XVI.—ALBANIAN IN TERRA D'OTRANTO. By
H.I.H. PRINCE L.-L. BONAPARTE.

IN the following southern provinces of Italy sub-dialects or varieties of the Tosk dialect of the Albanian language are still more or less spoken: 1°. Abruzzo Ulteriore I. (one village); 2°. Molise (about five villages); 3°. Capitanata (about four villages); 4°. Principato Ulteriore (one village); 5°. Basilicata (about five villages); 6°. Terra d'Otranto (two villages); 7°. Calabria Citeriore (about twenty-seven villages); 8°. Calabria Ulteriore II. (about five villages); 9°. Palermo (five villages), that is, approximatively, fifty-five in all. I say "approximatively," because, up to this time, I have not been able to ascertain with certainty the exact number of the localities of six of these ten provinces, as I have in the case of Abruzzo Ulteriore I., Principato Ulteriore, Terra d'Otranto (the special subject of this paper), and Palermo. For this last, see my "Osservazioni sulla pronunzia del dialetto pianiota," preceding the translation, edited by me in London in 1868, of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew from the original Greek into this Palermo variety, by the late Don Demetrio Camarda, the lamented author of the "Grammatologia Albanese." My phonetic orthography, adopted in this translation, as well as in the Calabro-Albanian, London, 1869, although differing from that generally followed by the translators, has not been disapproved by them.

Having had occasion, three or four 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, the only places in which the Albanian language has been still more or less spoken within the memory of man, *viz.* San Marzano, Roccaforzata, Monteparano (anciently Parello), San Giorgio, San Martino, Faggiano, and Carosino, there is only one, San Marzano, where Albanian is at present more used than Italian, 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 San Martino nothing remains but the parish church. (*See the small map at the end.*)

The same thing happens in other provinces. Thus, at Cervicato, in the diocese of San Marco, and at Rota, in the diocese of Bisignano, both in Calabria Citeriore, Albanian has but lately become extinct.¹

In the following thirteen villages of the province of Terra d'Otranto, all belonging to the diocese of the same name, *viz.* Martano, Calimera, Sternatia, Martignano, Melpignano, Castrigliano, Coregliano, Soleto, Zollino, Cutrofiano, Curse, Caprarica, and Cannole, no Albanian is heard, as has been erroneously stated, but only modern Greek, in a corrupted dialect, which, as well as the Greek of Calabria Ulteriore I., has been scientifically treated by Comparetti, by Pellegrini, and especially by Morosi. (*See map.*)

With reference to the Albanian of Terra d'Otranto, which is still in use at San Marzano, in the diocese of Taranto,

¹ This gradual extinction of a language has a mournful interest. Had I been born twenty years earlier, I could have heard Albanian still spoken at Pianiano, 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 the Pope, at the end of the last century, to these poor Christians who were seeking refuge from Mahometan persecution under the guidance of their very courageous and soldierly rector Don Simone, a man whom some of them still recollected about half a century ago, when I used to pay them frequent visits. Don Simone was a very intelligent man, and quite fit to be the guide and administrator of a much larger community. As he was a man of some means and very charitable, his name was still held in great veneration by the Italianized Albanians, who called a detached portion of the principality of Canino "Piane di Don Simone." Legendary stories made him sometimes appear in these plains by moonlight, spreading out his cloak, as if to protect his cherished Albanians.

Such words as *duk* 'bread,' *miš* 'meat,' *rruš* 'grapes,' *jo* 'no,' and some others, very few in number, were still in their memory, but it is impossible to judge from them of the nature of their dialectal variety.

