

XIX.—ALBANIAN, MODERN GREEK, GALLO-ITALIC, PROVENÇAL, AND ILLYRIAN STILL IN USE (1889) AS LINGUISTIC ISLANDS IN THE NEAPOLITAN AND SICILIAN PROVINCES OF ITALY. By the PRINCE L.-L. BONAPARTE, D.C.L.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONGST the languages spoken in the 69 provinces of the kingdom of Italy the following are generally and without discussion considered as Non-Italian: Modern Greek, Albanian, Romansch, Provençal, German, Illyrian (Servian), and Slovenian, but, although Frioulan is admitted by Ascoli (whom I follow in this respect) to be not Italian, other writers continue, as formerly, to consider it as such. In fact, Ascoli considers Frioulan as a Romansch dialect. With regard to Frioulan, I prefer to see in it a Neo-Latin language intermediate between Gallo-Italic and Romansch, in the same way as I consider Catalan independent of Provençal. Franco-Provençal, according to Ascoli (whom I follow entirely in this particular), is an independent Neo-Latin tongue. The other dialects of Italy which, in my opinion, may be regarded as independent Non-Italian languages, are: Central and Southern Sardinian; Genoese (forming the transition between Gallo-Italic and Italian); and Gallo-Italic. According to this opinion of mine, which I submit, with all due deference, to the consideration of modern linguists, the following are the Non-Italian languages spoken in Italy: 1, Modern Greek; 2, Albanian; 3, Sardinian; 4, Genoese; 5, Gallo-Italic; 6, Frioulan; 7, Romansch; 8, Catalan; 9, Provençal; 10, Franco-Provençal; 11, German; 12, Illyrian; 13, Slovenian.

The languages 4, 6, 7, 10, and 13 are never insulated; 5, 9,

and 11 may be insulated or not; and 1, 2, 3, 8, and 12 are always insulated. The present paper treats of the languages 1, 2, 5, 9, and 12. (See the Historic Notes, pp. 363-364, and Maps at the end.)

List of places in Italy in which these languages are spoken :

A. ALBANIAN.

I. ABRUZZO ULTERIORE I. (TERRAMO) Map II. :

1. *Badessa*, an annex of Rosciano, canton of Pianella, district and diocese of Penne ;

II. MOLISE (CAMPOBASSO) Map III. :

2. *Campomarino*, c.¹ of Termoli, d.¹ and d.¹ of Larino ;
3. *Montecilfone*, c. of Guglionesi, d. and d. of Larino ;
4. *Portocannone*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;
5. *Ururi*, c., d., and d. of Larino ;

III. CAPITANATA (FOGGIA) Map IV. :

6. *Casalvecchio di Puglia*, c. of Casalnuovo della Daunia, d. of San Severo, d. of Lucera ;
7. *Chieuti*, c. of Serracapriola, d. of San Severo, d. of Larino ;

IV. PRINCIPATO ULTERIORE (AVELLINO) Map V. :

8. *Greci*, c. of Orsara Dauno Irpina, d. of Ariano di Puglia, d. of Benevento ;

V. BASILICATA (POTENZA) Map VI. :

9. *Barile*, c. of Barile, d. of Melfi, d. of Rapolla ;
10. *Ginestra*, an annex of Ripacandida, c. of Barile, d. of Melfi, d. of Rapolla ;
11. *Maschito*, c. of Forenza, d. of Melfi, d. of Venosa ;
12. *San Costantino Albanese*, c. of Noepoli, d. of Lago-negro, d. of Anglona e Tursi ;
13. *San Paolo Albanese*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

VI. TERRA D'OTRANTO (LECCE) Map VII. :²

14. *Faggiano*,³ c. of San Giorgio su Taranto, d. and d. of Taranto ;

¹ c. *means* canton, the first d. in any description *means* district, and the second d. diocese.

² For Albanian in Terra d'Otranto, see p. 341.

³ Only a very small minority (a few old people can still speak Albanian at Faggiano. *Official information by its Mayor.*)

15. *San Marzano di San Giuseppe*, c. of Sava, d. and d. of Taranto ;

VII. CALABRIA CITERIORE (COSENZA) Map VIII. :

16. *Acquaformosa*, c. of Lungro, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

17. *Carpanzano*,¹ c. of Scigliano, d. and d. of Cosenza.

18. *Castroregio*, c. of Amendolara, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Anglona e Tursi ;

19. *Cavallarizzo*, an annex of Cerzeto, c. of Cerzeto, d. of Cosenza, d. of Bisignano ;

20. *Cerzeto*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

21. *Civita*, c. of Cassano, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

22. *Falconara Albanese*, c. of Fiumefreddo Bruzio, d. of Paola, d. of Tropea ;

23. *Farneta*, an annex of Castroregio, c. of Amendolara, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Anglona e Tursi ;

24. *Firmo*, c. of Lungro, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

25. *Frascineto*, c. and d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

26. *Lungro*, c. of Lungro, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

27. *Macchia*, an annex of San Demetrio Corone, c. of San Demetrio Corone, d. and d. of Rossano ;

28. *Marri*, an annex of San Benedetto Ullano, c. of Montalto Uffugo, d. of Cosenza, d. of Bisignano ;

29. *Platici*, c. of Cerchiara, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cosenza ;

30. *Porcile*, an annex of Frascinetto, c. and d. of Castrovillari, d. of Cassano all' Ionio ;

31. *San Basile*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

32. *San Benedetto Ullano*, c. of Montalto Uffugo, d. of Cosenza, d. of Bisignano ;

33. *San Cosimo (Strigàr)*, c. of San Demetrio Corone, d. and d. of Rossano ;

34. *San Demetrio Corone*, c. of San Demetrio Corone, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

¹ The only natives of Carpanzano who can speak Albanian, and that but imperfectly, are some makers of weavers' combs.

35. *San Giacomo*, an annex of Cerzeto, c. of Cerzeto, d. of Cosenza, d. of Bisignano ;
36. *San Giorgio Albanese (Mbusàt)*, c. of Corigliano Calabro, d. and d. of Rossano ;
37. *San Lorenzo del Vallo*, c. of Spezzano Albanese, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Rossano ;
38. *San Martino di Finita*, c. of Cerzeto, d. of Cosenza, d. of Bisignano ;
39. *Santa Caterina Albanese (Pizziglia)*, c. of San Sosti, d. of Castrovillari, d. of San Marco Argentano ;
40. *Santa Sofia d'Epiro*, c. of San Demetrio Corone, d. of Rossano, d. of Bisignano ;
41. *Spezzano Albanese*, c. of Spezzano Albanese, d. of Castrovillari, d. of Rossano ;
42. *Vaccarizzo Albanese*, c. of San Demetrio Corone, d. and d. of Rossano ;

VIII. CALABRIA ULTERIORE II. (CATANZARO) Map IX.:

43. *Andali*, c. of Cropani, d. of Catanzaro, d. of San Severino ;
44. *Caraffa di Catanzaro*, c. of Tiriolo, d. and d. of Catanzaro ;
45. *Carfizzi*, an annex of San Nicola dell' Alto, c. of Strongoli, d. of Cotrone, d. of Cariati ;
46. *Marcedusa*, c. of Cropani, d. of Catanzaro, d. of Santa Severina ;
47. *Pallagorio*, c. of Savelli, d. of Cotrone, d. of Cariati ;
48. *San Nicola dell' Alto*, c. of Strongoli, d. of Cotrone, d. of Cariati ;
49. *Vena*, an annex of Maida, c. of Maida, d. and d. of Nicastro ;
50. *Zangarona*, an annex of Nicastro, c., d. and d. of Nicastro ;

IX. PALERMO (Map XI.):

51. *Contessa Entellina*, c. of Bisacquino, d. of Corleone, d. of Monreale ;
52. *Mezzoiuso*,¹ c. of Mezzoiuso, d. and d. of Palermo ;
53. *Palazzo Adriano*, c. of Prizzi, d. of Corleone, d. of Monreale ;

¹ Only a few old people can still speak Albanian at Mezzoiuso.

