY.

1891: [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation (compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly improved by the addition of necessary words never before published)*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1891. Thirteenth edition. Original pale brown wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in black.. Pp. 1-3 4-63 64. Thirteenth edition. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.85. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [7]-32, Chinook-English, pp. [33]-54, Chinook conversation, pp. [55]-60, and English-Chinook appendix, pp. [61]-63.

Fourteenth edition **1902:** [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation. Fourteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1902. Original brown



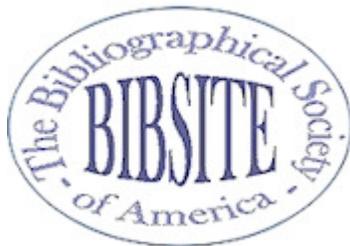
wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in black. Pp. 1-3 4-63 64. "Fourteenth edition, revised, enlarged and corrected. Zauhmüller col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.86. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [7]-32, Chinook-English, pp. [33]-54, Chinook conversation, pp. [55]-58, Lord's Prayer, pp. [59]-60, and English-Chinook appendix, pp. [61]-63.

Fifteenth edition **1909**: [LILLYbm] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. Fifteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1909. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in red and black. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-84 86-88. Zauhmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.87. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-76. Second copy with illustration in black only: LILLY.

Seventeenth edition **1933**: [LILLYbm] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. Seventeenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1933. Original gray textured wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-80 81-84. Zauhmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.89 (not seen by Reinecke). Includes English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-74. This edition has been entirely re-set. since the 1909 "fifteenth edition".

Eighteenth edition **1960**: [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. English-Chinook and Chinook-English. Eighteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1960. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a Native American with bow and arrow on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-80. Zauhmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.90 (not seen by Reinecke). Includes English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-74, conversational phrases, grace and hymn, pp. 75-79, Lord's Prayer, p. 80.

1913: [LILLYbm] *The Chinook book: a descriptive analysis of the Chinook jargon in plain words, giving instructions for pronunciation, construction, expression and proper speaking of Chinook with all the various shaded meanings of the words*, by "El Comancho" W[alter] S[helley] Phillips [1867-1940]. Seattle: [R. L. Davis printing co.], 1913. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-118 119-120. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 113.148 ("Comprehensive, painstaking, but unscientific"). Includes alphabetical list of Chinook Jargon words with full explanations in English, pp. 11-105, "Counting in Chinook", p. [1-6], and "List of Fewest Words Needed to carry on an Ordinary Conversation in Chinook," pp. [1-7]-109. This is a presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the inner front wrapper in green ink: "Yours Truly | "El Comancho" | Seattle April 22 | 1913".

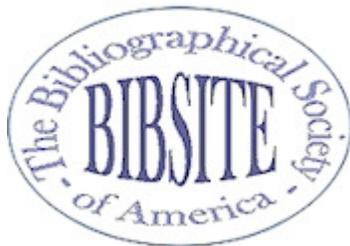


"This book is written with the object of reducing to understandable English one of the most flexible of primitive languages ever known. In a few years the men who have spoken this unwritten jargon and depended on it as a means of communication with savage peoples will have crossed the great divide and with them will go the only authority on Chinook. Having talked Chinook for nearly thirty years, with both Indians and whites, and being a trained writer...I thought it 'up to me' to record the Chinook jargon in as nearly an authoritative way as it is possible to do in English....If this book is taken as a Chinook standard of spelling there should be no further confusion in recording anything in Chinook and I hope for the sake of the jargon that this will be done.... Herein I have recorded the words and meaning of the fully developed jargon with the idea of preserving it for all time for it is too good an 'infant language' to be lost to the world. May those who come after us develop it still further until it becomes a world language, for it is easily understood and spoken by men of many tongues and has a flexible quality that is really remarkable" (Preface).

"Second edition" **1913**: [LILLY] *The Chinook book: a descriptive analysis of the Chinook jargon in plain words, giving instructions for pronunciation, construction, expression and proper speaking of Chinook with all the various shaded meanings of the words*, by "El Comancho" W[alter] S[helley] Phillips [1867-1940]. Seattle: [R. L. Davis printing co.], 1913. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. 1-5 6-118 119-120. This is in fact a re-issue of the otherwise identical first edition with "*Second Edition*" on front wrapper. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 113.148 (this "edition" not mentioned). This is a presentation copy from the author's daughter: "To Tom Parker | from | El Comancho's | daughter | Lieleota De Staffarry | April 15-1934 | Santa Barbara-Cal."

1924: [LILLY] *Chinook Rudiments*, by [Rev. J. M Le Jeune]. [Kamloops, B.C.], 1924, printed in *Kamloops Miscellany*, No. 1739, 3 May 1924. Original self-wrappers. Pp. 1 2-36. Reinecke 113.134. This copy with contemporary evidence of authorship: ink stamp "Rev. J. M. LeJeune, O.M.I., Kamloops, B.C." at bottom of p. [1]. Second copy: LILLY.

1935: [LILLYbm] *Chinook: A History and Dictionary of the Northwest Coast Trade Jargon; the Centuries-Old Trade Language of the Indians of the Pacific. A History of Its Origin and Its Adoption and Use by the Traders, Trappers, Pioneers and Early Settlers of the Northwest Coast*, by Edward Harper Thomas. Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press, 1935. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black, with "Metropolitan" at base of spine. Pp. [10] 1 2-179 180-182. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 113.182 ("Material largely from Shaw (1909) of which it may be regarded as a second edition. Ca. 307 words in the Chinook Jargon-English section, with many phrases to illustrate their use, plus ca. 204 Chinook Jargon words in more restricted local use. Bibliography pp. 48-59, with notes from Eells manuscript dictionary"). Includes Chinook-English, pp. [64]-109, with index, pp. 111-114, supplementary Chinook-English pp. [115]-118, and English-Chinook, pp. [123]-179. Bibliography of "Books on the Jargon," pp. 48-56. This copy with the



ownership inscription of George Coombs Shaw, author of *The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It* (1909), and heavily annotated throughout by him, with scathing comments, corrections and objections, terming it "an atrocious work, an abomination", and two loosely inserted notes of a similar nature.

Later issue by Binfords and Morts, n.d. **ca. 1970**: [LILLYbm] photographic reprint of text on different paper, bound in original orange-tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blue; d.j. turquoise, white, tan, and black, lettered in white and black. D.j. gives "Binfords & Mort" of Portland as publishers; "Binfords & Mort" at base of spine. According to OCLC, a second edition (not identified as such) was published by Binfords & Mort in 1970, 171 pp., with the bibliography, pp. 167-171.

1947: [LILLYbm] cover title] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, by B. J. Spalding. Pender Island, B.C.: [published by the author], 1947. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration in red and green on the front cover. Pp. [1-16] unnumbered. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113: 169. Includes English-Chinook, pp. [3-15], approximately 400 words. Second copy: LILLY..

"In this year 1947 A.D. the Chinook Jargon implies about as much to the average person living in the Pacific North West as does the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean and the Dutch Surinam, similar Jargons of other parts of the world. And in 1847, a hundred years ago, the Chinook Jargon was the international language spoken here.... Fifty years ago Chinook was commonly used between Indians, Whites and Orientals. Today it is nearly as extinct as are the buffalo and sea otter.... Surely this language, which is so essentially part of our background, deserves recognition and not be permitted to go into 'limbo'. It is with this hope of arousing interest that this little Dictionary has been compiled" (pp. [1-2]).

[**CHIN, TIDIM**] Tedim (Tiddim or Tedim Chin), is a Kukish language of India and Burma. Sakte is a dialect of Tedim. Tedim was the primary language spoken by Pau Cin Hau, a religious leader from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. He also devised a logographic and later simplified alphabetic script for writing materials in Chin languages, especially Tedim (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctd. Alternate Names: Hai-Dim, Tedim, Tiddim.

1965: [LILLYbm] *Tiddim Chin. A Descriptive Analysis of Two Texts*, by Eugénie J. A. Henderson. London: Oxford University Press, 1965. Pp. *i-v* vi-ix *x*, *l* 2-172. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. tan, lettered and decorated in green. First edition. London Oriental Series, Vol. 15. Includes Tiddim Chin-English vocabulary, pp. 146-162, doubled-columned.

"Tiddim Chin (or Kamhau), spoken on the north-west frontier of Burma, has hitherto received scant attention from linguists, and **no grammar or dictionary has so far appeared**" (from the inside flap of the d.j.). "The material on which this study is based was gathered in the course of a four weeks' visit to Tiddim, in the Northern Chin hills, in the autumn of 1954.... I have been glad to draw upon an excellent little book by VZT and J. Gin



Za Twang entitled *How to Spell, Pronounce and Learn Tiddim-Chin Words*, published by the Baptist Board of Publications in Rangoon in 1953" (Introduction).

[**CHIPAYA**] Chipaya is a native South American language of the Uru–Chipaya language family. The only other language in the grouping, Uru, is considered by some to be a divergent dialect of Chipaya. Ethnologue lists the language vitality as "vigorous," with 1200 speakers out of an ethnic population of around 1800. Chipaya has been influenced considerably by Aymara, Quechua, and more recently, Spanish, with a third of its vocabulary having been replaced by those languages. The Chipayan language is spoken in the area south of Lake Titicaca along the Desaguadero River in the mountains of Bolivia and mainly in the town of Chipaya located in the Sabaya Province of the Bolivian department of Oruro north of Coipasa Salt Flats. Native speakers generally refer to it as Puquina or Uchun Maa Taqu ("our mother language"), but is not the same as the extinct Puquina language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cap. Alternate Names: Puquina.

2011: [IUW] *Chipaya, léxico y etnotaxonomía*, by Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Enrique Ballón Aguirre. Lima, Perú: Fondo Editorial de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú; Nijmegen: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Centre for Language Studies, 2011. 406 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. First edition. Series: Colección Estudios Andinos; 9 Includes bibliographical references (p. [403]-406). Spanish and Chipaya.

[**CHIQUITANO**] Chiquitano (also Bésiro or Tarapecosí) is an indigenous language isolate of eastern Bolivia, spoken in the central region of the Santa Cruz province (Wiki).

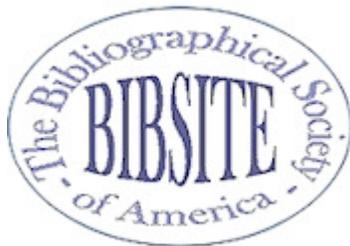
Ethnologue: cax. Alternate Names: Chikitano, Chiquito, Tarapecosí.

1880: [IUW] *Arte y vocabulario de la lengua chiquita, con algunos textos traducidos y explicados, compuestos sobre manuscritos inéditos del XVIIIo siglo*, by Lucien Adam [1833-1918]. Paris, Maisonneuve y cía., 1880. 4 p. l., xvi, 136 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. VI.

[**CHITIMACHA**] Chitimacha (/ˌtʃɪtɪməˈʃɑː/ chit-i-mə-shah or /tʃɪtɪˈmɑːʃə/, chit-i-mah-shə) is a language isolate historically spoken by the Chitimacha people of Louisiana, United States. It went extinct in 1940 with the death of the last fluent speaker, Delphine Ducloux. Although no longer spoken, it is fairly extensively documented in the early 20th-century work (mostly unpublished) of linguists Morris Swadesh and John R. Swanton. Swadesh in particular wrote a full grammar and dictionary, and collected numerous texts from the last two speakers, although none of this is published. Language revitalization efforts are underway to teach the language to a new generation of speakers. Tribal members have received Rosetta Stone software for learning the language. As of 2015, a new Chitimacha dictionary is in preparation, and classes are being taught on the Chitimacha reservation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctm.

1919: See under **TUNICA**. Swanton.



2010: [IUW] *Speaking Sitimacha (Chitimacha): a learner's grammar and reader*, by Julian Granberry from sources by Angélique Baptiste [and others]. Muenchen: Lincom Europa, 2010. 3 volumes; 21 cm + 1 CD. Series: LINCOM language coursebooks 12. Additional sources include Delphine Stouff Decloux, Martin Duralde, Albert S. Gatschet, Mary Haas, Benjamin Paul, Morris Swadesh and John R. Swanton. "Sovereign Nation of the Chitimacha"--Cover. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: Vol. 1. A learner's grammar -- v. 2. A learner's reader -- v. 3. A learner's dictionary.

"The Sitimacha (Chitimacha) language of southern Louisiana has not been spoken since the death of its last native speakers, Chief Benjamin Paul and Delphine Decloux, in 1934 and 1940 respectively. We are fortunate, however, to have both excellent written grammar and vocabulary materials on the language gathered by the professional linguist Morris Swadesh and Mary Haas in the 1930's as well as recordings of many stories and tribal folk-tales made for them by Chief Paul and Mrs. Decloux. These resources provide the materials for the present volume, which is designed to be used for beginning learners of this unusually beautiful and expressive language"--Page 4 of cover.

[**CHOCO LANGUAGES**] The Choco languages (also Chocoan, Chocó, Chokó) are a small family of Native American languages spread across Colombia and Panama. Choco consists of perhaps ten languages, half of them extinct: the Emberá languages (also known as Chocó proper, Cholo); Noanamá (also known as Waunana, Woun Meu); Anserma (†); Cenu (†) ?; Cauca (†); Sinúfana (Cenufara) (†) ?; Quimbaya (Kimbaya) (†) (not Choco?); Caramanta (†) ?; Anserma, Cenu, Cauca, Sinúfana, and Kimbaya are all extinct now. Quimbaya is known from only 8 words. Kaufman (1994) states that Quimbaya may not be a Choco language (Wiki).

1957: [IUW] *Comparative dictionary Choco dialects-Spanish-English: Choco dialects: Waunana (Wounan, Noanamá), Empera (Êpêra, Embera, Ngverá): Empera dialects: Rio Sucio (Citara), Saixa (Saija/Micay), Baudó (Catio), Tado (Tadocito), Chamí (Katío), Catio (Katío), San Jorge (Ngverá), Rio Verde (Tucurá), Sambú (Cholo)*, by Jacob A. Loewen. Cali, Colombia: Mennonite Brethren Board of Missions: Interdepartmental Linguistics, University of Washington, 1957. 600 p. in various pagings; 28 cm. Donated by Jacob Loewen as part of field collection 96-337-F. References: Bibl. of pub. writings of J.A. Loewen, 1957a.

[**CHOCTAW**] The Choctaw language, traditionally spoken by the Native American Choctaw people of the southeastern United States, is a member of the Muskogean family. Although Chickasaw is sometimes listed as a dialect of Choctaw, more extensive documentation of Chickasaw has shown that Choctaw and Chickasaw are best treated as separate but closely related languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cho.

1835: [LILLY] *Chahta holisso: Ai isht ia vmmong*, [Alfred Wright & Cyrus Byington]. Boston: Printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster, 1835. 72 p.: ill.; 19 cm. Third revised edition. In contemporary



(original?) unprinted boards. A primer for children, without separately arranged vocabulary list.

1852: [LILLYbm] *Holisso anumpa tosholi: an English and Choctaw definer for the Choctaw academies and schools*, by Cyrus Byington [1793-1868]. New York: S.W. Benedict, 1852. Contemporary (possibly original) black-quarter leather and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-252 253-254. First edition. 1500 copies. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes thematically arranged English-Choctaw vocabulary lists, pp. [5]-163, Choctaw-English adverbs and interjections, pp. 163-169, with English-Choctaw numbers, pp.170-172. No preface or introduction. **Earliest substantial English-Choctaw vocabulary.** Second copy: IUW.

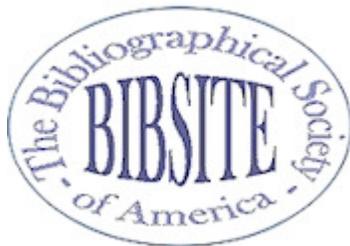
1880: [LILLYbm] *Chahta leksikon. A Choctaw in English definition. For the Choctaw academies and schools*, by Allen Wright [1873-1880]. St. Louis: Printed by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, [1880]. Original black pebbled cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-311 312 + 6 pp. adverts and 3 blank leaves. First edition. 1000 copies. Zaubmüller, col. 43. Includes Choctaw-English, pp. 6-311. **Earliest Choctaw-English dictionary.**

"The demand for the English definition of the Choctaw Language having been great and extensive for a few years past, the Author has undertaken to meet the urgent necessity....A partial help has been secured from an anonymous manuscript Definer and the old Choctaw Definer [of Byington, see above]. If the work supplies that which was desired, the author will deem himself amply paid for long and laborious effort" (Preface, dated March 25th, 1880).

1892: [LILLY] *Complete Choctaw definer: English with Choctaw definition*, by Ben Watkins. Van Buren, Ark: J.W. Baldwin, 1892. Pp. 1-5 6-84 85-96. Contemporary [possibly original] black cloth, unprinted. Not in Zaubmüller. First edition. 5,000 copies. Includes English-Choctaw, pp. [5]-84, followed by numerals and an appendix on conjugation. This copy stamped on free endpaper: "Thomas Drug, Co. | Talihina, I.T.[Indian Territory]." Presumably pre-1907, when Oklahoma became a state. Also with stamp of Burbank Public Library, Western History room. Second copy: IUW.

1915: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Choctaw Language [including Choctaw-English and English-Choctaw]* by Cyrus Byington. Washington, D.C.: Washington Government Printing Office, 1915. Hardbound without d.j. 611 pp. First edition. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 446. Zaubmüller, col. 43. **First true bilingual dictionary of Choctaw.**

Third edition of English-Choctaw portion **1972:** [LILLYbm] *English-Choctaw Dictionary*, ed. Will T. Nelson. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Council of Choctaws, 1972. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black, with photo of "Choctaw David Gardner" on the front cover. [39pp.]; [VI]-[XI]; blank; 381-611. "Third edition, September 15, 1972" [second edition was also 1972]. A reprint of the English-Choctaw portion of Byington's dictionary, with numerous photos of local Oklahoma City Choctaws in public and private life. The



Byinton edition was also reprinted in 1978, St. Clair Shores, Mich., Scholarly Press.

Seventh edition **1981**: [LILLY] *English-Choctaw dictionary*. 7th ed. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Council of Choctaws, 1981. [56], 381-611 p.: ports.; 22 cm. "Most of the information is taken from 'A dictionary of the Choctaw language by Cyrus Byington.' It was printed by the Government Printing Office ... in 1915." -- title-page. Imprint and edition statement at head of title. From the library of William Jay Smith. In gray illustrated wrappers.

Second edition of Choctaw-English portion **1978**: [LILLY] *Choctaw-English dictionary*. "Second Edition... January 1, 1978". Oklahoma City: Central Choctaw Council, 1978. [58], 3-378 p.: ports.; 22 cm. "Most of this information is taken from from 'A dictionary of the Choctaw language by Cyrus Byington.' It was published by the Government Printing Office ... in 1915." -- title-page. Edition statement at head of title. Imprint on title-page verso. "Will T. Nelson, editor" -- t.p. verso. From the library of William Jay Smith. In green illustrated wrappers.

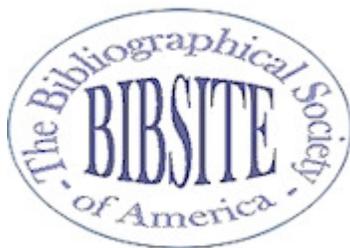
[**CHOKWE**] Chokwe is the Bantu language spoken by the Chokwe people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Zambia. It is recognized as a national language of Angola, where half a million people spoke it in 1991. Another half a million speakers lived in the Congo in 1990, and some 20,000 in Zambia in 2010. Angola's Instituto de Línguas Nacionais (National Languages Institute) has established spelling rules for Chokwe with a view to facilitate and promote its use. It is used as a lingua franca in eastern Angola. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Cokwe) cjk. Alternate Names: Chokwe, Ciokwe, Djok, Kioko, Quioco, Shioko, Tschikloe, Tshokwe.

1987: [IUW] *Léxicos temáticos de agricultura, pesca, pecuária: português-Cokwe*, by Boubacar Diarra. Luanda: Instituto de Línguas Nacionais, 1987. 15 leaves; 30 cm. "Projecto ANG/77/009--"Desenvolvimento das Línguas Nacionais na R.P.A.". Portugese-Chokwe thematic dictionary of agriculture, fish and livestock terms.

1989: [IUW] *Dicionário cokwe-português*, by Adriano Barbosa. Coimbra (Portugal): Instituto de Antropologia, Universidade de Coimbra, 1989. xiii, 750 p.; 25 cm. Series: Publicações do Centro de Estudos Africanos no. 11. Chokwe-Portugese dictionary.

[**CHOL**] The Ch'ol (Chol) language is a member of the western branch of the Mayan language family used by the Ch'ol people in the Mexican state of Chiapas. There are two main dialects: Ch'ol of Tila spoken by 43,870 people of whom 10,000 are monolinguals in the villages of Tila, Vicente Guerrero, Chivalito and Limar in Chiapas; Ch'ol of Tumbalá spoken by 90,000 people of whom 30,000 are monolinguals in the villages of Tumbalá, Sabanilla, Misijá, Limar, Chivalita and Vicente Guerrero. The Cholan branch of the Mayan languages is considered to be particularly conservative and Ch'ol along with its two closest



relatives the Ch'orti' language of Guatemala and Honduras, and the Chontal Maya language of Tabasco are believed to be the modern languages that best reflect their relationship with the Classic Maya language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctu.

1973: [IUW] *La lengua chol, de Tila (Chiapas)*, by Otto Schumann G. First edition. México, UNAM, Coordinación de Humanidades, 1973. 113 p. 22 cm. Series: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Centro de Estudios Mayas. Cuaderno 8. Bibliography: p. 113.

1978: [IUW] *Diccionario Ch'ol: ch'ol-español, español-ch'ol*, compiled by H. Wilbur Aulie y Evelyn W. de Aulie; in collaboration with César Meneses Díaz y Cristóbal López Vázquez. First edition. México: Publicado por el Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en coordinación con la Secretaría de Educación Pública a través de la Dirección General de Servicios Educativos en el Medio Indígena, 1978. 215 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves; núm. 21 Spanish-Chol-Spanish dictionary.

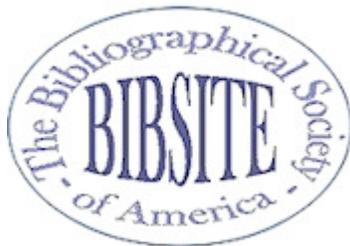
1996: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario ch'ol de Tumbalá, Chiapas, con variaciones dialectales de Tila y Sanbanilla*, compiled by H. Wilbur Aulie & Evelyn W. de Aulie, 1978, reedited by Emily F. Scharfe de Stairs, 1996. Coyoacán., D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1998. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxiii xxiv, 1 2-293 294 with illustrations and 3 maps. Second edition [revised and enlarged]. Six hundred copies. Series: Vocabularios Indígenas 121. Includes Chol-Spanish, pp. 3-161, and Spanish-Chol, pp. 165-227, with a Chol-Latin-Spanish appendix of flora and fauna, pp. 261-272. "This edition has been improved in many ways. The information it contains is more accessible because everything on the Ch'ol side is in the Spanish index, and vice versa. Dialectal variants are identified, the grammar notes have been updated...the bibliography has been updated. New appendices...have been added; expressions that refer to time, words used to indicate size...a list of place names...and a map of the Ch'ol area in Chiapas" (publisher's blurb).

[**CHONTAL, HIGHLAND OAXACA**] Highland Oaxaca Chontal, or Chontal de la Sierra de Oaxaca, is one of the Chontal languages of Oaxaca. It is sometimes called Tequistlatec, but is not the same as Tequistlatec proper, which is extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chd. Alternate Names: Chontal de la Sierra de Oaxaca, Highland Chontal, Tequistlatec.

1971: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary: Chontal to Spanish-English, Spanish to Chontal*, by Paul [R.] Turner [1929-] & Shirley Turner. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1971. Original orange and red wrappers, lettered in red and orange. Pp. *i-viii* ix-xx, 1-364. First edition. Includes Chontal-Spanish/English, pp. 1-244, Spanish-Chontal, pp. 245-318. **First English dictionary of the language.** A condensed Spanish-Chontal dictionary appeared in 1970. Second copy: IUW.

"The Highland Chontal or Tequistlatecan Indians occupy the southeastern corner of the state of Oaxaca. They number about 5,000 speakers, living in nineteen mountain villages, all within one day's travel on foot and ranging in population from fewer than thirty



inhabitants to more than 700....The only other closely related language group is composed of Lowland Chontals or Huamelultecos....The languages of the highland and lowland groups have changed so greatly over time that communication between their respective speakers is in Spanish rather than in the two Chontal languages....Each highland village speaks a slightly different dialect of Chontal.... The dialect of Highland Chontal presented here is from San Matías where we lived from 1959 to 1963 as members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics" (Introduction)

[**CHONTAL, TABASCO**] Chontal Maya, also known as Yoko ochoco and Acalan, is a Maya language of the Cholan family spoken by the Chontal Maya people of the Mexican state of Tabasco. Chontal Maya is spoken in Nacajuca, Centla, El Centro, Jonuta, and Macuspana. There are at least three dialects, identified as Tamulté de las Sábanas Chontal, Buena Vista Chontal, and Miramar Chontal (Wiki).

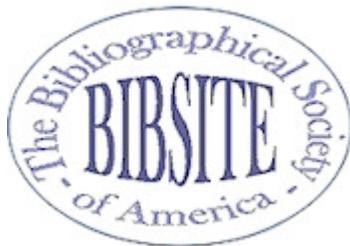
Ethnologue: chf. Alternate Names: Chontal Maya, Yocot'an.

1997: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario chontal de Tabasco*, by Kathryn C. Keller & Plácido Luciano G. Tucson, AZ:: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1997. Original tan, brown and white wrappers, lettered in brown. Pp. *i-iv v-xix xx, 1-2 3-527 528*. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 36. Includes Chontal-Español, pp. 3-303, and Español-Chontal, pp. 307-416, with bibliography, pp. 525-527. "Each of the two main sections of the dictionary... has about 5,000 entries. A large portion of the entries have as primary gloss a regional Spanish word not in common use in standard Mexican Spanish....All such items are further expalined by another Spanish gloss, or by a brief defintition in parentheses" (publisher's blurb). **First true dictionary of Tabasco Chontal (Chontal Maya)**. Second copy: IUW.

"The Chontal language of Tabasco is one of the least known and least studied Mayan languages" (Prologue, Otto Schumann G.). "Some 45,000 people living on the lowlands of Tabasco, in southeast Mexico, speak Chontal. It is a language of Mayan origin that should not be confused with the Chontal of Oaxaca, which is generally considered as part of the Hocana branch....The material for this dictionary is based on that spoken by the inhabitants of the village of Tapotzingo, in the district of Nacajuca in the north of Vllahermosa" (Introduction).

[**CH'ORTI'**] The Ch'orti' language (sometimes also Chorti) is a Mayan language, spoken by the indigenous Maya people who are also known as the Ch'orti' or Ch'orti' Maya. Ch'orti' is a direct descendant of the Classic Maya language in which many of the pre-Columbian inscriptions using the Maya script were written. This Classic Maya language is also attested in a number of inscriptions made in regions whose inhabitants most likely spoke a different Mayan language variant, including the ancestor of Yukatek Maya. Ch'orti' is the modern version of the ancient Mayan language Ch'olan (which was actively used and most popular between the years of A.D 250 and 850) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: caa.



1996: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma ch'orti'*, by Vitalino Perez Martinez et al. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin, 1996. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in orange, white and black, with color illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-54. ²1-272 273-276. First edition. 500 copies. Includes Chorti-Spanish, pp. ²1-268. **First dictionary of the language.** One of the Mayan languages of Guatemala. Second copy: IUW.

"The number of speakers amounts to approximately 52,000" (Introduction, tr: BM).

1997: [IUW] *Cartilla maya ch'orti' = Katz'ijb'i'k kawojroner: bajxan jun*, [autor, Vitalino Pérez Martínez]. First edition. Antigua, Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1997. 50 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Spanish title on p. 4: Primera cartilla maya ch'orti' Chorti and Spanish. Chorti vocabulary.

2007: [IUW] *Ojronerob'Ch'orti' = Vocabulario Ch'orti'*. Guatemala: K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, Morwar Ojroner Ch'orti', 2007. 86 p.; 22 cm. "Ch'orti'-- Español." At head of title: Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Comunidad Lingüística Ch'orti.' In Spanish and Chorti.

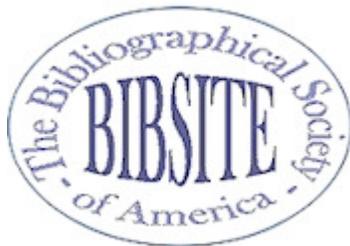
[**CHOPI**] Chopi, also spelled Copi, Tschopi, and Txopi, is a Bantu language spoken along the southern coast of Mozambique (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cce. Alternate Names: Cicopi, Copi, Shichopi, Shicopi, Tschopi, Txitxopi, Txopi.

1902: [LILLY] *A Vocabulary with a short grammar of Xilenge, the language of the people commonly called Chopi, spoken of the East Coast of Africa between the Limpopo river and Inhambane, compiled by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews*. London: Society for promoting christian knowledge, 1902. 44 p.; In-16. Original olive green cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Zaunmüller 405. Hendrix 441.

1950: [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Português-Chope e Chope-Português*, by Luis Feliciano dos Santos. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique, 1950. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black. 224 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 440. This is the **first true dictionary of Chopi**. Second copy: IUW. A 91 page English vocabulary was published in 1902, and a 90 page polyglot vocabulary, Portuguese with Chopi and nine other languages, in 1924. Chopi is a Bantu language spoken by approximately 200,000 people in Mozambique in 1950.

[**CHOROTE, IYO'WUJWA**] Iyo'wujwa (Chorote) is a Matacoan language spoken by about 2,000 people, mostly in Argentina where it is spoken by about 1,500 people; 50% of whom are monolingual. Alternate names include: Choroti, Manjuy, and Manjui. There are about 650 speakers in Paraguay and 8 in Bolivia. Of the 650 in Paraguay, approximately 480 are considered monolingual. These speakers in Paraguay only refer to themselves as Manjui or Inkijwas. They refer to the ones residing in Argentina as the Iyo'wujwas, though some who reside with these people in Argentina have migrated from Paraguay. Most of the Manjui under 40 years old can read and write in their own language and were taught in their own schools. The principal location of these people is a settlement called Santa Rosa, in the



province of Boquerón. Other locations include Mcal. Estigarribia, Pedro P. Peña, and Yakaquash (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crq.

1932: [IUW] *Indian tribes of the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco; ethnological studies* by Rafael Karsten. Read January 18th, 1932. Helsingfors, 1932. x, 236 p. illus. (incl. music) fold. map. 24 cm. Series: [Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors] Commentationes humanarum litterarum; 4, 1. "Material collected ... in the Argentine and Bolivian Gran Chaco in 1911-1913."--Pref. "The Toba language": p. [217]-223. "The Choroti language": p. [224]-230. With vocabularies of both. Bibliographical footnotes.

1983: [LILLYbm] *Lengua chorote. Variedad no. 2. Estudio descriptivo-comparativo y vocabulario*, by Ana Gerzenstein. [Buenos Aires]: Instituto de Linguística, 1983. Original light gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-10 11-228 229-232. First edition. Archivo de lenguas precolombinas, v. 4. Includes Choroti-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 117-177, and Spanish-Choroti vocabulary, pp. 181-228. With the ink stamp of the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras of the University of Buenos Aires on the front cover. Rafael Karsten published *Indian tribes of the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco: ethnological studies* in 1932 in Helsingfors, which includes English-Choroti vocabularies (see above).

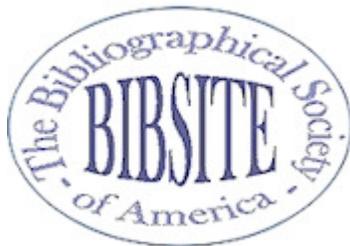
"This descriptive-comparative study of a second variety of Choroti represents a continuation of an ongoing program of investigation of the indigenous languages spoken principally in the territories of Argentina and bordering countries undertaken by the Institute of Linguistics of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Buenos Aires" (Preface, tr: BM).

[CHUJ] Chuj is a Mayan language spoken by around 40,000 members of the Chuj people in Guatemala and around 10,000 members in Mexico. Chuj is a member of the Q'anjob'alan branch along with the languages of Tojolab'al, Q'anjob'al, Akateko, Popti', and Mocho' which, together with the Ch'olan branch, forms the Western branch of the Mayan family. The Chujean branch emerged approximately 2,000 years ago. In Guatemala, Chuj speakers mainly reside in the municipalities of San Mateo Ixtatán, San Sebastián Coatán and Nentón in the Huehuetenango Department. Some communities in Barillas and Ixcán also speak Chuj. The two main dialects of Chuj are the San Mateo Ixtatán dialect and the San Sebastián Coatán dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cac. Alternate Names: Chuh, Chuhe, Chuj de San Mateo Ixtatán, Chuje.

1998: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma chuj. Chuj-español*, by Mateo Felipe Diego & Juan Gaspar Juan. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1998. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered in red and black, with a color illustration on front cover. Pp. [12] 1-286 287-288. First edition. 1000 copies. Includes Chuj-Spanish, pp. 1-286. On the page of abbreviations, the language is specified as "Chuj de San Sebastián". **First dictionary of Chuj.** Second copy: IUW.

"There are twenty-one Mayan languages in Guatemala, and three further non-Mayan: Garífuna, Xinka and Spanish,



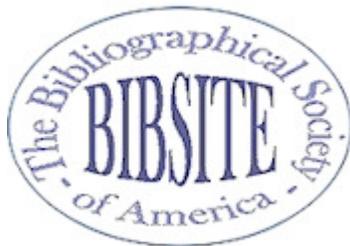
2003: [IUW] *Spaxti'al-slolonelal chuj / K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, Smakb'enal ti' Chuj* = *Vocabulario chuj*. Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Comunidad Lingüística Chuj. Guatemala: K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, 2003. 224 p.; 22 cm. Chuj and Spanish; introd. in Chuj and Spanish. "Chuj-kaxlanh ti', kaxlanh ti'-chuj"--Cover. Bilingual dictionary (Spanish-Chuj) of the Chuj language, spoken today in four communities of the department of Huehuetenango.

[**CHUKCHI**] Chukchi /'tʃʊktʃi:/ (Chukchee) is a Palaeosiberian language spoken by Chukchi people in the easternmost extremity of Siberia, mainly in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. According to the Russian Census of 2002, about 7,700 of the 15,700 Chukchi people speak Chukchi; knowledge of the Chukchi language is decreasing, and most Chukchis now speak the Russian language (fewer than 500 report not speaking Russian at all). Chukchi is closely related to Koryak, which is spoken by about half as many as speak Chukchi. The language, together with Koryak, Kerek, Alutor, and Itelmen, forms the Chukotko-Kamchatkan language family. The Chukchi and Koryaks form a cultural unit with an economy based on reindeer herding, and both have autonomy within the Russian Federation. The ethnonym Chukchi or Chukchee is an Anglicized form of the Russian ethnonym (singular Chukcha, plural Chukchi). This came into Russian from Čävča, the term used by the Chukchis' Tungusic-speaking neighbors, itself a rendering of the Chukchi word [tʃawtʃəw], which in Chukchi means "a man who is rich in reindeer". The Chukchis' term for themselves is [ləyʔorawetʃat] (singular [ləyʔorawetʃan]), "the real people." In the UNESCO Red Book, the language is on the list of endangered languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ckt. Alternate Names: Chuchoe, Chukcha, Chukchee, Chukot, Luoravetlan.

