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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. (TERAMO) Map II. :

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

##### II. MOLISE (CAMPOBASSO) Map III. :

2. *Campomarino*, c.<sup>1</sup> of Termoli, d.<sup>1</sup> and d.<sup>1</sup> 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 Iripina, 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. :<sup>2</sup>

14. *Faggiano*,<sup>3</sup> c. of San Giorgio su Taranto, d. and d. of Taranto ;

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

<sup>2</sup> For Albanian in Terra d'Otranto, see p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> 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*,<sup>1</sup> 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 Frascineto, 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*. ;

<sup>1</sup> 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 (Mbuzàt)*, 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*,<sup>1</sup> c. of Mezzoiuso, d. and d. of Palermo ;
53. *Palazzo Adriano*, c. of Prizzi, d. of Corleone, d. of Monreale ;

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>\**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. \**Cutrofiانو*, 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;

<sup>1</sup> 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. *Acquariva Collecroce*, c. of Palata,<sup>1</sup> 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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Leucaspidè, 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.).<sup>1</sup>

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.)

<sup>1</sup> 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 *buk* "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 = <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>.                      b = <i>b</i> in <i>but</i>.                      bb = strong <i>b</i>.                      d = French <i>d</i>.                      dd = strong <i>d</i>.                      dh = <i>th</i> in <i>thee</i>.                      dz = Italian <i>z</i> in <i>la zona</i>.                      ddz = strong <i>dz</i>.                      dž = Italian <i>g</i> in <i>la gente</i>.                      ddž = strong <i>dž</i>.                      e = <i>e</i> in <i>bed</i>.                      ə = French <i>e</i> in <i>le</i>.                      f = <i>f</i> in <i>foe</i>.                      ff = strong <i>f</i>.                      g = <i>g</i> in <i>go</i>.                      gg = strong <i>g</i>.</p>	<p>gh = Mod. Gk. <i>γ</i> in <i>γάλα</i>.                      ghh = Dutch <i>g</i> in <i>goed</i>.                      gj = Ital. <i>ghi</i> in <i>la ghianda</i>.                      h = <i>h</i> in <i>how</i>.                      i = <i>e</i> in <i>me</i>.                      j = <i>y</i> in <i>you</i>.                      k = <i>c</i> in <i>cat</i>.                      kk = strong <i>k</i>.                      kj = Italian <i>chi</i> in <i>la chiave</i>.                      kkj = strong <i>kj</i>.                      l = French <i>l</i>.                      ll = strong <i>l</i>.                      lh = Polish <i>ł</i>.                      lj = Spanish <i>ll</i>.                      llj = strong <i>lj</i>.                      m = <i>m</i> in <i>me</i>.</p>	<p>mm = strong <i>m</i>.                      n = French <i>n</i> in <i>nom</i>.                      nn = strong <i>n</i>.                      nj = French <i>gn</i> in <i>digne</i>.                      n = <i>ng</i> in <i>king</i>.                      o = <i>o</i> in <i>more</i>.                      p = <i>p</i> in <i>pear</i>.                      r = <i>r</i> in <i>marine</i>.                      rr = Spanish <i>rr</i>.                      s = <i>s</i> in <i>so</i>.                      ss = strong <i>s</i>.                      š = <i>sh</i> in <i>shoe</i>.                      šš = strong <i>š</i>.                      t = French <i>t</i>.                      tt = strong <i>t</i>.                      th = <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i>.</p>	<p>tth = strong <i>th</i>.                      ts = Italian <i>z</i> in <i>la zia</i>.                      tš = Italian <i>c</i> in <i>pace</i>.                      ttš = strong <i>tš</i>.                      u = <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>.                      v = <i>v</i> in <i>vine</i>.                      y = French <i>u</i>.                      z = <i>z</i> in <i>zeal</i>.                      zz = strong <i>z</i>.                      A, nasalize the preceding vowel.                      (') = tonic accent.                      (˘) = length.                      (ˆ) = length with tonic accent.                      (ˆˆ), 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</i> brənbə)	<i>evening.</i>
brənbə 3. ( <i>see</i> brəmmə)	<i>evening.</i>
budz 3. ( <i>see</i> buz)	<i>lip.</i>
buk ( <i>see</i> dəkrûmə)	<i>bread.</i>
buka ( <i>see</i> dəkrûma)	<i>the bread.</i>
bukrə ( <i>see</i> ndarə)	<i>beautiful.</i>
burblə 1.	<i>gun-powder.</i>
burr 1.	<i>man (lat. vir).</i>
burrík 3.	<i>jacket.</i>
buz 3. ( <i>see</i> budz)	<i>lip.</i>
dardə 3.	<i>pear-tree; pear.</i>
dəkrûmə ( <i>see</i> buk)	<i>bread.</i>

dəkrúma ( <i>see</i> buka)	<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</i> škupettə)	<i>musket.</i>
dziár 1.	<i>fire.</i>
enjə	<i>ye.</i>
engljə 1.	<i>angel.</i>
erbə	<i>barley.</i>
erbi	<i>the barley.</i>
ənbə	<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>
fienjə	<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>
gjarprə 1.	<i>serpent.</i>
gjellə 3.	<i>breast.</i>
gjellə	<i>cock.</i>
gjellji	<i>the cock.</i>
gjómməsə 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>

gri	<i>rise, imperat.</i>
grigu	<i>rise up, imperat.</i>
grik	<i>mouth.</i>
grika	<i>the mouth.</i>
grinø	<i>to rise; to rise up.</i>
grok	<i>fork.</i>
grokka	<i>the fork.</i>
grúa	<i>woman.</i>
gruja	<i>the woman.</i>
grurø	<i>corn.</i>
grúrødø	<i>the corn.</i>
horø 3.	<i>town.</i>
jatti ( <i>see tattø</i> )	<i>the father.</i>
jema ( <i>see mæmma</i> )	<i>the mother.</i>
jertø	<i>high.</i>
jo	<i>no, adv.</i>
kalø 1.	<i>horse.</i>
katundø 1.	<i>village.</i>
kerkjærø 3.	<i>lime (lat. calx).</i>
kerkjø 1.	<i>glass (lat. poculum).</i>
kønbø 3.	<i>foot.</i>
kjaf	<i>throat.</i>
kjaffa	<i>the throat.</i>
kjen 1.	<i>dog.</i>
kjengrø 1.	<i>lamb.</i>
kjerrø 3.	<i>coach.</i>
kliša	<i>church.</i>
klittšø 1.	<i>key.</i>
kragø	<i>arm (lat. brachium).</i>
kríø 3.	<i>head.</i>
krinbø 1.	<i>worm.</i>
krisí ( <i>see verø</i> )	<i>wine.</i>
kukjø	<i>red.</i>
kumarø	<i>ass.</i>
kumiš	<i>shirt.</i>
kunborø	<i>bell.</i>
kunbora	<i>the bell.</i>
kupúts	<i>shoe.</i>