54. *Piana de' Greci*, c. of Piana de' Greci, d. of Palermo, d. of Monreale;

55. *Santa Cristina Gela*, *id.*, d. and d. of Palermo;

B. MODERN GREEK.

I. TERRA D'OTRANTO (LECCE) Map VII.:

1. *Calimera*, c. of Martano, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
2. ¹**Cannole*, c. of Carpignano Salentino, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
3. **Caprarica di Lecce*, c. of Martano, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
4. *Castrignano de' Greci*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.*;
5. *Corigliano d' Otranto*, c. of Galatina, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
6. **Cursi*, c. of Maglie, d. of Gallipoli, d. of Otranto;
7. **Cutrofano*, c. of Galatina, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
8. *Martano*, c. of Martano, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
9. *Martignano*, c. of Galatina, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
10. **Melpignano*, c. of Martano, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
11. *Soletto*, c. of Galatina, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;
12. *Sternatia*, c. of Galatina, d. and d. of Lecce;
13. *Zollino*, c. of Galatina, d. of Lecce, d. of Otranto;

II. CALABRIA ULTERIORE I. (REGGIO DI CALABRIA) Map X.:

14. *Amendolea*, an annex of Condofuri, c. of Bova, d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova;
15. *Bova*, c. and d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova;
16. **Cardeto*, c. of Sant' Agata di Bianco, d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova;
17. *Condofuri*, c. of Bova, d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova;
18. *Corio di Roccaforte*, an annex of Roccaforte del Greco, c. of Bova, d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova;
19. *Corio di Roghudi*, an annex of Roghudi, *id.*, *id.*, *id.*;
20. *Galliciano*, an annex of Condofuri, *id.*, *id.*, *id.*;
21. **Mosorrofa*, an annex of Cataforio, c. of Gallina, d. and d. of Reggio of Calabria;

¹ The asterisk indicates the localities where Modern Greek is spoken only by a minority, which is sometimes very small. (*See* Pellegrini and Morosi.)

22. *Pietrapennata*, an annex of Palizzi, c. of Staiti, d. and d. of Gerace ;
 23. *Roccaforte del Greco*, c. of Bova, d. of Reggio of Calabria, d. of Bova ;
 24. *Roghudi*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;
 25. *San Carlo*, an annex of Condofuri, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;
 26. *San Pantaleone*, an annex of San Lorenzo, c. of Melito di Porto Salvo, d. and d. of Reggio of Calabria ;

C. GALLO-ITALIC.

I. CALABRIA CITERIORE (COSENZA) Map VIII. :

1. *Guardia Piemontese*, c. of Cetraro, d. of Paola, d. of Cosenza ;

II. MESSINA (Map XI.) :

2. *Novara di Sicilia*, c. of Novara di Sicilia, d. of Castroreale, d. of Messina ;
 3. *San Fratello*, c. of San Fratello, d. of Mistretta, d. of Patti ;

III. CATANIA (Map XI.) :

4. *Nicosia*, c., d., and d. of Nicosia ;
 5. *Sperlinga*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

IV. CALTANISSETTA (Map XI.) :

6. *Aidone*, c. of Aidone, d. and d. of Piazza Armerina ;
 7. *Piazza Armerina*, c., d., and d. of Piazza Armerina ;

D. PROVENÇAL.

I. CAPITANATA (FOGGIA) Map IV. :

1. *Celle San Vito*, c. of Troia, d. of Bovino, d. of Troia ;
 2. *Faeto*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.* ;

E. ILLYRIAN.

I. MOLISE (CAMPOBASSO) Map III. :

1. *Acquaviva Collecroce*, c. of Palata,¹ d. of Larino, d. of Termoli ;
 2. *Montemitro*, an annex of San Felice Slavo, c. of Montefalcone del Sannio, d. of Larino, d. of Termoli ;
 3. *San Felice Slavo*, *id.*, *id.*, *id.*

¹ At Palata and Tavenna, in the province of Molise, Illyrian is now extinct.

I wish here to record my great obligations to Monsignor Raphael Rossi, Grand Vicar of the Archbishopric of Taranto, by whose mediation alone it has been possible for me to procure all the local accounts supplied by the numerous rectors of the parishes of the southern Neapolitan provinces where Albanian was still more or less spoken in 1889.

ALBANIAN IN TERRA D'OTRANTO (Map VII.).

(Second Edition,¹ partly abridged and partly very much enlarged and corrected, with the assistance of Signor Cosimo Santoro, a native of the Albanian village of San Marzano di San Giuseppe, partly at San Marzano itself and partly at Leucaspide, near Taranto, in the month of April, 1889, during my stay at the mansion of my excellent and honoured friend Sir James Lacaita, K.C.M.G., and Member of the Italian Senate).

Having had occasion, six or seven years ago, to make inquiries as to the number of the localities in which Albanian is still more or less spoken in Terra d'Otranto, I received the following very valuable, because very reliable, information from Taranto, through the kindness of the Rev. P. D. L. De Vincentiis, O.P., the well-known author of the "Storia di Taranto," Taranto, 1878-9, 5 vol., 8vo., as well as of the "Vocabolario del dialetto tarantino," Taranto, 1872, 8vo.

According to this distinguished writer, out of the seven villages of the diocese of Taranto, places in which alone the Albanian language has been still more or less spoken within the memory of man, *viz.* San Marzano di S. Giuseppe, Roccaforzata, Monteparano (anciently Parello), San Giorgio sotto Taranto, San Martino, Faggiano, and Carosino, there is now only one where Albanian is at present more used than Italian, namely San Marzano, while at Faggiano Albanian is to be heard only from a few old persons. In the remaining villages Albanian is quite extinct. Thus, at Roccaforzata, it has ceased to be spoken for more than fifty years, and of the village of San Martino nothing now remains but the parish church.

The same thing happens in other provinces. Thus, Albanian

¹ The first edition appeared in the "Trans. of the Philol. Soc. 1882-3-4," p. 492.

has become extinct at Santa Croce di Magliano, in the province of Molise (Map iii.); at Casalnuovo di Monterotaro and S. Paolo di Civitate, in the province of Capitanata (Map iv.); at Brindisi di Montagna, at San Chirico Nuovo, and at San Giorgio Lucano, in the province of Basilicata (Map vi.); at Cervicati, Mongrassano, Rota Greca, and Serra di Leo, in the province of Calabria Citeriore (Map viii.); and at Amato, Arietta, and Gizzeria, in the province of Calabria Ulteriore II. (Map ix.).¹

In the thirteen Greek villages of the province of Terra d'Otranto (Map vii.) no Albanian is heard (as has been erroneously stated), but only Modern Greek, in a corrupted dialect, which, as well as the Modern Greek of Calabria Ulteriore I. (Map x.) has been scientifically treated by Comparetti, Pellegrini, and especially by Morosi (Map viii.).