1882: [LILLY] *Tschuktschisk ordlista*, by Oscar Frithiof Nordqvist, 1858-1925. Stockholm: 1882. 2 p. l., [1], 378-399 p. 25 cm. Original gray-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. "Ur 'Vega-expeditionens vetenskapliga iakttagel-ser' bd. I. Stockholm, 1882." on front wrappers. First edition. **First vocabulary of this language.**

"Rare Offprint with separate title page. Original wrappers titled to front. 8vo. 24 pages numbered from 372-399, just as published in 'Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser'. Mild wear to covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, internally bright. Consists of alphabet, numerals, and vocabulary of the Chukchi language, spoken in Siberia's furthest northeast regions. Translated to Swedish, this document is the result of A. E. Nordenskiöld's Vega Expedition. The Chukchi language, also known as Luoravetlan, Chukot or Chukcha, is a Palaeosiberian language spoken by Chukchi people in the easternmost extremity of Siberia, mainly in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. The Chukchi and Koryaks form a cultural unit with an economy based on reindeer herding and both have autonomy within the Russian Federation. With origins around the Okhotsk Sea, the Chukchi are an indigenous people inhabiting the Chukchi Peninsula, the shores of the Chukchi Sea and the Bering Sea regions of the Arctic Ocean." (Bookseller's description: Voyager Press Rare Books)."



1937: [IUW] *Luoravetlansko-russkiĭ (chukotsko-russkiĭ) slovar'*. Pod redaktsiĭ G. N. Stebnitskogo. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1937. 164 p. port. 21 cm. Series; Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia assotsiatsiia Instituta narodov Severa im. P. G. Smidovicha. Trudy po lingvistike; t. 6. Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

1957 [2005]: [IUW] Чукотско-русский словарь: пособие для учащихся 5-9 классов общеобразовательных учреждений: около 8000 слов, Т.А. Молл, П.И. Инэнликэй. *Chukotsko-russkiĭ slovar': posobie dlia uchashchikhsia 5-9 klassov obshcheobrazovatel'nykh uchrezhdenii: okolo 8000 slov*, Т.А. Moll, P.I. Inenlikēi. Second edition. Санкт-Петербург: Филиал изд-ва "Просвещение", 2005. Sankt-Peterburg: Filial izd-va "Prosveshchenie", 2005. 238 p.; 23 cm. First ed. published in 1957.

1982: [IUW] *Slovar' chukotsko-russkiĭ i russko-chukotskiĭ: okolo 4,000 slov*, by P.I. Inenlikēi. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1982. 327 p.; 21 cm. "Posobie dlia uchashchikhsia nachal'noi shkoly." Russian-Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

2011: [IUW] *Ėtimologicheskii slovar' chukotsko-kamchatskikh iazykov*, O.A. Mudrak. Moskva: Iazyki russkoĭ kul'tury, 2000. 284 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Series: Studia philological. Etymological dictionary Russian-Chukchi-Itelmen.

2004: [IUW] *Basic topical dictionary of the Koryak-Chukchi languages = Basovyĭ tematicheskii slovar' koriaksko-chukotskikh iazykov*, by Alevtina N. Zhukova, Tokusu Kurebito. Tokyo, Japan: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 2004. xiv, 542 p.; 27 cm. Parallel title: Басовый тематический словарь корякско-чукотских языков. *Basovyĭ tematicheskii slovar' koriaksko-chukotskikh iazykov*. Series: Asian and African lexicon series no. 46. Introd. in English; words listed in Russian, English and the Koryak-Chukchi languages.

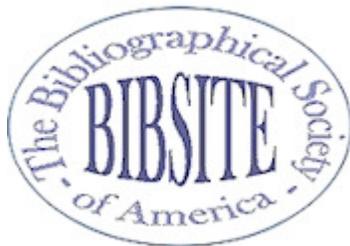
2011: [IUW] Луораветланско-русский (чукотско-русский) словарь: с приложением краткого очерка грамматики, В.Г. Богораз; под редакцией С.Н. Стебницкого. *Luoravetlansko-russkiĭ (chukotsko-russkiĭ) slovar': s prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki*, V.G. Bogoraz; pod redaktsiĭ S.N. Stebnitskogo. Moskva: URSS, 2011. Moskva: URSS, 2011. xlvii, 164 pages; 22 cm. Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

[**CHUUKESE**] Chuukese /tʃu:'ki:z/, also rendered Trukese /trʌ'ki:z/, is a Trukic language of the Austronesian language family spoken primarily on the islands of Chuuk in the Caroline Islands in Micronesia. There are communities of speakers on Pohnpei and Guam as well. Estimates show that there are about 45,900 speakers in Micronesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chk. Alternate Names: Chuuk, Lagoon Chuukese, Ruk, Truk, Trukese.

1947: [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English and English-Trukese Dictionary, With Notes on Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabularies, Phrases*, compiled by S[amuel] H. Elbert. [Pearl Harbor]: United States Naval Military Government, 1947. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 338 pp., with folding map of the Truk Islands. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. **This is the first dictionary of the language..**

Presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the front cover: "C. D. Chrétien / from author / April 1954." The linguist C. Douglas Chrétien was author of *The Dialect of the*



Sierra de Mariveles Negritos (1951) and *A Classification of 21 Philippine Languages* (1962) among others.

"This is one of a series of studies of Micronesian languages made by the Navy Department. The field work was done during the first eight months of 1946... Trukese was not written down until the missionaries translated numerous religious works... The arrangement of the dictionary is unusual. An attempt has been made to unite the ethnological theories of linguistics... with the more traditional etymological approach... A language is vital only when considered in relation to all facets of life. But consider the limitations of any single linguist. To do his job he must be a botanist, ichthyologist, astronomer, conchologist, craftsman, lover, magician, and much more besides. In many languages he may tap written records, but in Truk he is a pioneer and himself goes direct to the people... It is feared that some Trukese people, as well as some foreigners, will be offended by the inclusion... of many vulgar words that may not be spoken in the presence of the opposite sex. The reasons for including these are [one example is given]: Many are... in constant use. The teacher and missionary will want to know which to discourage and which to avoid himself. Vulgar words are so numerous that their avoidance is difficult... Trukese is a member of the huge Malayo-Polynesian family that extends from Madagascar to Easter Island... Trukese is spoken by nearly 10,000 natives in the Truk Islands... The Trukese-English dictionary contains approximately 5,000 words. This by no means exhausts the richness of the language. Breadfruits recorded total 56 varieties and 23 descriptive words, bananas 23 varieties, crabs 26 species [etc.]..."

1980: [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English Dictionary. Pwpuwen Tettenin Fóós: Chuuk-Ingenes*, compiled by Ward H. Goodenough & Hiroshi Sugita. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1980. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. *i-ii iii-iv lvi-lviii, 1-2 3-399 400*. First edition. *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 141. Includes bibliography, pp. li-lii. Second copy: IUW.

"Our work builds on the dictionary by Samuel H. Elbert, published in 1947. It began in Romónum, Truk, in 1966" (Preface). "Three closely related languages are spoken in Truk State, Federated States of Micronesia. They are: Trukese, Mortlockese, and Puluwatese. This dictionary represents only the first of them, and that one as it is spoken in the lagoon islands of Truk. Trukese has by far the largest number of speakers in the Truk State" (Introduction).

1990: [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English Dictionary. Pwpuwen Tettenin Fóós: Chuuk-Ingenes. Supplementary Volume: English-Trukese and an Index of Trukese Word Roots*, compiled by Ward H. Goodenough & Hiroshi Sugita. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1990. Original green wrappers, illustrated in green and white photography, and lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi vii-xv xvi, 1-2 3-560*. First edition. *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 141S. Second copy: IUW.

[CHUVASH] Chuvash (Чăвашла, Çăvaşla; IPA: [təvəʃˈla]) is a Turkic language spoken in central Russia, primarily in the Chuvash Republic and adjacent areas. It is the only surviving member of the Oghur branch of Turkic languages. While many Turkic languages



demonstrate mutual intelligibility to varying degrees, Chuvash has diverged considerably from the other languages in the group. The writing system for the Chuvash language is based on the Cyrillic script, employing all of the letters used in the Russian alphabet, and adding four letters of its own: Ä, Ę, Ç and Ý (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chv. Alternate Names: Bulgar.

1908 [1974]: [IUW] *Tschuwaschisches Wörterverzeichnis*, by H. Paasonen; eingeleitet von A. Róna-Tas; [editionis curam agit T. Janurik]. Szeged: Universitas Szegediensis de Attila József Nominata, 1974. 7, vii, 244 p.; 24 cm. Series: Studia Uralo-Altaica; 4. German and Chuvash. Reprint. Originally published: Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1908. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi-vii) and indexes.

1928-1938: [LILLYbm] *Thesaurus linguae Tschuvaschorum*, by N[ikolai] I[vanovich] Ashmarin (1870-1933). Kazan: Izd. Narodnogo Komissariata po prosveshcheniiu Chuvashskoi A.S.S.R., 1928-1938, 12 vols. Original cloth and paper over boards (with the possible exception of vols. 2 and 5, which may be in contemporary bindings of a similar style). Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-3 4-335; [Vol. 2] 1-3 4-230 + 10 pp. plates, I II-IV; [Vol. 3] 1-3 4-363 364; [Vol. 4] 1-3 4-352; [Vol. 5] 1-3 4-400; [Vol. 6] [4] I II-VI, I 2-320; [Vol. 7] 1-3 4-335 336; [Vol. 8] 1-3 4-335 336; [Vol. 9] 1-3 4-319 320; [Vol. 10] 1-3 4-296; [Vol. 11] 1-3 4-343 344; [Vol. 12] 1-3 4-320. First editions. Zauhmüller, col. 385 ("bis 1953 19 vols. vorliegend"). Includes Chuvash-Russian throughout, with Chuvash-Latin-Russian for first two volumes. The entire dictionary was reprinted in Russia in 1994. Indiana University began reprinting it from the first volume in 1968. Second copy of Vols. 1-4: IUW.

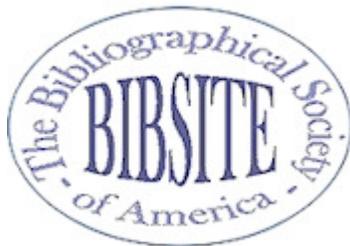
Reprinted **1968-**: [IUW] *Thesaurus linguae Tschuvaschorum*, by Nikolaj Ivanovich Ashmarin. With an introd. by Gerhard Doerfer. Bloomington, Indiana University [1968-] v. 23 cm. Series: Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series, v. 70/1-
Reprint of the 1928 ed.

1943: [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-tschuwaschisches Wörterverzeichnis nebst kuzem tschuwaschen Sprachführer*, ed. by Johannes Benzing. Berlin: Verlagsanstalt Otto Stollberg, 1943. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII, I 2-51 52. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 385. Second copy: IUW.

"The present word list and language guide has been compiled by a few Germans work

1950: [IUW] *Çuvaş sözlüğü Türk Dil Kurumu çevirmenleri tarafından dilimize çevrilmiştir*, H. Paasonen. İstanbul: İ. Horoz Basımevi; 1950. viii, 218 p.; 25 cm. Series: T.D.K.D [Seri] C. III.; [sayı] 7 [i.e. 102]. Under the auspices of the Turkish Linguistics Society, this dictionary which was originally from the Chuvash to Finnish, has been rewritten to be a dictionary from Chuvash to Turkish. Series no. supplied from Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları sire listesi, 1962-1967. Bibliography: p. [vii]-viii.

1951: [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar'. Okolo 45,000 slov. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka chuvashskogo iazyka*. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo-inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1951. 896 p. 27 cm. At head of title: Chuvashskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministerov Chuvashskoi ASSR.



1954: [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar'*, V.G. Egorov, pukhsa khatërlenë. Second edition. Shupashkar: Chävash ASSR gos. izdatel'stvi, 1954. 320 p.; 20 cm. Includes brief grammatical sketch of Chuvash. Includes bibliographical references. Chuvash-Russian dictionary.

1960a: [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar': obshchestvenno-politicheskikh terminov*, [sost. Naum Andreevich Andreev.] Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 106 p. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of political terminology.

1960b: [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar': vyräsla-chävashla slovar'*, pod red. I.A. Andreeva. Cheboksary: [s.n.], 1960. 497 p. 23 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

1961a: [IUW] *Chuvash manual: introduction, grammar, reader and vocabulary*. Bloomington, Indiana University, 1961. 271 p. illus. 23 cm. Series: Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series, v. 7. "American Council of Learned Societies, Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project nos. 4, 58, 59."

1961b: [IUW] *Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'*. Pod red. M.ĪA. Sirotkina. Okolo 25 000 slov. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka chuvashskogo iazyka, sostavlennogo N.A. Andreevym. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1961. 630 p. 27 cm.

1963: [IUW] *Russko-Chuvashskii slovar' nazvaniĭ rasteniĭ, proizrastaiushchikh na territorii Chuvashii = Ūsen-tāran iachësen vyräsla-chävashla slovarë*, by A.D. Pletneva-Sokolova, A.N. L'vova, K.S. Dmitrieva. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 27 cm.; 22 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of plant names.

1964: [IUW] *Ētimologicheskii slovar' chuvashskogo iazyka*, by V. G. Egorov. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 355 p. Russian-Chuvash etymological dictionary

1971: [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar'. 40 000 slov*. Pod red. I.A. Andreeva i N.P. Petrova. Moskva, "Sov. èntsiklopediĭa," 1971. 893 p. 27 cm. Bibliography: p. [8].

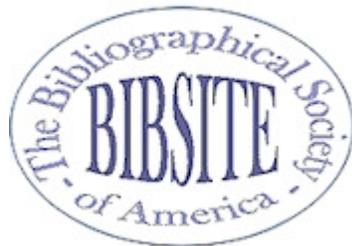
1982a: [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla frazeologi slovarë: glagolpa iat sämakh frazeologizmësem = Chuvashsko-russkii frazeologicheskii slovar': glagol'no-imennye frazeologizmy*, by M.F. Chernov. Shupashkar: Chävash këneke izd-vi, 1982. 174 p.; 21 cm. Chuvash-Russian phraseological dictionary.

1982b: [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar': 40,000 sämakha iakhän*, by M.I. Skvortsov, redaktsilenë. Muskv: "Russkii iazyk" Izd-vo, 1982. 712 p., [32] p. of plates: ill. (some col.); 27 cm. Chuvash and Russian. Title on added t.p.: Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'. Bibliography: p. [15].

1989: [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar': vërenekensem valli = Chuvashko-russkii slovar': dlĭa uchashchikhsĭa*, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: Chävash këneke izd-vi, 1989. 238 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Illustrations on lining papers. Chuvash-Russian children's dictionary.

1996: [IUW] *Ētimologicheskii slovar' chuvashskogo iazyka*, M.R. Fedotov. Cheboksary: Chuvashskii gos. in-t gumanitarnykh nauk, 1996. 2 v.; 22 cm. T. 1. A-Ritavan -- t. 2. Sav-Iashtaka. Russian-Chuvash etymological dictionary.

1996: [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar' = Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'*, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: Chävash këneke izd-vi, 1996. 238 p.; 22 cm. .



1998a: [IUW] *Meditsinskiĭ terminologicheskiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar'* = *Meditsina terminĕsen vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovarĕ*, L.N. Ivanov, M.M. Minnebaev. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1998. 191 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Chuvash medical dictionary.

1998b: [IUW] *Tematicheskiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar': dliĭa 1-4 klassa russkikh shkol*, L.P. Sergeev, E.F. Vasil'eva. Cheboksary: "Chuvashiĭa", 1998. 114 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of terms and phrases.

1999: [IUW] *Chĕvashla-vyrĕsla tata vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovar' = Slovar' chuvashsko-russkiĭ i russko-chuvashskiĭ*, M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1999. 431 p.; 22 cm. "Uchebnoe izdanie"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references (p. [6]). Chuvash-Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

2000: [IUW] *Kratkiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ psikiatricheskiĭ slovar' = Psikiatrin vyrĕsla-chĕvashla kĕske slovarĕ*, by A.V. Golenkov, A.P. Dolgova; pod redaktseiĕ G.A. Degtiĕreva. Cheboksary: Chuvashskiĭ gosudarstvennyiĭ institut gumanitarnykh nauk, 2000. 75 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of psychiatrics.

2001: [IUW] *Chĕvash chĕlkhin tĕrle ŷshshi slovarĕsem: kĕartkĕs: kĕĕk iĕchĕsen chĕvashla-vyrĕsla, vyrĕsla-chĕvashla vĕrenti slovarĕ*, by L.P. Petrov tata E.L. Petrova pukhsa khatĕrlenĕ. Shupashkar: Izd-vo Chuvashskogo universiteta, 2001. 27 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 5-12). In Chuvash. Chuvash-Russian dictionary of bird nomenclature.

2002: [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar' = Vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovar': okolo 10,000 slov*, by M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 2002. 511 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

2006: [IUW] *ĪUtran kĕnĕ sĕmakhsen vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovarĕ = Russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar' zaimstvovannykh slov*, by L.D. Bashkirov, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: [Chuvashskiĭ respublikanskiĭ institut obrazovaniĭa], 2006. 310 p.; 22 cm. In Russian and Chuvash. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of foreign words and phrases.

2008: [IUW] *Tschuwaschiska: tschuwaschischer Nachlass von August Ahlqvist*, August Ahlqvist; herausgegeben von Klĕra Agyagĕsi und Eberhard Winkler. Debrecen: Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008- [3] v.; 24 cm. Series: Studies in linguistics of the Volga-Region, 1587-284X; v. 4. Consists primarily of reproduced manuscript dictionary pages, with transcription on each facing page.

2010: [IUW] *увашко-русский и русско-чувашский словарь = Чĕвашла-вырĕсла тата vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovar' / M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Chuvashsko-russkiĭ i russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar' = Chĕvashla-vyrĕsla tata vyrĕsla-chĕvashla slovar'*, M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Изд. 5-е, стереотипное. Izd. 5-е, stereotipnoe. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное изд-во, 2010. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 2010. 431 p.; 23 cm. "Учебное издание"--Colophon. "Uchebnoe izdanie"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references (p. [6]).

2012: [IUW] *Русско-чувашский словарь: В двух томах: около 32 500 слов = Вырĕсла-чĕвашла словарь: Икĕ томлĕ: 32 500 сĕмаха яхĕн / M.I. Skvortsov.*



Russko-chuvashskii slovar': V dvukh tomakh: okolo 32 500 slov = Vyrāsla-chāvashla slovar': Ikĕ tomlă: 32 500 sĕmakha iĕkhĕn, by M.I. Skvortsov. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 2012. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izdatel'stvo, 2012. 2 volumes; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references. In Russian and Chuvash. Contents: Том 1. А-О -- том 2. П-Я. Том 1. А-О -- том 2. Р-ӀӐ.

2014: [IUW] Чăваш чĕлхинчи синонимсен словарĕ = Словарь синонимов чувашского языка / Е.Ф. Васильева. *Chāvash chĕlkhinchi sinonimsen slovarĕ = Slovar' sinonimov chuvashskogo iazyka*, by E.F. Vasil'eva. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви 2014. Shupashkar: Chāvash kĕneke izdatel'stvi 2014. 207 pages; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 206-207) and index. In Chuvash and Russian. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

[**CHUWABU**: see also under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...**] Chuwabo (Echuwabo), also spelled Cuabo and Txuwabo, is a Bantu language spoken along the central coast of Mozambique. Maindo, though customarily considered a separate language, is close enough to be a dialect of Chuwabo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chw. Alternate Names: Chichwabo, Chuabo, Chuwabo, Chwabo, Cicuabo, Cuabo, Cuwabo, Echuabo, Echuwabo, Txuwabo.

1889: [LILLY] *Elementos para um vocabulario do dialecto Falado em Quelimane (Ichuábo)*, by Gustavo de Bivar Pinto Lopes. Mocambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1889. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, faded to tan. Pp. 1-9 10-36 37-38. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 446. Includes Portuguese-Chwaba, pp. [15]-28. A presentation copy inscribed in ink on the title page by the author, with the ownership label of John Lawson. A second copy in contemporary black quarter-leather and blue marbled paper over boards with spine lettered in gold. LILLYbm.

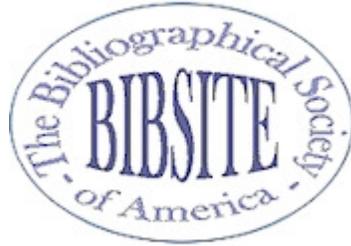
1995: [IUW] *Dicionário etxuwabo-português*, a cura di Vito Valer e Lodovico Festi. Trento: Centro Missioni Cappuccini, 1995. 393 p.; 22 cm.

[**CIA-CIA**: see under **EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Cia-Cia (Bahasa Ciacia), also known as Buton(ese), is an Austronesian language spoken principally around the town of Bau-Bau on the southern tip of Buton Island off the southeast coast of Sulawesi in Indonesia. In 2009, the language gained international media attention as the town of Bau-Bau was teaching children to read and write Cia-Cia in hangul, the Korean alphabet, and the mayor consulted the Indonesian government on the possibility of making the writing system official. However, the project was abandoned in 2012 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cia. Alternate Names: Boetoneezen, Buton, Butonese, Butung, South Buton, Southern Butung.

[**CIRCASSIAN**: see under **ADYGHE** and **KABARDIAN**]

[**CLALLAM**] Klallam or Clallam (native name: nəx^wsłayə̀mú̀cən) is a Straits Salishan language that was traditionally spoken by the Klallam peoples at Becher Bay on Vancouver



Island in British Columbia and across the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the north coast of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. Klallam is closely related to North Straits Salish, but not mutually intelligible. The last native speaker of Klallam was Hazel Sampson, who died on February 4, 2014, at age 103. It continues to be spoken with varying degrees of fluency by six younger Klallam as a second language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: clm. Alternate Names: Klallam, Na'klallam, S'klallam.

1863: [LILLYbm] *Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Original (?) unprinted turquoise contemporary wrappers (detached, spine perished), with ink title "Vocabularies of Clallam and Lummi" and "Philological Society" in ink in upper right hand corner. Vii, [9]-40. This copy 35 cm. tall, entirely untrimmed, presumably as issued for binding. First edition. Shea's Library of American Linguistics XI (although not here identified as such). Not in Zaunmüller. This copy withdrawn from the library of King's College, London. According to Platzmann, 100 copies were printed. English-Clallam vocabulary, pp. [9]-[22], English-Lummi vocabulary, pp. [23]-40.

"The tribe of Clallams, as they are usually called by the residents of Washington Territory... inhabit the southern shore of Fuca Strait, from about the Okeho River on the west, to Port Townsend on the east... The Clallam differs materially from the other Salish languages of the Puget Sound country, though less from the Lummi than the rest. Its noticeable feature is the frequent occurrence of the nasal ng. The Lummi tribe live on the lower part of a river heading in the Cascade Range, north-east of Mount Baker... They are, however, intruders here, their former country having been a part of the group of islands between the continent and Vancouver Island, to which they still occasionally resort... Like the Clallam, their language abounds with the nasal ng, both as a prefix and a termination... These two vocabularies were collected, the first at Port Townsend, during a residence of a few months, the other at Simiamoo Bay, while I was connected with the N. W. Boundary Commission." This is the **first published vocabularies of these two languages**.

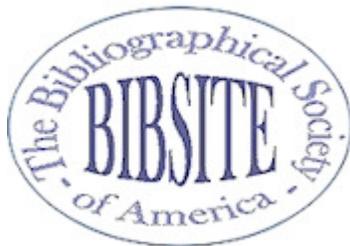
Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Alphabetical vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi*. By George Gibbs. New York, Cramoisy Press, 1863. [New York, AMS Press, 1970]. vii, 40 p. 24 cm. Shea's library of American linguistics 11. "Vocabulary of the Lummi": p. [21]-40.

2012: [IUW] *Klallam dictionary*, Timothy Montler. Seattle: University of Washington Press, ©2012. xviii, 983 pages; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page xviii) and indexes. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**COAHUILTECO**] Coahuilteco was a language isolate that was spoken in southern Texas (United States) and northeastern Coahuila (Mexico). It is now extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: no longer listed.

1940: [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Material from the Tribes of Southern Texas and Northeastern Mexico*, by John R[eed] Swanton. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1940. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 146 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 127. Includes an



detailed history of prior linguistic sources for the tribes discussed, as well as vocabularies as follow: Coahuilteco-English, pp. 10-48, with English-Coahuilteco index, pp. 50-55; Comecrudo-English, pp. 55-105, with English-Comecrudo index, pp. 107-118; Cotoname-English, pp. 118-120, with English-Cotoname index, pp. 120-121; Maratino-English, pp. 122-123, with English-Maratino index, pp. 123-124; Karankawa-English, pp. 124-130, with English-Karankawa index, pp. 130-133.

"Around the northwestern angle of the Gulf of Mexico, and encircled by tribes belonging to ... large and better known linguistic families...there was early in the sixteenth century a great number of tribes of bands which differed markedly from their neighbors in language and showed great diversity among themselves. These tribes extended from the Mississippi River to the neighborhood of Panuco, Mexico, on the south and Monclova, Coahuila, on the west... So far as we are now aware, the ... languages belonging to the so-called Coahuiltecan, Karankawan, Tamaulipecan, and Janambrian stocks, are... extinct, and in the present bulletin all of the linguistic material drawn from them and known to be in existence is incorporated. For the sake of completeness there is included, not only hitherto unpublished vocabularies, but published material as well which it is believed should be brought together in one volume."

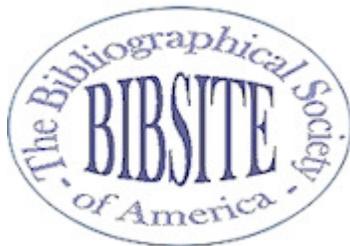
[**COCOPA**] Cocopah is a Delta language of the Yuman language family spoken by the Cocopah. In an effort to keep the language alive, which was spoken by fewer than 400 people at the turn of the 21st-century, the Cocopah Museum began offering Cocopah language classes to children in 1998. The language had no alphabet until the 1970s when a scholar developed one for a university dissertation. It proved to be less than ideal, and a new alphabet was developed by the tribe in the early 2000s. As the revival of the language has progressed, it has been necessary to find words for modern objects that didn't exist in the ancient language. These issues are referred to the elders of the tribe for a decision. Cocopah in Mexico use a different orthography designed by the INALI (Wiki).

Ethnologue: coc. Alternate Names: Cocopá, Cocopah, Cucapá, Cucupá, Kikimá, Kwikapá.

1989: [LILLYbm] *Cocopa Dictionary*, by James M. Crawford. Berkeley: University of California, 1989. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-iv* v-x, 1-534. First edition. University of California Publications, Linguistics Vol. 114. Includes Cocopa-English, pp. 13-424, and English-Cocopa, pp. 428-529, with bibliography, pp. 531-534. This is the **first dictionary of the language**. Second copy: IUW.

"Cocopa, a member of the Yuman family, is the native language of some 1,000 people in southwestern Arizona and in northern Mexico. The larger portion of the tribe inhabits the delta region of the lower Colorado River, the same general region the tribe occupied at the time of European contact" (Introduction).

[**COEUR D'ALENE**] Coeur d'Alene (Cœur d'Alène, sñchitsu'umshtsn) is a Salishan language. It was spoken by only two of the 80 individuals in the Coeur d'Alene Tribe on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in northern Idaho, United States in 1999. It is considered an



endangered language. However, as of 2014, two elders in their 90s remain who grew up with snchitsu'umshtsn as their first language, and the use of the language is spreading among all age groups. Lawrence Nicodemus, "a retired judge and former tribal council member," became a scholar of the language. He had worked with linguist Gladys Reichard in his youth, and went on to create a grammar, dictionary, and instructional materials. Nicodemus taught language classes until his death at age 94 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crd.

1939: [LILLYbm] "Stem-List of the Coeur d'Alene Language," by Gladys A. Richard, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 10, Nos. 2-3 (November 1939), pp. 92-108. Includes Coeur d'Alene-English vocabulary, pp. 92-108. This appears to be the **first substantial vocabulary of the language**.

"With the grammar [in the *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, vol. 3, pp. 1933-1938], which gives details of morphology and usage, and the stem-list which follows, a large number of words may be coined, particularly since Coeur d'Alene is an unusually regular language" (p. 92).

[COFÁN] The Cofán language (also Kofan or Kofane; autonym: A'ingae) is the language of the Cofán people, an indigenous group native to Napo Province northeast Ecuador and southern Colombia, between the Guamués River (a tributary of the Putumayo River) and the Aguarico River (a tributary of the Napo River). Approximately 60% of Cofán speakers in Ecuador are literate in their own language. There is extensive bilingualism with Spanish on both sides of the border. Intermarriage with Siona people and Secoya people also promotes bilingualism. The language is written in the Roman script and has ten vowels (five with and without nasalization) and twenty-eight consonants. Cofán had been classified as a Chibchan language, but this appears to be due to borrowed vocabulary (Wiki).

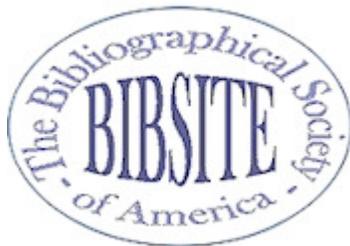
Ethnologue: con. Alternate Names: A'i, Kofán, Kofane.

1976: [IUW] *Vocabulario cofán: cofán-castellano, castellano-cofán*, compiled by M.B. Borman. Quito, Ecuador: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con el Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1976. vi, 122 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves no.19. First edition.

[COLOMBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]

1952: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Indio del Gran Tolima*, by Pedro José Ramirez Sendoya. Bogota: Editorial Minerva, 1952. Original multi-colored illustrated wrappers, lettered in red and black. 282 pp. + 6 plates + 2 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes, pp. [5]-176, a dictionary of two thousand words from various indigenous languages of Columbia, primarily Ketchuan and Carib, but twelve others as well. Bibliography, pp. [IX]-XV. Second copy: IUW.

[COMANCHE] Comanche /kə'mæntʃi:/ is a Uto-Aztecan language spoken by the Comanche people, who split off from the Shoshone soon after they acquired horses around 1705. The Comanche language and the Shoshoni language are therefore quite similar,



although certain consonant changes in Comanche have inhibited mutual intelligibility. The name "Comanche" comes from the Ute word *kimantsi* meaning "enemy, stranger". Their own name for the language is *numa tekwapu* which means "language of the people" (WIKI).

Ethnologue: com.

1866: [LILLY] *Vocabulario del idioma comanche*, by Manuel García Rejon. Mexico: Impr. de I. Cumplido, 1866. 29 p., 1 l. 28 cm. Original pale blue wrappers lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. **First separately printed vocabulary of Comanche.**

Second augmented edition **1995:** [LILLYbm] *Comanche Vocabulary. Trilingual Edition*, compiled by Manuel Garcia Rejón, trans. and edited by Daniel J. Gelo. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1995. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-xi* xii-xxvii xxviii-xxx, 1 2-76 77-82. First edition. Includes English-Spanish-Comanche vocabulary, pp. [17]-53, and Comanche-English, pp. [53]-66. This is a presentation copy from the editor: "To David P. McAllester | with thanks and warm regards | Dan Gelo." Also include loosely inserted t.l.s. dated 29 November 1995 from Gelo to McAllester:, reading in part: "Please accept this copy as a way of saying how much I appreciate the guidance you gave me in graduate school, and especially entrusting me with your field notes, which continue to be central to my understanding of Comanche culture. The notes were very helpful in preparing this edition..." With McAllester's manuscript note: "Thanked Dec. 9 on Chris. card". McAllester, linguist, ethnomusicologist and Navajo specialist, is author of numerous works, including *Enemy way music: a study of social and esthetic values as seen in Navaho music* (1954), and *Hogans: Navajo houses & house songs* (1980).

This vocabulary was originally collected in 1861-1864, and is "by far the most extensive Comanche word list compiled before the establishment of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Reservation in 1867. It preserves words and concepts that have since changed or even disappeared from the language.... This translation adds the English equivalents to the original Spanish-Comanche list of 857 words, as well as a Comanche-English vocabulary and comparisons with later Comanche word lists.... The book also includes information on pictography, preserving a rare sample of Comanche scapula drawing" (from the rear cover of the paperback issue). Second copy: IUW.

Paperback issue: [LILLYbm] identical to hardbound issue, but original red and yellow wrappers, lettered in white, red, and black.

1973: [IUW] *Two nineteenth century ethnographic documents on the Wiyot and Yurok of northwestern California and the Comanches of New Mexico and Texas*. Berkeley: Archaeological Research Facility, Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, 1973. 53 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Erratum slip tipped in. Includes bibliographies. Contents: Observations on the Indians of the Klamath River and Humboldt Bay, accompanying vocabularies of their languages, by George Gibbs; edited and annotated by Robert F. Heizer -- Ethnographic



information on the Comanches, gathered from the mouth of a trapper who was their prisoner for thirteen years, by Leon de Cessac; edited and annotated by Thomas R. Hester; translated by Fred H. Stross.

1990: [IUW] *Comanche dictionary and grammar*, Lila Wistrand Robinson and James Armagost. Arlington, Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1990. xviii, 338 p.; ill.; 23 cm. Series: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington publications in linguistics, 92. Includes bibliographical references (p. 335-338). **First dictionary of Comanche.**

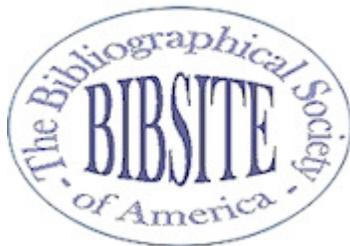
[**COMECRUDO**: see under **COAHUILTECO**] Comecrudo is an extinct Comecrudan language of Mexico. The name Comecrudo is Spanish for "eat-raw"; Carrizo is Spanish for "reed". It was best recorded in a list of 148 words in 1829 by French botanist Jean Louis Berlandier (Berlandier called it "Mulato") (Berlandier et al. 1828–1829). It was spoken on the lower Rio Grande near Reynosa, Tamaulipas, in Mexico. Comecrudo has often been considered a Coahuiltecan language although most linguists now consider the relationship between them unprovable due to the lack of information. In 1861, German Adolph published a travelogue with some vocabulary (Adolph called the language Carrizo) (Adolph 1861: 185–186). In 1886, Albert Gatschet recorded vocabulary, sentences, and a text from the descendants (who were not fluent) of the last Comecrudo speakers near Camargo, Tamaulipas, at Las Prietas (Swanton 1940: 55–118) (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list the language.

[**COMORIAN, NDZWANI**] Comorian (Shikomori or Shimasiwa, the "language of islands") is the most widely used language on the Comoros (independent islands in the Indian Ocean, off Mozambique and Madagascar) and Mayotte. It is a set of Sabaki dialects but with less Arabic influence than standard Swahili. Each island has a different dialect and the four are conventionally divided into two groups: **the eastern group is composed of Shindzuani (spoken on Ndzuwani) and Shimaore (Mayotte)**, while the western group is composed of Shimwali (Mwali) and Shingazija (Ngazidja). No official alphabet existed in 1992, but historically the language was written in the Arabic script. The colonial administration introduced the Latin script, of which a modified version is now being promoted in the country; the Arabic script remains widely used and literacy in the Arabic script is higher than in the Latin script) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wni. Alternate Names: Hinzua, Njuani, Shindzwani.

1992: [LILLYbm] *Lexique comorien (shindzuani) français*, by Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga. Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992. Original white, yellow and black wrappers, lettered in yellow and black. Pp. [does not appear to be missing any preliminary leaves] 3-9 10-240 241-242. First edition. Includes Comorian-French, pp. [37]-240. The earliest lexicon of Shindzwani Comorian appears to be M. R. Ormières' *Lexique français-anjouanais* in 1893. François Fischer published a *Grammaire-dictionnaire comorien* in 1949; Charles Sacleux's, *Le dictionnaire comorien-français et français-comorien du R.P.Sacleux*, appeared in Louvain in 1979 (see below).



"When the Comoro Islands [between northern Madagascar and E. Africa] achieved independence in 1975 there was a renewed interest in the Comorian language, which had lain dormant since the work of precursors in the late 19th and early 20th century.... With the exception of outmoded earlier dictionaries by Sacleux and Fischer, there exists at present only the dictionary of Sophie Blancy on Maorais and the Grand-Comorian (Shingazidja) dictionary of Michel Lafon; Shindzuani (anjouanais) had not been covered. Now it has" (rear cover, tr: BM).

1997: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-comorien: dialecte shindzuani*, by Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga. Paris: CEROI-INALCO; L'Harmattan, 1997. Original reddish-brown and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-7 8-158 159-160. **First edition.** Includes French-Comorian, pp. 21-158. Second copy: IUW.