lækúr 3.	<i>skin.</i>
leššə 1.	<i>hair.</i>
leštəðə, leštə	<i>hairs.</i>
ligə	<i>ugly.</i>
lis 1.	<i>tree.</i>
lístəkə	<i>lean.</i>
mafiér 1. ( <i>see thik</i> )	<i>knife.</i>
máimə	<i>fat.</i>
matə	<i>great.</i>
mattə 1.	<i>cat.</i>
menattə 3.	<i>morning.</i>
mendaššə 1.	<i>silk.</i>
mezəditte 3.	<i>noon.</i>
məmma ( <i>see jema</i> )	<i>mother.</i>
məralljə 3.	<i>medal.</i>
məsál	<i>table-cloth.</i>
məsalla	<i>the table-cloth.</i>
miekrə 3.	<i>beard.</i>
mirə	<i>good.</i>
mišt	<i>flesh ; meat.</i>
míštəðə	<i>the flesh ; the meat.</i>
mollə 3.	<i>apple-tree ; apple.</i>
muška	<i>she-mule.</i>
muškə	<i>he-mule.</i>
nannaronkjə 3.	<i>frog.</i>
nattə 3.	<i>night.</i>
neró ( <i>see ujə</i> )	<i>water.</i>
njerí 2.	<i>man (Lat. homo).</i>
nus	<i>betrothed, sub. m.</i>
nussi	<i>the betrothed, m.</i>
nússie	<i>betrothed, sub. f.</i>
nússia	<i>the betrothed, f.</i>
ndarə ( <i>see bukrə</i> )	<i>beautiful.</i>
ndzirə	<i>to raise.</i>
pagə	<i>little, adv.</i>
pellə	<i>mare.</i>
pellja	<i>the mare.</i>
pərnakokkə	<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>
təmbi	<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>
trašərə	<i>oats.</i>
trəšərədə	<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, zodərottə, díttənə e mirə. Lascio, signoria, giorno-il il buono.
2. Pəndzə pə gjəndənə immə tšə jetə mə ti. Pensa per la-gente mia che è con te.
3. Eđa, ka tə japə funjə. Va, che ti do mazzate.

## III. ROMANCE (Transl. by Santoro).

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



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. Þærpara tæ škoda me buz.                                     | Davanti te passai con labbro<br>( <i>muso</i> ).  |
| 4. Klevvi þe ðe kræstératæ tšæ<br>ngæ tæ hava mir dit.          | Fu per gli cristiani ( <i>uomini</i> )<br>che non ti dissi buon dì.                         |
| 5. Kamæ læn kušæ denja miræ,                                    | Ho lasciato chi voleva bene ;   |
| 6. Ðe dúa miræ, zænbra immæ.                                    | Ti voglio bene, cuore-il mio.   |
| 7. Naní, piérrimi tæ duákimi<br>miræ ;                          | Ora, ritorniamo a volerci<br>bene ;   |
| 8. Sæ ti šokkjæ immæ ka-tæ-<br>jessesæ, tšæ do I Bek-<br>kuámi. | Che tu compagna ( <i>moglie</i> )<br>mia sarai, se vuole Il<br>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 vî párraddzi itæ.  | Adveniat regnum tuum.  |
| 4. Tæ jessi bænnæ si do ti, si<br>ndæ kjelæ, kæštú þer de.                       | Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in<br>cælo, et in terra.                                  |
| 5. Innæ sodæ búkænæ jonnæ þe<br>dítnætæ.   | Panem nostrum quotidianum<br>da nobis hodie.                                       |
| 6. Leræ tæ tíratæ tæ tónnatæ, si<br>næ ja lemmi tæ tíravæ tæ<br>tonna.           | Et dimitte nobis debita nostra,<br>sicut et nos dimittimus<br>debitoribus nostris. |
| 7. E mosæ næ špiræ ndudæ e<br>lliggæ.  | Et ne nos inducas in tenta-<br>tionem.   |
| 8. E dikæ nevé ka tækekia.   | Sed libera nos a malo.   |
| 9. E kæ štu kjoštæ.  | Amen.  |
| E'nbreni Táttæsæ, énbreni tæ i<br>Bírriti, e Spirti Šéndidi.<br>E kæ štu kjoštæ. | In nomine Patris, et Filii, et<br>Spiritus Sancti. Amen.                           |

#### V. ROMANCE.

(A different reading according to Hanusz.)

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

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

## VI. SUNÉT "SONETTO." (According to Hanusz.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Díe mbrənb škoda e ngə<br>tə pəu,     | Hier soir j'ai passé et je ne<br>t'ai pas vue,  |
| 2. E ti búkəra imə, nd' argalí,          | Et toi, ma beauté, au métier<br>à tisser,       |
| 3. Nga kopané, tš' ipnje nd'<br>ajó kaš, | Chaque coup que tu donnais<br>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 te<br>bəše,  | Je voudrais savoir ce que tu<br>dois faire          |
| 2. Me kət tə škrúor, tšə je tə<br>bən. | Avec cette écriture que tu<br>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, cì ie ca chieisa: | 6. Rīmītirma neve dītirt e  |
| 2. Clīoft sceīt emeri iote.     | tona, si na ia rīmītirmi    |
| 3. Art regni iote.              | dībīturvet e tona.          |
| 4. Ubīft vuuntata iote, si ca   | 7. E mos na ducir ca tenta- |
| chieisa, chīsciu pīr det.       | ziuna.                      |
| 5. Buchīn ione ga dita īna      | 8. Ma libroua ca e chechia. |
| sonte.                          | 9. Chīsciu clīofit.         |

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

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Tata iona, cè <sup>1</sup> ie ndrè chiél: | 6. Glièna névra dtirta iona, |
| 2. Bōēfsc <sup>2</sup> scēt nomi iot.        | si na glièmi dèbiturta       |
| 3. Et vignè regni iot.                       | iona.                        |
| 4. Tè bōēhat voluntata iota,                 | 7. E nzir ca né tēntaziunt.  |
| 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. Chgljofst baccuar emmira      | ghjal' nej j bugnimi           |
| jott.                            | mir attiriva ci cat' ni        |
| 3. N' chiassat regni jott.       | jappini.                       |
| 4. Chagjofst 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  
ghiéja, sa cammn sciumn cēt  
bēgn, e ti a dij. Ti rija  
mājre; u a zóra! Ma nēssēr  
tē vign' a ghiégnē.