With reference to the Albanian of Terra d'Otranto (Map vii.), which is still in use at San Marzano, in the diocese of Taranto, P. De Vincentiis has not limited his kindness to the preceding information, but has also succeeded in procuring me, from a native of that village: 1°. A list of about forty words; 2°. Three phrases; 3°. A very short song, improperly called in Italian "Novella degli Sposi," viz. "Romance of the Betrothed." These three documents, as stated at p. 341, (Go to p. 344.)

¹ This gradual extinction of a language has a mournful interest. Had I been born twenty-five years earlier, I could have heard Albanian still spoken at Pianiano, an annex of Cellere, near Canino, formerly in the Duchy of Castro, and now in the province of Rome. This small hamlet of about twenty families was given by Pope Benedict XIV. to these poor Christians belonging to the diocese of Scutari in Albania, who were seeking refuge from Mahometan persecution under the guidance of Andrea and his sons Antonio and Don Stefano Remani, a family which was still in the recollection of some of the Albanians of Pianiano about half a century ago, when I used to pay them frequent visits from Musignano, the country-seat of my father, the first Prince of Canino and Musignano. The three Remani's were very intelligent men, and quite fit to be the guides and administrators of a much larger community. As they were men of some means and very charitable, their names were still held in great veneration by the Italianized Albanians, who called afterwards a detached portion of the Principality of Canino "Piane di Don Simone," from the name of one of their rectors, Don Simone Sterbini. Legendary stories made him sometimes appear in these plains by moonlight, spreading out his cloak as if to protect his cherished Albanians.

Such common words as *duk* "bread," *miš* "meat," *rruš* "grapes," *jo* "no," and some others, very few in number, were still in their memory.

As these facts are almost unknown, I have thought them worthy, notwithstanding their comparatively small philological importance, to be preserved from oblivion.

KEY TO THE ALBANIAN PHONETIC SYMBOLS EMPLOYED IN THIS PAPER.

<p>a = a in <i>father</i>. b = b in <i>but</i>. bb = strong b. d = French d. dd = strong d. dh = th in <i>thee</i>. dz = Italian s in <i>la zona</i>. ddz = strong ds. dẑ = Italian g in <i>la gente</i>. ddẑ = strong dẑ. e = e in <i>bed</i>. ø = French e in <i>le</i>. f = f in <i>foe</i>. ff = strong f. g = g in <i>go</i>. gg = strong g.</p>	<p>gh = Mod. Gk. γ in γάλα. gh̄h = Dutch g in <i>goed</i>. gj = Ital. ghi in <i>la ghianda</i>. h = h in <i>how</i>. i = e in <i>me</i>. j = y in <i>you</i>. k = c in <i>cat</i>. kk = strong k. kj = Italian chi in <i>la chiave</i>. kkj = strong kj. l = French l. ll = strong l. lh = Polish ł. lj = Spanish ll. llj = strong lj. m = m in <i>me</i>.</p>	<p>mm = strong m. n = French n in <i>nom</i>. nn = strong n. nj = French gn in <i>digne</i>. n = ng in <i>king</i>. o = o in <i>more</i>. p = p in <i>pear</i>. r = r in <i>marine</i>. rr = Spanish rr. s = s in <i>so</i>. ss = strong s. š = sh in <i>shoe</i>. šš = strong š. t = French t. tt = strong t. th = th in <i>thin</i>.</p>	<p>tth = strong th. ts = Italian s in <i>la sia</i>. tš = Italian c in <i>pace</i>. ttš = strong tš. u = oo in <i>fool</i>. v = v in <i>vine</i>. y = French u. z = s in <i>seal</i>. zz = strong z. A, nasalize the preceding vowel. (') = tonic accent. (̂) = length. (̂) = length with tonic accent. (̂̂), divides two vowels.</p>
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have been very much corrected and modified in this second edition, after reading with great care the excellent article "L'Albanais en Apulie," by the lamented Dr. John Hanusz, printed in the "Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris," vi. pp. 263-7.

I. LIST OF WORDS. (See p. 343.)

N.B.—The Albanian substantives of this list are given as a rule under the indefinite or unarticulated form, but the definite or articulated one is often given as well. In other instances this last is only indicated by numbers, 1. following the masculines ending in *i*; 2., the masculines ending in *u*; and 3., the feminines ending in *a*.

arə 1.	<i>gold.</i>
aštə 1.	<i>bone; stone (of a fruit).</i>
ballə 3.	<i>forehead.</i>
bardə	<i>white.</i>
barkə 2.	<i>belly.</i>
batthə	<i>bean.</i>
battha	<i>the bean.</i>
bekkuámi	<i>blessed, m.</i>
I Bbekkuámi	<i>The Blessed, God.</i>
bekkuámia	<i>blessed, f.</i>
Bekkuámia	<i>The Blessed, the Virgin Mary.</i>
brek 3.	<i>pantaloons.</i>
brəmmə 3. (<i>see brənbə</i>)	<i>evening.</i>
brənbə 3. (<i>see brəmmə</i>)	<i>evening.</i>
budz 3. (<i>see buz</i>)	<i>lip.</i>
buk (<i>see dəkrúmə</i>)	<i>bread.</i>
buka (<i>see dəkrúma</i>)	<i>the bread.</i>
bukrə (<i>see ndarə</i>)	<i>beautiful.</i>
burblə 1.	<i>gun-powder.</i>
burr 1.	<i>man (lat. vir).</i>
burrik 3.	<i>jacket.</i>
buz 3. (<i>see budz</i>)	<i>lip.</i>
dardə 3.	<i>pear-tree; pear.</i>
dəkrúmə (<i>see buk</i>)	<i>bread.</i>

dəkrûma (<i>see buka</i>)	<i>the bread.</i>
dellə	<i>ewe.</i>
dellja	<i>the ewe.</i>
detə 1.	<i>sea.</i>
diélə 1.	<i>sun.</i>
dittə	<i>day.</i>
dorə 3.	<i>hand.</i>
drendafillə 3.	<i>rose.</i>
dru	<i>wood, firewood.</i>
drutə <i>pl.</i>	<i>wood, firewood.</i>
duf (<i>see škupettə</i>)	<i>musket.</i>
dziárr 1.	<i>fire.</i>
enjə	<i>yes.</i>
engljə 1.	<i>angel.</i>
erbə	<i>barley.</i>
erbi	<i>the barley.</i>
ənbłə	<i>sweet.</i>
ərgjəndrə 1.	<i>silver.</i>
fattšə 3.	<i>cheek.</i>
ferə	<i>fair sub.</i>
fera	<i>the fair.</i>
fiúr 1.	<i>flower.</i>
flenjə	<i>to sleep.</i>
fi	<i>sleep, imperat.</i>
fund 3.	<i>nose.</i>
gidz 3.	<i>the Italian "ricotta."</i>
gitthə	<i>all.</i>
gjakkə 2.	<i>blood.</i>
gjarpərə 1.	<i>serpent.</i>
gjellə 3.	<i>breast.</i>
gjellə	<i>cock.</i>
gjellji	<i>the cock.</i>
gjəmməsə 3.	<i>middle, sub.</i>
gljumstə 1.	<i>milk.</i>
glənbə 1.	<i>thorn ; bone (of a fish).</i>
glistə 1.	<i>finger.</i>
glukə 3.	<i>tongue.</i>
glunjə 3.	<i>knee.</i>