"This French-Comorian (Shindzuani) dictionary completes the Comorian-French dictionary published in 1992.... The different dialects of Comorian are sufficiently close that the French-Comorian (Shindzuani) can also be utilized by those working in other dialects-in particular in Shimoaori, the language of Mayotte, which is closely related to that of Anjouan" (from rear cover, tr: BM).

[**COMORIAN, NGAZIDJA**] Comorian (Shikomori or Shimasiwa, the "language of islands") is the most widely used language on the Comoros (independent islands in the Indian Ocean, off Mozambique and Madagascar) and Mayotte. It is a set of Sabaki dialects but with less Arabic influence than standard Swahili. Each island has a different dialect and the four are conventionally divided into two groups: the eastern group is composed of Shindzuani (spoken on Ndzuwani) and Shimaore (Mayotte), **while the western group is composed of Shimwali (Mwali) and Shingazija (Ngazidja)**. No official alphabet existed in 1992, but historically the language was written in the Arabic script. The colonial administration introduced the Latin script, of which a modified version is now being promoted in the country; the Arabic script remains widely used and literacy in the Arabic script is higher than in the Latin script) (Wiki).

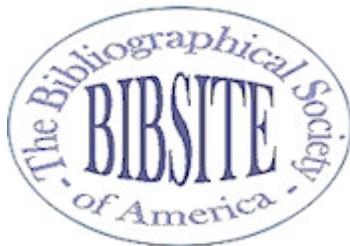
Ethnologue: zdj. Alternate Names: Ngazidja, Ngazija, Shingazidja.

1979: [IUW] *Cours d'initiation à la langue comorienne*, by Ali Saleh; préf. de M. Faublée. Paris: G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, 1979. 95 p.; 22 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in orange. First edition. Includes thematically-arranged French-Comorian vocabulary, pp. 59-94. Does not focus on any one particular dialect.

"Apart from dialectical variations, [Comorian] is a single language spoken on the four islands" (Preface, tr: BM).

1979: [IUW] *Le dictionnaire comorien-français et français-comorien du R. P. Sacleux*; [édité par] Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga et Noël-Jacques Gueunier. Paris: SELAF, 1979. 2 v. (657 p.); 24 cm. Series: Langues et civilisations de l'Asie du sud-est et du monde insulindien 9. Summary in French, English, German, Spanish and Russian. "Ouvrages linguistiques du R. P. Sacleux": p. [18]-19. Bibliography: p. [20]-21.

1991: [IUW] *Lexique français-comorien (shingazidja)*, Michel Lafon; avec la collaboration d'Ali Saadi & Djauharia Said Zaina. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1991. xxxviii, 239 p.;



24 cm. Centre d'études et de recherches de l'océan Indien occidental (Paris, France). Ecole nationale d'enseignement supérieur des Comores (Paris, France) Includes bibliographical references (p. xxxvii).

[**CORA**] Cora is an indigenous language of Mexico of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is spoken by the ethnic group that is widely known as the Cora but who refer to themselves as Naáyarite. The Cora inhabit the northern sierra of the Mexican state Nayarit which is named after its indigenous inhabitants. Cora is a Mesoamerican language and shows many of the traits defining the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area. Under the "Law of Linguistic Rights" it is recognized as a "national language" along with 62 other indigenous languages and Spanish which have the same "validity" in Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (El Nayar Cora) crn. Alternate Names: Cora, Cora de El Nayar, Kora.

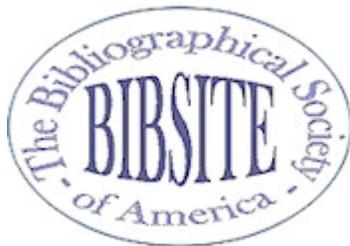
1912: [LILLYbm] *Die Nayarit-expedition, Textaufnahmen und Beobachtungen unter mexikanischen Indianern. Erster Band: Die Religion der Cora-Indianer in Texten nebst Wörterbuch*, by Konrad Theodor Preuss [1869-1938]. Leipzig: B.G. Teubner, 1912.

Contemporary dark blue cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine with black leather label, lettered in gold, preserving original wrappers. Pp. I-III IV-CVIII, [2] 1 2-396. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Cora-German, pp. [301]-366. **First German dictionary of the language.** Volume II was never published. Instead the author published the German-Cora companion in the *International Journal of American Linguistics* (see below). This German dictionary was preceded by a Spanish-Cora dictionary in 1732, reprinted in 1888. This copy with the ownership signature of Karl Groß, and with his detailed notes on the final page and inner rear wrapper, as well as scattered throughout the text.

"Few foreigners have penetrated this uninviting region up to now. In spite of the 'conquering' of the land of the Coras in 1722, in spite of the erection of churches and in spite of the nominal Christianity, the Cora have to a large extent preserved their old religion and their original unassuming way of life... All at once, at the end of December 1905, I was thrust into this world of extreme contradictions, where the dependency of man on natural occurrences is all too evident, as I departed from Tepic and crossed the Rio Grande, or Rio de Santiago, with a small caravan of mules and two arrieros (mule drivers). What a wealth of work awaited me there over two short years! (Foreword, tr: BM).

1934: [LILLYbm] "Wörterbuch Deutsch-Cora," by K[onrad] Th[eodor] Preuss [1869-1938], in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Columbia University Press, Vol. 8, No. 2 (December 1934), pp. [81]-102. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Includes German-Cora vocabulary, pp. [81]-107. This vocabulary complements and completes the earlier Cora-German lexicon by the same author.

"For more detailed distinctions, textual references and etymological notes see the Cora-German lexicon at the end of K. Th. Preuss's *Die Religion der Cora-Indianer*, Leipzig, 1912" (p. [81], tr: BM).



1959: [IUW] *Cora y español*, compiled by Ambrosio McMahon y María Aitón de McMahon. México, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con la Dirección General de Asuntos Indígenas de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1959. xv, 193 p. illus. 21 cm. Series: Serie de vocabularios indígenas, no. 2.

[COTONAME: see **COAHUILTECO]** Cotoname is an extinct language isolate spoken by Native Americans indigenous to the lower Rio Grande Valley of northeastern Mexico and extreme southern Texas (United States) (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this language.

[CREE, CENTRAL and WESTERN] Cree /'kri:/ (also known as Cree–Montagnais–Naskapi) is an Algonquian language spoken by approximately 117,000 people across Canada, from the Northwest Territories and Alberta to Labrador, making it the aboriginal language with the highest number of speakers in Canada. Despite numerous speakers within this wide-ranging area, the only region where Cree has any official status is in the Northwest Territories, alongside eight other aboriginal languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Cree (cre) is a macrolanguage including six different related languages: Moose Cree [crm], Northern East Cree [crl], Plains Cree [crk], Southern East Cree [crj], Swampy Cree [csw], Woods Cree [cwd].

1809: [LILLY] *The travels of Capts. Lewis & Clarke: by order of the government of the United States: performed in the years 1804, 1805, & 1806: being upwards of three thousand miles, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri, and Columbia rivers, to the Pacifick ocean: containing an account of the Indian tribes, who inhabit the western part of the continent unexplored, and unknown before: with copious delineations of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the Indians / compiled from various authentic sources, and documents: to which is subjoined, a summary of the statistical view of the Indian nations from the official communications of Meriwether Lewis; embellished with a map of the country inhabited by the western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian chiefs.* Philadelphia: Hubbard Lester, 1809. xii, [13]-300 p.: front. (fold. map) 5 pl.; 19 cm. The earliest American edition of the spurious account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is made up of material taken principally from three sources: (A) Message from the President of the United States communicating discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red river and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar, Washington, 1806; (B) Jonathan Carver's *Travels through the interior parts of North America...in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*; (C) Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyage from Montreal...through the continent of North America in the years 1789 and 1793*. For detailed descriptions of contents of this and other spurious editions, cf. *History of the expedition...of Lewis and Clark*, ed. by Elliott Coues, 1893, v. 1, p. cviii-cxvii; and V. H. Paltaits' Bibliographical data, in *Original journals of the Lewis and Clark*



expedition, ed, by R. G. Thwaites, 1904, v. 1, p. ixvi-ixx. Vocabulary of the Knisteneaux (Crees): p. 122-141.

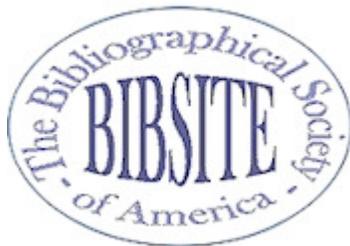
Later edition **1812**: [LILLY] *New travels among the Indians of North America: being a compilation, taken partly from the communications already published, of Lewis and Clark, to the President of the United States, and partly from other authors who travelled among the various tribes of Indians ... with a dictionary of the Indian tongue*, compiled by William Fisher. Philadelphia: J. Sharan, 1812. 300 p., [2] leaves of plates: ports.; 19 cm. Added t.p. (without imprint): *The voyages and travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806 ...* The pagination of 155 is inverted. A spurious account, of which the earliest American edition, Philadelphia, 1809, (see above). From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison. Bound in full calf; in brown cloth case.

References: Shaw & Shoemaker, 26261.. Wagner-Camp (4th ed.) 8.6.

1817: [LILLY] *Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay: in his majesty's ship Rosamond containing some account of the North-Eastern coast of Americ[a] and of the tribes inhabiting that remote region*, by Edward Chappell. London: Printed for J. Mawman, By R. Watts, 1817. [12], 278 p.: ill., fold. map; 20 cm. Contemporary black half-leather and green and black marbled boards; spine lettered in gold. Includes "A vocabulary of the language of the Créé or Knisteneaux Indians", p. 256-279. Sabin, 12006.

1820: [LILLY] *A journal of voyages and travels in the interiour of North America: between the 47th and 58th degrees of north latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific Ocean ... including an account of the principal occurrences, during a residence of nineteen years, in different parts of the country; to which are added, a concise description of the face of the country, its inhabitants ... and considerable specimens of the two languages, most extensively spoken; together with an account of the principal animals, to be found in the forests and prairies of this extensive region; illustrated by a map of the country*, by Daniel Williams Harmon, a partner in the North West Company. Andover: Printed by Flagg and Gould., 1820. xxiii, [25]-432 p.: ill., map; 21 cm. "Preface, by the editor.", p. [v]-xxiii, signed: Daniel Haskel. Typed errata slip mounted on inside back cover. A specimen of the Cree or Knisteneux tongue (p. [385]-403) -- A specimen of the Tacully or Carrier tongue (p. 403-[413]).

Reprinted **1904**: [IUW] *A journal of voyages and travels in the interior of North America, between the 47th and 58th degrees of N. lat., extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, a distance of about 5,000 miles; including an account of the principal occurrences during a residence of nineteen years in different parts of the country*, by Daniel Williams Harmon. Toronto, G.N. Morang, 1904 [c1903] xxiii, 382 p. front. (port.) fold. map. 18 cm. "Preface by the editor" signed: Daniel Haskel. Introduction.--Preface by the editor.--Journal.--Character of the Canadian voyager.--An account of the Indians living west of the Rocky mountain.--A general account of the Indians on the east side of the Rocky mountain.--A



specimen of the Cree or Knisteneux tongue.--A specimen of the Tacully or Carrier tongue.--
A concise account of the principal animals which are found in the north western part of North
America.

1844: [LILLY] *A grammar of the Cree language; with which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway dialect*, by Joseph Howse.: London, J.G.F. & J. Rivington, 1844. Original dark-green cloth over boards, rebacked, with new paper label.

1865: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Cree language, as spoken by the Indians of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories*, by E[dwin] A[rthur] Watkins. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1865. Original full brown morocco with title stamped in blind on front cover, rebacked with spine lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xxiv, 1-460. First edition. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 231(listing only the 1938 enlarged edition). Not in Vancil. Pilling, *Algonquin*, p. 521. Includes English-Cree, pp. 1-183, and Cree-English, pp. 184-460.

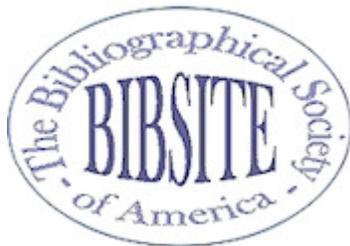
First dictionary of the Cree language.

"Having been appointed to labor amongst the Cree Indians of the Hudson's-Bay Company's territories, I considered that the first duty devolving upon me after arriving at my Station was to apply myself to the study of the native language. A Grammar by the late Mr. Howse was in existence, but beyond this there was no work calculated to render assistance, and I soon felt the need of a Dictionary, or copious and well-arranged Vocabulary. To supply to some extent this want, I commenced the collecting Indian words... The result has been the production of the following pages, which are now presented to the public, and form the *first dictionary*, I believe, ever published in the Cree language. The number of words contained in the Cree-English Part is about 13,500" (Preface).

Second edition, revised and enlarged **1938:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Cree Language as spoken by the Indianas in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta*, based upon the foundation laid by E[dwin] A[rthur] Watkins, revised, enriched and brought up to date by J[ohn] A[lexander] Mackay, R[ichard] Faries, Edward Ahenakew, R. B. Horsefield, & J. G. Anderson. Toronto: Published under the direction of The General Synod of the Church of England in Candada, 1938. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. 530 pp. Zaunmüller, col. 231 (listing only this edition). First edition was published in 1865 in London (see above). English-Cree, pp. [1]-232, Cree-English, pp. 233-530.

"...the 'Mackay Memorial Cree Dictionary' [is] designed to meet the demand for a convenient and reliable dictionary of the Cree language...The first dictionary was known as Watkins' Dictionary...I was fortunate enough to possess one of the few of these dictionaries then in existence. The number printed must have been small; for even in my time it was declared to have gone out of print" (Foreword, J.A. Newnham). "The first dictionary of the Cree language was compiled by the Rev. E. A. Watkins, C.M.S., Missionary to the Cree Indians in the Hudson's Bay regions, and on the Prairies in the West, from 1853-1864. It was a remarkable achievement in language study...

Unfortunately Watkins' Dictionary was allowed to go out of print, and for some



twenty or thirty years past those engaged in the study of the Cree language were handicapped without a dictionary at hand to consult...During the Tenth Session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada ...in September, 1924... a Joint Committee was formed ... for the purpose of ...raising the required funds, and for the printing and publishing of the Cree and Eskimo Dictionaries...During the Executive Committee meetings of the General Synod...to consider the work concerning the Cree Dictionary...it was found that the publication of the Eskimo Dictionary had absorbed all the funds so generously provided by the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton. This situation caused a delay in the publication of the Cree Dictionary...The Rev. E. Ahenakew has endeavoured to make the Cree-English Part a reliable vocabulary in the Plains and Western Cree dialect, and Archdeacon Faries has endeavoured to do the same in the Swampy and Eastern Cree dialects" ("Preface", Richard Faries).

1874: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de la langue des Cris*, by Albert Lacombe [1827-1916]. Montreal: C.O. Beauchemin & Valois, 1874. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I-V VI-XX, I 2-711 712 [2]; pp. 709-710 misnumbered. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes French-Cree, pp. [1]-276, and Cree-French, pp. [279]-663. Appears to be **first French Cree dictionary**.

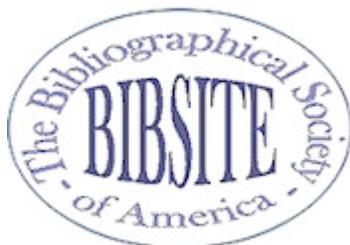
1875: [LILLY] *A lecture on the grammatical construction of the Cree language*, delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1875. [5], 2-267 p.; 30 cm. "Also paradigms of the Cree verb, with its various conjugations, moods, tenses, inflections, etc." Lecture delivered to the Institute of Rupert's Land, at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, April, 1862. Includes index. Vocabulary sections throughout text. Lilly Library copy with book label of John Lawson. Bound in blue cloth, spine and front cover stamped in black, back cover blind stamped, with light yellow endpapers. References: Pilling, J.C. *Bib. of the Algonquin languages*, p.246.

1881: [IUW] *A grammar of the Cree language, as spoken by the Cree Indians of North America*. By the Rt. Rev. J[ohn] Horden [1828-1893]. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1881. viii, 238 p. 17 cm. Second grammar of the Cree language.

1886: [LILLY] *Petit manuel pour apprendre à lire la langue crise. Small manual to learn the reading in the Cree language*, by Albert Lacombe. Montréal, C.O. Beauchemin, 1886. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. "Petit vocabulaire en la langue des Cris" (French, English, and Cree in parallel columns): p. 20-36.

1984: [IUW] *Cree-English lexicon*, Leonard Bloomfield. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1984. 2 v. (iv, 319 leaves); 28 cm. Series:HRAFlex books; NG4-001. Language and literature series. Native American linguistics; 2 .Bibliography: leaf iii.

1993: [IUW] *Kinêhiyâwiwininaw nêhiyawêwin = The Cree language is our identity: the La Ronge lectures of Sarah Whitecalf*, edited, translated and with a glossary by H.C. Wolfart and Freda Ahenakew. Winnipeg, Manitoba: University of Manitoba Press, 1993. Publications of the Algonquian Text Society = Collection de la Société d'édition de textes algonquiens, 0829-755X. Text in Cree (Roman orthography and syllabics) and English.



interfere in the writing of Cree it will produce more confusion and misunderstanding...Each year we find new English to Cree vocabulary. The dictionary which I first published was to help to general public. I translated an old Winston dictionary and at that time it seemed to serve its purpose. Today it is necessary to add what we have and add more words that we now know into our dictionary. Revising the dictionary with new materials...was made possible by a generous grant from the Alberta government" (Foreword).

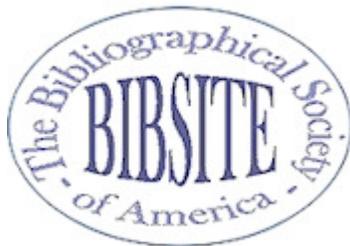
1987: [IUW] *Wâskahikaniwiyiniw-âcimowina = stories of the House People*, told by Peter Vandall and Joe Douquette; edited, translated and with a glossary by Freda Ahenakew. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1987. xiv, 240 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Publications of the Algonquian Text Society = Collection de la Société d'édition de textes algonquiens .Text in Cree and English.

1998a: [LILLYbm] *Alberta elders' Cree dictionary. Alberta ohci kehteyak nehiyaw otwestamakewin masinahikan*, by Nancy LeClaire [1911-1986]. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press; Duval House Publishing, 1998. Original colored wrappers, lettered in white, yellow, red, gray and black. Pp. I-VIII IX-XXV XX VI, 1-2 3-577 578-581. First edition. Includes Cree-English, pp. 13-238, and English-Cree, pp. 241-557, with Appendix B of months, p. 563, Appendix C of numbers, pp. 565-568, and Appendix D of kinship terms, pp. 569-574. Bibliography, pp. 575-577. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is a gift from the Elders to the Cree people of Alberta. The Alberta Elders' Dictionary Project began in the mid 1970's... Like many Aboriginal languages in Canada, Cree is losing ground rapidly. This is tragic, since Cree was probably the first *lingua franca* of Canada, and most likely most early communication among explorers, fur traders, settlers and missionaries was carried on in Cree" (Preface).

1998: [IUW] *The student's dictionary of literary Plains Cree: based on contemporary texts*, by H.C. Wolfart & Freda Ahenkew. Winnipeg, Man.: Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1998. xii, 425 p.; 23 cm. Series:Memoir / Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics; 15..

[**CRIOULO, UPPER GUINEA**] Upper Guinea Creole (native name kriol, kiriol, kriolu and Portuguis varying with dialects; crioulo da Guiné in Portuguese) is the lingua franca of the West African country of Guinea Bissau. It is also spoken in parts of Senegal, primarily as a trade language where it is known as "Portuguese". It is a Portuguese-based creole language, closely related to Cape Verdean creole. Kriol is spoken as a first language by approximately 15% (190,000) of Bissau-Guineans, and as a second language by approximately 50%, as of some time before 1992, and is the de facto language of national identity. The creole is still expanding but with growing interference from Portuguese (decreolization): due to television, literacy, prestige and emigration to Portugal, and the African languages: through migration of speakers of native African languages to the main urban centres where the creole is prevalent. Standard Portuguese is the official language of Guinea-Bissau, but the creole is the language of trade, public services, the parliament, informal literature, entertainment and educational programming. It is not used in news media (Wiki).



Ethnologue: pov. Alternate Names: Guinea-Bissau Creole, Kiryol, Kriulo, Portuguese Creole.

1962: [IUW] *The Crioulo of Guiné*, by William André Auquier Wilson. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1962. 49 p.; 22 cm. Hendrix 444. Series: Publication of the Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Includes Portuguese and Guinea-Bissau Crioulo glossaries.

1977: [IUW] *Gramática do Crioulo da Guiné-Bissau (GCr); Dicionário Português-Crioulo da língua crioula da Guiné-Bissau (GCr)*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Detroit: [s.n.], 1977. vi, 88, vii, 120 p.; 29 cm. Not in Hendrix. Preprint of: *Gramática e dicionário da língua crioula da Guiné-Bissau (GCr)*, Bologna: Editrice Missionaria Italiana, 1981. Includes bibliography.

New edition **1999:** [IUW] *Dicionário do Guineense*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Lisboa: Colibri; Bubaque, Guine-Bissau: FASPEBI, 1999- v.: maps; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 205-218). Incomplete contents: v. 1. Introdução e notas gramaticais.

1979: [LILLY] *Junbai: cultura popular oral da Guiné-Bissau*, by Teresa Montenegro & Carlos de Morais. Bolama, Guiné-Bissau: Imprensa Nacional/INACEP, 1979. 97 p.: ill.; 25 cm. First edition. Original illustrated wrappers with flaps. Includes, pp. 53-97, very detailed vocabulary notes in Portuguese for the stories in Creole. Series: Edições comemorativas do I Centenário da Imprensa de Bolama, 1879/1979; 2.

1987: [IUW] *Kriol-purtugês: esboço, proposta de vocabulário*, by A. Biasutti. Second edition. Bubaque, Guiné Bissau: Missão Católica, 1987. xiv, 237 p.: map; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. xi-xiv).

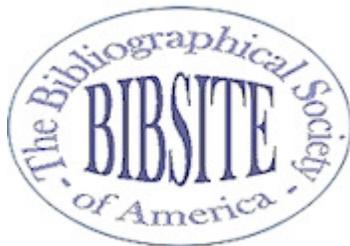
1988a: [IUW] *En apprenant le créole a Bissau ou Ziguinchor*, by J.L. Doneux, J.-L. Rougé. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1988. 113 p.; 24 cm. French and Portuguese Créole.

1988b: [LILLYbm] *Petit Dictionnaire Etymologique du Kriol de Guinée-Bissau et Casamance*, by Jean-Louis Rougé. Bissau, Guinea-Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Perquisa, 1988. Original red, white, and gray illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. 164 pp. First edition. Series: Kacu Martel 5. Portuguese Creole serves as the lingua franca of Guinea-Bissau (where the official language is Portuguese), with a population of 1 million [1986]. Portuguese Creole is also spoken in the Cape Verde Islands. Second copy: IUW.

1999: [IUW] *Dicionário do Guineense*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Lisboa: Colibri; Bubaque, Guine-Bissau: FASPEBI, 1999- v.: maps; 23 cm. Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 205-218). Incomplete contents. v. 1. Introdução e notas gramaticais

2002: [IUW] *Kriol ten: termos, expressões*, by Teresa Montenegro. Bissau [Guinea-Bissau]: Ku Si Mon Editora, 2002. 133 p.; 17 x 23 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in orange, white and gray, with a color illustration of two people drinking at a table on the front cover. Includes thematically-arranged Crioulo-Portuguese vocabulary, pp. 1-129. Includes bibliographical references (p. 131-133).

2004: [IUW] *Dictionnaire étymologique des créoles portugais d'Afrique*, by Jean-Louis Rougé; avec une préface d'Alain Kihm. Paris: Karthala, c2004. 457 p.; 24 cm. Includes



bibliographical references (p. 33-35). Bilingual African Portuguese-French Dictionary—Etymology.

[CUICATECO, TEPEUXILA] The Cuicatecs are an indigenous group of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, closely related to the Mixtecs. They inhabit two towns: Teutila and Tepeuxila in western Oaxaca. According to the 2000 census, they number around 23,000, of whom an estimated 65% are speakers of the language. The name Cuicatec is a Nahuatl exonym, from ['kʷika] 'song' ['teka] 'inhabitant of place of'. The Cuicatec language is an Oto-Manguean language of Mexico. It belongs to the Mixtecan branch together with the Mixtec languages and the Trique language. The Ethnologue lists two major dialects of Cuicatec. Like other Oto-Manguean languages, Cuicatec is tonal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cux. Alternate Names: Cuicateco del centro.

1983: [LILLYBM] *Diccionario cuicateco: español-cuicateco, cuicateco-español*, by E. Richard Anderson. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1983. Original pale tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xviii xvix-xx, 1-802. First edition. 1500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 26. Includes Spanish-Cuicateco, pp. 1-395, and Cuicateco-Spanish, pp. 397-769. Second copy: IUW.

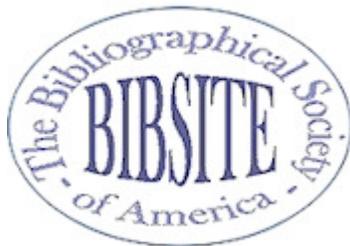
"Cuicateco is one of the Oto-Manguean languages spoken at present in the district of Cuicatlán, Edo, in Oaxaca.... According to the 1970 census, there were 9695 speakers. These were distributed in nine municipalities: Concepción Papalo, San Andrés Teotlalpan, San Francisco Chapulapa, San Jaun Bautista Cyuicatlán, San Juan Tepeuxila, San Pedro Teutila, Santa María Pápalo, Santa María Tialixtac and Santos Reyes Pápalo.... The material which serves as a basis for this dictionary was gathered in Santa María Pápalo" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[DAGBANI] Dagbani (Dagbane), also known as Dagbanli and Dagbanle, is a Gur language spoken in Ghana which is closely related to and mutually intelligible with the Mampelle and Nanumba languages which are also spoken in Northern Region, Ghana. Its native speakers are estimated around 830,000 (2000). Dagbani is also widely known as a second language in Northern Ghana especially among acephalous tribes overseen by Ya-Na. It is a compulsory subject in Primary and Junior High School in the Dagbon Kingdom, which covers the eastern part of the region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dag. Alternate Names: Dagbamba, Dagbane, Dagomba.

2003: [IUW] *Dagbani-English dictionary*, by Ibrahim Mahama. Tamale: GILLBT Printing Press, 2003. ix, 295 pages; 24 cm. Hendrix lists the earliest Dagbani-English dictionary as 1910, compiled by H.A. Blair, with a subsequent edition in 1941.

2005: [IUW] *Dagbani basic and cultural vocabulary*, by Sergio Baldi, with the assistance of Mahmoud Adam. Napoli: Università degli studi di Napoli: L'Orientale, Dipartimento di studi e ricerche su Africa e paesi arabi, 2005. 146 p.; 24 cm. Studi africanistici. Serie ciado-sudanese, 1. Includes bibliographical references.



Dagbani to French and English section, followed by English to Dagbani, and French to Dagbani indexes.

2010: [IUW] *English-Dagbani dictionary*, by Ibrahim Mahama. Tamale: GILLBT Press, [2010]. vii, 861 pages; 21 cm. First edition.

[**DAKOTA**] Dakota (also Dakhota) [also known as Sioux] is a Siouan language spoken by the Dakota people of the Sioux tribes. Dakota is closely related to and mutually intelligible with the Lakota language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dak. Alternate Names: Sioux.

1776: [LILLY] *Travels through the interior parts of North-America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. By J. Carver ... Illustrated with copper plates. London, Printed for the author, and sold by J. Walter [etc.] 1778. [20], 543, [1] p. plates. 24 cm. First edition. Carver's Travels as printed was probably the work of Dr. John Coakley Lettsom. An article on Carver and his book may be found in *American Historical Review*, January 1906, v. 11, p. 287-302. Later published under title: *Three years travel through the interior parts of North-America*. Maps have been rebaked with linen. Bound in half green calf; marbled boards.

Second edition **1779:** [LILLY] *Travels through the interior parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1798*. By J. Carver ... Illustrated with copper plates. The 2d ed. London, Printed for the author, by W. Richardson, 1779. [24], xvi, [17]-543, [1] p. plates, 2 fold. maps (incl. front.) 20 cm. (8vo).

First American edition **1784:** [LILLY] *Three years travels through the interior parts of North-America for more than five thousand miles: containing an account of the Great Lakes and all the lakes, islands, and rivers, cataracts, mountains, minerals, soil and vegetable productions of the north-west regions of that vast continent; with a description of the birds, beasts, reptiles, insects, and fishes peculiar to the country: together with a concise history of the genius, manners, and customs of the Indians inhabiting the lands that lie adjacent to the heads and to the westward of the great river Mississippi: and an appendix describing the uncultivated parts of America that are the most proper for forming settlements*, by Jonathan Carver. Philadelphia: J. Crukshank and R. Bell, 1784. xxi, [23]-217 p.; 18 cm. First published in 1778 under title: *Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*.

French translation **1784a:** [LILLY] *Voyage dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768*. Par Jonathan Carver ... Ouvrage traduit sur la 3. éd. angloise, par m. de C ... [i.e. J. E. Montucla] avec des remarques & quelques additions du traducteur. Paris, Pissot, 1784. 24, xxviii, 451 p. fold. map. 20 cm. (8vo) First English edition, London, 1778, published under title: *Travels through the interior parts of North-America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. The 3d edition, London, 1781, from which the present is translated, was edited by J. C. Lettsom. "Petit dictionnaire françois-chippévay": p. 321-328. "Petit dictionnaire françois-



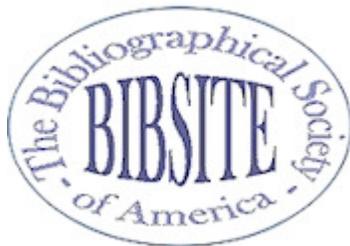
nadoessis": p. 329-334. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. In full leather. Sabin 11188.

1784b: [LILLY] *Voyage dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768*. Par Jonathan Carver. Ouvrage traduit sur la 3. éd. angloise, par m. de C... [i.e. J. E. Montucla] avec des remarques & quelques additions du traducteur. [Paris] Yverdon, 1784. xxxvi, 436 p. illus. 19 cm. (8vo) From the library of Bernardo Mendel. In quarter leather

Bicentennial edition **1976:** [IUW] *The journals of Jonathan Carver and related documents, 1766-1770*, edited by John Parker. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1976. x, 244 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Publications of the Minnesota Historical Society. "The manuscript journals are Additional Manuscripts 8949 and 8950 in the British Museum." Includes Journal of a voyage, 1766-67 by J. S. Goddard, and Carver's Dakota dictionary. Includes index. "A bibliography of Jonathan Carver's Travels": p. 222-231..

1824: [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc.: performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, Major U.S.T.E.*, compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun, by William H. Keating. Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1824. 2 v.: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Title on spine: Major Long's expedition to the source of St. Peter's River &c. &c. Also known under title: Long's second expedition. See Sabin below. First edition according to Sabin, cited below. Plates gathered at end of vol. 2. Appendix (vol. 2, p. [253]-459): pt. 1. Natural history: 1. Zoology / by Thomas Say -- 2. Botany: A catalogue of plants collected in the North-western territory, by Mr. Thomas Say, in the year 1823 / by Lewis D. de Schweinitz -- pt. 2. Astronomy: Astronomical observations and calculations made in 1823 ... / by J. Edward Colhoun ... -- pt. 3. Meteorology: Meteorological register for the year 1822 ... / by Joseph Lovell ... -- pt. 4. Vocabularies of Indian Languages ... / William H. Keating. Sabin, 37137. Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), K20. Second copy: IUW.

1825: [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River: Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c., performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E.*, compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, & Colhoun by William H. Keating. London: Geo B. Whittaker, 1825. 2 v.: ill., music, fold. map, plates (some fold.); 22 cm. A later ed., London, 1828, appeared under title: *Travels in the interior of North America*. Appendix (v. 2, 156 p. at end): Pt. 1. Natural history: Zoology / by Thomas Say. Botany, a catalogue of plants collected in the Northwestern Territory by Mr. Thomas Say, in the year 1823 / by L.D. de Schweinitz -- Pt. 2. Astronomy: Astronomical observations and calculations made in 1823, during the expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, &c. / by J.E. Colhoun -- Pt. 3. Meteorology / by Joseph Lovell.-- Pt. 4. Vocabulary of Indian languages [Sauk, Dakota, Chippewa and Cree].

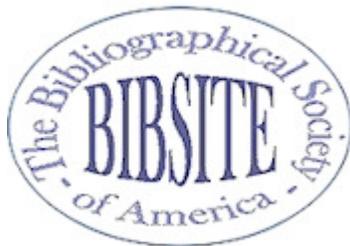


Reprinted **1959**: [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c.: performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E.*, compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun, by William H. Keating. Minneapolis, Minn.: Ross & Haines, 1959. 2 v. in 1: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Mid-America series. Facsimile reprint of: London: G.B. Whittaker, 1825. Cf. frontispiece and dust jacket. Also known under title: Long's second expedition. See Sabin, cited below. "This edition limited to 1500 copies" -- dust jacket. Of appendices, only Part 4, Vocabulary of Indian languages, was published. Introduction by Roy P. Johnson. Bound in purple cloth, spine lettering in gold, with dust jacket. NUC 1942-1962, 74:246. Cf. Sabin, 37137. Cf. Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), K20.

1831: [LILLY] *Remarks made on a tour to Prairie du Chien: thence to Washington City, in 1829*, by Caleb Atwater, late commissioner employed by the United States to negotiate with the Indians of the upper Mississippi, for the purchase of mineral country. Columbus, (O.): Isaac N. Whiting, 1831. vii, 296 p.; 17 cm. "Jenkins & Glover, printers."--Verso of t.p. Rudiments of the grammar and a vocabulary of the Sioux language: p. 149-172. Sabin 2335. Pilling, J.C. Siouan langs., p. 2-3. Pilling, J.C. Algonquian langs., p. 17.

1852a: [LILLYbm] *Grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, collected by the Members of the Dakota Mission*, ed. by S[tephen] R[eturn] Riggs [1812-1883]. "Under the Patronage of the Historical Society of Minnesota." Washington City; New York: Smithsonian Institution; G. P. Putnam, 1852. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blind and gold. Pp. [2] *i-v* vi-xi *xii*, 1-3 4-338. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Series: Smithsonian contributions to knowledge [v. 4]. Includes Dakota-English, pp. [3]-278, double columns, and English-Dakota, pp. [279]-338, triple columns. Bibliography: p. [xii]. **First dictionary of the Dakota language.** "Stephen Riggs was a missionary with an unusual aptitude for languages; eventually '[he] became the recognized authority on the Siouan languages' (*DAB*). He published numerous works in Dakota, including primers, the Book of Genesis, a hymn book, *Pilgrim's Progress*, and *The Constitution of Minnesota*; he also published a Dakota edition of the Psalms which he translated from Hebrew, and an edition of the New Testament which he translated from the original Greek. [Field 1302. Sabin 71333. Not in Graff or Howes.]" (Bookseller's description).

"The preparation of this volume may be regarded as one of the contributions to science made by the great Missionary enterprise of the present age. It was not premeditated, but has been a result altogether incidental to our work. Our object was to preach the Gospel to the Dakotas in their own language, and to teach them to read and write the same, until their circumstances should be so changed as to enable them to learn the English. Hence we were led to study their language and so endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of its principles... The preparation of the Dakota-English part of the Dictionary for the press, containing more than sixteen thousand words, occupied all the time I could spare from my other missionary



employments for more than a year. The labor bestowed on the English-Dakota part was performed partly by Mrs. Riggs" (Preface).

"The nation of the Sioux Indians, or Dakotas, as they call themselves, is supposed to number about *twenty-five thousand*. They are scattered over an immense territory, extending from the Mississippi river on the east to the Black Hills on the west, and from the mouth of the Big Sioux river on the south to Devil's Lake on the north. Early in the winter of 1837, they ceded to the United States all their land lying on the eastern side of the Mississippi; and this tract at present forms the settled portion of Minnesota" (Introduction).