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

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." The song and the phrases appear in a more corrupted form than the isolated words of the list. They are accompanied by an Italian translation; and, as I know enough of Albanian to perceive that this translation is not always literal, while my knowledge of that language is not sufficient to allow me to undertake the responsibility of the task of properly correcting or modifying it, I shall limit myself to giving the English of the Italian translation, to transcribing the unsettled Italian orthography² of these

² According to my ear, the Ghëg and Tosk Albanians, including those of Scutari, Greece, Calabria, and Sicily, possess the following sounds, which, when they occur in this paper, are represented by the annexed symbols. I have heard all of them from the mouths of native Albanians, particularly from the pupils of the College of Propaganda in Rome. These sounds are not all to be found in the same dialect, but each of them exists at least in one dialect. No really complete list of the Albanian sounds has been given before this, although Hahn's seems to be the richest of all. (See the Table below.)

1. a = a in <i>futher</i> .	29. ɣh = Dutch <i>g</i> in <i>gaan</i> 'to go.'
2. e = 1) French <i>è</i> in <i>succès</i> 'success.'	30. t = French <i>t</i> in <i>toux</i> 'cough.'
3. e = 2) French <i>é</i> in <i>dé</i> 'thimble.'	31. d = French <i>d</i> in <i>deux</i> 'two.'
4. i = e in <i>he</i> .	32. n = French <i>n</i> in <i>nom</i> 'name.'
5. o = 1) French <i>o</i> in <i>or</i> 'gold.'	33. nj = French <i>gn</i> in <i>digne</i> 'worthy.'
6. o = 2) French <i>o</i> in <i>mot</i> 'word.'	34. th = <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i> .
7. u = <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i> .	35. dh = <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> .
8. y = French <i>u</i> in <i>lune</i> 'moon.'	36. s = <i>s</i> in <i>so</i> .
9. ə = 1) French <i>eu</i> in <i>peur</i> 'fear.'	37. z = Modern Greek ζ in ζῶον 'animal.'
10. ə = 2) French <i>eu</i> in <i>feu</i> 'fire.'	38. š = <i>sh</i> in <i>shoe</i> .
11. ʒ = nasal <i>a</i> , approximatively.	39. ž = <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i> .
12. ɛ̃ = nasal <i>e</i> , <i>id</i> .	40. ts = Italian <i>z</i> in <i>la zia</i> 'the aunt.'
13. ĩ = nasal <i>i</i> , <i>id</i> .	41. dz = Italian <i>z</i> in <i>la zona</i> 'the zone.'
14. ɔ̃ = nasal <i>o</i> , <i>id</i> .	42. tʃ = Italian <i>c</i> in <i>la cera</i> 'the wax.'
15. ũ = nasal <i>u</i> , <i>id</i> .	43. dʒ = Italian <i>g</i> in <i>la gente</i> 'the people.'
16. ɣ̃ = nasal <i>y</i> , <i>id</i> .	44. p = <i>p</i> in <i>pear</i> .
17. ə̃ = nasal <i>a</i> , <i>id</i> .	45. b = <i>b</i> in <i>but</i> .
18. k = <i>c</i> in <i>cat</i> .	46. m = <i>m</i> in <i>me</i> .
19. kj = Italian <i>chi</i> in <i>la chiave</i> 'the key.'	47. f = <i>f</i> in <i>foe</i> .
20. g = <i>g</i> in <i>go</i> .	48. v = <i>v</i> in <i>vine</i> .
21. gʲ = Italian <i>ghi</i> in <i>la ghianda</i> 'the acorn.'	49. lh = Polish <i>ł</i> in <i>łono</i> 'bosom,' approximatively.
22. n = <i>n</i> in <i>finger</i> .	50. l = French <i>l</i> in <i>lame</i> 'plate.'
23. j = <i>y</i> in <i>you</i> .	51. lj = Italian <i>gl</i> in <i>figli</i> 'sons.'
24. h = <i>h</i> in <i>how</i> .	52. rr = Spanish <i>r</i> in <i>rey</i> 'king.'
25. x = German <i>ch</i> in <i>nacht</i> 'night.'	53. r = Spanish <i>r</i> in <i>oro</i> 'gold.'
26. xj = German <i>ch</i> in <i>nicht</i> 'not.'	(') = accent; (˘) = long quantity; (ˆ) = <i>id.</i> with accent.
27. ɣ = Modern Greek γ in γάμος 'wedding.'	
28. ɣj = Modern Greek γ in γένος 'race.'	

three documents into one more phonetic, and to making some observations on the isolated words of the list, comparing them with those of the other Albanian dialects of Albania, Greece, Calabria (Frascineto variety), and Sicily (Piana de' Greci variety).³

I°. ISOLATED ALBANIAN WORDS.