lækúr 3.	<i>skin.</i>
leššø 1.	<i>hair.</i>
leštøðø, leštø	<i>hairs.</i>
ligø	<i>ugly.</i>
lis 1.	<i>tree.</i>
listøkø	<i>lean.</i>
mafiér 1. (<i>see thik</i>)	<i>knife.</i>
máimø	<i>fat.</i>
matø	<i>great.</i>
mattø 1.	<i>cat.</i>
menattø 3.	<i>morning.</i>
mendaššø 1.	<i>silk.</i>
mezødittø 3.	<i>noon.</i>
mømma (<i>see jema</i>)	<i>mother.</i>
møralljø 3.	<i>medal.</i>
møsal	<i>table-cloth.</i>
møsalla	<i>the table-cloth.</i>
miekrø 3.	<i>beard.</i>
mirø	<i>good.</i>
mišt	<i>flesh ; meat.</i>
míštøðø	<i>the flesh ; the meat.</i>
mollø 3.	<i>apple-tree ; apple.</i>
muška	<i>she-mule.</i>
muškø	<i>he-mule.</i>
nannaronkjø 3.	<i>frog.</i>
nattø 3.	<i>night.</i>
neró (<i>see ujø</i>)	<i>water.</i>
njerí 2.	<i>man (Lat. homo).</i>
nus	<i>betrothed, sub. m.</i>
nussi	<i>the betrothed, m.</i>
nússiø	<i>betrothed, sub. f.</i>
nússia	<i>the betrothed, f.</i>
ndarø (<i>see bukrø</i>)	<i>beautiful.</i>
ndzirø	<i>to raise.</i>
pagø	<i>little, adv.</i>
pellø	<i>mare.</i>
pellja	<i>the mare.</i>
pørnakokkø	<i>apricot-tree ; apricot.</i>

peškə 2.	<i>fish.</i>
plakkə 2.	<i>old man.</i>
plakkə 3.	<i>old woman.</i>
pləkə 3.	<i>dust.</i>
pugattə	<i>rich.</i>
pullə 3.	<i>hen.</i>
rezzə 3.	<i>plant.</i>
ruespə 1.	<i>toad.</i>
rušə 3.	<i>grapes.</i>
sandón 1.	<i>bed-sheet.</i>
si	<i>eye.</i>
síu	<i>the eye.</i>
sitə	<i>eyes.</i>
stipí	<i>house.</i>
stipía	<i>the house.</i>
stratə	<i>bed.</i>
stratti	<i>the bed.</i>
summə	<i>much, adv.</i>
šárpəkə 2.	<i>hat.</i>
šendə	<i>saint.</i>
šéndədə	<i>saints.</i>
škal	<i>ladder.</i>
škupettə 3. (<i>see duf</i>)	<i>musket.</i>
šokkjə 1.	<i>companion.</i>
šokkjə 3.	<i>female companion.</i>
šunbə 1.	<i>button (of flowers) ; bud (of trees).</i>
talurə 1.	<i>dish.</i>
tattə (<i>see jatti</i>)	<i>father.</i>
te	<i>earth.</i>
teu	<i>the earth.</i>
tənbə	<i>tooth.</i>
tənbí	<i>the tooth.</i>
tərgudz 3.	<i>rope.</i>
tərloddžə 1.	<i>watch (French montre).</i>
thennə 3.	<i>moon.</i>
thik (<i>see mafiér</i>)	<i>knife.</i>
thikka	<i>the knife.</i>

thonjə 3.	<i>nail</i> (Lat. <i>unguis</i>).
trašə	<i>big.</i>
i ttrašə	<i>big, m.</i>
e ttrašə	<i>big, f.</i>
trašerə	<i>oats.</i>
trəšérədə	<i>the oats.</i>
trimə 1.	<i>young man.</i>
u	<i>I.</i>
uddə 3.	<i>road.</i>
ujə 3. (<i>see neró</i>)	<i>water.</i>
ulinjə 1.; 3.	<i>olive-tree; olive.</i>
vábbəkə	<i>poor.</i>
vadz 3.	<i>young woman.</i>
vangarielə	<i>chin.</i>
vangarielli	<i>the chin.</i>
vanjunə	<i>baby; child; boy; lad.</i>
vanjunni	<i>the baby; the child; the boy;</i> <i>the lad.</i>
vaššu	<i>low.</i>
i vaššu	<i>low m.</i>
e vaššu	<i>low, f.</i>
verə (<i>see krisí</i>)	<i>wine.</i>
veššə 1.	<i>ear.</i>
vongljə	<i>little.</i>
zeddzə	<i>black.</i>

II. PHRASES (Transl. by Santoro).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Lenjə, zoderottə, dittənə e mirə. | Lascio, signoria, giorno-il il buono. |
| 2. Pəndzó pə gjəndənə immə tšə jətə mə ti. | Pensa per la-gente mia che è con te. |
| 3. Eda, ka tə japə funjə | Va, che ti do mazzate. |

III. ROMANCE (Transl. by Santoro).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Thinja kə u ngə denja, ma iší panzán, | Dissi che io non voleva, ma era falso, |
| 2. Ma ti e dinjə pəndzierin' immə. | Ma tu lo sapevi pensiere-il mio. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Þerpara tæ škoda me buz. | Davanti te passai con labbro
(<i>muso</i>). |
| 4. Klevvi þæ dæ kræstératæ tšæ
ngæ tæ hava mir dit. | Fu per gli cristiani (<i>uomini</i>)
che non ti dissi buon dì. |
| 5. Kamæ læn kušæ denja miræ, | Ho lasciato chi voleva bene ; |
| 6. Dæ dúa miræ, zænbra immæ. | Ti voglio bene, cuore-il mio. |
| 7. Naní, piérrimi tæ duákimi
miræ ; | Ora, ritorniamo a volerci
bene ; |
| 8. Sæ ti šokkjæ immæ ka-tæ-
jessesæ, tšæ do I Bek-
kuámi. | Che tu compagna (<i>moglie</i>)
mia sarai, se vuole Il
Benedetto (<i>Il Dio</i>). |

IV. THE LORD'S PRAYER (Transl. by Santoro).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tatta inæ, tšæjetændæ kjelæ: | Pater noster, qui es in cælis : |
| 2. Tæ jessi kljottæ énbrenæ itæ. | Sanctificetur nomen tuum. |
| 3. Tæ ví párraddzi itæ. | Adveniat regnum tuum. |
| 4. Tæ jessi bænnæ si do ti, si
ndæ kjelæ, kæstú þær de. | Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in
cælo, et in terra. |
| 5. Innæ sodæ búkænæ jonnæ þæ
dítnætæ. | Panem nostrum quotidianum
da nobis hodie. |
| 6. Leræ tæ tíratæ tæ tónnatæ, si
næ ja lemmi tæ tíravæ tæ
tonna. | Et dimitte nobis debita nostra,
sicut et nos dimittimus
debitoribus nostris. |
| 7. E mosæ næ špiræ ndudæ e
lloggæ. | Et ne nos inducas in tenta-
tionem. |
| 8. E dikæ nevé ka tækekia. | Sed libera nos a malo. |
| 9. E kæ štu kjoštæ. | Amen. |
| E'nbreni Táltæsæ, énbreni tæ i
Bírriti, e Spirti Šéndidi.
E kæ štu kjoštæ. | In nomine Patris, et Filii, et
Spiritus Sancti. Amen. |