1852b: [LILLY] *An English and Dakota Vocabulary*, by a Member of the Dakota Mission [Mary Ann Clark Riggs]. New York: Printed by R. Craighead, 1852. Published by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, front cover lettered in gold. First separate edition. Not in Zauhmüller. It also appeared in this same year in her husband's *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*. Riggs was the wife of Stephen R. Riggs and lived twenty-five years among the Dakotas in Minnesota. A fine copy. References: Ayer Indian Linguistics Dakota 125; Pilling Siouan p. 61: "Extracted from Riggs (S. R.), *Grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language*, and printed on smaller sheets." **Earliest separate dictionary of Dakota.** The Siebert copy.

Second edition of Dakota-English portion **1890:** [LILLYbm] *A Dakota-English Dictionary*, by Stephen Return Riggs. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1890. Original brown cloth, lettered in gold. 665 pp. Department of the Interior, Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. VII. Zauhmüller, col. 46.

"In 1852 the Smithsonian Institution published a grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, prepared by Stephen Riggs.... As the English-Dakota dictionary of the edition of 1852 contained many inaccuracies, Mr. Riggs wished to furnish, as a companion volume to the present one, a revised and enlarged English-Dakota dictionary, but owing to his illness and death the preparation of that part of the work devolved on the Rev. J. P. Williamson, missionary at the Yankton Agency, Dakota."

Second edition, revised and enlarged, of English-Dakota portion **1902:** [LILLY] *An English-Dakota dictionary = Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*, compiled by John P. Williamson. New York: American Tract Society, c1902. [2], xviii, 264 p.; 18 cm. With a half-title. Bound in dark green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, all edges stained red, light tan endpapers. Zauhmüller, col. 46. Includes English-Dakota, pp. [1]-264. This is the substantially revised and enlarged edition referred to in the Dakota-English dictionary of 1890 (see above). Second copy: [LILLYbm]. Williamson also prepared a shorter English-Dakota school dictionary in 1871 and 1886 (see below).

Reprinted **1925:** [LILLY] *An English-Dakota Dictionary. Wasicun ka Dakota Ieska Wowapi*, compiled by John P. Williamson. New York: American Tract Society, n.d. 500 copies, with '500—1925' at bottom



right of title page. Original black cloth, lettered in gold. 264 pp. Lilly copy with contemporary owner's name dated 1925 and a few scattered notes in pencil and ink

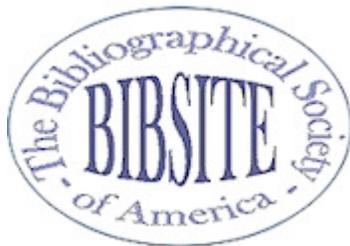
Reprinted **1969**: [LILLYbm] *An English-Dakota dictionary. Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*. Ft. Pierre, S.D.: Working Indians Civil Association, 1969. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in gold. Pp. [2] *i-iii* iv-xviii, 1 2-264 265-268. Includes English-Dakota, pp. [1]-264. Reprint of the 1902 American Tract Society edition.

"This dictionary is being printed to aid all people in their quest of Indiana= Culture in its true form and practice...Grateful acknowledgment is given to the early missionaries who kept the Sioux language active and articulate for the coming generations".

Reprinted **1970**: [LILLY] *An English-Dakota dictionary = Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*, by John Williamson. Minneapolis: Ross & Haines, 1970. xviii, 264 p.; 19 cm. A reprint of the 1902 American Tract Society edition. Bound in blue cloth.

Reprinted **1992**: [IUW] *An English-Dakota dictionary*, John P. Williamson, with a new foreword byCarolynn I. Schommer. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1992. xxvi, 264 p.; 21 cm. Series: Borealis books. A further reprint of the American Tract Society edition of 1902.

1866: [LILLY] *Lahcotah* [cover title]. *Dictionary of the Sioux Language* [drop title], compiled with the aid of Charles Guerreu, Indian Interpreter, by Lieuts. J.K. Hyer & W.S. Starring. Fort Laramie, Wy.: December 1866. [31] pp. 19.8 x 13.6 cm. Original paper wrappers, printed in black, fastened with three brass brads. First edition. Not in Pilling or Streeter. Not in Zaunmüller. "**First book printed in Wyoming**, one of possibly about fifty copies printed, of which only a handful survive. This is [the co-author] Lieut. William Starring's copy, with his holograph correction on page [31]. United States Army lieutenants Joseph Keyes Hyer and William Sylvanus Starring compiled this dictionary of the Sioux language with the aid of Indian interpreter Charles Guerreu. A note from Starring inside a copy at the Wisconsin Historical Society records the circumstances under which the work was compiled: 'Shut up all winter in a Rocky Mountain fort with many Indian scouts, Lieut. Hyer and I undertook to master their language. Accordingly eight of the most intelligent natives were brought into our quarters early every day. We had Webster unabridged on the table before us and made inquiry about every word in its order. Whenever we found any corresponding aboriginal expression we wrote it down, and before the close of our confinement had reached the end of our Webster.' Once the weather improved and Starring was able to travel, he went to Fort Lyon Colorado and thence to Fort Laramie in Wyoming, where this Dictionary was likely printed on a portable military press... Two settings of the work have been identified, presumably the result of the manner of the book's composition



and production. In one setting, the last entry on the first page is 'Anecdote, Hoon-Kah'-kon' (as in this copy...); in the other setting the last entry reads 'Another, thing, Nah-kon'-tohkay'" (bookseller's description: William Reese).

Facsimile edition **1968**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Sioux Language*, compiled with the aid of Charles Guerreu, Indian Interpreter, by Lieuts. J.K. Hyer & W.S. Starring. [New Haven]: Yale University Press, 1968. Original red wrappers with white label printed in black, in the original mailing envelope. 38 pp. Facsimile edition of the original pamphlet.

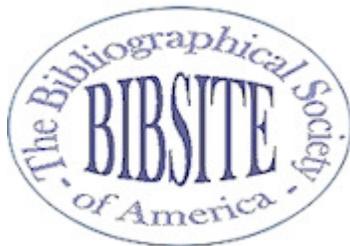
1871: [LILLY] *English-Dakota vocabulary = Wašicun iapi ieska wowapi*, edited by John P. Williamson. Santee Agency, Neb.: E.R. Pond, 1871. [6], 137 p.; 18 cm. Bound in half blue leather and blue marbled boards, purple and white decorated endpapers; leather and boards worn.

"This vocabulary has been compiled as a text book for Indian student [sic] desiring a knowledge of the English language.... The Vocabulary gives the Santee dialect. Persons being among the Yanktons or Tetonwan will notice quite a difference in the dialects, but not as great as a slight acquaintance might indicate [followed by a few examples]" (To the English Reader," pp. 1, 3).

1881: [LILLY] *Wicoie wowapi kin = the word book*, by Alfred L. Riggs ... New York: Published for the Dakota Mission, American Tract Society, 1881. 24 p.: ill.; 18 cm. In the Santee dialect according to Pilling. For the most part in two columns with pictures and matching vocabulary entries. With the inkstamp of the Santee Normal Training School. In buff illustrated flexible boards with dark brown cloth shelfback; covers imperfect, loss of text, especially on lower cover. References: Pilling, J.C. Bib. of the Siouan languages, p. 60.

1886: [LILLYbm] *An English-Dakota school dictionary. Wašicun qa dakota ieska wowapi*, by John P[oage] Williamson [1835-1917]. Yankton Agency, D. T., Iapi Oaye Press, 1886. Modern black half-leather, lettered in gold, utilizing what appears to be the original gray marbled cloth and original endpapers. Pp. [6] 1 2-144. First edition (enlarged and revised from Williamson's 1871 school vocabulary). Not in Zauhmüller. Includes English-Dakota, pp. [1]-144. **First dictionary of the Dakota language printed and published in the Dakota Territory.** Williamson had taken on the task of revising and enlarging the English-Dakota portion of Rigg's dictionary, and this smaller dictionary for use in schools in the Dakota Territory seems to have been part of that undertaking.

"There are one hundred Dakota people who should learn to speak English to one English speaking person who should learn Dakota. In the preparation of this little vocabulary we have therefore kept in mind the advantages to be secured to the Indians, and especially the two thousand Dakota children now attending school.... The dozen score of White people engaged in Mission and School work, as Government Officials, or in the different avenues of trade among the Dakota Indians have not been overlooked. The student of the Dakota language will find this a useful hand-book.... In this vocabulary the Santee dialect has been placed first. The regular dialect changes of d and n into l for the Teton; and of hd into kd for the Yankton and gl for Teton are not noted. But a considerable number of other dialectical differences are given" (To the English Reader). Includes a preface in Dakota.



1900?: [LILLY] *The Sioux Indian language, translated into English ... figures, money definitions, words, sentences*, by E. F. Scott. Chamberlain, S.D.: [Owen's Legal Blank Print ca. 1900?] 8 p.; 20 cm. Author's name from Introduction, p. [1]. Wrappers of library copy imperfect, possibly one of several variants, cf. NUC pre-56 534:36 and OCLC no. 12192421. On back cover: E.F. Scott's drug and stationary emporium. In original gray printed wrappers, wrappers imperfect, text pages damaged.

1971: [LILLYbm] *Sioux Indian Dictionary, over 4,000 words, pronunciation-at-a-glance*, by Paul Warcloud. Sisseton, South Dakota: Paul Warcloud, 1971. Original red wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of the author on the front cover. Pp. i ii [2] iii [verso blank] iv [verso blank] v vi-xi xii, 1-190 191-192. Second edition (wrappers include a brief biography of Paul Warcloud which mentions his death in December of 1973). Includes English-Sioux only, pp. 1- [183]. First edition was 1967, *English-Sioux Word Pronunciation Dictionary*, 50 pp.

[DANGALÉAT] Dangaléat (also known as Dangla, Danal, Dangal) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in central Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: daa. Alternate Names: Danal, Dangal, Dangla.

1971: [IUW] *Dictionnaire dangaléat (Tchad)*, by Jacques Fédry, avec la collaboration de Jonas Khamis [et] Moussa o/Nedjei. Lyon, Afrique et langage, 1971. xii, 434 p. maps, 16 plates. 27 cm. Hendrix 454. Thèse de 3ème cycle--Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales. Includes bibliography. **First dictionary of this language.**

[DANGME, see also GA] The Dangme language, Dangme, is a Kwa language spoken in south-eastern Ghana by 800,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ada. Alternate Names: Adangme.

1966: [LILLYbm] *Adangme Vocabularies including a Klama Vocabulary*, by T. N. Accam. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. 75 pp. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 2. Hendrix 11. Includes a Dangme-English Glossary and a Dangme Klama-English Glossary. Dangme is spoken in Ghana. "Of particular interest is the Klama-English Glossary in Part III. Klama is a type of Adangme poetry which employs a special vocabulary not generally understood by those who are not Klama practitioners." Second copy: IUW.

1970: [LILLYbm] *The Writing of Dangme. The New Orthography, Spelling Rules and a Word List*, by E. O. Apronti. Legon: University of Ghana, n.d. [c. 1970]. Original stapled wrappers with cloth spine. 92 pp. First edition. Hendrix 14. This is "part of a Dictionary project I started about four years ago in London." This word-list is based mainly on the Ada and Krobo dialects of the language, spoken in Ghana.

1971: [IUW] *Dangme nyaii: classical and idiomatic Dangme expressions with their meanings in English*, J. Abedi-Boafo. Accra: Bureau of Ghana languages, 1971. 125 p.; 21 cm.

1973: [IUW] *Dangme Munnyutulö*, by T.N.N. Accam. Accra: Bureau of Ghana Languages, 1973. 67 p.; 21 cm. Original pale orange and black decorated wrappers, lettered



in black, in stiff protective library folder. "'Dangme Munyutulo' literally means Dangme speaker. This book, therefore, contains some common everyday expressions with their meanings in English" (inside front wrapper). Includes thematically-arranged Dangme-English vocabulary, pp. 7-60.

[DARGWA] The Dargwa or Dargin language is spoken by the Dargin people in the Russian republic Dagestan. It is the literary and main dialect of the dialect continuum constituting the Dargin languages. The four other languages in this dialect continuum (Kajtak, Kubachi, Itsari, and Chirag) are often considered variants of Dargwa. Ethnologue lists these under Dargwa, but recognizes that these may be different languages. Its people are Sunni Muslims. Dargwa uses a Cyrillic script. According to the 2002 Census, there are 429,347 speakers of Dargwa proper in Dagestan, 7,188 in neighbouring Kalmykia, 1,620 in Khanty–Mansi AO, 680 in Chechnya, and hundreds more in other parts of Russia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dar. Alternate Names: Dargi, Dargin, Darginiski, Dargintsy, Dargva, Khiurkilinskii, Uslar.

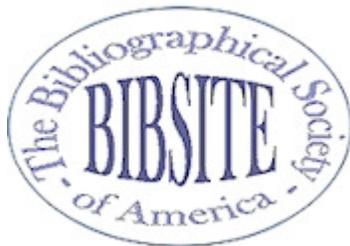
1950: [LILLYbm] *Urus mezla-dargan mezla slovar. Russko-darginiskii slovar. Slovar soderzhit 35 tysiach slov*, by S. N. Abdullaev. Makhachkala: Izd-vo Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, 1950. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [1-6 7-731 732-736] (pages numbered in columns, col. [1-2]-1461-1462). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Russian-Dargwa, cols. [13-14]-1461-1462. **First dictionary of this language.** Second and third editions appeared in 1978 and 1989.

2006: [IUW] *Словарь даргинских личных имен*, М.Р. Багомедов. *Slovar' darginiskikh lichnykh imen*, M.R. Bagomedov. Махачкала: ИПЦ ДГУ, 2006. Makhachkala: IPTS DGU, 2006. 168 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 161-167). Russian-dargwa etymological dictionary.

2013: [IUW] *Русско-даргинский разговорник = Урус-дарган гъайла жуз*, by М.З. Магомедов. *Russko-darginiskii razgovornik = Urus-dargan g"aila zhuz* / M.Z. Magomedov. Махачкала: Издательство "Лотос", 2013. Makhachkala: Izdatel'stvo "Lotos", 2013. 151 pages; map; 21 cm. Russian-dargwa dictionary.

[DARI] Dari (Persian: *دري* [dæ'ri:]) or Dari Persian (Persian: *دري-فارس* [fɒ:rsije dæ'ri:]) is the variety of the Persian language spoken in Afghanistan. Dari is the term officially recognized and promoted since 1964 by the Afghan government for the Persian language. Hence, it is also known as Afghan Persian in many Western sources. As defined in the Constitution of Afghanistan, it is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan; the other is Pashto. Dari is the most widely spoken language in Afghanistan and the native language of approximately 25–50% of the population, serving as the country's lingua franca. The Iranian and Afghan types of Persian are mutually intelligible, with differences found primarily in the vocabulary and phonology (Wiki).

Ethnologue: prs. Alternate Names: Afghan Persian, East Farsi, Farsi, Parsi, Persian, Tajik, Tajiki.



1978: [IUW] *Dari-russkiĭ slovar': 21 000 slov*, by V. I. Kiseleva, V. I. Mikolaĭchik; pod rukovod. L. N. Kiselevoi. Moskva: Russkiĭ ĭazyk, 1978. 744 p.; 21 cm. Added t. p. in Kabuli-Persian.

1981: [IUW] *Russko-dari voennyĭ i tekhnicheskiĭ slovar': okolo 40,000 terminov* / M.F. Slinkin. Moskva: Voen. izd-vo Ministerstvo oborony SSSR, 1981. 847 p.; 21 cm. Text in Dari and Russian; prefatory matter in Russian. Russian-Dari technological dictionary.

1983: [LILLY] *Russko-pushtu-dari slovar': okolo 20,000 slov*, by K.A. Lebedev, L.S. ĪĀtsevich, M.A. Konarovskii. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk", 1983. 767, [1] p.; 21 cm. Bound in brown cloth, spine and front cover stamped in silver, front cover blind stamped. Second copy: IUW.

1988a: [IUW] *Uchebnyĭ russko-dari slovar': dliĭa izuchaĭushchikh russkiĭ ĭazyk: 2,100 slov*, by E.I. Kedaĭtene, B.ĪĀ. Ostrovskii, V.I. Mitrokhina; pod rukovodstvom E.I. Kedaĭtene. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk," 1988. 432 p.: ill.; 18 cm. Second edition. Russian-Dari dictionary.

1988b: [IUW] Учебный дари-русский словарь для изучающих русский язык: 2,600 слов: с приложением грамматических таблиц русского языка, by M.A. Диас-Гонсалес. *Uchebnyĭ dari-russkiĭ slovar' dliĭa izuchaĭushchikh russkiĭ ĭazyk: 2,600 slov: s prilozheniem grammaticheskikh tablits russkogo ĭazyka*, by M.A. Dias-Gonsales. Moskva: "Русский язык", 1988. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk", 1988. 13, 706 p.; 18 cm. Dari-Russian dictionary.

2002: [IUW] *Dari: Dari-English, English Dari dictionary & phrasebook*, by Nicholas Awde; with Asmatullah Sarwan and Saeid Davatolhagh & Sami Aziz. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2002. 226 p.: map; 18 cm

2006: [IUW] *English-Dari phrasebook for aid workers*, by Robert F. Powers & Mir Abdul Zahir Sahebi. Seattle, Wash.: Rodnik Pub., 2006. 536 p.; 19 cm. In English and Persian.

2010: [IUW] *Dari-English/English-Dari practical dictionary*, by Carleton Bulkin. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2010. 571 p.; 18 cm.

2011: [IUW] *Kontinuität und Wandel: eine Untersuchung über Basic Words des Neupersischen (Dari, Fārsi, Tadschiki, Klassisch-Neupersisch)*, Mir Kamal Kazzazi. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2011. iv, 367 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Series: Lincom:studies in semantics, 05.

[DAUR] Daur is a Mongolic language consisting of four dialects: Amur Dau.r in the vicinity of Heihe, the Nonni Daur on the west side of the Nonni River from south of Qiqihaer up to the Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous Banner, Hailar Daur to the south-east of Hailar and far off in Xinjiang in the vicinity of Tacheng. There is no written standard in use, although a Pinyin-based orthography has been devised; instead the Daur make use of Mongolian or Chinese, as most speakers know these languages as well. During the time of the Qing dynasty, Daur has been written with the Manchu alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dta. Alternate Names: Daguor, Dagur, Dawar, Dawo'er, Tahuerh, Tahu.



1930: [IUW] *Dagurskoe narechie*, by N. N. Poppe. Leningrad, Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1930. 174 p. Zaunmüller col. 46. Series: Materialy Komissii po issledovaniiu Mongol'skoï i Tannu-Tuvinskoï Narodnykh Respublik i Buriat-Mongol'skoï ASSR. v. 6.

[**DAWRO**] Gamo-Gofa-Dawro is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in the Dawro, Gamo Gofa and Wolayita Zones of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region in Ethiopia. Varieties are spoken by the Gamo, Gofa, Dawro; Blench (2006) and Ethnologue treat these as separate languages. Dialects of Dawro (Kullo-Konta) are Konta and Kucha. In 1992, Alemayehu Abebe collected a word-list of 322 entries for all three related dialects.

Ethnologue: dwr. Alternate Names: Cullo, Dauro, Kullo, Ometay.

1890: [LILLY] *Éthiopie méridionale: journal de mon voyage aux pays Amhara, Oromo et Sidama, septembre 1885 à novembre 1888*, by Borelli, Jules. [S.l.] : Ancienne maison Quantin, libr.-impr. réunies, 1890. Includes a French-Dawro vocabulary.

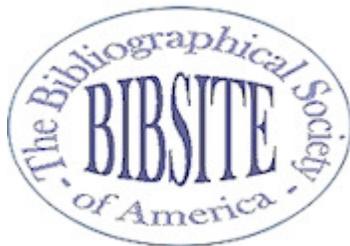
[**DAY**] Day is an Adamawa language of southern Chad, spoken by 50,000 or so people. Ethnologue reports that its dialects are mutually intelligible, but Blench (2004) lists Ndanga, Njira, Yani, Takawa as apparently separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dai. Alternate Names: Dai.

1979-1980: *Le day de Bouna (Tchad)*, by Pierre Nougayrol. Paris: SELAF, 1979-1980. 2 v.: ill.; 24 cm. Hendrix 458. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France, 0249-7050; 71-72, 77-78 Summaries in English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish. Bibliography: v. 1, p. [171]-172. Contents: v. 1. Eléments de description linguistique: phonologie, syntagmatique nominale, synthématique -- 2. Lexique day-français, index français-day.

[**DAYAK LANGUAGES, LAND:** see also **BIDAYUH, BAU**] The Land Dayak languages are a group of dozen or so languages spoken by the Bidayuh Land Dayaks of Borneo, with a single language in Sumatra (Wiki).

1896: [LILLY] *The natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo; based chiefly on the mss. of the late H.B. Low, Sarawak government service*, by H. Ling Roth (1854-1925). London, Truslove & Hanson, 1896. Two volumes. Original green cloth, lettered in gold, with tan d.j.s lettered in green. Vol. II include copious vocabularies, pp. [i]-clx, as follows: Sea Dyak, Malay, English, pp. [i]-xliv, from the notes of H. Brooke Low; an English-Rejang River dialect vocabulary, also from Low's notes, pp. [xlv]-xlvi; A Malay-English-Kanowit-Kyan-Bintulu-Punan-Matu vocabulary, also from Low's notes, pp. [xlvii]-xciii; an English-Malay-Brunei Low dialect-Bisaya-Marut Padass-Murut-Trusan-Dali Dsum-Malanau vocabulary, reprinted from two earlier sources; a "collection of 43 words in use in 24 different districts," collected by Rev. Chas. Hupé, of the Rheinische Mission: English-Malay-Buginese-Banjerese-Dyak Pulopetak-Dyak- Karagan-Dyak Sinding and Meratel-Dyak Kajan-Dyak Sau-Dyak Bulau-Dyak Meri-Dyak Lundu-Dyak Bintulu-Dyak Milanau and Muka-Dyak Berang and Sabungo-Dyak Bukar-Dyak Santan and Gurgo-Dyak Sinan-Dyak Sumpo-Dyak Budanok-Dayak Stang-Dyak Sibugau-Dyak Tubbia-Dyak Subutan-Dyak



Sering, Gugu and Matan, pp. [xcix]-cii; a brief list of 8 major dialects spoken in the Baram district, reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, March 1893, collected by Chas. Hose: English-Kayan-Kenniah-Punan-Kalibit-Narom-Sibop-Brunei Malay-Malay, p. [ciii]; an English-Kayan vocabulary, by R. Burns, from Logan's "Journal of the Indian Archipelago", pp. [civ]-cviii; a vocabulary of Dyak languages, collected by Spencer St. John, updated and revised from their first appearance in St. John's "In the Forests of the Far East": English-Sadong-Lara-Sibuyau, pp. cix-cxiii; English-Szbuay-Lara-Salakau-Lundu, pp. cxiv-cxv; English-Sea Dyak-Malau, pp. cxvu-cxviii; English-Milanau-Kayan-Pakatan, pp. cxix-cxxiii; English-Ida'an-Bisya-Adang (Murut), pp. cxxiv-cxxix; English-Lanun, pp. cxxx-cxxxi; a vocabulary English-Sarawak, collected by Wm. Chalmers, originally printed in 1861 at the St. Augustine's College Press, Canterbury, England: English-Dyak, pp. [cxxxii]-clvi; and Swettenham's vocabularies, first published in *Journal of Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 5: English-Iranun-Dusun-Bulud Opie-Sulus-Kian Dyaks.-Punan Dyaks.-Melano-Dyaks.-Bukutan Dyaks.-Land Dyaks.-Balau Dyaks, pp. clvii-clx.

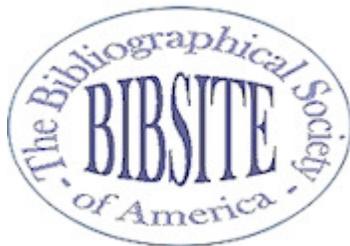
[DAZAGA] Daza (also known as Dazaga) is the language of the Daza people of northern Chad. The Daza are also known as the Gouran (Gorane) in Chad. Dazaga is spoken by about 380,000 people primarily in the Djurab desert region and the Tibesti Mountains of Chad (330,000 speakers) and in the eastern Niger, near N'guigmi and to the north (50,000 speakers). It is also spoken to a smaller extent in Libya and in Sudan where there is a community of 3000 speakers in Omdurman. There's also a small diaspora community working in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The two primary dialects of the Dazaga language are Daza and Kara, but there are several other mutually intelligible dialects including Kaga, Kanobo, Taruge and Azza as well. Dazaga is a Nilo-Saharan language and a member of the Western Saharan branch of the Saharan subgroup which also contains the Kanuri language, Kanembu language and Tebu languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dzg. Alternate Names: Dasa, Daza, Dazza.

1956: [IUW] *Grammaire et textes teda-daza*, [par] Ch. & M. Le Coeur. Dakar: IFAN, 1956. 394 p.: fold. col. map.; 28 cm. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 46. Includes French-Teda-Daza.

[DEGEMA: see under AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT] Dẹgẹma is a Nigerian Delta Edoid language spoken in two separate communities on Degema Island by about 22,000 people, according to 1991 census figures. Each community speaks a mutually-intelligible variety of Dẹgẹma, known by the names of the communities speaking them: the Usokun variety (spoken in Usokun-Degema) and the Degema Town (Atala) variety (spoken in Degema Town). The Dẹgẹma language is not also called "Atala" or "Udekaama", as stated in some publications. Atala is the alternative name for one of the Degema-speaking communities (Degema Town), and Udekaama is the name of a clan (which comprises Usokun-Degema and Degema Town) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: deg. Alternate Names: "Dekema" (pej.).



[DEGEXIT'AN] Deg Xinag is a Northern Athabaskan language spoken by the Deg Hit'an peoples in Shageluk and Anvik and at Holy Cross along the lower Yukon River in Alaska. The language is nearly extinct, as most people are shifting to English. The language was referred to as Ingalik by Osgood (1936). While this term sometimes still appears in the literature, it is today considered pejorative. The word "Ingalik" from Yup'ik Eskimo language: < Inqiliq "Indian" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ing. Alternate Names: Deg Xinag, Deg Xit'an, "Ingalik" (pej.), "Ingalit" (pej.).

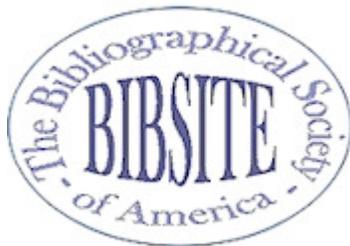
1902 [1904]: [IUW] *Report of the operations of the U.S. revenue steamer Nunivak on the Yukon river station, Alaska, 1899-1901*. By First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, R.C.S., commanding. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1902. 325 p. pl. 24 cm. [Treasury dept. Doc. no. 2276]. Notes: Another issue in 1904 (58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 155). Contents: Letters of transmittal.--Department orders.--pt. I. Narrative.--pt. II. General information in regard to the Yukon valley region.--pt. III. Mines and mining.--pt. IV. Ethnological notes.--pt. V. Explorations.--pt. VI. Medical report, by Surg. James T. White, R.C.S.--pt. VII. Appendix: A. Table of distances between settlements on the Yukon river. B. Schedule of freight and passenger rates on the Yukon river. C. List of vessels engaged in commerce on the Yukon river. D. **Comparative vocabulary of the Eskimo and Ingalik tribes inhabiting the region**. E. Component parts of the ration issued to the crew of the Nunivak while on the station. F. Natural history. G. Meteorological record.

1914: [LILLYbm] *Ten'a texts and tales from Anvik, Alaska, with vocabulary by Pliny Earle Goddard*, by John W[ight] Chapman. Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1914. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-IV VI-VII, 1-230 231-232. First edition. Publications of the American ethnological society, vol. VI. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Ingalik-English vocabulary, pp. 209-230, double-columned. Second copy: IUW.

"The legends in this collection are from Anvik, Alaska, on the Lower Yukon.... The dialect in which they are written is spoken at Anvik and at Koserefsky, on the Yukon, and at the villages on the Lower Innoko from Shageluk to Koserefsky.... The name 'Ten'a' is here applied to this language" (Introduction). This is the earliest published vocabulary of the language although it is based solely on the texts printed in the collection.

[DREHU] Drehu ([dɛhu]; also known as Dehu, Lifou, Lifu, qene drehu) is an Austronesian language mostly spoken on Lifou Island, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia. It has about twelve-thousand fluent speakers and the status of a French regional language. This status means that pupils can take it as an optional topic for the baccalauréat in New Caledonia itself or French mainland. It has been also taught at the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO) in Paris since 1973 and at the University of New Caledonia since 2000. As for other Kanak languages, Drehu is now regulated by the "Académie des langues kanak", officially founded in 2007. There is also a respective register in Drehu, called qene miny. In time past, this was used to speak to the chiefs (joxu). Today very few people still know and practice this language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dhv. Alternate Names: Dehu, De'u, Lifou, Lifu, Qene Drehu.



1967: [IUW] *Dehu-English dictionary [English-Dehu dictionary]*, by D.T. Tyron. Canberra, Australian National University, 1967. 2 v. in 1. Pacific linguistics, series C: Books, no.6-7 language.

1990: [LILLYbm] *Le Miny: "Langue des chefs" de l'île de Lifou (Iles Loyauté - Nouvelle Calédonie). Lexique Miny-Drehu-Français Drehu-Miny-Français*, by Maurice H. Lenormand. Nouméa: Editions Populaires, 1990. Original tan and white wrappers, lettered in black. 113 pp. First edition. Includes tri-lingual lexicon. **This is the first dictionary of the language of the chiefs.**

"There exists on Lifou Island, along with Dehu, the language spoken by the population as a whole, a special language called 'Miny' which Europeans refer to as the "Language of the Chiefs" for, depending upon whether one is speaking to a Chief or to an ordinary person, one utilizes a language with a certain vocabulary" (my translation). What distinguishes this "language" from other ceremonial languages is that it is mutually unintelligible with Dehu, and thus may be considered, Lenormand suggests, a separate language of its own.

[**DELAWARE LANGUAGES:** see **MUNSEE** and **UNAMI**] The Delaware languages, also known as the Lenape languages, are Munsee and Unami, two closely related languages of the Eastern Algonquian subgroup of the Algonquian language family. Munsee and Unami were spoken aboriginally by the Lenape people in the vicinity of the modern New York City area in the United States, including western Long Island, Manhattan Island, Staten Island, as well as adjacent areas on the mainland: southeastern New York State, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and coastal Delaware (WIKI).

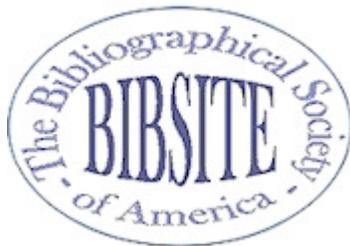
[**DELO:** see under **ANIMERE**] Delo, or Ntribu, is a Gur language of Ghana and Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ntr. Alternate Names: Ntribou, Ntribu, Ntrubo.

[**DEORI**] Deori is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Deori people of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Only one clan of the Deori tribe, the Dibongya, has retained the language, the others having shifted to Assamese, but among the Dibongya it is vigorous. It is related to the Bodo-Garo language. The Deori and their language are frequently called Jimochaya. Deori means temple guard, due to the Deori traditionally being priests of the Sutiya and Ahom Kingdom (Wiki).

Ethnologue: der. Alternate Names: Chutiya, Dari, Deuri, Dewri, Drori.

1895: [LILLYbm] *An Outline Grammar of the Deori Chutiya Language spoken in Upper Assam, with an introduction, illustrative sentences, and a short vocabulary*, by W[illiam] B[arclay] Brown. Shillong: printed at the Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1895. Original red quarter-cloth and pale blue-green wrappers pasted to boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii / 2-84 85-86. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "With compts./ W.S. Brown / Gaya / 18/9/95"; with scattered knowledgeable notes in pencil throughout, including revisions to the vocabulary.



Includes English-Chutiya vocabulary, pp. 64-74. Brown was Assistant Commissioner, North Lakhimpur. This is the **first extensive vocabulary of the language**.

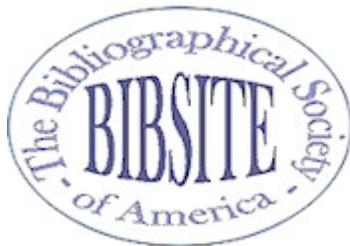
"The Deori Chutiyas are a small and secluded tribe in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts of Upper Assam....They number less than four thousand in all....The Chutiya language...may fairly claim to be the original language of Upper Assam....Very little appears to be known about the Chutiya language hitherto. Some time in the forties Colonel Dalton contributed a few words to the Asiatic Society's Journal; from which his acute genius discerned the connection with Kachari. It is the main object of this little work to confirm and establish that conclusion....A somewhat longer Deori Chutiya vocabulary was contributed to Hodgson's Essays ["Essays on Miscellaneous Indian Subjects"] by the Reverend Mr. Brown of Sibságar; but the usefulness of this is marred by its being mixed up with the vocabularies of a number of Nága dialects. Both these vocabularies are inaccurate, and even misleading, on such important points as numerals. Besides them, I am not aware that anything has been published about the Chutiya language. Indeed, it has recently been officially announced to be extinct by the author of the Assam Census Report for 1891. This is by no means the case; for, although the Deoris all speak Assamese fluently...still they all speak their own language; and are rather proud of it, and of the difficulty of learning it" (Introduction).

[**DHARUK**] The Sydney language, also referred to as Dharug or Iyora (Eora), is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language of the Yuin–Kuric group that was spoken in the region of Sydney, New South Wales. It is the traditional language of the Darug and Eora peoples. The term Dharug, which can also be spelt Dharukk, Dharoog, Dharrag, and Dararrug, etc., came from the word for yam: midyini. Dharug is the root, or the midyini, of the languages of the Sydney basin. The Darug population was greatly diminished since the onset of colonization. During the 1990s and the new millennium some descendants of the Darug clans in Western Sydney have been making considerable efforts to revive Dharug as a spoken language. Today some modern Dharug speakers have given speeches in the Dharug language and younger members of the community visit schools and give demonstrations of spoken Dharug. Bowern (2011) lists Dharuk and Iyora as separate languages.

Ethnologue: xdk. Alternate Names: Darrook, Dharrook, Dhar'rook, Dharruk, Dharug.

1990: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of The Dharug Language--the Inland Dialect*, by J[ames] L. Kohen [Blacktown, NSW]: Blacktown and District History Society, 1990. Original green cloth spine and stapled yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-26. Second edition. Includes English-Thurawal, pp. 8-26. Ethnologue lists Dharuk and Thurawal as separate languages. Here it appears that Thurawal is considered an "inland dialect" of Dharuk.

This is a collection and reorganization of four earlier published sources of the language, "which allows for easy access to an aboriginal dialect which was spoken over much of Sydney's western suburbs. In a few cases, the original English translations have been modified where common usage dictates" (Introduction). The primary sources were John Rowley's 1878 word list published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* under the heading "Language of the Aborigines of George's River,



Cowpasture and Appin," and R. H. Matthers' 1903 publication in the *Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales*.

[**DIDINGA**] The Didinga language ('Di'dinga) is an Eastern Sudanic language spoken by the Chukudum and Lowudo peoples of the Didinga Hills of South Sudan. It is classified as a member of the southwest branch Surmic languages (Fleming 1983). Its nearest relative is Narim.

Ethnologue: did. Alternate Names: 'Di'dinga, Lango, Toi, Xaroxa.

1980: [IUW] *Didinga (=Didina) grammar and dictionary (Sudan-Equatoria)*, by Michele Rosato; edited by Stefano Santandrea. Rome: [s.n.], 1980. 154 p.: map; 30 cm. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**DIERI**] Diyari /'di:ja:ri/ or Dieri /'dɪəri/ is an Australian Aboriginal language of South Australia. Dirari (extinct late 20th century) was a dialect. Pirlatapa (extinct by the 1960s) may have been as well; data is poor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dif. Alternate Names: Diyari.