Vi miirē—Seihmi.

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.

<sup>1</sup> è is pronounced as e; and <sup>2</sup> oē 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 atà<br>cē na kãn ftesur něve. |
| 2. Scēitrōi ěmri it,  |  |
| 3. A'rt pentĩa jōtte.   | 7. E mōs na chiēel něve ndē<br>pirasmōn.               |
| 4. Kiōft e bēer faglĩma jōtte,<br>asctũ ndēkiel, si mbii dee. | 8. Gllērēna něve ca ghiθ<br>flēsurat.                  |
| 5. Bũken tēn, ci chee mbē<br>crie, ěmna něve sod.             | 9. Asctũ chiōftit.                                     |

V. *San Marzano 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'<br>tónna, si na ndēgliemi<br>mbēcath tētiervo. |
| 2. Chiōft beccuar ěmri it.  |   |
| 3. Affēruar regghiēria jōtte.                                       |   |
| 4. Chiōft bēer vugliēmna<br>jōtte, asctũ ndēer kiel,<br>si mbi dee. | 7. Mos na vēer ndē tenta-<br>ziona.                                       |
| 5. Bucchen tēen, ciē na taccon<br>ngā ditta, ěmna sot.              | 8. Pōr largónna caa ghiθ'<br>gligghat.                                    |
|   | 9. Chesctũ chiōft.  |

*Ave Maria.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Eghēzũase Sciēn Mērii,                   | Ave Maria,                                  |
| 2. Grazie piōt ti jee.                      | Gratia plena.                               |
| 3. Jinzót ěē me tij.                        | Dominus tecum.                              |
| 4. E becũar ti jee ndēē ghiθ'<br>ghraat,    | Benedicta tu in mulieribus,                 |
| 5. E i becũar carpōi bārcut'<br>tēnd Jesus. | Et benedictus fructus ventris<br>tui Jesus. |
| 6. Zogna Sciēn Mērii, ěmme<br>Innit Zot,    | Sancta Maria, Mater Dei,                    |
| 7. Pēr ne ciē chemmi mbēcāt<br>parcagliēs,  | Ora pro nobis peccatoribus,                 |
| 8. Nanĩ e ndēē gheren vdec-<br>chies tēen.  | Nunc et in hora mortis<br>nostrę.           |
| 9. Asctũ chioft.                            | Amen.                                       |

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

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

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ati ínē, nēdēr chiēl cē jē :                             | 6. Nēdegliena neve dētiret tona, si edhé na i nēdegliemi armikvet tēnē. |
| 2. I becuarē chioftē émri itē.                              |   |
| 3. Artē reghiēria jotte.                                    | 7. Emos na chiēl nēdē tanduamit.  |
| 4. U bēfti e duamia jotte, si nēdēr chiēl, asctú nēdēr dhē. | 8. Po gliēf thēronna neve na e echechia.                                |
| 5. Buchen tēnē tē sosēmen ènna 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, si na dygljemi a ta ey caan na japin. |
| 2. Kyft i becuar ymri tynt.                      |  |
| 3. Arθt regghyria jote.                          | 7. E mos na kiel dy testimisurit.                                  |
| 4. Kyftit mogliema jote, ak dy kial, sa dy ðeet. | 8. Eglibrarna neveca igliggu.                                      |
| 5. Buckyn tyyn gga dit jipna neve sot.           | 9. Chysetu 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

<sup>1</sup> ē = e.    <sup>2</sup> k = kj.    <sup>3</sup> dh = dh.    <sup>4</sup> sh = š. (The transl.)

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. II. 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 Rē e Zotit edhe Šeljbuēsit t'ynə Jesu-Krištit, këthyem prei Grekjištesə vietər Skjip ndə gjuhə Gegənište 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 ghegō scutarino, dal P. Francesco Rossi da Montalto. Riveduto e corretto da Mons. Gaspere Crasnich, Abate Mitrato di Mirditta. *Impensis Ludovici Luciani Bonaparte*. Londra. 1870.")

## THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THESE FIVE DIALECTS.

### I. *Frascineto*.

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tata in, tšə jê te kjielət : | 6. E ndəljena neve dətirat   |
| 2. Kjoftə šoitərúar óməri it.   | tona, si edhé na ja ndə-     |
| 3. Árthətə rregjəria jote.      | ljemi atire tšə kân tə       |
| 4. Kjoftə bəan vəljema jote,    | na japən.                    |
| si ndə kjíal, edhé nbi          | 7. E mos na sielšə ndər tan- |
| dhê.                            | tatsiúna.                    |
| 5. Bukən tén tə pərdísəmən      | 8. Po ljəšona ka i ljigu.    |
| əamna sot.                      | 9. Aštú kjoftə.              |

II. *Piana de' Greci.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Tata jinə, tšə jê te kjie-ghhiatə :                      | 6. Edhé ndəjena detíretə tona, si edhê na ndəjəjəm' atá tšə na kanə dətúarə neve. |
| 2. Kloftə šəitúar emri jítə.                                | 7. E mos na bies ndə tə ksevalur.   |
| 3. Járthətə nbretría jote.                                  | 8. Po špətona ka i ligu.  |
| 4. U-bəftə vulema jote, aštú si ndə kjieghhə, edhé nbi dhê. | 9. Aštú kloftə.   |
| 5. Bukən tənə tə pərdítšəmen éna 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 éməri yt.                           | 7. Edhê mos na štíerə ndə ghətsím.   |
| 3. Arthtə nbəretəría jote.                          | 8. Po špətó-na preí sə kekjit.   |
| 4. Ubəftə dašurimi yt, si ndə kjiel, edhé nbə dhêt. | 9. Amín.   |
| 5. Búkənə t'onə tə pərdítšəmenə 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. Ušənjtənōft' éməni yt.                            | 7. Edhe mos na štíerə ndə ngásəje.  |
| 3. Arthtə nbəretənia jote.                           | 8. Por špeto-na prei sə kekjit.   |
| 4. Ubāaftə dašunimi yt, si ndə kjiel, edhe nbə dhēt. | 9. Amen.  |
| 5. Búkənə t'onə tə pərdítšəmen' ep-na neve sot.      |   |