V. ROMANCE.

(A different reading according to Hanusz.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Thinja, se ngæ te denja, e
iši panzán, | Je simulais que je ne t'aimais
pas, et c'était un mensonge. |
| 2. Kundzædró ti zænbra imæ. | Tu as pénétré mon cœur. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Pərpara tə škoda njaj me
buz, | Devant toi je marchais un peu
fâché ; |
| 4. Kljeve pə greštera, tšə ngə
te vreta. | C'était pour les hommes que
je ne t'ai pas regardée. |
| 5. U kam e ljen, ku iše mir
denja, | Jel'ai laissé où il était, l'amour, |
| 6. Tə t'mar ti, zənbra imə. | Pour te prendre, ô mon cœur. |
| 7. Nanı príremi ne día, se ne
dúgemi, | Alors tournons-nous tous deux,
si nous nous aimons, |
| 8. Šokje mə ka tə jesəš, tšə
do Krišti. | Afin que tu sois ma femme,
ce que Dieu veut. |

VI. SUNĚT "SONETTO." (According to Hanusz.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Díe mbrənb škoda e ngə
tə pəu, | Hier soir j'ai passé et je ne
t'ai pas vue, |
| 2. E ti búkəra imə, nd' argalı, | Et toi, ma beauté, au métier
à tisser, |
| 3. Nga kopané, tš' ipnje nd'
ajó kaš, | Chaque coup que tu donnais
dans cette caisse |
| 4. Me škandogšə zənbra pə ti. | M'a brisé le cœur pour toi. |

VII. IMPROVISATION. (According to Hanusz.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Denja tə dinja, tšə ka tə
bəše, | Je voudrais savoir ce que tu
dois faire |
| 2. Me kət tə škrúor, tšə je tə
ben. | Avec cette écriture que tu
es en train de faire. |

APPENDIX I.

As I have received from different localities of the Neapolitan provinces the Lord's Prayer, etc., translated into nine varieties of the Albanian dialect of Italy, and wish to prevent the loss of these comparative, local, and original specimens, I add them here in the form in which I received them, without any appreciation or observation of my own, using the orthography followed by each of the native translators.

I. *Ururi, in the province of Molise, by a native of that place.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tata ione, cî ie ca chieîsa: | 6. Rîmîtirma neve dîtirt e |
| 2. Clïoft scëit emeri iote. | tona, si na ia rîmîtirmi |
| 3. Art regni iote. | dîbiturvet e tona. |
| 4. Ubift vuuntata iote, si ca | 7. E mos na ducir ca tenta- |
| chieîsa, chîsciu pîr det. | ziuna. |
| 5. Buchin ione ga dita îna | 8. Ma libroua ca e chechia. |
| sonte. | 9. Chîsciu clïoft. |

II. *Casalvecchio di Puglia, in Capitanata, by a native.*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Tata iona, cê ¹ ie ndrè chiél: | 6. Glièna névra dtirta iona, |
| 2. Bœfsc ² scët nomi iot. | si na glièmi dèbiturta |
| 3. Et vignè regni iot. | iona. |
| 4. Tè bœhat voluntata iota, | 7. E nzir ca né tëntaziunt. |
| si ndrè chiél, ksu prè dé. | 8. Ruièna ca tè chechiètè. |
| 5. Jèna sod bucnè iona dè | 9. E ksciu et iét. |
| nga ddita. | |

III. *Barile, in Basilicata, by Angelo Bozza, a native.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tatta jonn, ci jei ta chjeli: | 6. Bunnimi mir ddtiri jonn, |
| 2. Chgljoft baccuar emmira | ghjal' nej j bugnimi |
| jott. | mir attiriva ci cat' ni |
| 3. N' chiassat regni jott. | jappini. |
| 4. Chagjoft voluntatta jott, | 7. Nga nej schiass' ddjali |
| ta chjeli, ta scecculi. | gligg. |
| 5. Bucc' jonn nga ddit ipp | 8. Ma ghjttsciurbissita gljgg. |
| niriva. | 9. Acsetu jet. |

A short letter.

Faglimi sciocch

U nēngh mēnd' èrda tē
ghiēja, sa camn sciumn cēt
bēgn, e ti a dij. Ti rija
mîjrè; u a zóra! Ma nēssēr
tē vign' a ghiégnē.

Vi miirē—Scîhmi.

Jotte sciocch

Mincarucci.

Salute amico

Io non ho potuto venire a
trovarti, perchè ho assai da
fare, e tu lo sai. Tu stai bene;
io l'ho appreso! Ma domani
ti vengo a trovare.

Sta bene—Vediamoci.

Tuo amico

Domenicuccio.

¹ è is pronounced as e; and ² œ as French eu in leur. (The transl.)

IV. *San Costantino Albanese, in Basilicata, by Papás N. Emmanuele.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tata in, cē jēe ndēr kiel : | 6. Se na ndēgliemi, ghiθ atā |
| 2. Scēitrōi ēmri it, | cē na kån ftesur nēve. |
| 3. A'rt pentia jōtte. | 7. E mōs na chiēel nēve ndē |
| 4. Kiōft e bēer faglīma jōtte, | pirasmōn. |
| asctū ndēkiel, simbiidee. | 8. Gllērēna nēve ca ghiθ |
| 5. Būken tēn, ci chee mbē | fļsurat. |
| crie, ēmna nēve sod. | 9. Asctū chiōftit. |

V. *San Marsano di San Giuseppe, in Terra d'Otranto.*
(See p. 341.)

VI. *San Giorgio Albanese, in Calabria Citeriore, by Prof. Giov. Battista Canadé, a United Greek Priest.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tat' iin, ciē jee ndēē kiel : | 6. Ndēgliēna neve mbēcath' |
| 2. Chiōft beccuar ēmri it. | tōnna, si na ndēgliemi |
| 3. Affēruar regghiēria jōtte. | mbēcath tētiēve. |
| 4. Chiōft bēer vugliēmma | 7. Mos na vēer ndē tenta- |
| jōtte, asctū ndēer kiel, | ziona. |
| si mbi dee. | 8. Pōr largōnna caa ghiθ' |
| 5. Bucchen tēen, ciē na taccon | gligghat. |
| ngā ditta, ēmna sot. | 9. Chesctū chiōft. |

Ave Maria.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Eghēzūase Sciēn Mērii, | Ave Maria, |
| 2. Grazie piōt ti jee. | Gratia plena. |
| 3. Jinzōt ēē me tij. | Dominus tecum. |
| 4. E becūar ti jee ndēē ghiθ' | Benedicta tu in mulieribus, |
| ghraat, | |
| 5. E i becūar carpōi bārcut' | Et benedictus fructus ventris |
| tēnd Jesus. | tui Jesus. |
| 6. Zogna Sciēn Mērii, Ēmme | Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, |
| Innit Zot, | |
| 7. Pēr ne ciē chemmi mbēcāt | Ora pro nobis peccatoribus, |
| parcagliēs, | |
| 8. Nanī e ndēē gheren vdec- | Nunc et in hora mortis |
| chies tēen. | nostræ. |