1. Baf 'bean'; báthə *t. gr. c.*; bath, bákél *sc.*; frašúlə *g.*
2. Bekkúmia 'Virgin Mary,' *viz.* 'the blessed'; bēkúem *sc.* 'blessed,' and also 'Virgin Mary'; Perndiljémə *sc.* 'Virgin Mary,' *viz.* 'God's Mother,' from *Perndi* 'God' and *émə* 'mother,' corresponding to the Greek θεοτόκος. For 'blessed,' I find in *g.* bekúmə; *t.* bekúarə; *c. s.* bekúar. (*See* 12.)
3. Brek 'breeches'; brékə *t. gr. g.*; tirk *c.*; tirk, šander-vâr, šarvâr, brendevék *sc.* In *t.* and *gr.* 'tirk' is 'gaiter.'
4. Brem 'evening'; mbrómə *t. c. s.*; prómə *gr.*; mbréme, prémə *c.*; mrámə *g.*; mbrámie, mrámie, mrame, prámie *sc.*
5. Búkka 'the bread'; búkə 'bread' *t. gr. c. s. g.*; buk *sc.*
6. Drit 'day,' as in *mir drit* 'good day,' but *dritə* in *t. c. s.* *g.* and *drit* in *sc.* mean 'light.' Dítə 'day' in *t. c. s. g.* and in *sc.* dit.
7. Duf 'gun (portable)'; dufék *t. gr. s.*; duffék *c.*; dyfék *t.*; púškə *g.*; pušk, pušk e gjat *sc.*
8. Énja 'yes'; po *t. gr. g. sc.*; possí *sc.*; e, ai *gr.*; ἔχ *c.*; ἔχj *s.*
9. Érbi 'the barley'; eljp 'barley' *t. gr. c. g.*; elp *s.*; elb *sc.*
10. Flī 'sleep (thou)'; flji *t.*; flə *c.*; flə *s.*; flji *g.*; flēi *sc.*
11. Greg 'raise (thou)'; ngre *t. c. s. g.*; ngri *t.*; ngreh *sc.*
12. Ibekkúmia 'God,' *viz.* i Bekkumia 'the Blessed,' corruptly for *i Bekkumi*, as *Bekkumia* (*see* 2) is properly the definite feminine without the prepositive feminine article *e* when it means 'Virgin Mary,' while the prepositive mas-

³ Gheg Albanian is indicated by *g.*; Tosk Albanian, by *t.*; Albanian of Greece, by *gr.*; Albanian of Frascineto (Calabria), by *c.*; Albanian of Piana de' Greci (Sicily), by *s.*; Albanian of Scutari, by *sc.*

culine article *i* makes all the difference, which seems very strange, between 'God' and 'Virgin Mary.' *Bekkumi*, I repeat, ought to be the masculine and *bekkumia* the feminine, as is shown by all the other Albanian dialects, in which 'the blessed' or 'benedictus' is: 'i bēkúemi' in *sc.*; 'i bekúmi' *g.*; 'i bekúari' *t.* These are the Albanian names of 'God': Perëndi *g.*; Perendí, Perenní *sc.*; Perndí *t. sc.*; Hyi *sc.*; Ágo (*archaic*) *g.*; Inzót *gr. c. s. sc.*; Tinzót *c. s. sc.*; Tenzót *sc.*; Zot *g. sc.* (*Zot*, in the other dialects, means 'lord, master, God,' but not 'God' exclusively); Dzot, Zotýn *sc.*; Dhéy *gr.*; Alhá (*Turkish*) *t.*; Ālhhâ (*Turkish*) *sc.*