V. *Gheg of Scutari.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Atýn, tši jē n' tšielh :                             | 6. E nnína neve fajet e mka-tet tona, sikursé nuím na faitórt tā. |
| 2. Šəaitnúem kjoft emni yt.                             | 7. E mos na lea me rā n'tun-ním.                                  |
| 3. Ardht redžnía jote.                                  | 8. E na largó prei gith s'kəttsh.                                 |
| 4. U baaft vulnessa jote, sikúr n' tšielh, aštú n' dhē. | 9. Aštú kjoft.  |
| 5. Buken tā t' pərditšmen epna neve sot.                |   |

## APPENDIX II.

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

(See "Papanti—I Parlari italiani in Certaldo. Livorno. 1873.")<sup>1</sup>

*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 Sepolero, 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 si rimessa vita e da si 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 éρθ 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 vêje te therrit té Régji. Po i kjé thâne sé biir mottin, psé régji ish nje njèrii akje i biérri, 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 'ndsérre mé te' e 'ndzîre mé te ljjga e mé te shaitur. Gjégjur zonja ket shurbés, pâ sperëndse to gjénèj dçustitziè, sé te kish piadçîr té cheljmi saje, vuu 'nder trû ti 'nkit Régjit te biérrit e tije; e vatur tue kjâr ték aí, tha: “Zotti im, ú se vinje perpara tije sé te keem mindite per ljjkte tçe m'u-böe, po si nje piadçîr per te', te parcaljésenje te me mesóshe si ti i munden te ljjgat tçe ú gjégèm 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 zên ka shurbéssi zonjes tçe vindicarti sa jo mäe, u-böe mäe i tharti njèrii kunter 'nga njéje 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 calì jennimeni pu sti Guascogna pu pirte e sto nima tu Ieù, e sto jurisi ftazzönta sto Cipro, jeno cameno i craise, ce i sti n'ecame; manicheđđa, utto prama toglase i cardia, ipe pao ce cleo u Vasili; tupane ti en iche ti cami, t'ione cerò cameno, ti cino ione toso straò, ce af ze zoì toso ascimarda, pu ci pu u cannane en ecchite, alio ce macà canoni ci pu cannane stos ađđò, ce stu ftecù pu isane pesammeni evađđe pu panu lisaria. Mazzönta utta pramata e jinega, e sozzonta cami ađđo 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 straò 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, nzignase pu toa na jettì antrepo, eftiase calù calù cini pu camane ta straà is jinega, ju s'addù, 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 Bugghian, avvon chi 'na gintiu fomna di Gua-scogna 'n piligrinegg annà a u Samuorch, d' anna turnaïn, 'n Cipr arrivara, da arcui scialarei hami vidaunamaïnt fu attraggiera : di co rodde senza arcuna cunsulazian dulainns, pinsàa d' annér a ricuorriri au Re ; ma ditt ghi fu p' arcun chi la fataïgha si pirdirross, pircó rau era di cuscè dibu vita e di cuscè pacch baï, chi chiù tasst chi li anti di hieutr cun giustizia vindichiess, hienz 'nfiniri cu 'nfam viltàa, a rau fatti, suppurtava ; tant chi qualunch avaja ira arcuna, quodda cun ferghi arcuna anta o virgagna sfughieva. La chiù causa sintaïn la fomna, dispirara di la vinnitta, p' arcuna cunsulazian di la sauva nuoja, pripunó di vulair mardr la miseria du ditt Re ; e annàa ciangiaïn 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 sadisfanzian 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 paciaïnza la maja cumpurtér ; chi ('u saa Diea) si jiea fer û puloss, di bauna vuogghia ti cumprimintass, pircó cuscè ban purtaraur ni saï.”

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

*Provençal (Provincia di Capitanata).*

CELLE SAN VITO. — Ge disce dunc, che a lu tenc de lu primmie Raie de Cipre, dappòie che ì fì pràie la Tèra Sant da Guttèfrè de Buglione, avvenit che na gintile fenne de Guascogne iallatte pillirine a lu Subbulche, discì turnan, arrevà che ì fitte a Cipre, da paraie mà mmuen ì fit nammuor trì brì 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 pregnìve pà dò iustise la vinnitte de lo ngiurie de lo sàte, me s' ellè trinnammuor che ì fascivant a ìe, se le prignìve cu tån viè vetuperie; tanluvaie che tut sellòe che ì tenevant da dir cache ciuose de ìe, ì sfugàvant pe le denà despiascìe e pe lu sbrugnìe. Sentan sta ciuose sela fenne, persuadì che ì potive pà avàitre la vinnitte, p' avaie un pù de cunsulaziun a lu despiascìe sinc, se mettite ntète de mmuordere un pù lu mèsterie dè sètte Raie; e piaran se n'allatte devanc a ìe, e li discitte: “Segnaue min, gì ge vien pà devan a tì pe la vinnitte che gì m'attant de la ngiurie che m'està fèie, me p'avaie un pù de piascìe dè sèlle, ge te pràie de m'emparà cumm tì tin tån de pasienz de suffrie sèlle ngiurie, che gì gì sinte che ì fasciunt a tì, pecchè gì avoie mparan de tì, ge putisse pùre dò pasienz suppurtà la mià; ca ì sà Diabbenaie, se ge jò putisse fà, bunammuor ge te la dunàre, pecchè tì te sà tån bun purtà u còe.”

Lu Raie, nsì addunc cà se muìve pà e pà rèn ì fascìve, 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 torco ponizan  
do života, i torco 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 tarpiš 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 torco  
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—Dialetti 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 *Carpentino*, read *Carpanzano*.