VII. *Zangarona, in Calabria Ulteriore II., by Giu. Canton Lanzò, from Nicastro, in Calabria Ulteriore II.*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Játtjón, cē ¹ rrii ndēr kiél; ² | 6. Ndéi dētirat t' on, si na |
| 2. Ēmērijót kióft persceitnue. | ndēimi dētirsit t' on. |
| 3. Ardht ³ mbrētria jótta. | 7. E dhé mos bēnia ngash- |
| 4. U bēft e vulhnessa jótta, si | shpirti khii. |
| ndē kiél, ashtú ⁴ ndēdhee. | 8. Po ni á ghitt ca i lighú. |
| 5. Buken jón ngaditshén ip | 9. Ashtú kióft. |
| neva sot. | |

VIII. *General Italo-Albanian, by Prof. Modesto Miracco, from Santa Sofia d'Epiro, in Calabria Citeriore.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ati inē, nēdēr chiēl cē jē : | 6. Nēdegliena neve dētiret |
| 2. I becuarē chioftē émri itē. | tona, si edhé na i nēde- |
| 3. Artē regghiēria jotte. | gliemi armikvet tēnē. |
| 4. U bēfti e duamia jotte, si | 7. E mos na chiēl nēdē tan- |
| nēdēr chiēl, asctú nēdēr | duamit. |
| dhē. | 8. Po gliēf thēronna neve na |
| 5. Buchen tēnē tē sosēmen | e echechia. |
| ēnna neve sotē. | 9. Asctú chiotē. |

IX. *Unspecified Italo-Albanian, by Antonio Dorsa, from Civita, in Calabria Citeriore.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tata joon, ci jee dy kial : | 6. Dygliena neve mycat tona, |
| 2. Kyft i becuar ymri tynt. | si na dygljemi a ta cy |
| 3. Arth regghyria jote. | caan na japin. |
| 4. Kyftit mogliema jote, ak | 7. E mos na kiel dy testimi- |
| dy kial, sa dy deet. | surit. |
| 5. Buckyn tyyn gga dit jipna | 8. Eglibrarna neveca igliggu. |
| neve sot. | 9. Chysctu kyoft. |

To these nine, more or less correct, Italo-Albanian translations of the Lord's Prayer, the following five may be added. They are reduced from their translator's orthography to that of which the key is given on p. 343 :

1°. Into the Italo-Albanian of Frascineto, in Calabria

Citeriore. (See "Il Vangelo di S. Matteo, tradotto dal testo greco nel dialetto calabro-albanese di Frascineto dal Sig. Vincenzo Dorsa. Riveduto e corretto da Don Demetrio Camarda, autore della Grammatologia Albanese. *Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte.* Londra. 1868.")

2°. Into the Italo-Albanian of Piana de' Greci, in the province of Palermo. (See "Il Vangelo di S. Matteo, tradotto dal testo greco nel dialetto albanese di Piana de' Greci in Sicilia da un nativo di questo luogo. Riveduto e corretto da Don Demetrio Camarda, autore della Grammatologia Albanese. *Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte.*" Londra. 1868.")

3°. Into the Tosk or Southern Albanian of Albania. (See at p. 22 of the "'Αλφάβητον 'Αλβανικόν." (S. H. Weiss, *anc. mais. Köhler et Weiss, grand' rue de Pera 323. Constantinople.* Without any date.)

4°. Into the Gheg or Central Albanian of Albania. (See "Dhiata e Rë e Zotit edhe Šeljbuësit t'ynë Jesu-Krištit, këthyem prei Grekjıştesë vietër Škqip ndë gjuhë Gegënište prei Konstantinit Kristoforidit, Elbasanasit. Konstantinopol. 1869.")

5°. Into the Gheg or Northern Albanian of Scutari in Albania. (See "Il Vangelo di S. Matteo, tradotto dalla Volgata nel dialetto albanese ghego scutarino, dal P. Francesco Rossi da Montalto. Riveduto e corretto da Mons. Gaspare Crasnich, Abate Mitrato di Mirditta. *Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte.* Londra. 1870.")

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THESE FIVE DIALECTS.

I. *Frascineto.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tata in, tšë jê te kjielet : | 6. E ndëljena neve dëtirat |
| 2. Kjoftë šëiteruar ëmeri it. | tona, si edhé na-ja ndë- |
| 3. Ārthetë rregjëría jote. | ljemi atire tšë kån të |
| 4. Kjoftë bëan vëljema jote, | na japën. |
| si ndë kjiel, edhé nbi | 7. E mos na sielšë ndër tau- |
| dhë. | tatsiúna. |
| 5. Bukën tén të përdisëmën | 8. Po ljëšona ka i ljigu. |
| eamna sot. | 9. Aštú kjoftë. |

II. *Piana de' Greci.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tata jinə, tšə jê tə kjie-
ghhiatə : | 6. Edhé ndəjəna detirətə to-
na, si edhé na ndəjəjəm'
atá tšə na kanə dətúarə
neve. |
| 2. Kloftə səitúar emri jite. | 7. E mos na bies ndə təkseva-
lur. |
| 3. Járthətə nbretría jote. | 8. Po špətona ka i ligu. |
| 4. U-bəftə vulema jote, aštú
si ndə kjieghhə, edhé
nbi dhē. | 9. Aštú kloftə. |
| 5. Bukən tənə tə pərdítšəmen
śna neve sot. | |

III. *Tosk.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Āti ynə kjə jê ndə kjiej : | 6. Edhé falj-na fájetə t'anə,
sikundrə edhé na úa
faljmə fajtórəvet t'anə. |
| 2. Ušənjtəroftə émeri yt. | 7. Edhé mos na štíerə ndə
ghətsím. |
| 3. Arthtə nbəretəria jote. | 8. Po špətó-na prei sə kekjit. |
| 4. Ubəftə dašurimi yt, si ndə
kjiel, edhé nbə dhēt. | 9. Amín. |
| 5. Búkənə t'onə tə pərdítšə-
menə ep-na neve sot. | |

IV. *Gheg.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Āti ynə, kji jē ndə kjiel : | 6. Edhe falj-na fájetə t'ona,
sikurse edhe na úa faljim
fajtórəvet t'anə. |
| 2. Ušənjtənoft' éməni yt. | 7. Edhe mos na štíerə ndə
ngásəje. |
| 3. Arthtə nbəretənia jote. | 8. Por špəto-na prei sə kekjit. |
| 4. Ubāaftə dašunimi yt, si
ndə kjiel, edhe nbə dhēt. | 9. Amen. |
| 5. Búkənə t'onə tə pərdí-
tšəmen' ep-na neve sot. | |

V. *Gheg of Scutari.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Atýn, tši jē n' tšielh : | 6. E nnína neve fajet e mka-
tet tona, sikursé nním
na faitört tāa. |
| 2. Šəitnúem kjoft emni yt. | 7. E mos na lea me rā n'tun-
ním. |
| 3. Ardht redžnía jote. | 8. E na largó prei gith
a'kəttəh |
| 4. U baaft vulnessa jote,
sikúr n' tšielh, aštú n'
dhē. | |
| 5. Buken tāa t' pərditšmen | |

APPENDIX II.