13. Játta 'the father'; tátə 'father' *t. gr.*; babá, ljaljə *t.* (This last word, in *g.*, according to Hahn, either means 'young father,' or 'grown-up eldest brother.') Tat *c. s. sc.*; at *gr. c. s. g. sc.*; jat (corruptly, which properly means 'his' or 'her father') *gr. c. s.*, as is the case with 'játta'; bab *sc.*

14. Jo 'no,' in all dialects.

15. Káli 'the horse'; kalj 'horse' *t. gr.*; káljə *t.*; kâlĭ *c. g.*; kal *s.*; kâl *sc.*

16. Kampára 'the bell'; kambánə 'bell' *t.*; kumbóre *gr.*; kumbôr, kampán *c.*; kumbónə *g.*; kumón *sc.*

17. Kavaljeria 'the staircase'; škálə 'staircase' *t. g.*; škálhə *gr.*; škál *c.*; škalh, skalh *sc.*

18. Klíša 'the church'; kjíšə 'church' *t. c.*; kljíšə *gr. c.*; klíšə *c. s.*; kíšə *g.*; kiš *sc.*

19. Krisí 'wine' (*modern Greek κρασί*); vérə *t. gr. c. s.*; vérre *t.*; vënë *g.*; vën *sc.*

20. Krúra 'the corn'; grur 'corn' *t. gr. c.*; grŭn *g. sc.*; dríthə *t. gr. g.*; drith *s. sc.*; bardh *sc.*; krapúa *c.*

21. Kumáre 'ass'; gomár *t. gr. g.*; gomâr *t. sc.*; magjárr *g.*; magâr, margatš *sc.*; gaidhûr *c.*; ģhaidhûr *s.* (*modern Greek γαῖδαρος*).

22. Kupúts 'shoe'; kepútə *t. c. s. g.*; keputs, kputs *sc.*

23. Lésidi 'the hairs'; lješ 'hair' *t. c. g.*; lheš *gr.*; leš *sc.*; flok *c. sc.*; kjíme *t. c. s. g.*; tšýme, tšym, kjym, kym, kim *sc.*; krip *s.*

24. Mir 'good'; mírə *t. gr. c. s. g.*; mir *sc.*

25. Missi 'the flesh'; miš 'flesh' *t. gr. c. s. g. sc.*

26. Mma 'mother'; mómme, émmə, émə, nónnə, nónə, nənə *t.*; mémə, émə *t. c. s.*; jémə *c.* (this word properly means 'his' or 'her mother'); múmə *s.*; ámmə *g.*; am, nən, non *sc.*; and in *g.*, according to Hahn, 'old mother' nánne, 'young mother' and also 'grown-up eldest sister' mómme.

27. Múskia 'the mule'; múškə 'mule' *t. gr. c. g.*; musk, mušk *sc.*

28. Nússi 'the twine'; spango 'twine' *t.*; spágo *gr.*; spángə *g.*; špag, spag, sidzím *sc.*

29. Pélja 'the mare'; pélljə 'mare' *t.*; péljə *t. c. g.*; pélə *s.*; pel *sc.*

30. Potsára 'the fair'; pazár 'fair' *t. gr. g.*; pazâr, bazâr, patsâr *sc.*; markát *c.*

31. Rruša 'the grapes'; rruš 'grapes' *t. c. s. g. sc.*; ruš *gr.*

32. Rússia 'the bride'; núse 'bride' *t. gr. c. s.*; nus *sc.*; nýse *gr.*

33. Zímbrə 'the heart'; zémərə 'heart' *t. c. s.*; zómbərə *t.*; zémərə, zémbərə *g.*; zémer, zémber *sc.*

34. Stipía 'the house'; štəpí 'house' *t. gr.*; štəpí *t. g.*; špí *c. sc.*; špi *s.*; štpí, štpie *sc.*

35. Šéndra 'saints'; šóint, šənt 'saint' *t.*; šəit *c.*; šéit *gr. s.*; šəit, šənt *sc.*

36. Skiókkje (? sókkje) 'wife'; sókje *t. c. s. g.*; šotš, fat *sc.*; ljakurík *t.*

37. Trešíra 'the oats'; təršərə 'oats' *t. g.*; drəšərə *gr.*; trišan, teršan *sc.*

38. U 'I'; u *t. gr. c. s. g.*; únə *t. g.*; une *c. sc.*; un *g. sc.*

II°. PHRASES.