1874: [LILLY] *The Dieyerie tribe of Australian aborigines*, by Samuel Gason, police-trooper; edited by George Isaacs. Adelaide: Printed by W.C. Cox, government printer ..., 1874. 51 p. 22 cm. Bound in yellow printed flexible boards, worn, rebacked. Contents: Their manners and customs -- A catalog of animals, plants, weapons, and ornaments, accompanied by their names -- Examples of the construction of the dialect, and a complete vocabulary. References: NUC pre-1956 192:186 . BM 82:564. First edition. **First vocabulary of the language.** This copy inscribed "From the author to | L. Bastard." With the armorial bookplate of Edward Angas Johnson, author of: *Ein Beitrag zu den klinischen und therapeutischen Erfahrungen über die multiple tuberculöse Darmstrictur*. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1899.

[**DIGARO-MISHMI**] Digaro, also Taraon or Darang, is a Digarish language of northeastern Arunachal Pradesh, India and Zayü County, Tibet, China (Wiki).

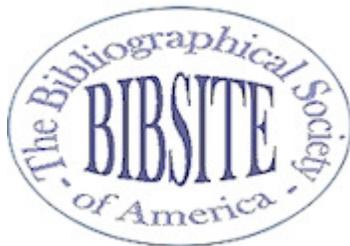
Ethnologue: mhu. Alternate Names: Darang Deng, Digaro, Digaru, Mishmi, Taaon, Taraon, Taying.

1991: [LILLY] *A phrase book on Taraon language*, by Jatan Pulu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1991. 97 p.; 23 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Taraon phrases and short word lists throughout.

[**DING**] Ding (Di, Dzing) is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: diz. Alternate Names: Di, Din, Dinga, Dzing.

1939: [IUW] *Les Ba Dzing de la Kamtscha*, par Joseph Mertens. Bruxelles: G. van Campenhout, 1935-1939. 3 v.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Hendrix 466. Series: Institut royal colonial belge. Section des sciences morales et politiques. Memoires; Collection in 8°, t. 4.



Contents: 1. ptie. Ethnographie.--1. ptie. Grammaire de l'idzing de la Kamtsha. 1938.--3. ptie. Dictionnaire idzing-français, suivi d'un aide-memoire français-idzing. 1939.

[**DINKA**] Dinka, or Thuŋjāŋ, is a Nilotic dialect cluster spoken by the Dinka people, the major ethnic group of South Sudan. There are five main varieties, Ngok, Rek, Agaar, Dinka Leekrieth and Bor, which are distinct enough to require separate literary standards and thus to be considered separate languages. Jaang, Jieng or Moinyjieng is used as a general term to cover all Dinka languages. Rek is the standard and prestige dialect. The Dinka are found mainly along the Nile, specifically the west bank of the White Nile, a major tributary flowing north from Uganda, north and south of the Sudd marsh in southwestern and south central Sudan in three provinces: Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Southern Kordofan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: din. A macro-language of South Sudan.

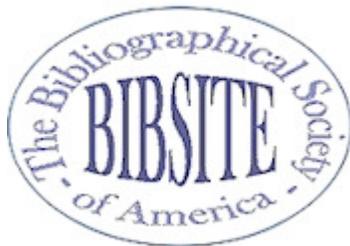
1866: [IUW] *Die Dinka-sprache in Central-Africa. Kurze grammatik, text und wörterbuch.* Hrsg. mit unterstützung der Kais. akademie der wissenshaften in Wien, von dr. J. C. Mitterutzner. Brixen, A. Weger; [etc., etc.] 1866. xv, 307, [1] p. 22 cm. Hendrix 471. Bibliography: p. xv. Contents: Lautlehre.--Wortlehre.--Gespräche des missionärs d. Giov. Beltrame mit den Dinka.--Lucas-evangelium.--Leidensgeschichte unseres Herrn Jesu Chr. nach Natthaeus.--Die sonn- und festtäglichen evangelien.--Dinkaisch-deutsch-italienisches wörterbuch. **First dictionary of the language.** Hendrix 470 lists the same title published in Bressanone in 1866 by Albert von Haller, apparently limited to German-Dinka, probably an abridged version of Mitterutzner's work.

1948: [IUW] *Dinka grammar (Rek-Malual dialect) with texts and vocabulary*, by A. [Arturo] Nebel. English text rev. by C. W. Beer. Verona, Missioni africane, 1948. xiv, 173 p. 26 cm. Hendrix 472 (citing "new, enlarged edition" of 1954; and first edition as 1936). Series: Museum Combonianum, n. 2. The first, 1936 edition was entitled *Dinka Dictionary with Abridged Grammar*.

1954: [LILLY] *Dinka Dictionary*, by Fr. A. Nebel F. S. C.W. J. Wau: Verona Fathers, 1954. Pp. 1-8 9-271 272-274 275-504. Frontispiece map of "The Jange (Dinka) Tribes." 13 cm. Original maroon cloth, lettered in gold. Printed in Italy by Nigrizia Press Verona. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 92 (citing 1936 first edition). Not in Hendrix (cf. Hendrix 472, listing a 1954 enlarged edition of the 1948 edition of Nebel's *Dinka grammar*, with Dinka-English-Italian vocabulary. This edition includes only "English-Dinka," pp. 17-271, and "Jan & Jien-English," pp. 275-504.

"Hearty thanks to all collaborators, to Mr. A. Amy and the Rev. Fr. Chr. Hierons for their revising the English text and to all sons of the Jang and Jieng Tribes, especially to the students of the Seminary of Bussere for their help in compiling this Dictionary and for much interesting information about the habits and beliefs of their tribes" (p. [6]).

"Why should one go on using the term 'Dinka' which has arisen probably from a misunderstanding, taking the name of a Chief 'Deng Kak' for the name of the tribe, and changing it into Denka or Dinka. This explanation of the word 'Dinka' was given me first by a student of the Secondary School, Rumbek and is surely the only right one. The Arabs of the Darfur and Southern Kordofan and all the tribes of the Bahr-el-Ghazal call them by their own



name 'Jange' (these so called Dinkas call their tribe 'Jang' the Eastern tribes call themselves 'Jieng'). Hence the title of this Dictionary" (Note, p. [7]). The puzzling reference to the title of the Dictionary, which simply uses Dinka, may indicate the author's original desire for a longer title like that of the revised edition listed below.

Revised edition **1979**: [IUW] *Dinka-English, English-Dinka dictionary: thong muonyjang jam jang kek jieng: Dinka language Jang and Jieng dialects*, by Arthur Nebel. Bologna, Italy: E.M.I., 1979. 206 p.: map; 18 cm. Hendrix 473. Series: Museum combonianum, 36. Revision of: *Dinka dictionary*. Wau: Verona Fathers, 1954.

1999: [IUW] *Thuonjän (Dinka)-English dictionary*, by Stepehn Dit Makok and Samuel Galuak Marial. Nairobi: Sudan Literature Centre, 1999. 25 p.; 25 cm.

[**DOBU**: see also **MUYUW**] Dobu or Dobuan is an Austronesian language spoken in Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea. It is a lingua franca for 100,000 people in D'Entrecasteaux Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dob. Alternate Names: Dobuan.

1953: [LILLY] *A school dictionary in the Dobu language*, by R. V. Grant. Samarai, Papua: Methodist Mission Press, 1953. 148 p. 19 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zauvmüller. **First dictionary of the language.**

[**DOGON, DONNO SO**] Considered a separate language by Ethnologue, listed as a dialect of Toro So Dogon (see below) in the Wikipedia article on the Dogon languages of Mali.

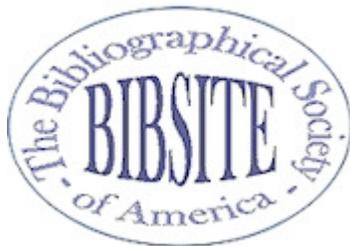
Ethnologue: dds. Alternate Names: Kamba So.

1982: [IUW] *Dictionnaire dogon donno so: région de Bandiagara*, by Marcel Kervran. Bandiagara, Mali: Paroisse catholique, 1982. 514 p.; 21 cm.

[**DOGON, TORO SO**] The Dogon languages are a small, close-knit language family spoken by the Dogon of Mali, which are generally believed to belong to the larger Niger–Congo family. There are about 600,000 speakers of a dozen languages. They are tonal languages, most like Dogul having two tones, some like Donno So having three. The Dogon consider themselves a single ethnic group, but recognize that their languages are different. In Dogon cosmology, Dogon constitutes six of the twelve languages of the world (the others being Fulfulde, Mooré, Bambara, Bozo, and Tamasheq). The best-studied Dogon language is the escarpment language Toro So (Tɔrɔ sɔɔ) of Sanga, due to Marcel Griaule's studies there and because Toro So was selected as one of thirteen national languages of Mali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dts. Alternate Names: Bomu Tegu, Dogoso.

1948: [LILLYbm] *La langue secrète des Dogons de Sanga (Soudan français)*, by Michel Leiris [1901-]. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1948. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-X XI-XXXII, 1 2-530 531-536 +tipped-in free endpaper. First edition. Serie: Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, 50. Not in Zauvmüller. Hendrix 483, 2040. Includes Segui-French, pp. [433]-506. **First published vocabulary of this secret ritual language.**



"The material utilized by the author of the present work consists principally of a series of texts collected from the Dogons of Sango (French Sudan, the old district of Bandiagara) in the special language of the male society, an organization that plays a leading role in both the profane and the sacred life of these people" (Preface, tr: BM).

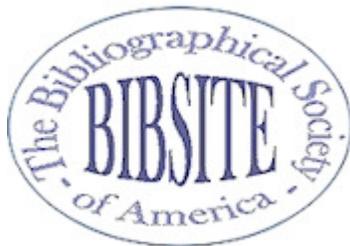
1968:[LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire dogon, dialecte tòrò, langue et civilisation*, by Geneviève Calame-Griaule. Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1968. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. [I]-XLII, [1]-332, 333-334, Pl. I-Pl. VIII. First edition. Series: Langues et Littératures de l'Afrique noire, IV. Hendrix 481. Includes Dogon-French dictionary, pp. [1]-316, and a French-Dogon glossary, pp. [317]-329. **First dictionary of this language.** Second copy: IUW.

"The Dogon occupy the region called 'the cliffs of Bandiagara,' in the southwest part of the central Nigerian plateau. Their culture, well known to ethnologists, has been the subject of numerous important studies. However their language has never been systematically described up till now. The dictionary presented here does not entirely fill this lacuna, since it does not include all the dialects of Dogon... there are a total of around 220,000 Dogon... If our description does not deal with one of the major dialects, but with [one] spoken by about 30,000 persons, which however is the most important numerically among those spoken on the plateau and along the cliffs, it is because of intensive ethnological work in this region by the Griaule missions in which we took part."

1979: [IUW] *Lexique dogon-français = dògòn sò-faransi sò*, édité avec le concours de l'ACCT. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, D.N.A.F.L.A., 1979. 56 p.; 24 cm. Cover title. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black, preserved in stiff cardboard library folder. Includes Dogon-French vocabulary, pp. 13-56.

"Various studies have shown that among all the dialects of Dogon... tòrò sò is the most widely understood by the greatest number of speakers. Moreover, this dialect has been the subject of a fine scholarly study (cf. the dictionary of Geneviève Calame-Griaule) and has been utilized by the Protestant Mission of Sangha since 1931 as the language of evangelism for the entire Dogon area. Thus tòrò sò has been selected for functional alphabetizing... Enriched by a few borrowings from other dialects, it is becoming what we now call "standard Dogon" (p. 1, tr: BM).

[DOMAAKI] Domaakí, also known as Dumaki or Domaá, is a Dardic language spoken by a few hundred people living in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. In former times, Domaaki speakers traditionally worked as blacksmiths and musicians, but nowadays they are also engaged in a variety of other professions. In almost all places of their present settlement the Dooma, who are all Muslims, have long since given up their original mother tongue in favour of the surrounding Dardic Shina. Only in the Nager and Hunza Valleys has Domaaki survived until the present day. Domaaki can be divided into two dialects: Nager-Domaaki and Hunza-Domaaki. Although there are considerable differences between these two varieties, they are not so severe as to prevent mutual intelligibility. Presently Domaaki counts less than 350 (mostly elderly) speakers – approx. 300 of them related to Hunza; around 40 related to Nager – and is thus to be considered a highly endangered language (Wiki).



Ethnologue: dmk. Alternate Names: Doma, Dumaki.

1939: [LILLYbm] *The Dumaki language: outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bericho, of Hunza*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. Nijmegen: Dekker & van de Veegt, 1939. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI VII-XVI, 1-244. First edition. Series: Comité international permanent de linguistes. Publications de la Commission d'Enquête linguistique, IV. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Domaaki-English, pp. 139-219, with English-Domaaki index, pp. 220-244. This is the **first published vocabulary of the language**.

"Dumaki is the language of the Doma, to use their own name for themselves, or the Bericho, as they are called by their neighbours, a small body of aliens settled among the Burushaski-speaking Burusho of Hunza and Nagar...The status of the Doma, or Bericho, in Hunza is definitely at the bottom of the social scale...As far as I know, the Doma accept their position as natural and find it satisfactory. I saw no signs of contempt for them on the part of the Burusho....The Dumaki vocabulary given here comprises about 611 words"
(Introduction).

[**DORASQUE**: see under **NGÄBERE**] Dorasque, also known as Chumulu, is an extinct Chibchan language of Panama (Wiki).

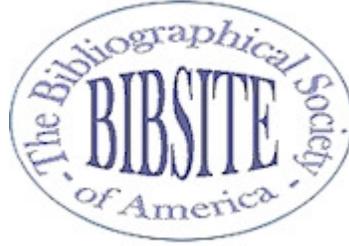
Not found in Ethnologue.

[**DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES**] The Dravidian languages are a language family spoken mainly in southern India and parts of eastern and central India, as well as in northeastern Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan, and overseas in other countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. The Dravidian languages with the most speakers are Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. There are also small groups of Dravidian-speaking scheduled tribes, who live beyond the mainstream communities, such as the Kurukh and Gond tribes. It is often considered that Dravidian languages are native to India. Epigraphically the Dravidian languages have been attested since the 2nd century BCE. Only two Dravidian languages are exclusively spoken outside India: Brahui in Pakistan and Dhangar, a dialect of Kurukh, in Nepal (Wiki).

1961: [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary*, by T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1961. xxix, 609 p. 24 cm. First edition.

Second edition **1984:** [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary*, by T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau. Second edition. Oxford [Oxfordshire]: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. xli, 853 p.; 25 cm.

1962: [LILLYbm] *Dravidian borrowings from Indo-Aryan*, by M[urray] B[amson] Emeneau & T[homas] Burrow [1904-]. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. i-vi vii-x, 1-121 122. First edition. Series: University of California publications in linguistics, v. 26 Includes Dravidian borrowings from Indo-Aryan languages, pp. 9-62, with word indexes for the following languages, pp. 65-119: Tamil, Malayalam, Kota, Toda, Kannada, Kodagu, Tulu, Telugu, Kolami, Naiki, Parji, Gadba, Gondi, Konda, Kui, Kuwi, Kurukh, Malto, Brahui, Sanskrit, Buddhist Hybrid



Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Nepali, Marathi, Hindi-Urdu, Bihari, Gujarati, Oriya, Singhalese, Arabic, Greek, Persian, Portuguese, Malay and English. Second copy: IUW.

"The collectanea for *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (DED for short) contained many sheets on which were grouped Dravidian borrowings from the Indo-Aryan languages. When DED was finally prepared for the printer, an attempt was made to eliminate from it most entries of this sort and to make it as nearly as possible a dictionary of purely Dravidian material. The collected borrowings from Indo-Aryan are presented in the present work" (Introduction).

1968: [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary. Supplement*, by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1968. xi, 185 p. 24 cm.

1974: [IUW] *More on the Uralo-Dravidian relationship: a comparison of Uralic and Dravidian etymological vocabularies*, by Elli Johanna Pudas Marlow. [University of Texas 1974]. ix, 201 p.; 29 cm. Thesis--University of Texas at Austin.

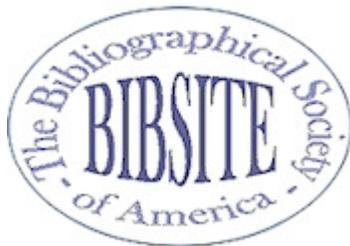
1982: [IUW] *Studies in Dravidian phonology and vocabulary*, by Ruth Walldén. Uppsala: Academiae Upsaliensis; Stockholm, Sweden: Distributor, Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1982. 20 p.; 23 cm. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Indoeuropaea Upsaliensia, 0346-6469; 5. Bibliography: p. 18-20.

[**DUALA**] Douala (also spelled "Duala Diwala, Dwela, Dualla, and Dwala) is a dialect cluster spoken by the Duala and Mungo peoples of Cameroon. Douala belongs to the Bantu language family, in a subgroup called Sawabantu. Maho (2009) treats Douala as a cluster of five languages: Douala proper, Bodiman, Oli (Ewodi, Wuri), Pongo, and Mongo. He also notes a Douala-based pidgin named Jo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dua. Alternate Names: Diwala, Douala, Dualla, Dwala, Dwela, Sawa.

1855: [LILLY] *Grammatical elements of the Dualla language, with a Vocabulary, compiled for the use of Missionaries and Teachers*, [by Alfred J.S. Saker]. Cameroons, Western Africa: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1855. [4], [1]-47, 1-16, [1]-40. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold on the spine. Note(s): Introduction signed: A.J.S. Saker, dated Cameroons, May 23, 1855. Pt. 2 of the vocabulary, English and Dualla, ends with "accede". Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 489. "Vocabulary", Part I, Dualla [Duala]-English, pp. [1]-37, Part II, English-Dualla [Duala], pp. [39]-40. **First published vocabulary of the Duala language.** This copy with the bookplate of the British and Foreign Bible Society Library: "[printed] Presented at Committee Meeting [in ink] October 22nd 1855 [printed] from [in ink] the Rev. A. Saker the author".

1892 [1904]: [LILLYbm] *Die Duala-Sprache in Kamerun: systematisches Wörterverzeichnis und Einführung in die Grammatik*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1904. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-119 120 + 8 pp. adverts. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 93. Hendrix 491. Includes **Duala-German vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. [37]-119.** The first edition appeared in 1892 as *Leitfaden zur Erlernung der Dualla-Sprache in Kamerun mit Lesestücken nebst einem Dualla-Deutschen und einem Deutsch-Dualla*



Wörterbuch. Berlin: Heymann, 1892. French dictionaries of the language were published in 1928 and 1972.

"The present little book is intended to enable those who come to Cameroon to acquire with some ease a general vocabulary of the Duala language.... Since the previous studies of Duala grammar have been totally inadequate, I have decided to provide a sketch of the grammar with this dictionary. My own *Leitfaden zur Erlernung der Duala-Sprache*, which appeared in 1892 and was based on the useful but imperfect work of Saker, has become dated in the meantime. The *Handbuch der Duala-Sprache* of Th. Christaller (see below) is out of print and its worthy author has passed away. His work too, although it was a clear advance over prior works, still showed numerous faults and misunderstandings" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1892: [LILLY] *Handbuch der Duala-Sprache*, by Theodor Christaller (1836-1896). Basel: Missionsbuchhandlung, 1892. viii, 214 pp., 1 l. 8vo. Contemporary blue cloth, lettered in gold. Includes "Wörterbuch," Duala-German, pp. [91]-150, and German-Duala, pp. [151]-214. Stamped "withdrawn" from the International African Institute.

1914: [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Duala-Sprache*, by E[rnst] Dinkelacker. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Col, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 215 pp. + 5 pp. advertisements. First edition. *Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts*, Band XVI (Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen, Band 10). Zaußmüller, col. 93. Hendrix 485. Includes Duala-German, pp. [1]-96, and German-Duala, pp. [99]-215. Second copy: IUW.

"The Duala Dictionary arose as an expansion of the glossary in the *Handbuch der deutschen Sprache für deutsche Schulen in Kamerun* [Handbook of the German language for German schools in Cameroon]. Since this book was not to be reprinted, it seemed appropriate to issue the glossary separately, and in as complete a form as possible."

1972: [IUW] *Dictionnaire duala-français, suivi d'un lexique français-duala*, by Paul Helmlinger. Paris, Klincksieck, 1972. xxi, 664 p. 25 cm. Series: *Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire*, 9. Includes bibliographies..

1976: [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Duala-Sprache: (Kamerun) = Dictionnaire de la langue duala = Dictionary of the Duala language*, von Johannes Ittmann; bearb. und hrsg. von E. Kähler-Meyer. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1976. xxvii, 675 p.; 24 cm. Series: *Afrika und Übersee*, Beiheft 30.

[DUAU: see under MUYUW] Duau is a dialectically diverse Austronesian language spoken in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dva.

[DZONGKHA] Dzongkha (Wylie: rdzong-kha, Roman Dzongkha: Dzongkha), occasionally Ngalopkha ("language of the Ngalop people"), is the national language of Bhutan. The word "dzongkha" means the language (kha) spoken in the dzong "fortresses"—the fortress-like dzong architecture characterises monasteries established throughout Bhutan by its unifier, Ngawang Namgyal, 1st Zhabdrung Rinpoche, in the 17th century (Wiki).



Ethnologue: dzo. Alternate Names: Bhotia of Bhutan, Bhotia of Dukpa, Bhutanese, Drukha, Drukke, Dukpa, Jonkha, Rdzongkha, Zongkhar.

1984: [IUW] *Brda yig ñag sgron: Rdzoñ-kha dañ Ne-pa-li śan sbyar = Dā yīga nāga drayona: Joñkhā-Nepālī śabdakoṣa*, [Dpal-khañ Lo-tstsha-ba] [Thimphu]: Text Book Division, The Department of Education, Royal Government of Bhutan, 1984. 206 p.; 22 cm. First edition. In Bhutanese, Nepali and Tibetan. "A Tibetan dictionary with Dzongkha and Nepali equivalents"--cover.

1989: [LILLY] *Bhutanese newspaper reader*, by Stuart H. Buck. Wheaton, MD: Dunwoody Press, 1989. xix, 274 p.; 23 cm. Original maroon imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Issued without dust jacket. First edition. Includes Bhutanese–English vocabulary pp. 183-249.

“All the articles in this Reader were selected from various issues of *Kuensal*, a weekly newspaper published by the Royal Government of Bhutan.... Dzongkha...has become the official dialect used in Bhutanese schools, in the Government, and in Kuensal. Since this is the language of instruction, all educated Bhutanese have become fluent in it” (Foreword).

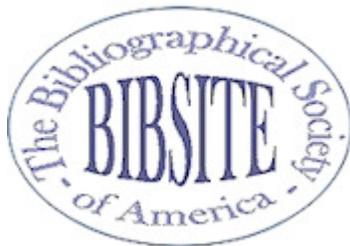
2008: [IUW] *Īñ-liś Rdzoñ-kha śan sbyar tshig mdzod = English-Dzongkha dictionary*, [žu dag, Dragos Sañs-rgyas-rdo-rje ... (et al.)]. Thim-phu: Rdzoñ-kha Goñ-'phel Lhan-tshogs. Śes-rig Lhan-khag, 2008. [2], xi, 1159 p.; 23 cm. First edition. English-Dzongkha dictionary.

2010a: [IUW] *Rdzoñ-kha Dbyin skad kyi rdzod sgra tshig mdzod / Kun-legs-rgyal-mtshan dañ Kun-legs-rgyal-mtshan = Dzongkha English phonetic dictionary*, by Kinley Gyeltshen and Kuenlay Gyeltshen. Thimphu: Rdzoñ-kha Gon-'phel Sbyoñ-brdar Spel-khañ, [2010]. 362 p.; 21 cm. In Dzongkha and English.

2010b: [IUW] *Rig gsar Īñ-liś, Rdzoñ-kha tshig mdzod: don tshan phyogs bsdebs = A new method English-Dzongkha dictionary: topic-based with pronunciation guide*, by Rinchen Khandu. Thim-phu: Rinchen Khandu, 2010. x, [11], 600 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Second edition. In English (Latin and Tibetan script) and Dzongkha (Latin and Tibetan script)

[EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]

1817: [LILLY] *The history of Java*. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. ...; In two volumes ...; With a map and plates. London:: Printed for Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Hon. East-India Company ... and John Murray ..., 1817. 2 v.: ill., facsims., fronts., maps (1 fold. col.), ports.; 27 cm. (4to). Bound in quarter calf, marbled boards. A comparative vocabulary of the Maláyu, Jávan, Madurese, Báli and Lampúng languages, vol. II. p. [lxxi]-clxvi; Comparative vocabulary of the Sánskrit, Káwi, and Páli, p. clxvii; Vocabulary [English-]Kawi, p. clxviii-clxxiv; Comparative vocabulary of the Bugis, Makasar, Mandhar, Búton [Cia-cia], Sasak, Bíma, Sembáwa, Tembóra and Endé languages, p. [cxcviii-cic]; Comparative vocabulary of the Gunung Talu, Menadu, Ternati, Sang'ir, Sirang or Ceram, and Saparúa languages, p. [cc-cci] Printers' imprint on verso of t.p. and at end of each vol.: Printed by Cox and Baylis ... Advertisements: [1] p. at end of v. 2 (Abbey records two leaves). From the library of C.R. Boxer.



1979: [IUW] *Talking with Asian friends: 18 Asian languages*. Tokyo, Japan: Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, [1979] 144 p.: map; 10 x 14 cm. "Oct. 1979." Afghanistan - Dari; Bangladesh - Bengali; Burma - Burmese; China - Chinese; India - Hindi; Indonesia - Indonesian; Iran - Farsi; Japan - Japanese; Korea - Korean; Laos - Laotian; Malaysia - Malaysian; Mongolia - Mongolian; Nepal - Nepalese; Pakistan - Urdu; Philippines - Filipino; Sri Lanka - Sinhalese; Thailand - Thai; Vietnam - Vietnamese.

n.d.: [LILLYbm] *Everybody's Vocabulary: English-Malay-Hindustani-Hokkien and Nipponese*, compiled by Rai Bahadur Mehta Prithvi Chand, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Stratis Settlements. Singapore: Mohamed Dulfakir, n.d. 87 pp. 18.5 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Sixth edition. Includes prefaces to the first, second and fourth editions, without giving dates. Includes English-Malay-Hindustani-Hokkien-Nipponese vocabulary, pp. 1-87.

[**EBIRA**] Ebira (Egbira) is a Nupoid language spoken by over a million people in the Kogi State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: igb. Alternate Names: Egbira, Egbura, Ibara, Igbarra, Igbira, Igbirra, Katawa, Kotokori, Kwotto.

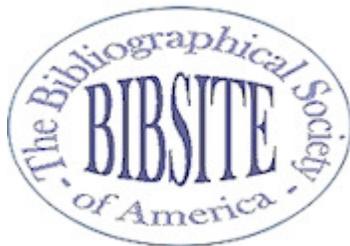
1991: [LILLYbm] *Igarra (Etuno) names: origin and meanings*, by Patrick Ametu Amune. Wukari [Nigeria]: Amune Printing Press, 1991. Original blue, white and yellow wrappers, lettered in white and blue. Pp. [3] i-vii, 1-62. First edition. Includes Etuno names and their English meanings, pp. 13-60, with information on naming ceremonies.

"There is utter neglect of the rich culture and history of Igarra leading to loss of our cultural heritage. It is in this light that I feel I should join patriotic citizens of Igarra who are desirous of salvaging these through documentation... If after reading this book you choose a name from it for your child now or in future, the author would have achieved his objective. With this little additional contribution to our cultural revival, I have played my part" (Preface). "Igarra is the headquarters of Akoko-Edo Local Government of Edo State of Nigeria... Igarra has no serious linguistic affinity with any other ethnic group in Edo State... Apart from the Etuno language which they speak, they also speak Ebira and Yoruba languages" ([p. 1]). Ethnologue lists Igara (Etuno) as a dialect of Ebira.

2004: [IUW] *S.I. units and numerals in Ebir: (isa oyizarika)*, by Edward Okikiri Audu. Gboko, Benue State [Nigeria]: Hidden Treasure Publications, c2004. xix, 70 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 68-69).

[**EDO**] Edo /'ɛdou/ (with diacritics, Èdó; also called Bini (Benin)) is a Volta–Niger language spoken primarily in Edo State, Nigeria. It was and remains the primary language of the Edo people of Igodomigodo. The Igodomigodo kingdom was renamed Edo by Oba Eweka, after which the Edos refer to themselves as Oviedo 'child of Edo'. The Edo capital was Ubinu, known as Benin City to the Portuguese who first heard about it from the coastal Itsekiri, who pronounced it this way; from this the kingdom came to be known as the Benin Empire in the West (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bin. Alternate Names: Addo, Benin, Bini, Oviedo, Ovioba.



1910: [LILLYbm] *Anthropological Report on the Edo-speaking Peoples of Nigeria. Part I. Law and Custom. Part II. Linguistics*, by Northcote W[hitridge] Thomas. London: Harrison and Sons, 1910. 2 vols. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [Vol. I] 1-4 5-163 164; [Vol. II] i-iii iv-viii ix-x, 1-3 4-251 252. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 401. Includes [Vol. II], a "comparative Dictionary of the Languages of the Edo-speaking Peoples," English, followed by equivalents in twenty-two different Edo languages, pp. [151]-186, and Edo-English dictionary, pp. [189]-251. "The texts and vocabularies published here were collected during my tour between January 29th, 1909, and March 28th, 1910.... Further research will probably show that the tones have been omitted in many cases where the Edo dictionary here printed does not distinguish between two meanings of a word" (Preface). This appears to be **the first dictionary of Edo**. Second copy: IUW.

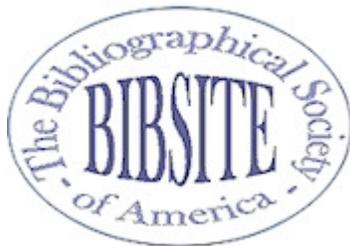
1937: *A Concise Dictionary of the Bini Language of Southern Nigeria*, by Hans Melzian. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1937. Original blue cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-iv v-xviii, 1-232 233. 23 cm. First edition. Zaunmüller 31. Hendrix 399. Includes Bini-English, pp. 1-[233]. This copy with ownership signature and stamps of Lt. R. E. Donnelly. Second copy: IUW.

1968: "Comparative Edo Word Lists," by R.E. Bradbury, in: *Research Notes from the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan*, pp. 1-31, June, 1968. Hendrix 2304. "Dr. R.E. Bradbury[']s]...monograph ...*The Benin Kingdom and the Edo-speaking Peoples of South-Western Nigeria*, is the standard reference in the field. When we learnt, therefore, that he had a number of unpublished wordlists of Edo languages, including particularly some on the Northern languages in Akoko-Edo (then part of Afenmai) Division, we asked his permission to publish them in RESEARCH NOTES. He agreed, although he stressed that they were only rough field-notes and undoubtedly contained errors. As, however, not even the most fragmentary data has yet been published on some of these languages, wordlists such as these are of great value in beginning to delimit the relationships between the languages in an extremely complex area" (Introduction, Kay Williamson). With a classification of Williamson of Edo languages into Delta, Central, Southern, and Northern groups (pp. 2-3). Includes 201 English words arranged alphabetically, with their equivalents in eleven Edo languages.

1967: [IUW] *English-Edo wordlist, an index to Melzian's Bini-English dictionary*, David A. Munro. Ibadan, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1967. xi, 89 p. 32 cm. Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. Occasional publication no. 7. Archival edition of typescript.

1986: [LILLYbm] *An Edo-English dictionary*, by Rebecca N. Agheyisi. Benin City, Nigeria: Ethiopie Pub. Corp., 1986. xxiv, 169 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Hardbound in d.j. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

1993: [IUW] *A hand book of Bini names, idioms and their meanings*, by J. O. (Joshua Osayomwanbo) Omogegie. Benin City, Nigeria: "Emmanuel" Foundation Publications, c1993. viii, 88 p.; 19 cm.



[**EFATE, NORTH** and **SOUTH**] Efatese is an artificial mixed language of Efate Island in Vanuatu. There are half a dozen languages spoken on Efate, of which the languages of North Efate and South Efate are not particularly closely related, and when missionary activity began on the island, at Port Havannah in the northwest of the island, a mixture of the target languages was invented for evangelism and scripture, in preference to promoting one indigenous language over the others. North Efate, also known as Nakanamanga or Nguna, is an Oceanic language spoken on the northern area of Efate in Vanuatu, as well as on a number of islands off the northern coast. The South Efate language is a Nuclear Southern Oceanic language of the Malayo-Polynesian language family, spoken on the island of Efate in central Vanuatu. As of 2005, there are approximately 6,000 speakers who live in coastal villages from Pango to Eton. The [South Efate] language's grammar has been described by Nick Thieberger, who is working on a book of stories and dictionary of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (North Efate): llp. Alternate Names: Nakanamanga; (South Efate): erk. Alternate Names: Erakor, Fate, Southern Efate.

1894: [LILLYbm] *The Asiatic origin of the oceanic languages: etymological dictionary of the language of Efate (New Hebrides) with an introduction*, by the Rev. D[onald] MacDonal[d]. Melbourne; London: Melville, Mullen and Slade, 262 and 264 Collins Street. London: 12 Ludgate Square, E.C., (Walker, May and Co., Printers, Mackillop Street, Melbourne), 1894. Original purple cloth over boards, decorated in blind, with spine lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-xx, 1 2-212. First edition. Not in Zau[m]m[ü]ller. Includes Efate-English, pp. [1]-212. **First dictionary of the language.**

"The following work gives, in the first place, a Dictionary of the language of Efate, New Hebrides, as complete as I can make it after upwards of twenty-one years' constant study and use of the language in performance of my duty as a missionary stationed on the island of Efate.... I may explain here that, as no Arabic or Ethiopic type are in the establishment where this work is printed, I have been reluctantly obliged to re-write all the Arabic and other Semitic words in Roman characters. For this reason I have not printed at all, as I originally intended, the second part of the Dictionary. or Asiatic-Oceanic. Whether the complete work, with proper type, will appear hereafter will largely depend on the reception accorded to the present volume" (Preface).

1907: [LILLYbm] *The Oceanic Languages: Their Grammatical Structure, Vocabulary, and Origin*, by D. MacDonal[d]. London: Henry Frowde, 1907. Hardbound without d.j. 352 pp. First edition. Not in Zau[m]m[ü]ller. Includes, pp. 97-316, a "complete dictionary [Efate-English], comparative and etymological, of ... the language of Efate (New Hebrides)." Second copy: IUW.

[**EFE:** see under **LESE**] The Efe [pygmies] can be said to live in cooperation with the Lese, who live in villages [in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa] of between fifteen and a hundred people and grow their food. The Efe speak Lese without any dialectical distinction from the Lese themselves. Although Efe is given a separate ISO code, Bahuchet (2006) notes that it is not even a distinct dialect [of Lese], though there is dialectical variation in the language of the Lese (Dese, Karo) (Wiki).



Ethnologue: (Efe) efe.

[**EFIK** see also under **ABAKUÁ**] Efik /'ɛfɪk/ proper, wrongly referred to as Riverain Ibibio, is the native language of the Efik people of Nigeria, where it is a national language. It is the official language of Cross River State in Nigeria. The language Efik can be understood by the Ibibio speaking people of Akwa Ibom state (a neighboring state to Cross River State) and often thought of as the same language by non-speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: efi. Alternate Names: Calabar.

1849 [1972]: [IUW] *A vocabulary of the Efik or old Calabar language: with prayers and lessons.* By H. M. Waddell. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Edinburgh, Printed by Grant and Taylor, 1849. vi p., 1 ., 88 p. 17 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. Photomechanical reproduction of the original by the Zentralantiquariat of the DDR in Leipzig, 1972. Includes thematically and grammatically arranged English-Calabar [Efik] vocabulary, pp. [1]-81.

"A first attempt to express in writing a language hitherto unwritten, is attended with many difficulties, and liable to many errors. The First Edition of this Vocabulary was found to contain errors not a few, though it had been prepared with the utmost care, and by the help of the best native authorities, namely King Eyo Honesty and Mr Egbo Young.... It is hoped that this Second Edition, if not quite free from errors, may be found to contain at least as small an amount of them as might reasonably be expected" (Preface).