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MAPS SHOWING  
THE LINGUISTIC ISLANDS OF  
THE NEAPOLITAN AND SICILIAN PROVINCES OF ITALY  
IN 1889.

BY THE PRINCE L.L. BONAPARTE D.C.L.

LONDON, 1890.

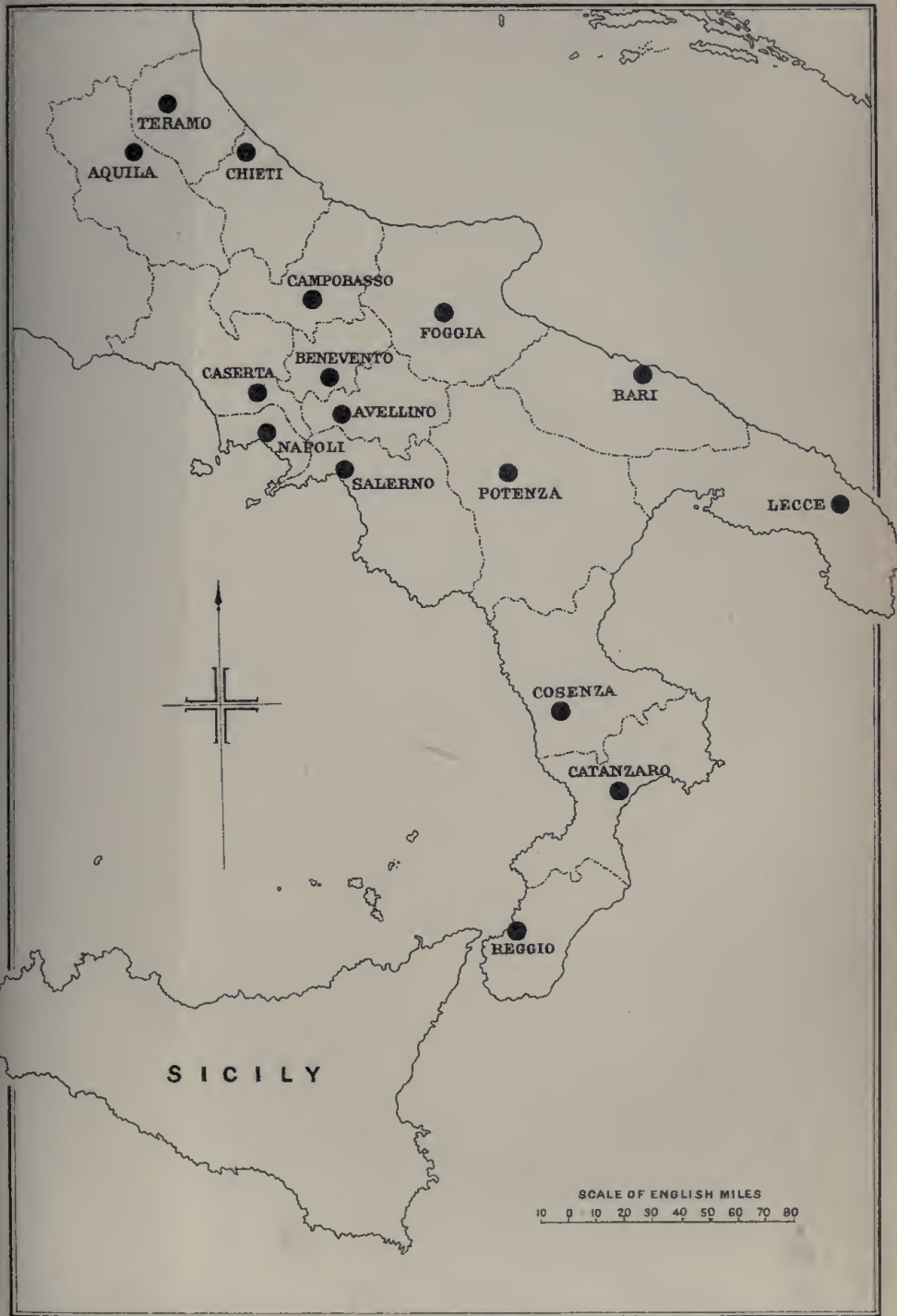
<i>Red</i>	<i>means</i>	<i>Albanian</i>
<i>Green</i>	"	<i>Modern Greek</i>
<i>Blue</i>	"	<i>Gallo-Italic</i>
<i>Brown</i>	"	<i>Provençal</i>
<i>Yellow</i>	"	<i>Illyrian</i>

EXPLANATIONS.