1. Lenji sadrat dritne. *Ital.* "Lascio a voi il buon dì."
I wish you good day. Liter. I leave you the good day.
2. Pentsò pe gyam ime se iete mettí.
Think of my relative who is with you.
3. Ets, ka ta funja.
Go, lest I beat thee.

III°. ROMANCE OF THE BETROTHED.

1. Finja ke u ge te denja, ma isì pansan,
I feigned not to love thee, but it was false,
2. Ma ti e denji pinsieri imi.
But thou didst penetrate my thoughts.
3. Perpona ti skoda me bus.
I passed proudly before thee.
4. Klevui pe de kristéra sengetava mir drit.
It was because of the people (liter. Christians) that I did not say good day.
5. Kom leu kuśi denja miru u,
I have maintained (liter. left) in me the good love,
6. De tua mire ti, zimbra imme.
To love well thee, my heart.
7. Naní, pierrimi didukami mira ;
Now, let the sincere love return to us ;
8. Se skiokkje (? šokkje) mi kadiessiei, gedó Ibekkumia.
For thou shalt be my wife, please Gød.

N.B.—The language of this song and that of the preceding phrases is very corrupt.

The following notes are referred to on the next page.

⁴ The Roman numerals in the first column refer to the sounds of Note 2. The Arabic figures in the other columns give the current numbers of the sounds of each dialect.

⁵ The Albanian of Calabria is here meant that of Frascineto in Calabria Citeriore.

⁶ The Albanian of Sicily is here meant that of Piana de' Greci in the Province of Palermo.

⁷ A preceding dot means that the sound represented by the number is only partially used.

TABLE ENUMERATING THE SIMPLE ALBANIAN SOUNDS ACCORDING TO DIALECTS.⁴

SYMBOLS.	SCUTARI.	GHEG.	TOSK.	GREECE.	CALABRIA ⁵	SICILY. ⁶
I. a	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. e 1)	2	2	2	2	2	2
III. e 2)	3	3	3	—	3	3
IV. i	4	4	4	3	4	4
V. o 1)	5	5	5	4	5	5
VI. o 2)	6	6	6	—	6	6
VII. u	7	7	7	5	7	7
VIII. y	8	8	8	6	—	—
IX. ə 1)	9	9	9	7	8	8
X. ə 2)	—	—	10	—	—	—
XI. ɤ	10	10	—	—	—	—
XII. ɥ	11	11	—	—	—	—
XIII. i	12	12	—	—	9	—
XIV. ɸ	13	13	—	—	—	—
XV. ɸ	14	14	—	—	—	—
XVI. y.	15	15	—	—	—	—
XVII. ɤ	—	—	—	—	10	—
XVIII. k	16	16	11	8	11	9
XIX. kj	17	17	12	9	12	10
XX. g.	18	18	13	10	13	11
XXI. gj	19	19	14	11	14	12
XXII. n	20	20	15	12	15	13
XXIII. j	21	21	16	13	16	14
XXIV. h	22	22	17	14	—	—
XXV. x	—	23 ⁷	18	15	17	15
XXVI. xj	—	24	19	16	18	16
XXVII. ɣ	—	—	20	—	—	—
XXVIII. ɣj	—	25	21	—	—	17
XXIX. ɣh	—	—	—	—	—	18
XXX. t	23	26	22	17	19	19
XXXI. d	24	27	23	18	20	20
XXXII. n	25	28	24	19	21	21
XXXIII. nj	26	29	25	20	22	22
XXXIV. th	27	30	26	21	23	23
XXXV. dh	28	31	27	22	24	24
XXXVI. s	29	32	28	23	25	25
XXXVII. z	30	33	29	24	26	26
XXXVIII. š	31	34	30	25	27	27
XXXIX. ž	32	35	31	26	28	28
XL. ts	33	36	32	27	29	29
XLI. dz	34	37	33	28	30	30
XLII. tš	35	38	34	29	31	31
XLIII. dž	36	39	35	30	32	32
XLIV. p	37	40	36	31	33	33
XLV. b	38	41	37	32	34	34
XLVI. m	39	42	38	33	35	35
XLVII. f	40	43	39	34	36	36
XLVIII. v	41	44	40	35	37	37
XLIX. lh	42	45	41	36	—	—
L. l	43	46	42	—	38	38
LI. lj	44	47	43	37	39	39
LII. rr	45	48	44	38	40	40
LIII. r	46	49	45	39	41	41
S. 53	46	49	45	39	41	41