1862: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Efik language, abridged,* by Hugh Goldie. Glasgow: Printed by Dunn and Wright, 1862. 2, 187 p.; 19 cm. Dark olive cloth (loose from book block), unlettered. First edition. Includes With the ink stamp of the Royal Colonial Institute, and bookplate noting gift of the book from S. Edwards in March, 1920. With the signature of the Hugh Goldie in blue pencil on the half title, dated Old Calabar, 20. August 1883. This abridged edition includes Efik-English only, pp. [1]-187. Apparently reprinted in 1890 as well.

Second, expanded edition **1874:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Efik Language in Two Parts. I.—Efik and English. II.—English and Efik,* by the Rev. Hugh Goldie, Missionary from the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, in Old Calabar. Glasgow: Dunn & Wright, 1874. Pp. [2] i-iii iv-li lii, 1 2-643 644, 1² 2²-28². 22 cm. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 93 (dated 1862, listing also "1874-86"). Hendrix 494. A further Addenda was published in Edinburgh, 1886, cf. BM 88:192 and NUC pre-56 204:459. Bound in contemporary half black calf and purple cloth, worn, imperfect.

Reprinted **1964:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the Efik language: in two parts: I.-Efik and English; II.-English and Efik,* by Hugh Goldie. Farnborough, Hants.: Gregg, 1964. 643, 42 p.; 21 cm. Reprint of the 1886 edition. "Addenda": 42 pages at end.

1906: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Efik Language. Abridged edition.* Calabar: Book Depot, Training Institution, 1906. Later black quarter-leather over boards, incorporating parts of the original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 210 pp. Abridged edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. This copy from the library of the linguist William



Bascom, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley, with his signature. English-Efik only. Arranged in alphabetical groups including workshop and tools, medical terms, etc. No indication whether this is related to Hugh Goldie's Efik dictionary, first published in Scotland., the abridged edition of which had 187 pp. and was first published in 1862 (see above).

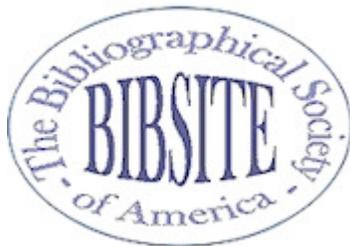
1943: [LILLYbm] *English-Efik Dictionary. Efik-English Dictionary*, by R[obert] F[rederick] G[eorge] Adams. 2 vols. Liverpool: Philip, Son & Nephew, 1943. Original wrappers. Second edition revised. The first edition appeared in 1939. Zaubmüller, col. 93 (dated 1952-53, which is the third, revised edition); Murphy 55: 558,559. Hendrix 493. "The crying need in Nigeria today is to provide some modicum of education for the mass of its twenty million inhabitants. This can only be achieved through a study of the local languages in order to facilitate their use as 'media' of instruction in the schools. Mr. Adams is to be congratulated on having tackled this task in regard to the Efik language" (E.G. Morris, Foreword). "The earliest known vocabulary of the Efik language was compiled by Messrs. Waddell & Edgerley and appeared in 1849. Dr. Goldie's great work came later, but it has been out of print for a long time...The appearance of a considerable amount of secular literature during recent years made it increasingly obvious that the need for a new vocabulary was urgent, and a recommendation to that effect was made at a meeting held in Calabar in 1929...The basis of the book is the Efik spoken in Calabar...The new vocabulary is appearing in two parts, English-Efik and Efik-English, and each part may be had separately or combined in one volume" (H.W. McCowan, Introduction). This set from the library of the linguist William Bascom, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley, with his signature. Also: a second copy, bound as a single volume in half-leather, apparently for presentation by the author, as the tan front end-paper bears the pencil inscription: "To Wallis in token of a very long friendship. / Somerton, Oxon RFGA / 25.2.44." Adams was a Senior Education Officer in charge of the Efik-Ibo Translation Bureau.

Third, revised edition **1952-1953:** [IUW] *English-Efik dictionary*, by R. F. G. Adams. 3d ed., rev. Liverpool: Philip [1952-53] 2 v. (279 p.) 19 cm. Vol. 2 has title: Efik-English dictionary.

New edition **1981:** [IUW] *English-Efik dictionary*, by R.F.G. Adams, Etim Akaduh, Okon Abia-Bassey; editorial consultant, Okon A. Akpanyuñ. Oron [Nigeria]: Manson Bookshop, 1981, c1980. xvi, 246 p.; 22 cm.

1968: [IUW] *Efik* [by] Wm. E. Welmers. [Ibadan] Nigeria, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1968. xii, 160, 56 p. 25 cm. Green cloth library binding lettered in gold. Series: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. Occasional publication no. 11 "Photographic copy of duplicated original produced by the author at the Lutheran Mission, OBot Idim, Uyo 1966. Vocabularies compiled under the supervision of Dr. Kay Williamson, Department of Linguistics, University of Ibadan" on verso of title page. Includes 56 p. separately paginated vocabulary at end of volume, Efik-English, pp. 2-29, and English-Efik, pp. 30-56.

1979: [IUW] *Efik-Ibibio technical vocabulary*, by edited by Okon E.A. Essien. Calabar, Nigeria: Dept. of Languages and Linguistics, University of Calabar, 1979. v.; 25



Series: Occasional publication of the Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Calabar. Incomplete contents:vol.1. A terminology workshop report.

1991: [LILLYbm] *A Learner's Dictionary of the Efik Language: Volume 1 (Efik-English)*, by [Efiong Ukpong Aye]. Ibadan, Nigeria: Evans Brothers, 1991. Original stiff black wrappers, lettered in white, orange, and black. 156 pp. First edition. Includes a brief overview of the publication of dictionaries in Efik, p. xiii. "The Efik dictionary is planned in three volumes: Volume I - Efik-English, Volume II - English-Efik, Volume III - Efik-Efik." Only Volume I seems to have appeared.

[**EFUTOP:** see under **AFRICAN....POLYGLOT**] The Futop language, Efutop (Ofutop), is an Ekoid language of Nigeria. The E- represents the Bantu prefix (KiSwahili ki-), the class prefix for languages. One of a number of similar but distinct languages spoken in the Cross River region, its area includes the town of Abaragba as well as Ekpokpa, Mkpura, Ndim, Okanga-Nkpani, Okanga-Njimowan, and Okosura. The vocabulary for David W. Crabb's item in *Ekoid Bantu Languages of Ogoja* was from Mr. Anthony A. Eyam of Abaragba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ofu. Alternate Names: Agbaragba, Ofutop.

[**EJAGHAM:** see under **AFRICAN...POLYGLOT**] The Jagham language, Ejagham, also known as Ekoi, is an Ekoid (Niger–Congo) language of Nigeria and Cameroon. Ekoi is dialectically diverse. Western varieties include Etung and Bendeghe; eastern Keaka and Obang. The Ekoi are one of several peoples who use nsibidi ideographs, and may be the ones that created them (Wiki).

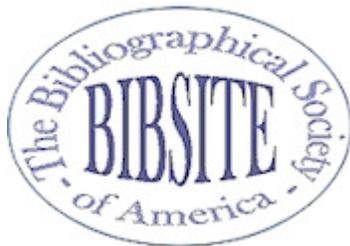
Ethnologue: etu. Alternate names: Ekoi.

[**EKARI**] Ekari (also Ekagi, Kapauku, Mee) is a Trans–New Guinea language spoken by about 100,000 people in the Paniai lakes region of the Indonesian province of Papua, including the villages of Enaratoli, Mapia and Moanemani. This makes it the second-most populous Papuan language in Indonesian New Guinea after Western Dani. Language use is vigorous. Documentation is quite limited (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekg. Alternate Names: Ekagi, Kapauku, Me Mana, Mee Mana, Tapiro.

1960: [LILLYbm] *Kapauku-Malayan-Dutch-English dictionary*, by Marion Doble. The Hague: Martin Nijhoff, 1960. Original red cloth over boards lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII, 1-2 3-156. First edition. Includes Kapaudi [Ekari]-Malayan-Dutch-English, pp. 3-51, Malayan-Kapauku, pp. 55-90, Dutch-Kapauku, pp. 93-120, and English-Kapauku, pp. 123-156. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of J. L Swellengrebel, author a study on coronation ceremonies in Bali (*Een vorstenwijding op Bali*. Leiden: Brill, 1947) and translator of numerous books of the Bible into Indonesian throughout the 1950's, published in Jakarta. Second copy: IUW.

"The Kapauku dialects of this dictionary are spoken by approximately 35,000 people calling themselves *Me*, and their language *Me Mana*, in the Wisselmeren area in the extreme western section of the Nassau Mountains of Netherlands New Guinea. This dictionary



contains approximately 2000 Kapauku root words, with some idioms and derivatives. The author is engaged in work with the language and Bible translation under the Christian and Missionary Alliance, having lived at the government and mission headquarters village of Enarotali for nine years" (Introduction).

1969: [IUW] *Ekagi-Dutch-English-Indonesian dictionary*, by J. Steltenpool. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1969. 280 p. 24 cm. Series: *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, 56.

[EKPEYE] Ekpeye is an Igboid language of Rivers State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekp. Alternate Names: Ekkpahia, Ekpabya, Ekpaffia.

1972: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ekpeye proper names*, by Maxwell S. Ikpe. [Ibadan]: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1972. Original pink wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2, 2¹ 2-44 45-46. Second edition, with additional names. Series: Rivers Readers Project. Occasional publication, no. 1. Hendrix 517 and 2030 (listing only this edition). Includes Ekpeye proper names with English translations, pp. 2¹[1]-44. This is the only dictionary of the language in Hendrix. The first edition is listed on the verso of the title page as 1971.

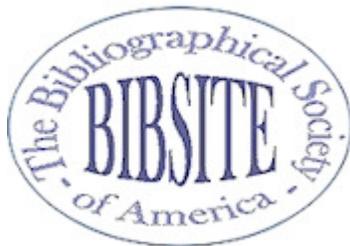
"Some of the deepest emotions are centred around children in most cultures, and many of these names show how the parents express their own attitudes and feelings at the time when a child is born. A study of these names therefore gives us an insight into the culture of the Ekpeye people" (Foreword by Kay Williamson, dated May 1971).

[EMAE] The language of "Emae" is a language spoken in the villages of "Makata" and "Natanga" on the Three Hills Island in the country of Vanuatu. Of the hundred or so native languages of Vanuatu, including "Emae", not a single one is considered an official language of Vanuatu. The official languages of Vanuatu are "Bislama", French and English. Most of the "Emae" people speak "Emae", North Efate ("Nguna"), English, French and "Bislama". Less than 1% of the people who speak "Emae" as their native language are literate in the language, while 50% to 70% are literate in their second language, whether it be "Nguna", English, French or Bislama. Today, only around 400 people speak "Emae", mainly in "Makata" and "Natanga", 250 more than in the 1960s - around 150 speakers. According to Lewis, "Emae" is still underused by many of the people in the area, but 50% of children know and speak "Emae" (2014), and children speaking "Emae" will help the language thrive (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mmw. Alternate Names: Emai, Emwae, Mae, Mai, Mwae.

1962: [LILLYbm] *The Polynesian Language of Mae (Emwae), New Hebrides*, by A[rthur] Capell. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1962. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black, with unlettered red cloth spine. Pp. 1-55 56. First edition. Series: Te Reo Monographs. Includes Emae-English "dictionary", pp. 32-41. **First extensive vocabulary of the language.**

"The language here to be described in outline is one of the least known of the so-called Polynesian 'outliers'. ... The Mae language has been completely neglected by linguists. Only



Sidney H. Ray has given it any attention and his use of it was limited to brief vocabularies [S.H. Ray, "The Polynesian Languages of Melanesia", in *Anthropos* 14-15 (1919-1920)]. One small hymnal in the language was published in 1912... The material for the present outline has been gathered from a number of sources... [and] supplemented by the author himself during his visit to the New Hebrides in 1958" (Introduction).

[EMBERÁ-BAUDÓ] Baudó Emberá aka Baudó is an Embera language of Colombia. It is partially intelligible with both Northern Embera and Eperara, and it's not clear which branch of Embera it belongs to (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdc. Alternate Names: Baudó, Catrú, Embena, Embera, Epena.

1897:[IUW] *Vocabulario castellano-chocoe (baudo-citarae)*, por A. L. Pinart Paris: E. Leroux, 1897. 26 p.; 20 cm. Series: Petite bibliothèque américaine 5.

[EMBERÁ-CATIO] Catío Emberá (Catío, Katío) is an indigenous American language spoken by the Embera people of Colombia and Panama. The language was spoken by 15,000 people in Colombia, and a few dozen in Panama, according to data published in 1992. The language is also known as Eyabida, and like most Embera languages goes by the name Embena 'human' (Wiki)

Ethnologue: cto. Alternate Names: Catio, Embena, Embera, Epena, Eyabida, Katio.

2001: [IUW] *A tri-lingual dictionary of Embera-Spanish-English*, by Solomon Sara. München: Lincom Europa, 2001. v, 533 p.; 22 cm. Series: Languages of the world. Dictionaries, 38. Includes bibliographical references (p. v).

[EMBERÁ-CHAMÍ] Chamí Emberá aka Chami is an Embera language of Colombia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cmi. Alternate Names: Chami, Embena, Embera, Epena.

2000: [IUW] *Oralidad y escritura entre los embera-chamí de Risaralda*, Fernando Romero Loaiza ... [et al.]. Pereira, Colombia: Editorial Papiro: Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, Ministerio de Cultura, 2000. 118 p.: ill.; 21 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. 111-118). Spanish with some Chamí vocabulary.

[ENDE: see under **EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** Li'o, or Ende-Li'o, is a Malayo-Polynesian dialect cluster spoken on Flores in Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: end. Alternate Names: Endeh.

[ENGA] Enga is a language of the East New Guinea Highlands spoken by a quarter-million people in Enga Province, Papua New Guinea. It has the largest number of speakers of any native language in New Guinea, and is second over all after Papuan Malay. An Enga-based pidgin is used by speakers of Arafundi languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: enq. Alternate Names: Caga, Tchaga, Tsaga.



1973: [IUW] *Enga dictionary with English index*, by Adrienne Lang. [Canberra] Australian National University, Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies [1973]. lvii, 219 p. map. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C

[**ENGENNI**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**] Engenni (Eḡeḡe) is an Edoid language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: enn. Alternate Names: Egene, Ngene.

[**ENGGANO**] The Enggano language, or Engganese, is the poorly known language of Enggano Island off the southwestern coast of Sumatra. It appears to be an Austronesian language, though much of the basic vocabulary cannot be connected to other Austronesian languages. When first contacted by Europeans, the Enggano people had more in common culturally with the Nicobar Islands than with Austronesian Sumatra; however, there are no apparent linguistic connections with Nicobarese or other Austroasiatic languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: eno. Alternate Names: Engganese.

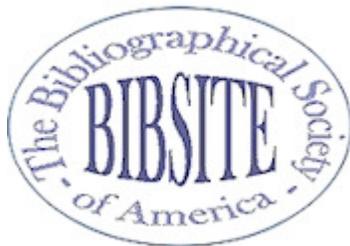
1987: [LILLYbm] *Hans Kähler: Enggano-Deutsches Wörterbuch aus dem Nachlaß herausgegeben und mit einem Deutsch-Enggano-Wörterverzeichnis versehen*, by Hans Schmidt. Berlin. Hamburg Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1987. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] I=XIII XIV, 1-404 405-406. First edition. Series: Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg, Bd. 14. Includes Enggano-German dictionary, pp. 1-292, German-Enggano wordlist, pp. 293-404, with bibliography, pp. IX-XIV. Edited from the papers of Hans Kähler, who had substantially completed it before he died. The editor Hans Schmidt added the German-Enggano portion. **First dictionary of the language.**

"Enggano is the language of the original inhabitants of the island of the same name, lying to the West of Sumatra. The material for the present dictionary... was collected by Hans Kähler from 10 July to 31 December 1937 on the island. At that time there were only about 200 natives who still spoke the language as their mother tongue. According to a native informant [in 1986]...there were six villages with around 2,000 inhabitants half of whom speak Enggano; of course differing markedly from the language as documented by Hans Kähler. Enggano may be a member of the West Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family of languages" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**EPENA**] Eperara aka Epena (Southern Embera) is an Embera language of Colombia, with about 250 speakers in Ecuador (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sja. Alternate Names: Cholo, Embena, Embera, Emberá-Saija, Epéna Pedée, Epená Saija, Saija, Southern Empera.

1993: [IUW] *Vocabulario ilustrado eperã pedeede eperaarã oopata = Vocabulario ilustrado en el idioma epena, cultura: epena pedee (saija)*, [directora de obra colectiva, Judith Ann Harms]. Santafé de Bogotá: Editorial Alberto Lleras Camargo, 1993. v, 86 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition. Spanish-Epena vocabulary.



[**EPIE**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**] Epie (or Epie-Atissa) is a language spoken in Nigeria by the Epie-Atissa people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: epi. Alternate Names: Epie-Atissa.

[**ERZYA**] The Erzya language (эрзянь кель) is spoken by about 260,000 people in the northern and eastern and north-western parts of the Republic of Mordovia and adjacent regions of Nizhniy Novgorod, Chuvashia, Penza, Samara, Saratov, Orenburg, Ulyanovsk, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan in Russia. A diaspora can also be found in Armenia, Estonia as well as in Kazakhstan and other newly independent states of Central Asia. Erzya is currently written using Cyrillic with no modifications to the variant used by the Russian language. In Mordovia, Erzya is co-official with Moksha and Russian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myv. Alternate Names: Erzia, Mordvin, Mordvin-Erzya.

1865: [IUW] *Grammatik der ersa-mordwinischen Sprache: nebst einem kleinen mordwinisch-deutschen und deutsch-mordwinischen Wörterbuch*, by F.J. Wiedemann. St. Petersburg: Eggers, 1865. 261 p.; 33 cm. Series: Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Pétersbourg; 7e sér., t. 9, no. 5.

1909: [LILLYbm] *Mordwinische Chrestomathie mit Glossar und Grammatikalischen Abriss*, by H[eikki] Paasonen. Helsingfors: Finnisch-Ugrinische Gesellschaft, 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with later black linen spine. Pp. [4] I II-IV V-VIII, 1 2-155 156-160. First edition. Hilfsmittel für das studium der finnisch-ugrischen sprachen IV. Zaunmüller, col. 274. Includes Mordvin-German vocabulary, pp. 58-155.

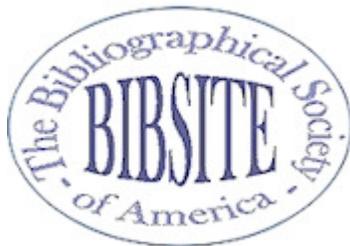
1948: [IUW] *Russko-erziānskiĭ slovar': okolo 25 000 slov*, pod obshcheĭ red. M.N. Koliādenkova i N.F. T̄Syganova. Moskva: OGIZ, 1948. 413 p.; 21 cm.

1949: [IUW] *Ērziānsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, sostavili M.N. Koliādenkov i N.F. T̄Syganov; pod redaktsiēi D.V. Bubrikha; 15,000 slov, s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka erziānskogo iazyka, sostavlenno M.N. Koliādenkovym. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1949. 292 p.; 21 cm.

1971: [IUW] *Russko-mordovskiĭ slovar': Iz istorii otechestvennoĭ leksikografii*, by A.P. Feoktistov. Moskva, "Nauka", 1971. 371 p. with illus. 22 cm.

1990-1996: [IUW] *H. Paasonens Mordwinisches Wörterbuch*, compiled by Kaino Heikkilä. Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura, 1990-1996. 4 v.; 25 cm. Series: Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja, 59. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 0356-5769; 23:1-4. Prefatory matter and table of contents also in Russian. Title on added t.p., v. 1, 3-4: *Mordovskiĭ slovar' Kh. Paasonena*. Bd. 1-4: Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Martti Kahla. Includes bibliographical references. German-Mordvin dictionary.

2012: [IUW] *Русско-эрзянский словарь: около 30 000 слов = Рuzонь-эрзянь Валкс: малав 30 000 валт*, составители О.Г. Борисова, М.Н. Живаева, Н.В. Казаева, А.М. Кочеваткин, М.В. Мосин. *Russko-erziānskiĭ slovar': okolo 30 000 slov = Ruzon'-erziān' Valks: malav 30 000 valt*, sostaviteli O.G. Borisova, M.N. Zhivaeva, N.V. Kazavaeva, A.M. Kochevatkin, M.V. Mosin. Саранск: Типография "Красный Октябрь", 2012. Saransk: Tipografiia "Krasnyĭ Oktiaabr", 2012. 623 pages; 21 cm.



2015: [IUW] *Etimologicheskii slovar = Etymological dictionary of Erzya*, by D.V. TSyngankin. Saransk: Mordovskii universitet, 2015. 228 pages.

[ESAN] Esan is a tonal Edoid language of Nigeria. Dictionaries and grammar texts of the Esan language are being produced, which may help the Esan appreciate their written language. There is a high level of illiteracy among the Esan, and a large number of dialects, including Ẹkpoma, Ewohimi, Ẹkpon, and Ohordua. Most annual Esan Kings' Council meetings are largely conducted in English for this reason. However, the Esan language has been described as regionally important. It is taught in schools throughout Esanland, and Esan language radio and television is prevalent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ish. Alternate Names: Anwain, Esa, Isa, Ishan.

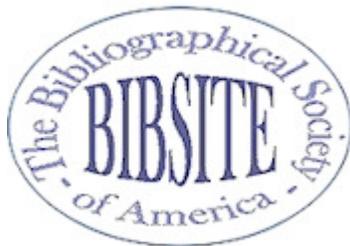
2004: [IUW] *Esan/English dictionary*, by A.I. Odiagbe. Benin City [Nigeria]: New Era Publications, c2004. xxx, 97 p.: map; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 97). Summary: The dictionary is meant for all levels of learners who seek to learn, speak and write in Esan. It is also designed to increase the vocabulary of Esan speakers, and to aid with spelling and word combinations.

[ESE EJJA] Ese Ejja (Ese'eha, Ese'exa, Ese exa), also known as Tiatinagua (Tatinawa), is a Tacanan language of Bolivia and Peru. It is spoken by all ages of Ese Ejja people. Dialects are Guacanawa (Guarayo/Huarayo), Baguaja, Echoja, and possibly extinct Chama, Chuncho, Huanayo, Kinaki, and Mohino (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ese. Alternate Names: "Chama" (pej.), Ese Eja, Ese Exa, Ese'eha, Eseejja, Ese'ejja, Essejja, Huarayo, Tiatinagua.

1980: [IUW] *Léxico ese-eja--español, español--ese-eja*, by María C. Chavarría. Lima, Perú: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada, 1980. 91 leaves, [1] leaf of plates: map; 30 cm. Series: Documento de trabajo (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada) no. 43.

[ESKIMO-ALEUT LANGUAGES—POLYGLOT: see also under individual language names] Eskimo–Aleut or Eskaleut is a language family native to Alaska, the Canadian Arctic, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, Greenland, and the Chukchi Peninsula on the eastern tip of Siberia. It is also known as Eskaleutian, Eskaleutic, or Inuit–Yupik–Unangan. The Eskimo–Aleut language family is divided into two branches, the Eskimo languages and the Aleut language. The Aleut language family consists of a single language, Aleut, spoken in the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands. Aleut is divided into several dialects. The Eskimo languages are divided into two branches, the Yupik languages, spoken in western and southwestern Alaska and in easternmost Siberia, and the Inuit languages, spoken in northern Alaska, in Canada, and in Greenland. Inuit, which covers a huge range of territory, is divided into several varieties. The Alaska Native Language Center believes that the common ancestral language of the Eskimo languages and of Aleut divided into the Eskimo and Aleut



branches at least 4000 years ago. The Eskimo language family divided into the Yupik and Inuit branches around 1000 years ago (Wiki).

1994: [IUW] *Comparative Eskimo dictionary with Aleut cognates*, by Michael Fortescue, Steven Jacobson, Lawrence Kaplan. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1994. xx, 614 p.: ill.; 28 cm. English, Eskimo, and Aleut. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. First printing of 300 copies. A second printing is identified as such on the verso of the title page: 1996, 400 copies.

[**ESPERANTO**] Esperanto (/ ,espə'ɾæntou/ or /- 'rɑ:-/; [espe'ranto]) is a constructed international auxiliary language. It is the most widely spoken constructed language in the world. Its name derives from Doktoro Esperanto ("Esperanto" translates as "one who hopes"), the pseudonym under which physician L. L. Zamenhof published the first book detailing Esperanto, the *Unua Libro*, on 26 July 1887. Zamenhof's goal was to create an easy-to-learn, politically neutral language that would transcend nationality and foster peace and international understanding between people with different languages. Up to 2,000,000 people worldwide, to varying degrees, speak Esperanto, including perhaps 2,000 native speakers [this is disputed] who learned Esperanto from birth. Esperanto is seen by many of its speakers as an alternative or addition to the growing use of English throughout the world, offering a language that is easier to learn than English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: epo. Alternate Names: Eo, La Lingvo Internacia.

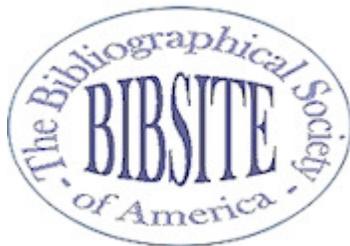
1889: [IUW] *An attempt towards an international language*, by Dr. Esperanto [pseud.]; Translated by Henry Phillips, Jr., together with an English-international vocabulary, compiled by the translator. New York: H. Holt, 1889. 56 p.; 22 cm. Not in Zauhmüller.

1903: [IUW] *Esperanto <The universal language> The student's complete text book, containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, compiled by J. C. O'Connor, B. A. New York [etc.] Fleming H. Revell company [c1903] 175 p. 18 cm. Not in Zauhmüller. Notes: "The making of an international language. By Dr. Zamenhof.": p. [7]-20.

1905: [IUW] *Esperanto: the student's complete text book: containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, edited by J. C. O'Connor and revised by Dr. Zamenhof. London: "Review of Reviews" Office, 1905. 175 p.; 17 cm. Series: Kolekto esperanta. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 123.

Fascimile reprint **2011:** [IUW] *Esperanto: the student's complete text book: containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, by J.C. O'Connor. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2011. 170 p.; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM tutoria; 04. Notes: Facsimile reprint. Originally published: London, Review of the Reviews, 1913.

1908a: [LILLYbm] *The English-Esperanto Dictionary based upon the "Fundamento", the Esperanto Literature, and the National-Esperanto Dictionaries bearing Dr. Zamenhof's "Aprobo"*, by Joseph Rhodes. London, New York, Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1908. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. i-vii viii-xxii xxiii-xxiv, 1 2-547 548 [4]. First edition. Includes English-



Esperanto, pp. [1]-547. An English-Esperanto dictionary was published in 1905 by John O'Connor in London (see above), and an Esperanto-English dictionary in that same year and place by Achille Motteau.

"In the following pages the Esperanto student will find a large addition to his earlier equipment of word-material--not because Esperanto was an incomplete system of language, but simply because the British Esperanto lexicographers had not hitherto incorporated a great number of words which are entitled by their status of internationality to take their place here" (Introduction).

1908b: [LILLYbm] *Franckhs Esperanto-Sprachführer. Enthaltend: Vollständiges Taschenwörterbuch. Esperanto-Deutsch und Deutsch-Esperanto, einen Abriss der Grammatik und zahlreiche Übungen und Beispiele zur Konversation in der internationalen Hilfssprache.* Stuttgart: Fransckh'sche Verlagsbundlung, 1908. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-142 143-144. First edition, Series: Francks Sprachbücher Biblioteko Esperanta 4. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Esperanto-German, pp. 24-73, and German-Esperanto, pp. 74-142. This is a "pocket" dictionary. With a longer passage from a text by Schiller translated into Esperanto.

1910a: [IUW] *A complete grammar of Esperanto, the international language: with graded exercises for reading and translation, together with full vocabularies,* by Ivy Kellerman. New York: D.C. Heath, [1910] 3 l., v-xiv p., 1 l., 334 p.; 19 cm. Not in Zaunmüller.

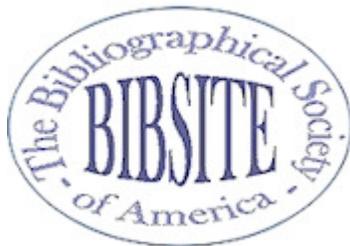
1910b: [LILLY] *Vortaro de Esperanto,* by Kazimierz Bein. Paris: Hachette, 1910. 2 p. l., 175 p. + 10 pp. adverts for Esperanto books. Original brownish-orange linen spine with printed paper label and brownish orange cloth lettered in black. Zaunmüller, col. 122. First all-Esperanto dictionary?

191?: [IUW] *Esperanto-Deutsch: im Anhang: kurzgefasste Grammatik.* Leipzig: Schmidt & Günther, [191-?] 557 p.; 49 mm. Series: Liliput-Wörterbuch 118. Not in Zaunmüller. Approximate date of issue from L.W. Bondy, *Miniature books*, p. 125-126. From the library of Ruth E. Adomeit. Bound in limp red cloth lettered in black, edges red. Esperanto-German miniature dictionary.

1912: [LILLYbm] *The Esperanto-English Dictionary,* by Edward A. Millidge. Washington, D.C.: American Esperantist Society, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. 480 pp. + 6 pp. advertisements and 2 blank pp. for notes. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 122 (listing only the London edition of 1931). "British and American Esperantists have for long felt the need for a fuller, more accurate, and more up-to-date Dictionary. The present work is an attempt to meet that need," Preface dated "Novembro, 1912, 25-iara jubileo de Esperant."

1921 [1949]: [IUW] *English-Esperanto dictionary,* by Fleming Fulcher and Bernard Long. Heronsgate, Eng. Esperanto Publishing Co., 1949. 346 pages. Not in Zaunmüller.

Third edition **1963:** [IUW] *English-Esperanto dictionary,* by Fleming Fulcher and Bernard Long. 3rd ed. Rickmansworth, England: Esperanto Publishing, 1963, c1921. xvi, 336 p.; 19 cm.



1927: [LILLY] *Milon Esperanti-`Ivri: (be-tseruf mivneh ha-safah ve-dikdukah, targilim ve-sipurim)*, by Ezra Zion Melamed. Yerushalayim: ha-Tikvah, Israel; Jerusalem. 1927. 87, xvii p.; 15 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. **First Hebrew-Esperanto dictionary.**

1929: [IU] *Kenngott's Esperanto-key*, by Alfred Kenngott. Rockford, Ill., Amerika esperanto-instituto [c1929]. 30 p. Not in Zaunmüller.

Ca. 1948: [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Taschenwörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto. Die zweite Sprache für Jeden*, by Delkuro. [Munich: published by the author, ca. 1948]. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-1-3 104. No edition indicated. Reproduced from typescript. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with an ink ownership signature dated 1948. Includes German-Esperanto, pp. [1]-104.

1956: [LILLYbm] *Esperanto for Americans: a Comprehensive, Concise Textbook of the International Language, Second and revised edition with conversations for world travelers*, by Stanley A. Klukowski. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Esperanto Institute of America, [1956]. Original green imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-330 331-332. Second edition, revised. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy inscribed by the author: "To Mr. Karl F. Miller / with all good wishes / S.A. Klukowski / 11/2/56." "This volume is based upon the original *Fundamento de Esperanto* and *Ekzercaro* by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the originator of the International Language. In addition it contains revised up-to-date Esperanto-English and English-Esp[eranto] vocabularies [pp. 169-232 and pp. 233-280 respectively] which should be of special benefit to the student..."

1961: [IUW] Основы эсперанто, И.В. Сергеев. *Osnovy ĉesperanto*, by I.V. Sergeev. Москва: Изд-во Ин-та международных отношений, 1961. Moskva: Izd-vo In-ta mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniĭ, 1961. 126 p.; 20 cm. Errata slip inserted. Russian-Esperanto dictionary.

1966a: [IU] *Rečnik srpskohrvatsko-esperantski. Vortaro serbkroata-esperanta*, by Antonije Sekelj. Beograd, "Naučna knjiga," 1966. 122 p. 17 cm. Third edition. Series: Biblioteka stranih jezika. Serbo-Croatian-Esperanto dictionary.

1966b: [IUW] *Russko-ĉesperantskiĭ slovar'. Okolo 24 000 slov*. Sostavili E.A. Bokarev [i dr.] Pod red. E.A. Bokareva. Moskva, Sovetskaĭa ĉentsiklopediĭa, 1966. 536 p. 17 cm. Added t. p.: Rusa-esperanta vortaro. In Cyrillic characters.

1967: [IUW] *Rečnik srpskohrvatsko-esperantski. Serbkroata-esperanta vortaro*, by Antonije Sekelj. Beograd, Grafos, 1967. 706 p. 18 cm. Serbo-Croatian-Esperanto dictionary.

1968: [IUW] عربي / نصيف اسحاق-قاموس جيب اشپرنتو. *Qāmūs jayb Ishpirantū-`Arabī = Esperanto-Araba poŝvortaro*, by Nassif Isaac. [القاهرة]: [1968] مكتبة الانجلو المصرية، [al-Qāhirah]: [Maktabat al-Anjilū al-Miṣrīyah], 1968. 285 p.: port.; 18 cm. First edition. Esperanto-Arabic dictionary.

1969: [IUW] *The E.U.P. concise Esperanto and English dictionary*, by J. C. Wells. London, English Universities P., 1969. ix, 419 p 19 cm.

Reprinted **1977:** [IUW] *Concise Esperanto and English dictionary: Esperanto-English, English-Esperanto*, by J. C. Wells. London: Hodder and Stoughton; New York: D. McKay, 1977, c1969. ix, 419 p.; 18 cm. Series: Teach yourself books.



1972: [IUW] *Esperantsko-slovenski in slovensko-esperantski slovar*. [Peter Zlatnar: Predgovor k prvi izdaji]. Ljubljana, Državna založba Slovenije, 1972. 303 p. 17 cm. Second edition. Esperanto-Slovenian dictionary.

1974a: [IUW] *Esperanto-ruskiĥ slovar': okolo 26 000 slov: s pril. kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka Esperanto*, Sost. [i avt. predisl.] d-r fidol. nauk E.A. Bokarev; [predisl. V. Grigor'eva] Moskva: Sov. ěnsiklopediĥa, 1974. 488 p.; 17 cm. Added t. p.: Esperanta-rusa vortaro. Esperanto-Russian dictionary.

Second edition **1982:** [IUW] *Ĕsperanto-ruskiĥ slovar': okolo 26,000 slov*, by E.A. Bokarev. Moskva: Izd-vo Ruskiĥ ĥazyk, 1982. 488 p.; 18 cm.

1974b: [IUW] *International business dictionary in nine languages. Internacia komerca-ekonomika vortaro en naŭ lingvoj, English, Esperanto, Deutsch, Espańol, Franęais, Italiano, Nederlands, Portuguĥs, Svensk*. Planned, compiled and ed. by F. Munniksmā. Deventer, Kluwer, 1974. xvi, 535 p. 23 cm. "Under the auspices of Instituto por Esperanto en Komercio kaj Industrio (EKI)." Errata slip inserted. Esperanto polyglot dictionary.

1982a: [IUW] *English phrases and expressions in Esperanto*, by Felix Woolf. 2nd ed. Bailieboro, Ont.: Esperanto Press, 1982. 119 p.; 22 cm.

1982b: [IUW] *La verda koro: facila romaneto por komencantoj*, by Julio Baghy. Budapest: Hungara Esperanto-Asocio, 1982. 104 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Includes grammar of Esperanto (in Esperanto) and an Esperanto-Hungarian vocabulary.

1982c [1996]: [IUW] *Vortaro Esperanto-Suahila = Kamusi Kiesperanto Kiswahili*, by Jan Knappert. Rotterdam: Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 1996. 158 p.; 19 cm. Second edition, revised and enlarged. First ed. appeared in 1982.

1983: [IUW] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto*, by Erich-Dieter Krause. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, c1983. 594 p.; 20 cm. First edition. German-Esperanto dictionary.