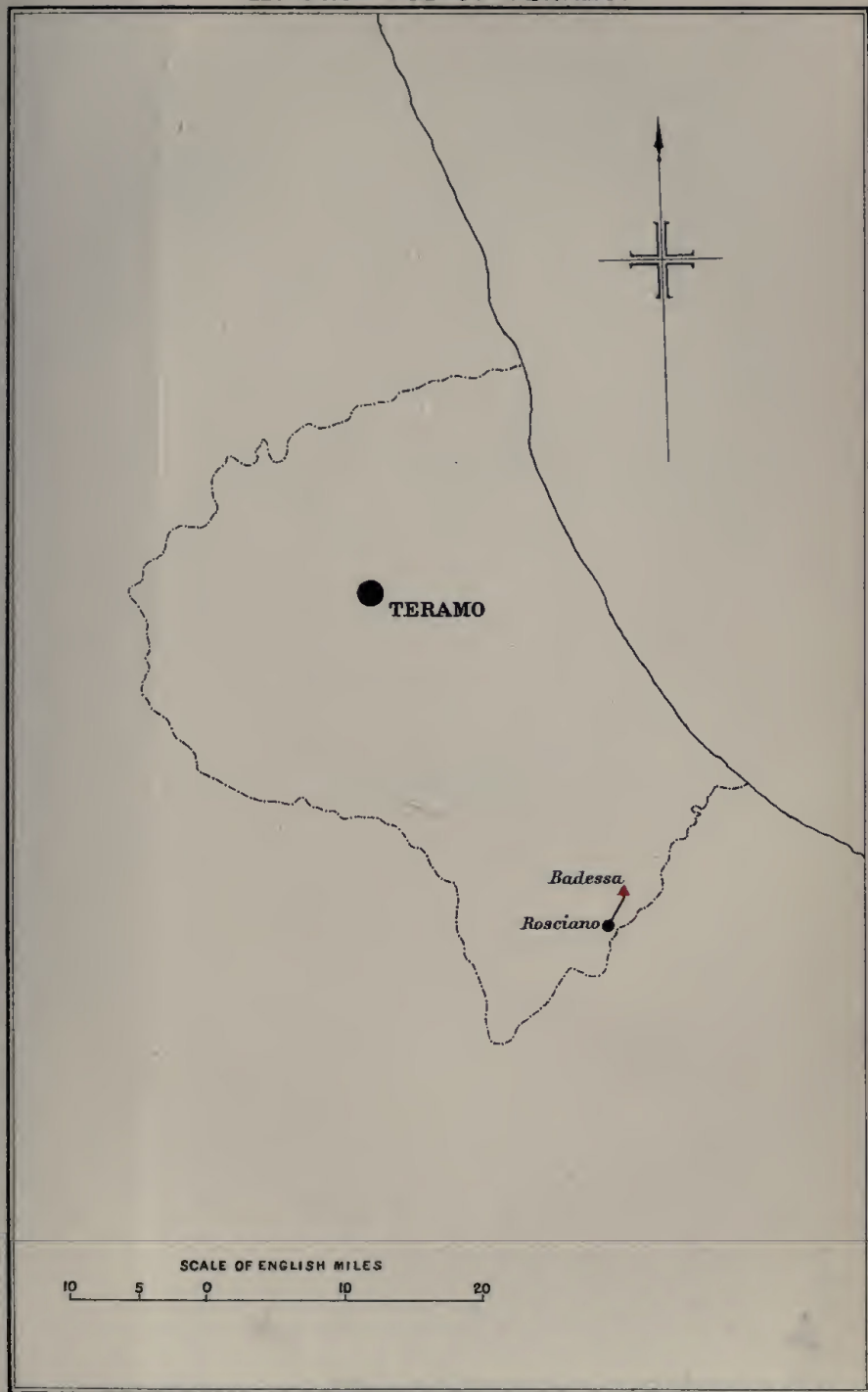
- = *A Capital of a province where no insulated dialect is spoken by natives*
- = *A small Locality where no insulated dialect is spoken by natives*
- = *An Albanian locality*
- = *id, but only Albanian in minority (large, small, or even very small)*
- ▲ = *id, an annex of a parish*
- = *A Modern Greek locality*
- = *id, but only Modern Greek in minority*
- ▲ = *id, an annex of a parish*
- △ = *id, id, in minority*
- = *A Gallo-Italic locality*
- = *A provençal locality*
- = *An Illyrian locality*
- ▲ = *id, an annex of a parish*
- / — = *unites a part of a parish with the parish itself*



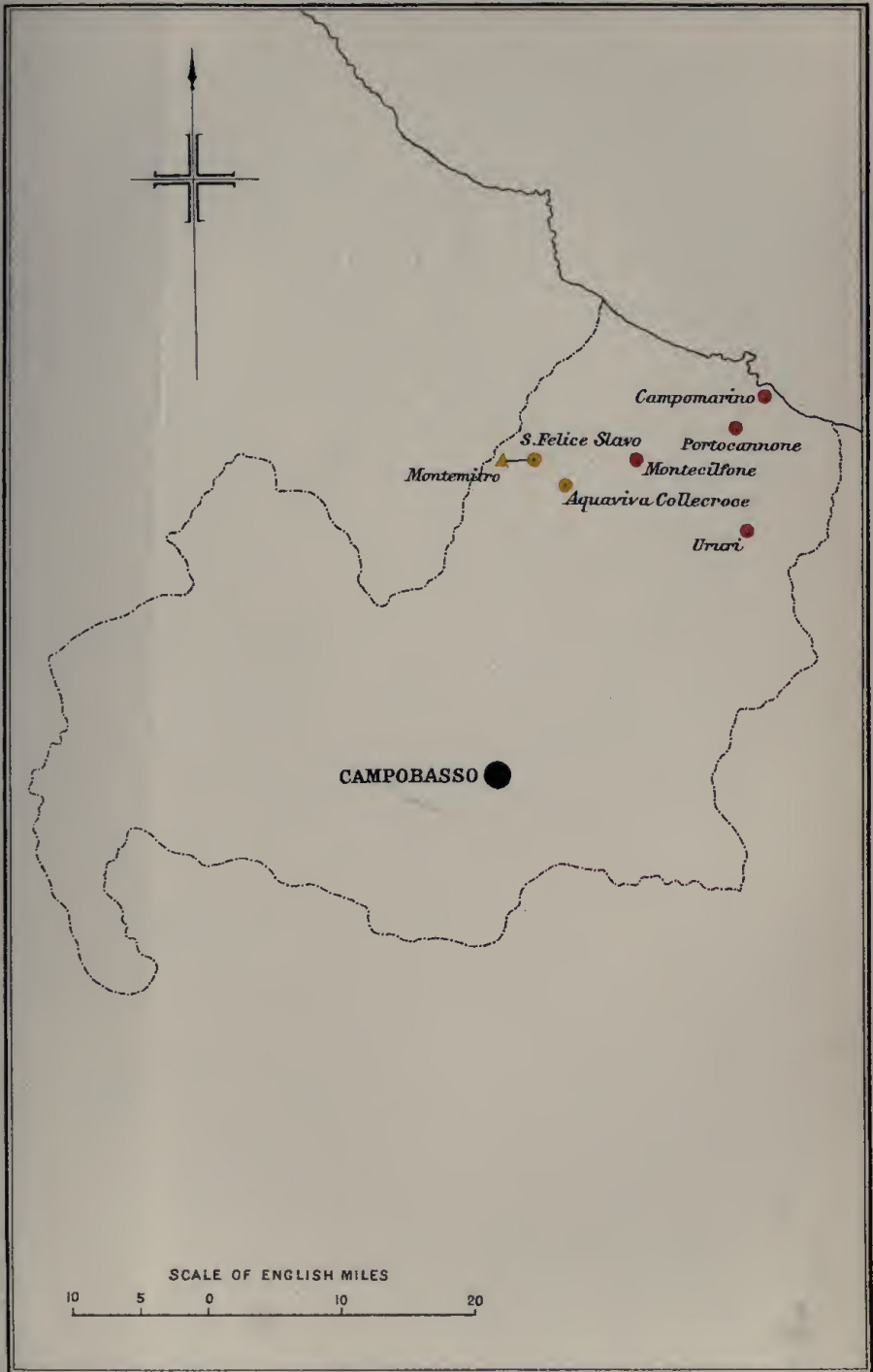
1. A GENERAL MAP OF THE NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.