NOVEL IX OF THE FIRST DAY OF BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.

(See "Papanti—I Parlari italiani in Certaldo. Livorno. 1873.")¹

Italian.

Dico adunque, che ne'tempi del primo Re di Cipri, dopo il conquisto fatto della Terra Santa da Gottifrè di Buglione, avvenne che una gentil donna di Guascogna in pellegrinaggio andò al Sepolcro, donde tornando, in Cipri arrivata, da alcuni scelerati uomini villanamente fu oltraggiata: di che elle senza alcuna consolazion dolendosi, pensò d'andarsene a richiamare al Re; ma detto le fu per alcuno, che la fatica si perderebbe, perciò che egli era di sì rimessa vita e da sì poco bene, che, non che egli l'altrui onte con giustizia vendicasse, anzi infinite, con vituperevole viltà, a lui fattene sosteneva; in tanto che chiunque avea cruccio alcuno, quello col fargli alcuna onta o vergogna sfogava. La qual cosa udendo la donna, disperata della vendetta, ad alcuna consolazion della sua noja propose di volere mordere la miseria del detto Re; et andatasene piagnendo davanti a lui, disse: Signor mio, io non vengo nella tua presenza per vendetta che io attenda della ingiuria che m'è stata fatta, ma, in sodisfacimento di quella, ti priego che tu m'insegni come tu sofferi quelle le quali io intendo che ti son fatte, acciò che, da te apparando, io possa pazientemente la mia comportare; la quale, sallo Iddio, se io far lo potessi, volentieri ti donerei, poi così buon portatore ne se'. Il Re, infino allora stato tardo e pigro, quasi dal sonno si risvegliasse, cominciando dalla ingiuria fatta a questa donna, la quale agramente vendicò, rigidissimo persecutore divenne di ciascuno, che, contro all'onore della sua corona, alcuna cosa commettesse da indi innanzi.

¹ The orthography of Papanti's Collection has been preserved in the following translations.

Albanian (Provincia di Calabria Citeriore).

FRASCINETO.—Thom poca sé nde motit te parit Régje i Tçiprit po tçe kjé marre dhéu i shêit ka Gufrédi i Buljonit érth sé nje zonje e Guasconjes vattè per vutte té varri Crishtit, e kur u-pruare, po sa errû Tçiper, kjé maltrattuar shum kékje ka tsa njérez te ljkje: per keté ajó e chol-kjassur pâ puscím vuu nde krièt te véje te therrit té Régji. Po i kjé thâne sé biir mottin, psé régji ish nje njèrii akje i bièrri, e i varéssur, sé jo vét te ljjgat tçe i bënshin te tiérvèt, po èdhé te shumat tçe i böjen atije si mä i nëmuri i suffrirenèj; akje sâ 'nka nje tçe kish 'ndo nje 'ndsërre mé te' e 'ndzire mé te ljjga e mé te shaitur. Gjégjur zonja ket shurbés, pâ sperëndse to gjénèj dçustitziè, sé te kish piadçir té cheljmi saje, vuu 'nder trû ti 'nkit Régjit te bièrrit e tije; e vatur tue kjâr ték aí, tha: "Zotti im, ú se vinje perpara tije sé te keem mindite per ljkte tçe m'u-böe, po si nje piadçir per te', te parcaljésenje te me mesóshe si ti i munden te ljjgat tçe ú gjégëm sé te bönjen tije, psé ú, mesuar ka ti, te mundenje èdhé ú mé patçéntse timèn; e kte' ú Inzót e dii, 'nde mund' e böija, mé gjith zëmer t' e règaloja, po tçe ti dii e i 'mbân pa farè lasti-missur."

Régji tçe njéra achièrna kish kjène molje e i varéssur, si kûr i sgjuat ka gjumi, tue zën ka shurbéssi zonjes tçe vindicarti sa jo mäe, u-böe mäe i tharti njèrii kunter 'nga njëje tçe ka ajó dit i 'nkit 'ndéren e règjeries tije.

Modern Greek (Provincia di Terra di Otranto).

CALIMERA.—Cusete, sto cerò tu pronù Vasili tu Cipru, motta o Goffrido tu Buglione iche pianta us topu vloimenu, vresi mia jinega cali jennimeni pu sti Guascogna pu pirte e sto nima tu Ieù, e sto jurisi ftazzõnta sto Cipru, jeno cameno i craise, ce i sti n'ecame; manichedda, utto prama togfase i cardia, ipe pao ce cleo u Vasili; tupane ti en iche ti cami, t'ione cerò cameno, ti cino ione toso strad, ce af ze zò toso ascimarda, pu ci pu u cannane en ecchite, alio ce macà canoni ci pu cannane stos adđò, ce stu ftecù pu isane pesammeni evadde pu panu lisaria. Mazzõnta utta pramata e jinega, e sozzonta cami adđo na mi ti pari o pono, ipe, evò e na daccaso utto Vasili, ce panta cleonta bro cino: “Meamu, ipe, evò en'ercome bro stin aftentiasu ja citto strad pu mu camane, ercome na maso, se pracalò, pos canni na su diavì ticanè pu bro af ze tossa pramata pu socune janomena, ce tuo to telo na soso masi, na mu diavì in dichimmu; possa pramata sodione an isoza cami evò pos canni aftentiasu.”

O Vasili pu iche stasonta af ze cinu pu en itele na cami tipoti, sia ti fzunnise a pu ston ipuno, nznignase pu toa na jettì antrepo, eftiase calù calù cini pu camane ta straa is jinega, ju s'adđu, macari t'ione tipoti ci pu u cannane, mara ces aftu.

Gallo-Italic (Provincia di Messina).

SAN FRATELLO.—Dich danqua ch' ai taimp du prim Re di Cipr, dipuoi la cunquista fatta di la Terra Santa da Gufreu di Bugglian, avvon chi 'na gintiu fomna di Gua-scogna 'n piligrinegg annàa a u Samuorch, d' anna turnaïn, 'n Cipr arrivara, da arcui scialarei hami vidaunamaïnt fu attraggiera : di co rodde senza arcuna cunsulazian dulaïnns, pinsàa d' annér a ricuorriri au Re ; ma ditt ghi fu p' arcun chi la fataïgha si pirdirross, pircó rau era di cuscì dibu vita e di cuscì pacch bai, chi chiù tasst chi li anti di hieutr cun giustizia vindichiess, hienz 'nfiniri cu 'nfam viltàa, a rau fatti, supputava ; tant chi qualunch avaja ira arcuna, quodda cun ferghi arcuna anta o virgagna sfughieva. La chiu causa sintaïn la fomna, dispirara di la vinnitta, p' arcuna cunsulazian di la saua nuoja, pripunó di vulair mardr la miseria du ditt Re ; e annàa ciangiain davant a rau, e diss : “ Signaur miea, jiea ni viegn 'nta la taua prisainza pi vinnitta, chi jiea aspittass di la 'ngiuria chi m' è stata fatta ; ma 'n sadisfazian di quodda ti priegh chi tu m' insigni cam tu suoffri quoddi chi jiea 'ntaïn chi ti san fatti, pircó da tu 'mparaïn, jiea pazza cun paciainza la maja cumpurtér ; chi ('u saa Diea) si jiea fer ù puloss, di bauna vuogghia ti cumprimintass, pircó cuscì ban purtaraur ni saï.”