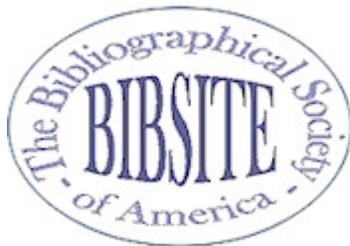
1991: [IUW] *Esperanto, the international language*. Warren, MI: Wesley Edward Arnold, 1991. 159 p.: ill.; 18 cm. In pocket: Esperanto vest pocket dictionary. 80 p.; 14 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 24-40) and index.

1995: [IUW] *Slovník esperantsko-ĉeský = Vortaro esperanta-ĉeĥa*, by Karel Kraft, Miroslav Malovec. Dobřichovice: KAVA-PECH, 1995 (Praha: Unitisk). 239 p.; 17 cm. First edition. Esperanto-Czech dictionary.

1998: [IUW] *Slovník ĉesko-esperantský = Vortaro ĉeĥa-esperanta*, by Karel Kraft. Dobřichovice: Kava-Pech, c1998. xvi, 495 p.; 17 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. 492-495). Czech-Esperanto dictionary.

2001: [IUW] *Mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch für die Ethnologie: Deutsch -Englisch-Französisch - Spanisch - Portugiesisch - Russisch - Esperanto (unter teilweiser berücksichtigung weiterer Sprachen) = Multilingual dictionary for ethnology: German - English - French - Spanish - Portuguese - Russian -Esperanto (with partly consideration of further languages)*, by Gereon Janzing. München: LINCOM Europa, 2001. 193 p.; 24 cm. LINCOM scientific dictionaries 01. Includes indexes.

[ESSELEN: see under **OHLONE LANGUAGES**] Esselen was the language of the tiny Esselen (or self-designated Huelel) Nation, which aboriginally occupied the mountainous



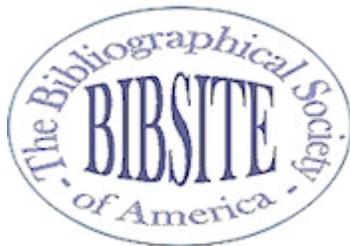
Central Coast of California, immediately south of Monterey (Shaul 1995). It was probably a language isolate, though has been included as a part of the hypothetical Hokan proposal. Esselen may have been the first California language to become extinct. Although it was spoken by many of the early converts at Mission Carmel, its use rapidly declined during the Hispanic period. Very little information on the vocabulary and grammar of Esselen was preserved beyond a few word lists and a short bilingual catechism (for a summary see Mithun 1999:411–413 and Golla 2011:114). By the beginning of the 20th century the only data on Esselen that investigators such as Kroeber and Harrington could collect were a few words remembered by speakers of other Indian languages in the area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: esq. Alternate Names: Huelel.

[EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: pre-1750 BILINGUAL AND POLYGLOT]

1490: [LATIN-SPANISH] [LILLY] *Vniuersal vocabulario en latin y en romance*, collegido por el cronista Alfonso de Palencia. Palencia, Alfonso Fernández de, 1423-1492. Seville: Paulus de Colonia et Socii, 1490. cccclij [i.e. 550] leaves (leaf 314 blank); 31 cm. (fol.) Other contributors: Paul, von Köln, active 1490-1492 printer. Compañeros alemanes (Firm), printer. Variant title: Universal vocabulario en latin y en romance. Title in ISTC: Vocabulario universal en latin y en romance. Latin dictionary with definitions in Latin and in Spanish. Imprint from Goff. Leaves 2-549 numbered ij-cccclij, with errors. Colophon: Hoc vniuersale compendiu[m] vocabuloru[m] ex lingua latina eleganter collectoru[m] cum vulgari expositione impressit apud Hispalim Paulus de Colonia Alemanus cum suis socijs. Id ipsu[m] imperante illustrissima domina Helisabeth Castelle [et] Legionis Aragonie Sicilie [et]c. regina. Anno salutis Millesimo quadringentissimo Nonagesimo Feliciter. Printed in black and red. Two columns. 53-55 lines and headline. Types: 130 G., title, headlines; 83 G., text. Printers' device on verso of leaf 549. Signatures: a-z □ aa-pp □ qq¹ □ rr-zz □ A-X □ Y-Z □ Capital spaces with guide letters, unfilled. Ownership inscriptions on title include those of the Bishop of Sarno and a Jesuit college in the Balearic Isles (erased). Bound in later vellum; some stains at end. References: Goff, A-538; BM 15th cent., X, p. 33 (IB.52320); GW, 1267; ISTC, ia00538000; Haebler, K. *Bib. ibérica*, 510; Vindel, F. *Arte tipográfico*, V, 15; Vindel, F. *Manual*, 1005; Biblioteca Nacional (Portugal). *Cat. de incun.*, 523; Oates, 4040.

1495: [LATIN-GERMAN] [LILLY] *Vocabularius rerum*. Brack, Wenceslaus, d. 1496. Strassburg: [Printer of the 1483 *Jordanus de Quedlinburg* (Georg Husner)], 22 Dec. 1495. [2], III-LIIII, [2] leaves; 22 cm (4to) Other contributors: Husner, Georg, d. 1505, printer. Imprint from ISTC. "A page-for-page reprint of the edition of 1491"--BM 15th cent. Colophon: Impressum Argentine Anno D[omi]ni Mccccxcv altera die post festu[m] Sancti Thome ap[osto]li [22 Dec.]. Signatures: a-f8·8·4 g-h8 (a1 unsigned, a2-4 signed a-a3) 36 lines. Types: 160, title, heading on p. [3], and head-lines; 80, text. Space with guide letter on first p. of text. Lilly Library copy imperfect: fol. [LV] (table) and fol. [LVI] (terminal blank) wanting. Late ecclesiastical ownership inscription on title. Bound in 16th-cent. quarter calf, rolled in blind, wooden boards, metal portions of one clasp remaining. Original leather defective, rebacked, modern label. Inner corner stains. References: ISTC, ib01067000; BM

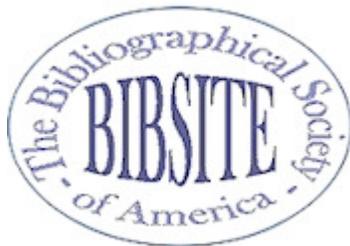


15th cent., I, p. 145 (IA.1966; Hain, 4708; Goff, B-1067; Bodleian Lib. 15th cent., B-799; GW, 4993; BSB-Ink, B-799; Proctor, 640; Klebs, 207.10.

1497: [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*. Title: *Dictionarium Graecum copiosissimum secu[n]dum ordinem alphabeti cum interpretatione Latina; Cyrilli opusculum de dictionibus quae uariato accentu mutant significatum secundum ordinem alphabeti cum interpretatione Latina; Ammonius de differentia dictionum per literarum ordinem; Vetus instructio & denominatio[n]es praefecto[rum] militu[m]; Significata tou hē; Significata tou hōs; Index oppido quamcopiosus, docens Latinas dictiones ferè omneis Graece dicere & multas etia[m] multis modis*. Crastonus, Johannes, 15th cent. Venice: Aldus Manutius, Romanus, Dec. 1497. [488] p.; 33 cm (fol.) Imprint from ISTC. *Cyrilli opusculum de dictionibus quae uariato accentu mutant significatum secundum ordinem alphabeti* has been variously ascribed to Saint Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, to Cyrillus Glossator, and to John Philoponus. *Ammonius de differentia dictionum per literarum ordinem* has been ascribed to the 2nd cent. B.C. grammarian Ammonius. Letter of Aldus Manutius, addressed to "studiosis omnibus," and two elegiac distichs in Greek by Scipio Carteromachus (Scipio Forteguerra) and by Marcus Masurus on verso of t.p. Letter from Manutius "ad lectorem" on fol. O4v. Colophon: Venetiis in aedibus Aldi Manutii, Romani Decembri mense MIIID. Et in hoc quod in caeteris nostris ab Ill. S.V. concessum nobis. Signatures: a-k □ l¹ □ A-K □ L-O¹ □ · □ p-r □ s □ t □ Two columns, index in 3 columns. Last leaf blank. 42 lines. Types: 114 Gk., 114 R., 87 R. Woodcut initial on fol. O1r; spaces with guideletters elsewhere. Catchwords at ends of quires. Register. Bound in 19th cent. vellum. Some leaves and sections short at fore-edge, probably supplied. Bookplate of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps of Garendon and Gracedieu, 1809-1878, Catholic writer. References: ISTC (RLIN) ic00960000; Goff, C-960; Hain-Copinger, 6151*; BM 15th cent., V, p. 558 (IB.24452); BN cat. des incun., C-660; Bod. Lib. 15th cent., C-472; GW, 7814; BSB-Ink, C-691; Polain, 1202; Proctor, 5561; Pellechet, 4042; IDL, 1424; IBE, 1951; IGI, 3255; IBP, 1803; Rhodes, Oxford colleges, 637; UCLA Lib., Aldine Press, 16.

1560: [LATIN-CZECH] [LILLY] *Dictionarium Latinobohemicum in usum & gratiam studiosae iuventutis Bohemicae, ex Petri Dasypodii dictionario, eiusdemq(ue) recognitione postrema, concinnatum: Accesserunt ex eodem et nomina locorum, & amnium in Germania, & alia quaedam ... / authore Reschelio ...* Dasypodius, Peter, d. 1559. Olomucii: impressum apud J. Guntherum, 1560. [756] p.; 17 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Rešel, Tomáš, 16th cent. Other titles: *Dictionarium Latinobohemicum*. No earlier printing located. Signatures: a □ A-Aaaaa □ 5B². Imperfect: lacks a □ (title from Mansell). Bound in modern quarter cloth; repair affecting text at A 1, stained throughout, some headlines and signatures shaved. References: Mansell, 133:491; BM, 48:1039.

1562: [CZECH-LATIN] [LILLY] *Dictionarium Bohemicolatinum, in usum et gratiam Bohemicae pubis iuxta Dictionarium Petri Dasypodii, summa diligentia interpretatum / authore Thoma Reschelio ...* Dasypodius, Peter, d. 1559. Olomucii: apud J. Guntherum, 1562. [428] p.; 17 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Rešel, Tomáš, 16th cent. Other titles: *Dictionarium Bohemicolatinum*. No earlier printing located. Signatures: pi² A-V □ W □ X-Vv □ Ww □ Xx-Eee □. Imperfect: lacks fols. N 2,3; Eee □ misbound 1,3,2,4; Eee 1

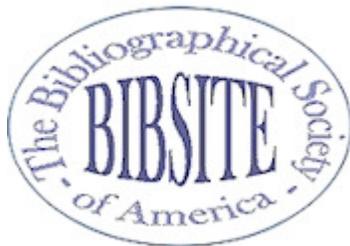


misbound verso first. Bound in modern quarter cloth; some headlines and signatures shaved. References: BM, 48:1039.

1567 [1591]: [POLYGLOT: LATIN-GREEK-GERMAN-DUTCH-FRENCH-ITALIAN-SPANISH] [LILLY] *Nomenclator: omnium rerum propria nomina septem diversis linguis explicata indicans: multo quàm antea emendatior aclocupletior; omnibus politioris literaturae studiosis necessarius / auctore Hadriano Iunio Medico; cum indice locupletissimo.* Junius, Hadrianus, 1511-1575. Francofurti: apud I. Wechelum & P. Fischerus consortes, 1591. [8], 464, 467-545, [71] p.; 19 cm. (8vo). Collates: a□ A-Pp□ Qq□, Qq4 blank. Mansell 286:668. Earliest ed. cited, 1567. Bound in contemporary vellum, wallet fore-edges, lettered in ms.

English translation/adaptation **1585: [POLYGLOT: LATIN-GREEK-FRENCH-ENGLISH] [LILLY]** *The nomenclator, or, Remembrancer of Adrianus Iunius physician: diuided in two tomes, conteining proper names and apt termes for all thinges vnder their conuenient titles, which within a few leaues doe follow: vvritten by the said Ad. Iu. in Latine, Greeke, French and other forrein tongues: and now in English, by Iohn Higin: vvith a full supplie of all such vvords as the last enlarged edition affoorded; and a dictional index, conteining aboue fourteene hundred principall words with their numbers directly leading to their interpretations: of special vse for all scholars and learners of the same languages.* Junius, Hadrianus, 1511-1575. Imprinted at London: for Ralph Newberie, and Henrie Denham, 1585. [16], 539, [117] p.; 16 cm. (8vo). Definitions of Latin words in Latin, Greek, French, and English. Includes index by Abraham Fleming. Leaf A1 is blank except for signature-mark "A" and an ornament on recto. Variant 1: leaf A1v bears verses to Alexander Fleming. Variant 2: title page identifies Fleming as compiler of index. Signatures: A-2T□. Includes some manuscript notes. Bound in full calf, with blind-ruled border, blind-stamped decorations, and a blind-ruled line approximately 40 mm. in from the spine; re-backed. References:STC (2nd ed.), 14860. ESTC (RLIN), S122055.

1568: [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] Preferred Title:*Dictionarium graeco-latinum.* Title: *Lexikon ellēnorōmaikon = hoc est, Dictionarium graecolatinum ... / illustratum & emendatum per G. Budæum, L. Tusanum, C. Gesnerum, H. Junium, R. Constantinum, Jo. Hartungum, Mar. Hopperum ...* Budé, Guillaume, 1468-1540. Basileæ: ex officina Henricpetrina, Sept. 1568. [8, 766] leaves; 35 cm. (fol. mostly in eights). Terms in Greek, definitions in Latin with occasional Greek phrases. Date of publication from colophon, CCCc- p8- s recto. First printed 1554. Signatures: +⁴ A-Z⁸ AA-ZZ⁸ AAa-QQq⁸ RRr-VVv¹⁰ XXx-ZZz⁸ AAA-RRR⁸ SSS⁶ TTT-ZZZ⁸ AAAa-CCCc⁸ No bibliographical citation for this ed. located. Title mounted, obliterating text on verso; this text, list of authors consulted, replaced by insertion of a ms. leaf. Imperfect: lacks VV8; three blank leaves inserted at this point. One volume bound in two, the second vol. supplied with ms. title; a number of leaves with marginal and other repairs, some loss of text, +⁴ misbound 1,4,2,3; bound in later calf, covers with inset calf possibly from earlier binding.

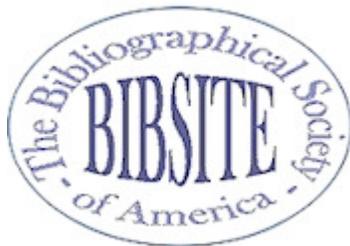


1573: [POLYGLOT: DUTCH-FRENCH-LATIN] [LILLY] *Thesavrvs Thevtonicæ lingvæ = Schat der Neder-duytscher spraken: Inhoudende niet alleene de Nederduytsche woorden / maer oock verscheyden redenen eñ manieren van spreken / vertaelt ende ouergeset int Fransois ende Latijn = Thresor du langage bas-alman: dict vulgairemēt flameng, traduit en françois & en latin.* Antverpiæ, ex officina Christophori Plantini, prototypographi regij, 1573. [567] p. 27 cm. (4to). In two columns: Flemish words in gothic type, French words in roman type, Latin words in italics. Contains only one alphabetical sequence, Dutch, with Latin and French equivalents. For historical notes on the dictionary's compilation for Plantin, cf. Voet, and NUC pre-1956 cited below. [sec.] □ A-Z □ a-z □ Aa-Zz □ & □. Printer's mark on t.p., and on recto of last leaf (Bibliotheca belgica-Marques typographiques, nos. 61, 108). With the bookplate of C.G.A.M. Van Havre, and signature of Frederic VerAchter on t.p. Library copy has Signature A bound out of order. Bound in later full vellum. References: NUC pre-1956, 589:482. Voet, L. Plantin Press (1555-1589), no. 2310 (Variant A). Adams, P-1398.

1580: [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] *Lexicon graecolatinum novum: in quo ex primitivorum & simplicium fontibus derivata atque composita ordine non minus naturali, quàm alphabetico, breviter & dilucidè deducuntur,* Joannis Scapulæ opera & studio. Scapula, Johann, fl. 1580. Basileæ: ex officina Hervagiana, per E. Episcopium, 1580. [11] p., 1878 [i.e. 1876] cols., [130] p., 190 cols., [1] p.; 36 cm. (fol. mostly in sixes) Mansell 523:213; BM 213:1125; BN 164:438-439; Adams, Cambridge, S-610, with fold collation, locating blank leaf TT10 at end of Index. First ed. Based in part on Henry Estienne's Thesaurus, as noted in preface. Imperfect: lacks second leaf, a2. Bound in contemporary vellum, tooled in blind, two metal clasps (one defective).

1598: [POLYGLOT: CZECH-LATIN-GREEK-GERMAN] [LILLY] *Nomenclator quadrilinguis Boemilatinograecogermanicus: continens omnium fermè [sic] rerum, quæ in probatis omnium doctrinarum autoribus inveniuntur, appellationes ... / in usum studiosae iuvenutis editus, studio, operà & sumptibus M. Danielis Adami à Weleslavina.* Adam z Veleslavína, Daniel, 1546-1599. [Prague]: by the author, 1598. [12] p., 658 cols., [138] p.; 21 cm. (4to in eights) Place from Mansell 3:291 (Harvard). Collates: capitulum □ A-Ff □ Gg². Includes Czech-Latin-Greek-German dictionary, arranged thematically, cols. 1-658 (pages are unnumbered and double-columned), with Czech index to the dictionary, followed by Latin index.

Bound with the author's *Sylva quadrilinguis vocabulorum et phrasium*. [Prague], 1598. *Sylva quadrilinguis vocabulorum et phrasium, Bohemica, Latina, Græca, et Germanicæ linguæ: ... alphabeti Bohemici in ordinem disposita ... / studio, opera et impensis M. Danielis Adami à Weleslavina. Haec omnia nunc primùm eduntur.* [Prague]: the author, 1598. [12] p., 1916 cols., [103] p.; 21 cm. (4to in eights). Place from Mansell 3:291 (Harvard). Collates (if perfect):)+(□ A-Vvv □ 3X □. Imperfect: lacks)+(1, title, supplied in ms.; also Ooo8, blank?, excised. Bound in contemporary pigskin, tooled and stamped in blind. Front cover defective, lacking clasps, initial gathering loose. Includes Czech-Latin-Greek-German dictionary, cols. 2-1916 (pages are unnumbered, double-column), and unpaginated German index to the dictionary [103 p.].

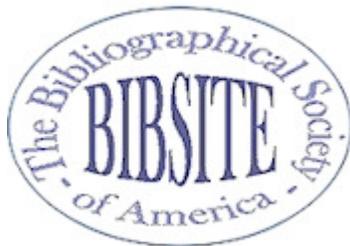


1600: [CATALAN-LATIN] [LILLY] *Thesaurus puerilis / authore Onophrio Pouio Gerundensi artium doctore ...*, by Onofre Pou. Barcinone: Ex typographia Iacobi à Cendrat sumptibus Gaspardus Garrisius bibliopolæ, Anno, M.DC. [1600]. 216, [4] leaves; 16 cm (8vo). Cendrat, Jaime, fl. 1592-1606, printer. Garrisius, Gaspardus, bookseller. Variant title: *Thesavrvs pverilis*. Notes: At head of title: Iesvs. Arranged by topic, e.g. Vocables de casa ... De coses de escriure, y de cartes ... De les malaties del cos huma, etc. Signatures: A-Dd* Ee* (N4 signed O4). Palau Y Dulcet cites the same printer, but a variant with Ioannis Symo as bookseller. Catalan and Latin vocabulary, with some Valencian and Lemousi. Bound in contemporary vellum, sewn over thongs, fore-edge ties lacking; some corners lacking, some worming, minor losses of text. First edition. Salvá y Mallen, P. Bib. de Salvá II, 229, no. 2131, note. Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 234122. Not in Zaunmüller. Palau: "a curious and celebrated Catalan/Latin vocabulary." "Words are listed under subject headings such as farming, precious stones, clothing, weather, or food and drink (50 pp.). There are some 9,000 words and phrases (including proverbs) followed by their Latin equivalents" (bookseller's description).

1602: [POLYGLOT: ENGLISH-FRENCH] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Expositiones terminorum legum Anglorum. English & Anglo-Norman*. Title: *An exposition of certaine difficult and obscure words and termes of the lawes of this realme ... newly amended and augmented, both in French and English, for the helpe of such young students as are desirous to attaine to the knowlege of the same*. Rastell, John, -1536. London: Printed by Thomas Wight, 1602. [4], 196 leaves; 14 cm. (8vo) English and Law French in parallel columns. Originally composed in French, ca. 1523, with a Latin title "Expositiones terminorū legum anglorū." The authorship and translation ascribed variously to John and William Rastell, cf. NUC pre-1956 481:668 and STC 20701 etc. Signatures: A-Z□, Aa-Bb□. Various errors in foliation. English text in black letter. Bound in contemporary vellum, ms. spine title.

1607: [LATIN-HEBREW] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Epitome radicum Hebraicarum et Chaldaicarum*. Title: *Johannis Buxtorfi Epitome radicum Hebraicarum et Chaldaicarum: complectens omnes voces, tam primas quàm derivatas, quae in Sacris Bibliis, Hebraeâ & ex parte Chaldaeâ linguâ scriptis, extant: interpretationis fide, exemplorum Biblicorum copia, locorum plurimorum difficultium ex variis Hebraeorum commentariis explicatione, novè aucta, illustrata, locupletata. Adjectus est index vocum Latinarum copiosissimus ...* Buxtorff, Johann, 1564-1629. Basileae: Per Conradum Waldkirch, 1607. [16], 983, [65] p.; 17 cm. (8vo). NUC pre-56 87:681 cites eds. of 1600 and 1607, and notes later published with additions as *Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum* and *Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum*. Signatures:):(□ a-z□ A-Z□ Aa-Tt□ Vu□. Bound in contemporary calf, red leather label on gilt spine, spine imperfect.

1638: [OCCITAN-FRENCH] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Ramelet moundi*. Title: *Le Ramelet movndi de tres flovretos, o, Las gentilessos de tres boutados / del Sr. Govdelin; et le tovt se covrovno d'vn noubél dictiounari per intelligença des mouts plus escartats de lengo francezo*. Godolin, Pierre, b. 1580. A Toulouso: De l'imprimario de Ian Boudo ..., 1638. [18], 242, [72] p.; 19 cm. (8vo) Signatures: [pi]² ã□ A-P□, ²A-I□.



"Le diccionari moundi, de la oun soun enginats principalomen les mouts les pus escarriés, an l'esplicaciu francezo = Dictionaire de la langue toulousaine, contenant principalement les mots les plus éloignez du François, avec leur explication"--[72] p. at end. From the collection of the Musée Théodore Aubanel. Bound in full gold tooled red morocco; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers. References: BN, 62:817.

1643: [LATIN-PORTUGUESE] [IUW] *Dictionarium Latino Lusitanicum: et Lusitanico Latinum; cum aliquorum adagiorum, & humaniorum historiarum, & fabularum perutili expositione: item de vocibus ecclesiasticis: de ponderibus, & mensuris, & aliquibus loquendi modis pueris accommodatis / per Hieronimum Cardozum Lusitanum ...* Cardoso, Jerónimo, d. 1569. Ulyssipone: Ex officina Laurentij de Anueres, 1643. [2], 422 [i.e. 426] leaves; 21 cm. (4to) Signatures: pi- p2- s, A-Z- p8- s, Aa-Zz- p8- s, Aaa-Ggg- p8- s, Hhh- p2- s. Leaves printed on both sides; versos of pi1 and Hhh2 blank; leaves following 344 numbered 341, 342, etc.

1645: [ARMENIAN-LATIN] [LILLY] *Grammaticæ, et logicæ institutiones linguae literalis armenicæ armenis traditæ*, ad: Clemente Galano ...; addito vocabulario armeno-latino omnium scholasticarum dictionum. Galani, Clemente, d. 1666. Romæ: Sacræ Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1645. [15], 201, [127] leaves; 22 cm. (4to) Armenian title at head of t.-p. Armenian and Latin in parallel columns. Signatures: a-b⁴ a⁶ A-Z⁴ Aa-Yy⁴ Zz² A-G⁴ (G4 blank) Bound in full vellum. References: Brunet, II, 1445. BM, 81:219. Hurter, H. *Nomenclator literarius*, IV, 118.

1648: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] *Haver le-talmidim = Synergos tois mathetais = Sodalis discipulis = The schollers companion, or, A little library: containing all the interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, by all authors, first into the Latine. And now (with the English of every Latine word added thereunto) brought into a pocket book ... / by A. R. ...* Rowley, Alexander. London: M. Bell for W. Larner and G. Whittington, 1648. [8], 210, [1]; 152; 432 p.; 14 cm. (8vo). Hebrew, Greek and Latin dictionaries with definitions in English. Title in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. Also attributed to Alexander Ross. Signatures: A⁴ B-O⁸ p² Aa-Ii⁸ Kk⁴ Aaa-Dddd⁸. Bound in sprinkled calf, blind rules, lettered on label in gold; rebacked. On front 1956, 507:449; BM, 208:513; Folger. Printed books, 22:239; Wm. Andrews Clark Mem. Lib., 12:737.

1654: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-DUTCH-LATIN] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum*. Title: *Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum; complectens omnes voces ... quae in Sacris Bibliis, hebraea, & ex parte chaldaea lingua scriptis, extant: interpretationis fide, exemplorum biblicorum copiâ, locorum plurimorum difficultium ex variis Hebraeorum commentariis explicatione, auctum & illustratum. Accessit Lexicon breve rabbinico-philosophicum, communiora vocabula continens, quae in commentariis passim occurrunt. Cum indice vocum latino. Accessere huic editioni Radices ebraicae cum versione belgica*. Buxtorf, Johann, 1564-1629. Amstelodami: sumptibus Johannis Jansonii junioris, 1654. [80], 976, [78] p.; 18 cm. (8vo). Title-page in red and black; Hebrew title on verso. Added t.p., engraved, dated 1655. NUC pre-1956 cites with differing count for unnumbered pages. BM cites under his *Epitome radicum hebraicarum et chaldaicarum ...* Signatures (Lilly Library copy): pi² (*)⁶ A-D⁸ (D7 v., D8 blank) ²A-²D⁸

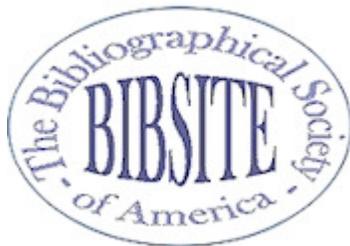


E-Z □ Aa-Ttt □ Vvv □ (-Vvv8, blank?). With the bookplate of the Archepiscopal Library, New York. Bound in contemporary calf, stamped in gilt "La Flevr" on upper cover, "Fr. Lazarvs" on lower, worn, spine imperfect, missing portion, both hinges broken. Contents: Radices Ebraicae cum versione earum Belgica; Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum [Hebrew-Latin]; Lexicon breve Rabbinico-philosophicum [[Hebrew-Latin]; Index vocum Latinarum lexi Hebraici et Chaldaici.

1663: [POLYGLOT: LATIN-ITALIAN -FRENCH-SPANISH-GERMAN] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Polygraphia nova et universalis ex combinatoria arte detecta*. Title: *Athanasii Kircheri e Soc. Jesu Polygraphia nova et vniversalis ex combinatoria arte detecta: Quà quiuus etiam linguarum quantumuis imperitus triplici methodo prima, vera & reali, sine vlla latentis arcani suspicione, manifestè; secunda, per technologiam quandam artificiosè dispositam; tertia, per steganographiam impenetrabili scribendi genere adornatam, vnus vernaculae linguae subsidio, omnibus populis & linguis clam, apertè; obscurè, & dilucidè scribere & respondere posse docetur, & demonstratur / In III. syntagmata distribvta in principum gratiam ac recreationem inuenta & in lucem edita ...* Kircher, Athanasius, 1602-1680. Romae: Ex typographia Varesij, 1663. 2 pts. in 1 v. (148 p., [3] leaves; 23, [1] p.); 34 cm. (fol.) Signatures: A-B □ C-P² K-Y □; A-C □. The appendix is separately signed and paginated. The leaves are one engraved and two letterpress tables. With the bookplate of the North Library. Some paper repairs, folded plate rebaked with linen. Bound by Hatton, binder, Manchester in full calf, double and triple line fillets, leather spine label lettered in gilt, edges red; spine faded, fore-edges imperfect. References: Galland, J.S. Bib. of the lit. of cryptology, 102-103. Schulman, D. Annotated Bib. of cryptography, 14. Backer-Sommervogel, 4:1059, no. 20. The five-language glossary is arranged in five columns, pp. 17-44 [part A], pp. 47-78 [part B], and an "Epistoiographia pentaglossa," pp. 88-127.

1668: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-LATIN-DUTCH] [LILLY] *Manuale Hebraicum & Chaldaicum: continens omnes voces V.T. primitivas & derivatas, cum versione Latina & Belgica. (Een woorden-boek, van alle de Hebreusche en Chaldeusche woorden des Ouden Testaments, in de Latijnsche en Nederduytsche tale over-geset.) / a Johanne Leusden ...* Leusden, Johannes, 1624-1699. Trajecti ad Rhenum [i.e. Utrecht]: Ex officina Cornelis à Coesvelt, 1668. [12], 478, [18] p.; 14 cm. (12mo) Text runs from right to left. Signatures: * □ A-Q¹² R □. With the bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst. Bound in contemporary vellum, wallet fore-edges. References: NUC pre-56, 329:396.

1676: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-LATIN-DUTCH] [LILLY] *Lexicon hebraicum et Chaldaicum: complectens omnes voces, tam primas quàm derivatas, quae in Sacris Bibliis, Hebraeâ, & ex parte Chaldaeâ linguâ scriptis, extant ... Accessit Lexicon breve rabbinico-philosophicum, communiora vocabula continens, quae in commentariis passim occurrunt. Cum indice locorum Scripturae et vocum Latino. Editio octava, de novo recognita, & innumeris in locis aucta & emendata.* Buxtorf, Johann, 1564-1629. Basileae, Sumptibus J. König & fil, Typis J. Brandmylleri, 1676. 976, [76] p. 18 cm. Hebrew title on verso of t.-p. At head of title: *Johannis Buxtorfi*. Includes indexes. Bound in contemporary vellum over wooden boards.

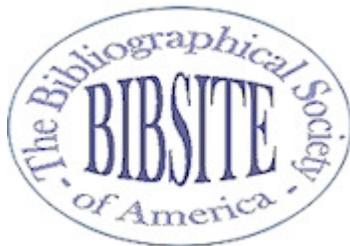


1678: [LATIN-ENGLISH] [LILLY] *Linguae Latinae liber dictionarius quadripartitus = A Latine dictionary in four parts... / opera & studio Adami Littleton ...* Littleton, Adam, 1627-1694 London: Printed for T. Basset, J. Wright, and R. Chiswell, 1678. 2 v.: ill., maps; 26 cm. (4to). Printed four columns to the page within single line borders; title page within a double line border. Three title-pages were issued: 1. [Original general t.p.] *Linguae Latinae ... A Latin Dictionary in four parts*; 2. *Linguae Latinae ... pars II* [for the original parts I, III, and IV as "pars II"]; and *Dictionarium Latino-Barbarum... Londini, Typis J.C., Impensis Johannis Wright & Richardi Chiswel, 1677*. For further information cf. Bibliographical file. Copies variously bound depending on placement of t.ps., dedication, etc. Cf. NUC pre-1956 NL 0413637. Library copy has all 3 t.ps. bound in the "pars II" vol. (original pts. I, III, IV). Signatures (as bound) A-Iii □ ²Aaa-Dddd □ (2nd ser.: Hhh, Hhhh3 missigned Hh, Hhhh2); pi1 A □ ²A-Cc □ Dd² Ee-LI □ chi1 A-X □ Aaaaa-6F □ *-**2. Engraved leaves: Two (identical) frontispieces "Bibliotheca Palatina, R. White sculp."; "Italia vetus" (with letterpress verso 'Roma Antiqua descripta'); "Roma Antiqua". Library copy extra-illustrated with two identical engravings of the arms of Sir Richard Browne. Author's presentation copy to Sir R. Browne; with annotations by John Evelyn. With modern bookplates with the initials "J E". Bound in full vellum, sewn over thongs. Contents: I. English-Latine. II. Latine-Classical. III. Latine-Proper. IV. Latine-Barbarous. References: Wing (2nd ed.), L2563.

1680: [LATIN-GERMAN] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Dictionarium bilingue*. Title: *Johannis Frisii, Tigurini, Dictionarium bilingue: Latino-Germanicum, & Germanico-Latinum: ... accesserunt, Nomenclatura regionum, populorum, urbium, fluviorum, & montium ...* Frisius, Johannes, 1505-1565. Tiguri [i.e. Zurich]: typis H. Bodmeri, 1680. [16], 738, 358, [2], 359-363 p.; 18 cm. (8vo). Other titles: *Dictionarium bilingue*. Notes: [2] p. following p. 358, an inserted fold. table of the Roman calendar. BN 55:580. BN and other authorities cite eds. from 1556 to 18th century. On half-title: *Frisii Dictionarium, a Joh. Casparo Svicero auctum, & nova methodo digestum*. Bound in contemporary vellum tooled and rolled in blind, blue edges, sites for two clasps; rubbed and soiled, minor foxing of sheets.

1686: [GREEK-LATIN] [IUW] *Georgi Pasoris Lexicon graeco-latinum in Novum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Testamentum: nunc denuo revisum et ab innumeris mendis repurgatum: ubi omnium vocabulorum tam appellativorum themata, quam nominum propriorum etyma notantur, & grammaticè resolvuntur, simulque graeca omnia latinè redduntur: cum indicibus graecarum & latinarum N. T. vocum & phrasium, ut & observationum philologicarum accuratissimis, & adjectio in fine indice nominum propriorum, omniumque simul vocum hebraicarum, syriacarum & latinarum, qua in N. T. usurpantur: quibus indicibus jam accessit novus index dictorum Scripturae S. explicatorum utilissimus: in gratiam Sacr. litt. & linguae graecae studiosorum*. Pasor, George, 1570-1637. Lipsiae: apud M. G. Weidmannum & J. F. Gleditschium, 1686. 30, 784, [186] p.; 18 cm. Bound with the author's *Etyma nominum propriorum*. Lipsiae, 1686.

1688: [ENGLISH-FRENCH] [IUW] *The great French dictionary: in two parts: the first, French and English, the second English and French, according to the ancient and*



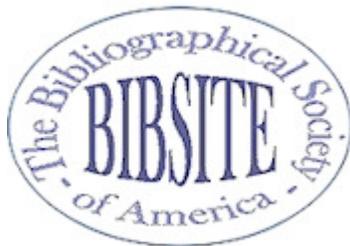
modern orthography: wherein each language is set forth in its greatest latitude, the various senses of words, both proper and figurative, are orderly digested, and illustrated with apposite phrases and proverbs, the hard words explained, and the proprieties adjusted: to which are prefixed the grounds of both languages, in two grammatical discourses, the one English and the other French, by Guy Miege. London: Printed by J. Redmayne for Tho. Basset, 1688. 2 v. in 1; 38 cm.

1693: [LATIN-ENGLISH] [IUW] *Linguae romanae dictionarium luculentum novum: a new dictionary in five alphabets ...: the whole completed and improved from the several works of Stephens, Cooper, Gouldman, Holyoke, Dr. Littleton, a large manuscript in three volumes of John Milton, &c.: in the use of all which, for greater exactness, recourse has always been had to the authors themselves.* Cambridge: Printed for W. Rawlins in St. Bartholomew's Close, ..., 1693. 1 v. (unpaged); 26 cm. Includes also a Tabula chronologica starting from the "Orbis conditus". Contents: I. The English words and phrases before the Latin. II. The Latin-Classic before the English. III. The Latin proper names of those persons, people or countries that frequently occur. IV. The Latin barbarous.V. The Law-Latin.