## II. PROVINCE OF TERAMO.

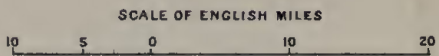


### III. PROVINCE OF CAMPOBASSO.

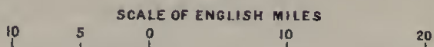


IV. PROVINCE OF FOGGIA.

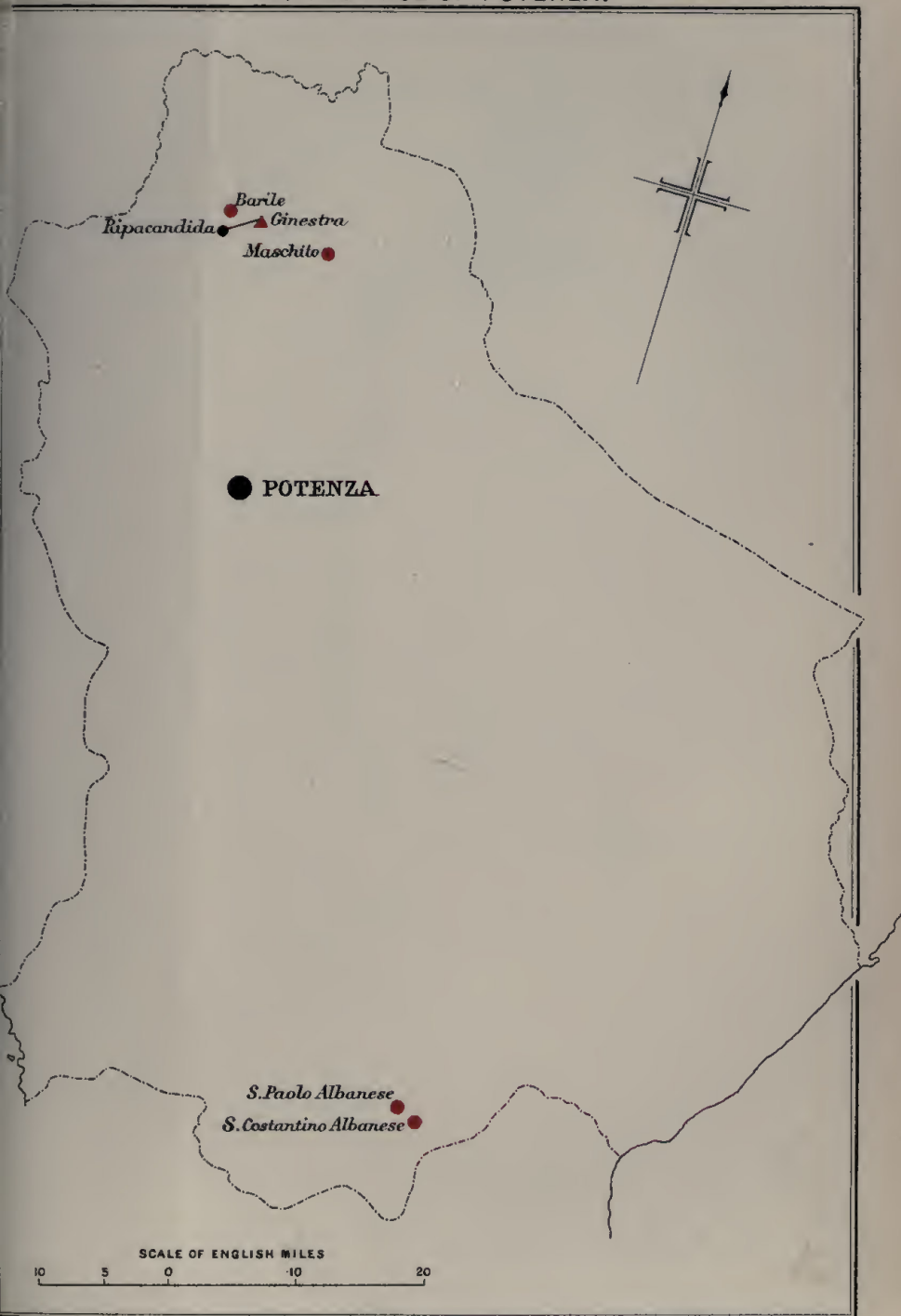
23