CONCLUDING REMARK.

Although in appreciating the Albanian sounds I have principally depended on my own ear, I have not neglected to consult the following works: 1°. The Grammar, the Italian Albanian, and the Albanian Italian Dictionaries by P. F. Rossi. Rome, 1866-75. The works of this author, in spite of his great practical knowledge of the Gheg dialect of Scutari, being wholly unscientific, I have been obliged to submit several of his statements to one of the most competent judges of this dialect, Monsignor G. Crasnich, Mitred Abbot of Mirditta, and a native Albanian. A long-continued discussion with this Prelate and P. Rossi has almost always confirmed my appreciations of the Albanian sounds of Scutari. 2°. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew, translated by P. Rossi into this dialect, but at the same time carefully revised and corrected by Monsignor Crasnich. 3°. My own "*Osservazioni sulla pronunzia del dialetto scutarino, etc.*," preceding that translation, edited by me in London in 1870, and one copy of which I have had the honour to present to our Society. 4°. "*Elementi grammaticali della lingua albanese*," by G. Jungg, S.J. Scutari, 1881. For the Gheg central or general dialect, Hahn's great work has been one of my guides, but above all Kristoforidhis's works. For the Tosk dialect of Albania, I have not failed to consult Hahn's, Dozon's and Kristoforidhis's works on or in Tosk. For the Tosk of Greece, my only printed guide has been "*Ἀλβανικὸν ἀλφαβητάριον κατὰ τὸ ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὁμιλούμενον ἀλβανικὸν ἰδίωμα*," by Kolorioti. Athens, 1882; but several Albanians of Greece have also enabled me to appreciate the sounds as uttered by themselves. For the Tosk dialects of Frascineto in Calabria Citeriore and for the Tosk of Piana de' Greci in the Province of Palermo, I have followed my own "*Osservazioni*" preceding the translation of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew into these two dialects; the first by Sig. V. Dorsa (London, 1869), and the second by Don Demetrio Camarda, the well-known author of the "*Grammatologia albanese*" (London, 1868). These two translations I have already presented to our Society.

Albanians of Scutari, Middle Albania, Southern Albania, Greece, Calabria, and Sicily, I have had frequent occasions to hear at Rome, Venice, Leghorn, Ancona, Sinigaglia (before the suppression of the celebrated fair of this pretty little town), and even here in London, where Don Demetrio Camarda of Piana de' Greci was my guest for some months; but, in spite of all my researches and so many oral contributions, it is not to be expected that all the sounds occurring in the innumerable varieties of the Albanian language are to be found registered in the preceding Table, which has no other pretension than that of presenting the richest list of these sounds hitherto compiled.

XVII.—THIRTEENTH ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING, FRIDAY, 16TH MAY, 1884. By J. A. H. MURRAY, B.A., LL.D.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MEMBERS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,—

WHEN you did me the honour of re-electing me to the office of President two years ago, it was with an understanding that, in consideration of the claims of the Dictionary upon my time and energies, I should be spared the labour of preparing an annual Presidential Address. Last year, accordingly, our annual meeting took place without any such accompaniment, and I believe I might have claimed a similar