1701: [PORTUGUESE-LATIN] [LILLY] *A compleat account of the Portugueze language: being a copious dictionary of English with Portugueze, and Portugueze with English. Together with an easie and unerring method of its pronunciation, by a distinguishing accent, and a compendium of all the necessary rules of construction and orthography digested into a grammatical form. To which is subjoined by way of appendix their usual manner of correspondence by writing, being all suitable, as well as to the diversion and curiosity of the inquisitive traveller, as to the indispensable use and advantage of the more industrious trader and navigator to most of the known parts of the world / by A.J. London: Printed by R. Janeway, for the author, 1701. [433] p.; 33 cm. (fol.) Sometimes attributed to Alexander Justice, cf. NUC pre-1956 287:157. First edition. Unpaginated; collational alphabet in part repeated between sections. Signatures (Lilly Library copy): pi² a² A-Z² Aa-Ccc²; Aa-Kkkk²; Ddd-Eee² Fff² (Fff1 (last series) incorrectly signed Ff, -Fff²). Lacking leaf Fff2 recto supplied in slightly reduced photocopy, verso blank). Title in black and red within double line border. Lilly Library copy with an early ownership signature on t.p.: George Dawson. Bound in contemporary mottled calf, edges sprinkled red, ms. spine label; worn and chipping, repairs to spine, corners restored. Photocopy of missing leaf tipped in. Contents:Vocabularium Anglo-Lusitanicum. Vocabularium Lusitano-Anglicanum. An appendix of the forms of writing.*

1702: [FRENCH-ENGLISH] [LILLY] *Dictionnaire royal, françois et anglois: ... divisé en deux parties, par Monsieur Boyer ... Boyer, Abel, 1667-1729. La Haye: chez H. van Bulderen, 1702. 2 pts. in 1 v.; 25 cm. (4to). Pt. 2 with English title text, French definitions. Signatures: *□ A-Z□ Aa-Cccc□; ã□ A-Z□ Aa-Ssss□. Unpaginated. Bound in contemporary vellum, lettered in ms., lightly sprinkled edges. References: Mansell 71:24; BM 25:233; BN 18:562. BM cites an ed. of 1699. Second copy: IUW.*

1705a: [ENGLISH-PORTUGUESE] [LILLY] *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica, or, A short and compendious system of an English and Portugueze grammar: containing all the most useful and necessary rules of the syntax, and construction of the Portugueze tongue.*

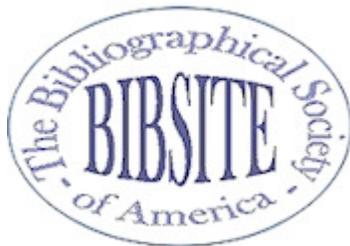


together with some useful dialogues and colloquies, agreeable to common conversation. VVith a vocabulary of useful vvords in English and Portugueze. Designed for, and fitted to all capacities, and more especially such vvhose chance or business may lead them into any part of the vvorld, vvhere that language is used or esteemed. Lisboa: Na officina de miguel Manescal ..., 1705. 264 p.; 21 cm. (8vo in 4s) Has been attributed to A.J. (i.e. Alexander Justice), cf. Alston. For earlier versions, cf. Alston no. 584 and note. Signatures: pi□ A-Ii□. Turned chain lines. From the library of C.R. Boxer. Bound in sprinkled sheep, gilt spine, edges red. References: Alston, R.C. Engl. language, 2:134, no. 585.

1705b: [LATIN-GERMAN] [IUW] *Novus synonymorum, epithetorum et phrasium poeticarum thesaurus Latino-Germanicus: recognitus & à variis mendis expurgatus ... / autore anonymo è Societ. Jesu. Editio novissima accessit Epitome selectarum historiarum, fabularum, insularum, regionum, urbium, fluviorum, montiumque celebriorum, ex variis probatis auctoribus collecta. Coloniae Agrippinae: Sumptibus Viduae Godefridi Meucheri, 1705. 943, [19] p.; 18 cm. Last 19 pages blank. Includes index. IU copy bound in reverse order. Includes a Latin-German dictionary, with full explications in Latin, pp. 1-919.*

1705c: [SPANISH-FRENCH] [LILLY] *Tesoro nuevo de dos lenguas, española y francesa: el mas amplo y el mejor que asalido à luz hasta aora, en que se contiene la explicacion del español en francés, y del francés en español: en dos partes con muchas fráses y maneras de hablar particuláres, sacadas de diferentes graves autores españoles, principalmente de Covarrubias, de Saavedra, de Quevedo, de Gracian, y de Solís. Y los nombres de los reynos, provincias, comárkas, ciudádes, villas, y rios del mundo; los nombres de bautismo de hombres y mugeres, y los de las naciones: las explicaciones de los libros de la sagrada escritura, muchos refranes, y otras cosas muy curiosas de las historias antiguas, por Francisco Sobrino ... Sobrino, Francisco, active 1703-1734. En Brusselas: Por Francisco Foppens, Mercader de Libros, 1705. 2 v.; 25 cm. (4to). "Con privilegio del rey" -- t. p. T. p. of vol. 2 reads: "Tresor nouveau de deux langues, françoise et espagnole..." Signatures: vol. 1: [pi]² *□ A-Aaaa□; vol. 2: [pi]² A-Hhh□. Bound in 19th century half diced Russia and marbled boards, spine stamped in gilt, all edges sprinkled blue. References: Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), 147756.*

1722: [GERMAN-LATIN] [LILLY] *Teutsch-Lateinisches Wörterbüchlein: zum nutz und ergötzung der Schul-Jugend zusammen getragen und mit 6000 darzu dienlichen Bildern gezieret: deme noch über das eine kurtz-gefaszte lateinische Sprach-ubung und ziemliche Anzahl auserlesener Sprüche beygefüget=Dictionariolum germanico-latinum: in usum & delectationem scholasticæ juventutis concinnatum & aliquot millibus huic rei inserventibus iconibus illustratum: cui in super accessit epitome grammatices latinæ cum selectarum sententiarum farraginæ. Noribergæ: Sumptibus Johannis Friderici Rüdigeri, 1722. [2], 256, 44, [47] p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 17 cm. (8vo). Other titles: *Dictionariolum germanico-latinum*. Attribution to Comenius, NUC pre-1956 712:269, is erroneous. Signatures: 1 engr. leaf + pi¹ A-Q□ a-e□ f□. Includes index. For further information see bibliographical file. From the library of Elisabeth Ball. Bound in contemporary calf, in a beige cloth fall-down-back case.*



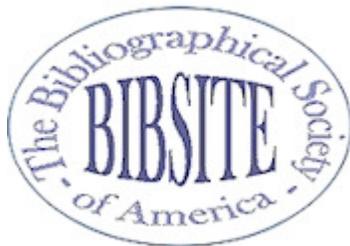
1723: [ITALIAN-FRENCH] [LILLY] *Dictionnaire italien et françois: contenant tout ce qui se trouve dans les autres dictionnaires: enrich de quantite de mots nouveaux ...* par le Sr. Veneroni... Veneroni, sieur de, 1642-1708. Nouvelle ed. / rev., corr., & augm. considerablement par l'auteur. A Londres: Chez Mathieu de Varennes, Libraire, dans le Strand, MDCCXXIII [1723]. 2 v. in 1; 28 cm. (4to.) Vol. 2 has imprint: A Paris: Chez Michel-Etienne David, Quay des Augustins, à la Providence, & au Roy David: et Chez Christophe David, ruë S. Jacques, près la Fontaine S. Severin, au Nom de Jesus, MDCCXXIII [1723]. Vol. 1: "Avec Approbation & Privilege de Sa Majesté"; v.2: "Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roi." Signatures: [pi]² A-Rrr□ Sss² (-Sss2); v.2: A-Ggg□ Lilly Library v.1 signature K2 mislabeled B2 and Gg3 is misnumbered Gg2; v.2 signature Hh3 mislabeled as Gg3, Mm2 mislabeled as M2, Oo1 mislabeled as O1, and Eee3 misnumbered Eee1. Lilly Library copy with armorial bookplate of William Russell, 8th Duke of Bedford at front and armorial bookplate of John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford on p. [2]. Lilly Library copy has ms. inscription at front, "Questo libro appartiene à my Lady Diana Spencer." Bound in green cloth and black leather, spine stamped in gold, with edges speckled red.

1728: [POLYGLOT: ITALIAN-LATIN-ILLYRIAN] [IUW] *Dizionario italiano, latino, illirico: cui si permettono alcuni avvertimenti per iscrivere, e con facilità maggiore leggere le voci illiriche, scritte con caratteri italiani: ed anche una breve grammatica per apprendere con proprietà la lingua illirica: con in fine l'indice latino-italicus*, opera del P. Ardelio Della Bella ... Della Bella, Ardelio, 1654-1737. In Venezia: Presso Cristoforo Zanne ..., 1728. [10], 50, 785, 177, [5] p.; 24 cm. "Dedicata all' Eccell. del sig. K. Carlo Pisani."

1731: [POLYGLOT: GERMAN-LATIN-RUSSIAN] [LILLY] *Teutsch-Lateinisch- und Ruszisches Lexicon: samt denen Anfangs-Gründen der Ruszischen Sprache, zu allgemeynen Nutzen / bey der Kayserl. Academie der Wissenschaften zum Druck befördert = Niemetsko-Latinskii i Ruskii lexikon: kupno S pervymi nachalami Ruskago iazyka k obshchei pol'zie*, pri Imperatorskoi Akademii nauk pechatiiu izdan. St. Petersburg: Gedruckt in der Kayserl. Academie der Wissenschaften Buchdruckerey, 1731. [4], 788, 48 p.; 23 cm. (4to). Russian on t.p. transliterated. BM 209:835 has note: Being the German-Latin part of Erich Weismann's Lexicon bipertium, with a Russian trans. by S. Volchkov. Sopikov, V.S., Essay in Russian bibl., 5911, trns. by Serg. Volchkov, Ivan Il'inskiĭ, Ivan Satarov, and Iv. Sem. Gorlitskiĭ. Signatures: pi² A-Fffff□ Ggggg²)(□ ²B-F□. Armorial bookplate of Trotter of Morton Hall. Ex libris: W.E.D. Allen. Bound in sprinkled calf of the period, rebacked, earlier gilt spine mounted; edges sprinkled red.

1734: [FRENCH-LATIN] [IUW] *Dictionnaire universel françois et latin: contenant la signification et définition tant des mots de l'une & de l'autre langue ... Avec des remarques d'erudition et de critique ...* Nouv. éd. corr. et augm., dans laquelle on a placé les additions selon leur rang. Nancy: P. Antoine, 1734. 5 v.; 41 cm. Half-title: *Dictionnaire universel françois et latin, vulgairement appelé Dictionnaire de Trévoux*.

Edited by Piere Antoine. The first "Dictionnaire de Trévoux" (Trévoux, 1704, 3 v.) was based on the work of Antoine Furetière. Bibliography: v. 1, p. xiv-xix.



1744: [FRENCH-BRETON] [IUW] *Dictionnaire françois-breton ou françois-celtique du dialecte de Vannes, enrichi de thèmes, dans lequel on trouvera les genres du françois & du breton; les infinitifs, les participes passifs, les présents de l'indicatif, suivant la première façon de conjuguer; & une ortographe facile, tant pour l'écriture, que pour la prononciation.* Par Monsieur L'A*** ... Cillart de Kerampoul, Clément-Vincent, Abbé, 1686?-1749. Leide, Par la compagnie, 1744. xx, 467, [1] p. In double columns.

1747: [ENGLISH-DUTCH] [LILLY] *A compendious guide to the Low-Dutch language = Korte wegwyzer der Nederduytsche taal ...: containing the most necessary and essential grammar-rules, whereby one may speedily, and without much difficulty, attain to the knowledge of the aforesaid language, and the right use of the Dutch particles de and het, so much wanted hitherto,* by Willijam Sewel. Sewel, William, 1653-1720. 3rd. ed. [sic] / with some additions. Te Amsterdam: by Jacob ter Beek ..., 1747. 3 pts. in 1 v. (168; 264; [72] p.); 14 cm. (12mo). Earliest ed. cited in BM 219:700 and NUC pre-1956 540:88 is 1700, various eds. follow, 1706, 1725, 1740, etc. Signatures: A-G¹²; A-L¹²; Aa-Cc¹². Ex libris C.R. Boxer. Bound in contemporary calf, worn and broken. Contents: Compendious guide [i.e. grammar]. Several dialogues, letters and bills of exchange [i.e. phrase book]. Vocabulary.

[EVEN: see also under **CHUKCHI**] The Even language /er'ven/, also known as Lamut, Ewen, Eben, Orich, Ilqan (Russian: Эвэнский язык, earlier also Ламутский язык), is a Tungusic language spoken by the Evens in Siberia. It is spoken by widely scattered communities of reindeer herders from Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk in the east to the River Lena in the west, and from the Arctic coast in the north to the River Aldan in the south. Even is an endangered language, with only some 5,700 speakers (Russian census, 2010). Dialects are Arman, Indigirka, Kamchatka, Kolyma-Omolon, Okhotsk, Ola, Tompon, Upper Kolyma, Sakkyryr, Lamunkhin.

Ethnologue: eve. Alternate Names: Eben, Ewen, Ilqan, Lamut, Orich.

1926: [LILLYbm] *Slovar Russko-Lamutskii i Russko-Koriakskii.* Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka: K.I.K., 1926. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-55 56-60. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. (listing earliest Even dictionary as 1936 and the earliest Koryak dictionary as 1939). Includes Russian-Even [Lamut], pp. [7]-20, and Russian-Koryak, pp. [23]-55.

Benzing (see below) states that the arctic tribes of the [former] Soviet Union have only developed written languages and the beginning of a national literature since 1930. This small pamphlet appears to be **the earliest separately printed vocabularies of the two languages**, and certainly one of the earliest documents involving the language actually printed in Kamchatka.

1952: [IUW] *Russko-évenskiĭ slovar'.* Svyshe 20.000 slov. *S prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka évenskogo iazyka.* Sostavili V.I. Tšintsius i L.D. Rishes. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh slovareĭ, 1952. 777 p. 21 cm. Russian-Even dictionary.

1955: [LILLYbm] *Lamutische Grammatik mit Bibliographie, Sprachproben und Glossar,* by Johannes Benzing. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1955. Original gray



wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII, 1 2-254 255-256. First edition. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur: Veröffentlichung der Orientalischen Kommission, Band VI. Zaunmüller, col. 233 ("Hervorragendes Werk"). Even-German vocabulary, pp. [140]-248. Benzing prefers to refer to the language as 'Lamut' to avoid the possible confusion of the two languages, Even and Evenki. Benzing bases his study on the Ola dialect, since the Lamuts from that area are the most compactly settled and show the highest degree of economic development. They are also centrally located within the Even language area.

1957: [IUW] *Évensko-russkii slovar' Slovar' sodержit okolo 10 000 slov.* Sostavili V. I. Tšintsius i L. D. Rishes. Leningrad, Uchpedgiz, 1957. 276 p.

1982: [IUW] *Okhotskii dialekt évenskogo iazyka*, V.D. Lebedev. Leningrad: Nauka, Lenigradskoe otd-nie, 1982. 240 p.; 23 cm. Appendices (p. 134-[241]): I. Tekst, perevod -- II. Slovar'. Includes bibliographical references. Okhotsk dialect Even-Russian dictionary.

1988: [IUW] *Slovar' évensko-russkii i russko-évenskii: okolo 4000 slov: posobie dlia uchashchikhsia nachal'noi shkoly*, by V.A. Robbek, Kh.I. Dutkin, A.A. Burykin. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1988. 262 p.; 21 cm.

1992: [IUW] *Kratkii slovar'-razgovornik dlia izuchaiushchikh évenskii iazyk*, Kh.I. Dutkin. ĪAkutsk: ĪAkutskoe kn. izd-vo, 1992. 33 p.; 21 cm. Even, Russian and Yakut.

1995a: [IUW] *Allaikhovskii govor évenov ĪAkutii*, Kh.I. Dutkin. Sankt-Peterburg: Nauka, 1995. 143 p.; 22 cm. Notes: At head of title: Rossiiskaia akademiia nauk. Institut problem malochislennykh narodov Severa ĪAkutskogo nauchnogo tsentra Sibirskogo otdeleniia. Includes Even-Russian dictionary (p. 85-[138]). Includes bibliographical references (p. 139-[141]).

1995b: [IUW] *Évédich tóréděi tatli*, A.V. Sivtseva. ĪAkutsk: Sakhapoligrafizdat, 1995. 119 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Title in Russian on verso t.p.: *Kartiniyĭ slovar' dlia obucheniiá évenskomu iazyku*. In Even and Russian. Russian-Even juvenile dictionary.

[**EVENKI**: see also **ALTAIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Evenki /er'venki/, formerly known as Tungus, or (Solon) is the largest member of the northern group of Tungusic languages, a group which also includes Even, Negidal, and (the more closely related) Oroqen language. The name is sometimes wrongly given as "Evenks". It is spoken by Evenks in Russia, and China. The Evenki language varies considerably among its dialects which are divided into three large groups: the northern, the southern and the eastern dialects. These are further divided into minor dialects. A written language was created for Evenkis in the Soviet Union in 1931, first using a Latin alphabet, and from 1937 a Cyrillic one. In China, Evenki is written experimentally in the Mongolian script. The language is generally considered endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue: evn. Alternate Names: Ewenk, Ewenke, Ewenki, Khamnigan, Owenke, Solon, Solong, Sulong, Suolun.

1856: [LILLY] *M. Alexander Castren's Grundzüge einer tungusischen sprachlehre, nebst kurzem wörterverzeichnis*, by M. Alexander Castrén [1813-1852], ed. by Aton Schiefner. St. Petersburg: Buchdr. der Kaiserlichen akademie der wissenschaften, 1856.



Contemporary [possibly original] quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. Zaunmüller, col. 125.

1926: [IUW] *Tungussko-russkii slovar': s prilozheniem knigi M.A. Kastrena Osnovy izucheniia tungusskogo iazyka*, vy E.I. Titov. Irkutsk: Izd. Chitinskogo kraevogo gos. muzeia imeni A.K. Kuznetsova, 1926. xiv, 179, ix, 64 p.; 23 cm. Zaunmüller, col. 125. Partial contents: *Osnovy izucheniia tungusskogo iazyka*, M.A. Kastren; perevod s nemetskogo M.G. Peshkovoï; redaktsiia i primechaniia E.I. Titova.

1927: [IUW] *Materialy dlia issledovaniia tungusskogo iazyka: narechie bargyzinskikh tungusov*, by N.N. Poppe. Leningrad: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1927. 59 p.; 24 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Series: *Materialy po iafeticheskomy iazykoznaniiu*; 13

1944: [IUW] *A Tungus dictionary; Tungus-Russian and Russian-Tungus*. S. M. Shirokogorov. Tokyo, Minzokugaku Kyōkai, 1944. 258 p. 37 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Second edition. Photogravured from the mss.

1958: [LILLYbm] *Evenkiisko-russkii slovar*, by G[lafira] M[akarevna] Vasilevich. Moscow: Gos idz-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1958. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, and decorated in black and gold. 804 pp. and loosely inserted linguistic map. First edition. Bibliography, pp. [800]-802. From the collection of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

1983a: [IUW] *Evengki Monggol Kitad kelen-ü qaricağulugsan üges-ün tegüburi*, by Kesingge, Cidaltu, Alta nayirağulba; Norbu kinaba = 鄂温克语蒙汉对照词汇 / 贺兴格 其达拉图 阿拉塔 编; 诺尔布 校订. *Evengki Monggol Kitad kelen-ü qaricağulugsan üges-ün tegüburi*, Kesingge, Cidaltu, Alta nayirağulba = *O-wen-k'o yü Meng Han tui chao tzu hui*, Ho-hsing-ko, Ch'i-ta-la-t'u, A-la-t'a pien. Angq-a udağ-a keblebe. 北京: 民族出版社, 1983. [Begejing]: Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1983. 310 p.; 21 cm. Evenki, Mongolian and Chinese. Evenki folk songs with translation in Mongolian and Chinese.

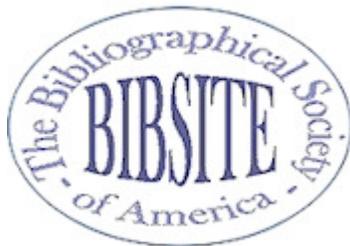
1983b: [IUW] *Slovar': evenkiisko-russkii russko-evenkiiskii: okolo 4000 slov: posobie dlia uchashchikhsia nachal'noi shkoly*, V.D. Kolesnikova. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1983. 302 p.; 21 cm. Authorized for instructional purposes.

1988: [IUW] *Russko-evenkiiskii slovar': okolo 4,500 slov*, B.V. Boldyrev; pod redaktsieï A.A. Kudri. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1988. 302 p.; 23 cm.

Enlarged edition **1995:** [IUW] *Russko-evenkiiskii slovar': okolo 20,000 slov*, B.V. Boldyrev; otvetstvennyi redaktor M.D. Simonov. Novosibirsk: VO "Nauka", 1994. 498 p.; 27 cm.

2000: [IUW] *Evenkiisko-russkii slovar': okolo 21,000 slov*, by B.V. Boldyrev. Novosibirsk: Izd-vo SO RAN, Filial "Geo", 2000- v. <1 >; 27 cm. Russian and Evenki.

2001: [IUW] *Èvédyl nimngākār = Ewenkische Märchen: ethnographischer Umriss, Texte, Übersetzungen und Wörterbuch*, by Stefano Cotrozzi, Anna Nikolajewna Myrejewa, [Hrsg.]. Bonn: Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft, 2001. 119 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: *Disputationes linguarum et cultuum orbis. Sectio A, Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*, 1433-



8270; Bd. 3 = Untersuchungen zu den Sprachen und Kulturen der Welt; Bd. 3. Includes bibliographical references. Includes Evenki-German vocabulary.

2004: [IUW] Эвенкийско-русский словарь: около 30 000 слов = *Èvèdÿ-lÿchadÿ tÿrèrÿk: 30,000 khulèkè turèn*, A.N. Мыреева. *Èvenkiïsko-russkiï slovar': okolo 30 000 slov = Èvèdÿ-lÿchadÿ tÿrèrÿk: 30,000 khulèkè turèn*, A.N. Myreeva. Новосибирск: "Наука", 2004. Novosibirsk: "Nauka", 2004. 795 p.; 22 cm.

Series: Памятники этнической культуры коренных малочисленных народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока; т. 3 . *Pamiatniki ètnicheskoi kul'tury korennnykh malochislennykh narodov Severa, Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka*; t. 3.

2005: [IUW] Словарь эвенкийско-русский и русско-эвенкийский: около 4000 слов / Н.М. Колесникова [sic]; [Колесникова, В.Д.; редактор, Е.Е. Белгова]. *Slovar' èvenkiïsko-russkiï i russko-èvenkiïskiï: okolo 4000 slov*, N.M. Kolesnikova [sic]; [Kolesnikova, V.D.; redaktor, E.E. Belgova]. Изд. 3-е, доработанное. *Izd. 3-e, dorabotannoe*. Санкт-Петербург: Филиал изд-ва "Просвещение", 2005. Sankt-Peterburg: Filial izd-va "Prosveshchenie", 2005. 249 p.; 21 cm. Series: Языки народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока . *Īazyki narodov Severa, Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka*. In *Evenki and Russian. Juvenile dictionary*.

2010: [IUW] 000 слов / Б.В. Болдырев [and three others] = Зейская говор эвэды турэрукин: 10 000 турэн / Б.В. Болдырев [and three others]. *Slovar' zeïskogo govora egvenkov Amurskoï oblasti: slovar' sodèrzhit 10 000 slov / B.V. Boldyrev [and three others] = Zeïskaï govor èvèdy turèrukin: 10 000 turèn / B.V. Boldyrev [and three others]*. Благовешенск: Издательство БГПУ, 2010. Blagoveshensk: Izdatel'stvo BGPU, 2010. 425 pages; 27 cm.

[EVIYA] Viya (Gheviya, Eviya, Avias) is a minor Bantu language of Gabon.

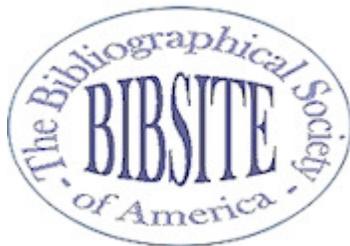
Ethnologue: (Eviya) gev. Alternate Names: Evia, Gevia, Geviya, Ivéa.

2002: [IUW] *Gedandedi sa geviya = Dictionnaire geviya-français*, by L. J. Van der Veen et S. Bodinga-Bwa-Bodinga. Leuven; Paris; Sterling, Va: Peeters, 2002. 569 p.: maps; 24 cm. *Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire*; 12.

[EWE: see also under **AFRICAN...POLYGLOT, AKAN, GA and VAI**] Ewe (Èwe or Èvegbe [èβegbe])[5] is a Niger–Congo language spoken in southeastern Ghana and southern Togo by over three million people. Ewe is part of a cluster of related languages commonly called Gbe; the other major Gbe language is Fon of Benin. Like most African languages, Ewe is tonal. The German Africanist Diedrich Hermann Westermann published many dictionaries and grammars of Ewe and several other Gbe languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Éwé) ewe. Alternate Names: Ebwe, Efe, Eibe, Eue, Eve, Gbe, Krepe, Krepí, Popo, Vhe.

1891: [IUW] *Lehrbuch der Ephe-sprache: (Ewe) Anlo, Anecho-und Dahome-mundart mit glossar und einer karte der sklavenküste*, by Ernst Henrici. Stuttgart; Berlin: W. Spemann, 1891. xxi, 270 p.: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Series: *Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin*; Bd. VI. Hendrix 530.



1906a: [LILLYbm] *Lehrbuch der Ewe-Sprache in Togo, Anglo-dialekt: mit Übungstücken, einem systematischen Vokabular und einem Lesebuch*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1906. Original gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-II III-VIII, 1 2-176. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes a series of thematically arranged Ewe-German vocabularies throughout.

"The Ewe blacks live throughout the entire southern area of the German colony of Togo....The Bremen Missionary Society had been working in the Ewe area long before the Germans took possession of it, and their research on the language, and in particular the Anglo dialect, is one of the lasting contributions of their missionaries....In addition to the wordlists for each exercise a series of systematic vocabularies runs throughout the entire book to facilitate a systematic acquisition of an adequate vocabulary" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1906: [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Ewe-Sprache*, von Diedrich Westermann. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1905-1906. 2 v.; 26 cm. Library binding. IUW has only second volume. T. 2. Deutsch-Ewe Wörterbuch, pp. [1]-228.

"This second Part is to some extent merely an index to the first [Ewe-German] Part; for that reason the indication of tones has been given only where absolutely necessary. The German-Ewe volume is also intended for those native students in Togo who are learning German. For this reason it was necessary to provide a fairly complete German vocabulary" (Preface, tr: BM).

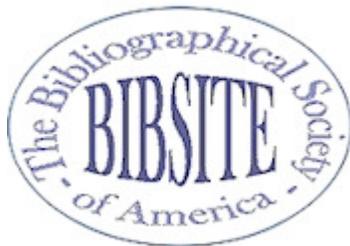
1910: [LILLY] *Gbesela or English-Ewe Dictionary*, by Professor D. Westermann. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1910. Original gray cloth, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-111 112. First edition. Includes English-Ewe, pp. [1]-111. Zaunmüller 125 (listing only second edition of 1930). Hendrix 548. **First vocabulary of Ewe in English.** This copy withdrawn from the War Office Library in London.

"This small dictionary is intended as a help for the Ewe people on the Gold Coast who want to study English. The need of such a book has long been felt among the educated natives, as until now no printed Ewe-English literature exists; all the books on Ewe having been written in German" (Preface).

1923 [reprint n.d.]: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire de la langue Ewe. I. Partie, Ewe-Français*, by E. Riebstein. S.l.: n.p., n.d. Original stiff gray boards with red linen spine. Pp. 1-148. Reproduction of the original edition of 1923. The whole of the book has been typed onto stencils and reproduced in toto, with no indication of purpose or date. Cf. Hendrix 539.

1928: [LILLYbm] *Evefiala or Ewe-English Dictionary*, by D[iedrich] Westermann. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1928. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-III IV-VII VIII, 1-2 3-300. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 125. Hendrix 549. This is **the first Ewe-English dictionary**, which, along with Westermann's English-Ewe dictionary of the same era, appears to be based on the author's German dictionary of the language published in two volumes in 1905-1906.

"The present Ewe Dictionary is based on the Aylo dialect, which, as early as seventy-five years ago, became the literary form of the Ewe language, but has since that time constantly been enriched by words and grammatical forms from other dialects, so that it may be called the standard form of Ewe" (Preface).



Reprint **1973**: [IUW] *Evefiala, or Ewe-English dictionary; Gbesela yeye, or English-Ewe dictionary*, by Diedrich Westermann. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1973. 661 p. in various pagings; 22 cm. Series: [Black experience: Series 2; 182]. Reprint of the 1928 ed. of *Evefiala*, and of the 1930 ed. of *Gbesela yeye*, both published by Dietrich Reimer.

1954: [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Ewe-Sprache*, Diedrich Westermann [1875-1956]. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1954. Original beige cloth over boards, lettered in brown. Pp. I-V VI-XXIV, 1 2-795 796 + folded linguistic map. New revised edition. Series: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Institut für Orientforschung., Veröffentlichung Nr. 8. Includes Ewe-German only, pp. [1]-795, with notes to the map, p. [796]. The foreword includes a detailed history of the author's own work on the Ewe language and the genesis of this dictionary, which began with his use of a "lithographically reproduced Ewe-German-English dictionary by the Missionary J. Knüsli. Second copy: IUW.

"This book is the new reworking of my *Wörterbuch der Ewe-Sprache* that appeared in 1905. In the intervening years, research on the Ewe language has progressed, both through repeated investigations with the help of native speakers and the appearance of a growing indigenous literature that has revealed the riches of the language in terms of its grammatical forms, its syntactic structures, its vocabulary and as a living repository of tribal culture. My study of the Ewe language stretches over almost half a century" (Foreword, tr BM).

1969: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ewe Homonyms: Translated into French, English and German*, by J.K. Adzomada. Accra, Ghana: Waterville Publishing House, 1969. Original dark and light blue wrappers, lettered in light blue and black. 52 pp. First edition. Hendrix 522. "To mark the hundred and twentieth year of the Ewe Literature 1848-1968." Each word is given in Ewe-French-English-German. Second copy: IUW.

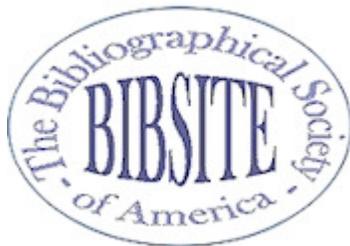
"Ewe is a monosyllabic language, very rich in homonyms. In the present dictionary, I have endeavored to indicate some of them... There are five different tones [which must be marked in order to differentiate the words]."

1974: [IUW] *Lexique, français-kabiye-ewe / par Bassari Ebia*. [s.l.: s.n.], 1974. xii, 130 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

1975: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-ewe; des mots usuels selects et des locutions étrangères*, par K. Adzomada. Lomé: Institut national de la recherche scientifique, [1975]. iii, 101 leaves; 15 x 21 cm. "Parution provisoire réalisée avec le concours de L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Lomé-Togo."

Fourth edition **1991**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-ewe: des mots usuels selects et des locutions étrangères*, par Kofi J. Adzomada. Lomé: Ed. Haho, [1991]. 245 p.; 23 cm. Fourth edition. Includes text in English. Includes bibliographical references.

1987: [IUW] *Euegbetutudo, akpa gbāto*. Lome, Togo: Euegbenubuha, 1987. 78 p. 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original light-yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Text in Ewe. A French-Ewe dictionary, pp. 1-78.



1995: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-éwé: suivi d'un index français-éwé*, by Jacques Rongier. Paris: Karthala: A.C.C.T., c1995. xiv, 559 p.; 25 cm. Series: Collection "Hommes et societies." "Index" is actually Ewe-French.

1997: [IUW] *Ewé, le verbe et le pouvoir des plantes chez les Yorùbá*, by Pierre Fátúmbí Verger; préfaces de Théodore Monod et Jorge Amado. France: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1997. 730 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 729-730). In French and Yoruba

2011: [IUW] *Ewe encyclopedic dictionary of health*. Legon: Department of Linguistics, University of Ghana, [2011]. 7, 79 pages: illustrations (chiefly color); 21 cm. Original stiff white red and gray illustrated wrappers, lettered in yellow and white. First edition. Includes Ewe-English health and medical terms, pp. 1-78.

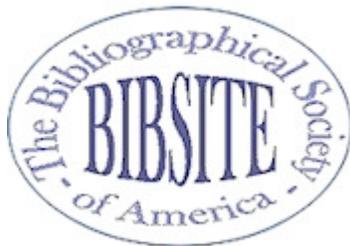
"Since Westermann's monumental works, very little has been done in the area of dictionary making. Knowing very well that language is dynamic, it is obvious that new vocabulary has entered the language since that publication and there is the need to capture these new vocabulary and usages.... It was not until 1999 that we took advantage of the Legon-Trondheim Linguistics Project to initiate this project, aimed at upgrading Westermann's work and adding new vocabulary that has entered the language since then.... This dictionary, as the name suggests, is an encyclopedic dictionary. It therefore contains all kinds of information. It is bilingual in the sense that it provides English glosses or translation for the Ewe entries. Being a dictionary of health, it provides information about each item" (pp. 3-4).

[EWONDO] Ewondo or Kolo is the language of the Ewondo people (more precisely Beti be Kolo or simply Kolo-Beti) of Cameroon. The language had 577,700 native speakers in 1982. Ewondo is a trade language. Dialects include Badjia (Bakjo), Bafeuk, Bamvele (Mvele, Yezum, Yesoum), Bane, Beti, Enoah, Evouzok, Fong, Mbida-Bani, Mvete, Mvog-Niengue, Omvang, Yabekolo (Yebekolo), Yabeka, and Yabekanga. Ewondo speakers live primarily in Cameroon's Centre Region and the northern part of the Océan division in the South Region. Ewondo is a Bantu language. It is a dialect of the Beti language (Yaunde-Fang), and is intelligible with Bulu, Eton, and Fang (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ewo. Alternate Names: Ewundu, Jaunde, Yaounde, Yaunde.

1926: [LILLYbm] *Jaunde-Wörterbuch*, by M[artin] Heepe [1887-] in collaboration with H[ermann] Nekes [1875-1948]. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co., 1926. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XIV, [2] I 2-257 258. First edition. Series: Hamburgische Universität. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der auslandskunde, vol. 22. Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen 12. Zaubmüller, col. 214. Hendrix 553. Includes Jaunde-German, pp. [1]-169, with additions, pp. [170]-173, a list of Jaunde-German proper names, pp. [174]-187, and German-Jaunde, pp. [191]-257.

"Jaunde was practically unknown until about 15 years ago. The first sketch of its grammar appeared in 1909 in *Anthropos*. Nekes' *Lehrbuch* in 1911 made it possible to teach the language... The basic material for the present dictionary comes from the two vocabularies in Nekes... I owe special thanks to [him] for his collaboration. Due to the many years he spent



in the Jaunde region, he knows the spoken language much better than I ever could. ... A particular enrichment of the dictionary is provided by the list of personal names Mr. Neke assembled at my request" (Foreword, tr: BM).

1950: [LILLYbm] *Petite grammaire ewondo avec exercices appropriés, suivie d'un petit manuel de conversation et d'un lexique*, by François Pichon. [Yaounde] Cameroun: Mission catholique Yaounde, 1950. Original blue-gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-122. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 556. Includes Ewondo-French, pp. 92-108, and French-Ewondo, pp. 109-120.

195-?a: [IUW] *Lexique ewondo-français et français-ewondo* [cover title]. [s.l.: s.n., 195-?] 129, 136 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes Ewondo-French, pp. [1]-129, and French-Ewondo, pp. [5]-136.

195-?b: [IUW] *Dictionnaire ewondo-français*, by Theodore Tsala. Lyon, imprimerie Emmanuel Vitte, [19--?] xxxi, 716 p. 18 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographical reference dated 1955, p. xxvii. With Preface and Introduction. Ewondo-French, pp. [13]-716.

2007: [IUW] *Le nouveau dictionnaire ewondo-français: ewondo-français. français-ewondo*, by Siméon Basile Atangana Ondigui. [Yaounde]: Les éditions terre africaine, c2007. 444 p.; 25 cm. "Plus 150 proverbes Ewondo." "Publié avec le concours du Ministère de la Culture Cameroun." Includes bibliographical references. In French and Ewondo.