U Re fina addaura stat tard e dagnauss, quasi da sagn si risvigghiess, cumunzaïn da la 'ngiuria fatta a quosta fomna, chi fart vindichiea, durissim pirsicutaaur divintàa d' agnun chi cauntra d' anaur di la saua curauna arcuna causa cumitoss da puoi in avant.

Provençal (Provincia di Capitanata).

CELLE SAN VITO. — Ge disce dunc, che a lu tène de lu primmie Raie de Cipre, dappòie che ì fì pràie la Tèra Sant da Guttèfrè de Buglione, avvenit che na gintile fenne de Gua-scogne iallatte pillirine a lu Subbulche, discì turnan, arrevà che ì fitte a Cipre, da paraie mà mmuen ì fit nammuor trì bri ngirià : pessù iglie ne pregnitte tån e tån delauè, ca ì pinsat allà a rèccuorre a lu Raie ; me cacun le discitte c' aiève tèn perdì, pecchè ìe gliève de cùorr trì pittitte e trì pabbunc, tån che nun sulammen ì pregnive pà dò iustise la vinnitte de lo ngiurie de lo sàte, me s' ellè trinnammuor che ì fascivant a ìe, se le prignive cu tån vie vetuperie ; tanluvaie che tut sellòe che ì tenevant da dir cache ciuose de ìe, ì sfugàvant pe le denà despiascie e pe lu sbrugnè. Sentan sta ciuose sela fenne, persuadi che ì potive pà avàitre la vinnitte, p' avaie un pù de cunsulaziun a lu despiascie sinc, se mettite ntète de mmuor-dere un pù lu mèsterie dè sètte Raie ; e piaran se n'allatte devanc a ìe, e li discitte : “ Segnaue min, gè ge vien pà devan a ti pe la vinnitte che gè m'attant de la ngiurie che m'està fèie, me p'avaie un pù de piascie dè sèlle, ge te pràie de m'emparà cumm ti tìn tån de pasienz de suffrie sèlle ngiurie, che gè gè sinte che ì fasciunt a ti, pecchè gè avoie mparan de ti, ge putisse pùre dò pasienz suppurtà la mià ; ca ì sà Diabbenaie, se ge jò putisse fà, bunammuor ge te la dunàre, pecchè ti te sà tån bun purtà u còe.”

Lu Raie, nsì addunc cà se muive pà e pà rèn ì fascive, cumm se fìss ruveglià de lu suonne, abbiàtte primmammen de la ngiuria feie a sètta fenne, che ì vinnicà dò ràgge, poie se fascitte trì dije persecuttàue de tutt sellòe cà ì fascivant mèie a prèie cache ciuose cuntre l'unnaue de la curona sià.

Illyrian (Provincia di Molise).

ACQUAVIVA COLLECROCE—Govorem dakle, da na vrimu per-
voga Kralja Ciprina, potli vasetija zemlja sveta po Guffred
Buljunow, je bio da nika dragostiva žena Guascognova, je
pošla suputnica u grobu, odkuda vratajuè, u Cipru došla, po
nike zale ljude hlapno je bila izapsovana. Za to ona bez
ikoja utiha jadajuè, je mislila poci praviti Kralju, ali su
reklo njoju, da bi tegh zgubila; poklé on biše torko ponizan
do života, i torko mali milosardnik, da pace tuje uvrìde
pravdom odkupiti, nezbrojne odurnom prikornostom njemu
cinjene tarpejaše; zašto koj imaše ikoja rasarda, ova, cinjuè
njemu uvrìda, al sramota, zapaciajaše. Koja stvar ciujuè
žena bez uhvanja fantenja, za ikoja utiha svoja prigrušenja,
je nakanila ujesti lenost Kralja; i pošla placiajuè napri
njemu, je rekla: “Gospodar moj, ja negrem napri tebi za
imati fantenja do uvrìda, koja su meni cinile; ali na zada-
volinosti onoj, tebe molim da meni kazaš ako tarpíš one,
koje ciujem da jesu tebi cinjene; pokle do tebe nauciujuè, ja
bi mogla moja sterpljvostno tarpiti; koja, znade Bog, ako ja
bi mogla ciniti, dobrovoljeno bi tebi darovala, zašto jes 'torko
dobar nositelj.”

Kralj jošè tada (*or*, dotle) bil spor, i len, ako do san bi
sa probudio, pociujuè do uvrìda cinjena ovoju ženi, koja
krutno je odkupio, nenaprošljv nastornik (*or*, naslidnik)
je postio do svako, koj proti poštenje svoja kruna što god bi
cinio po napredka.

HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

1°. Albanian, as is generally known, was first introduced into Southern Italy, about 1440, by Demetrius Reres Castriota; by his son, the celebrated Albanian Captain Scanderbeg; and by their followers.

2°. Modern Greek did not take its origin in Southern Italy, as has been erroneously stated, from the Ancient Greek of Magna Græcia, but simply from the Modern Greek of Greece, of which it is a corrupted and very much Italianized dialect, as Italic Albanian is a very much corrupted and Italianized dialect of Tosk Albanian. (See "Comparetti—Saggio dei dialetti greci della Terra d'Otranto. Lecce, 1879; Morosi—Dialectti romaici del mandamento di Bova in Calabria, in *Archivio Glottologico italiano*, vol. iv. p. 1. Roma, Torino, Firenze, 1874; Pellegrini—Il dialetto greco-calabro di Bova. Torino e Roma, 1880.")

3°. The Gallo-Italic of Guardia Piemontese, in Calabria Citeriore, owes its origin to the Waldensian Piedmontese subdialect of the valleys of Pinerolo, Province of Turin, District, Canton and Diocese of Pinerolo. The Protestant Waldensians emigrated from Piedmont to Calabria about the year 1315. (See "Vegezzi-Ruscalla—Colonia piemontese in Calabria, in *Rivista Contemporanea*. Novembre, 1862.") With regard to the Gallo Italic of Sicily, it seems, according to De Gregorio, that, generally, it represents Northern Piedmontese, while the Gallo-Italic dialect of San Fratello and Nicosia shows rather, according to the same author, an Emilian origin. (See "De Gregorio—Fonetica dei dialetti gallo-italici di Sicilia, in *Archivio Glottologico italiano*, vol. viii. p. 305," and "Affinità del dialetto sanfratellano con quelli dell' Emilia. Torino, 1886," by the same author.)

4°. For Provençal and its probable origin, see "Galiani—Vocabolario Napoletano. Napoli, 1789, vol. i. p. 141.")

5°. The Illyrian dialect owes its origin to the Illyrians of Dalmatia who emigrated from there to the province of Capitanata (Foggia), Map IV., under the reign of Charles V. (Communicated by the Rev. Titus de Leonardis, Archpriest of Montecilfone, an Albanian village of the province of Molise (Campobasso), Map III., in his letter of the 26th June, 1889, dated from the said village.)

ERRATUM.

At Map VIII., instead of *Carpensano*, read *Carpanzano*.