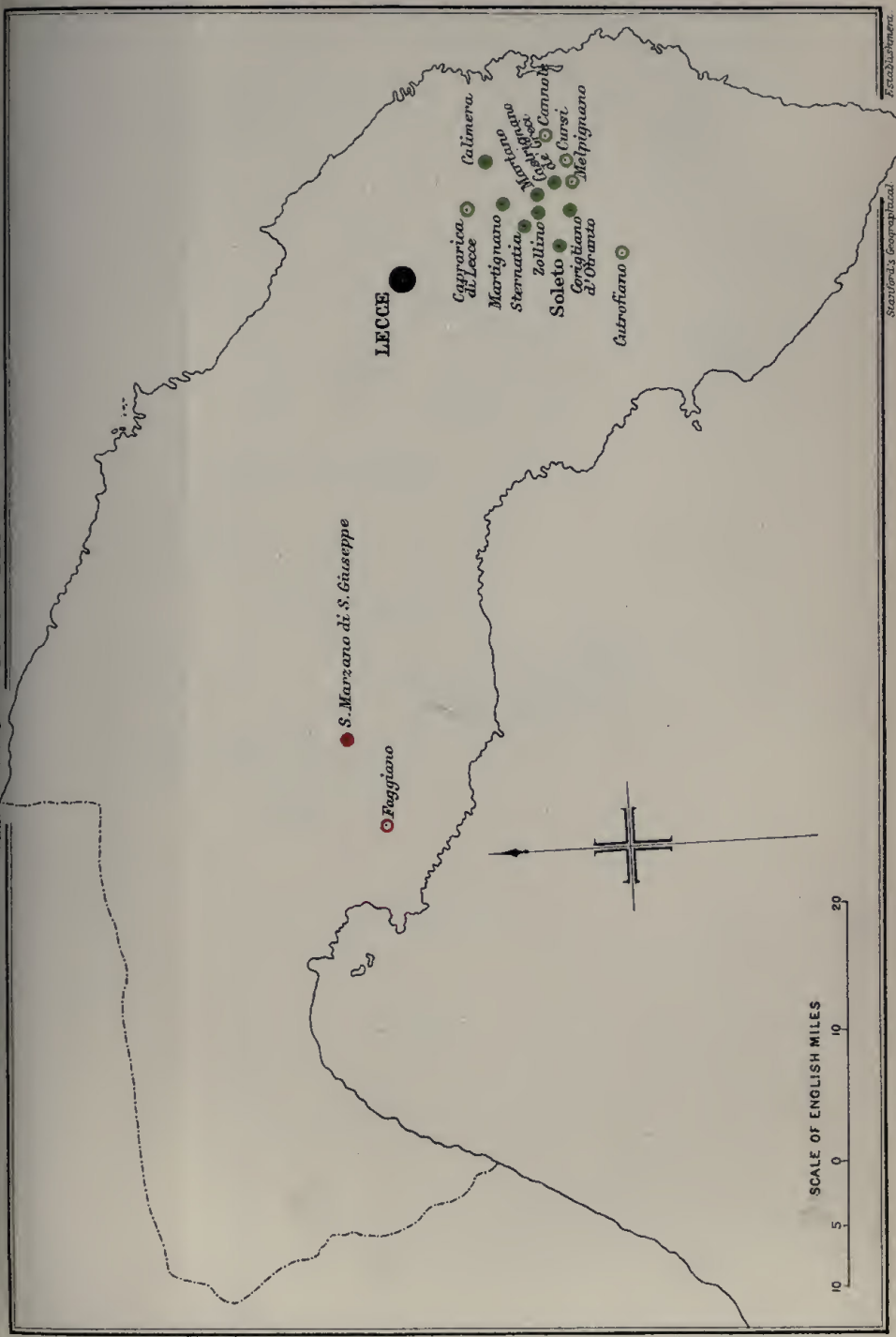
V. PROVINCE OF AVELLINO.



# VI. PROVINCE OF POTENZA.



VII. PROVINCE OF LECCE.

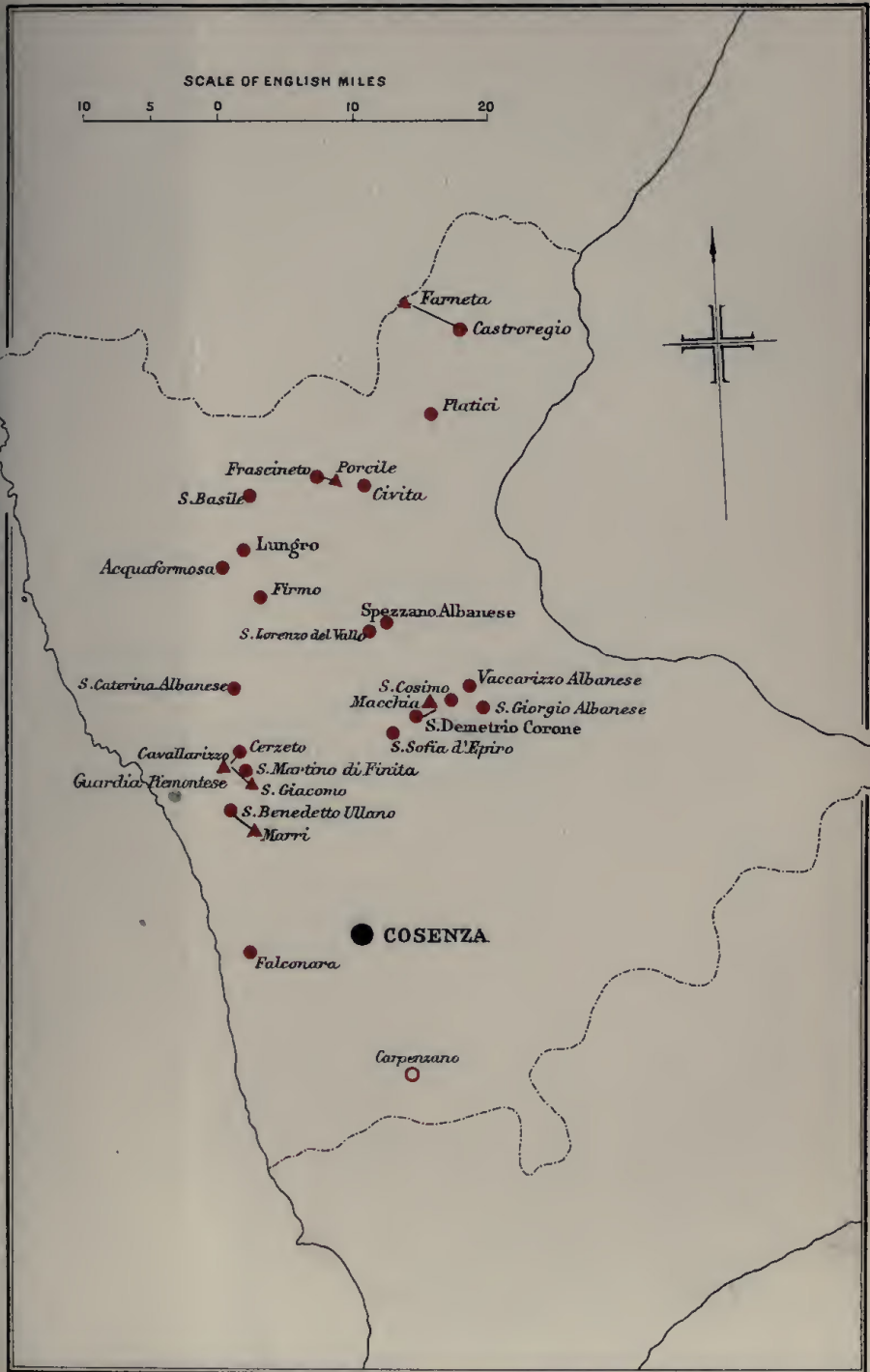


SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES

10 5 0 10 20

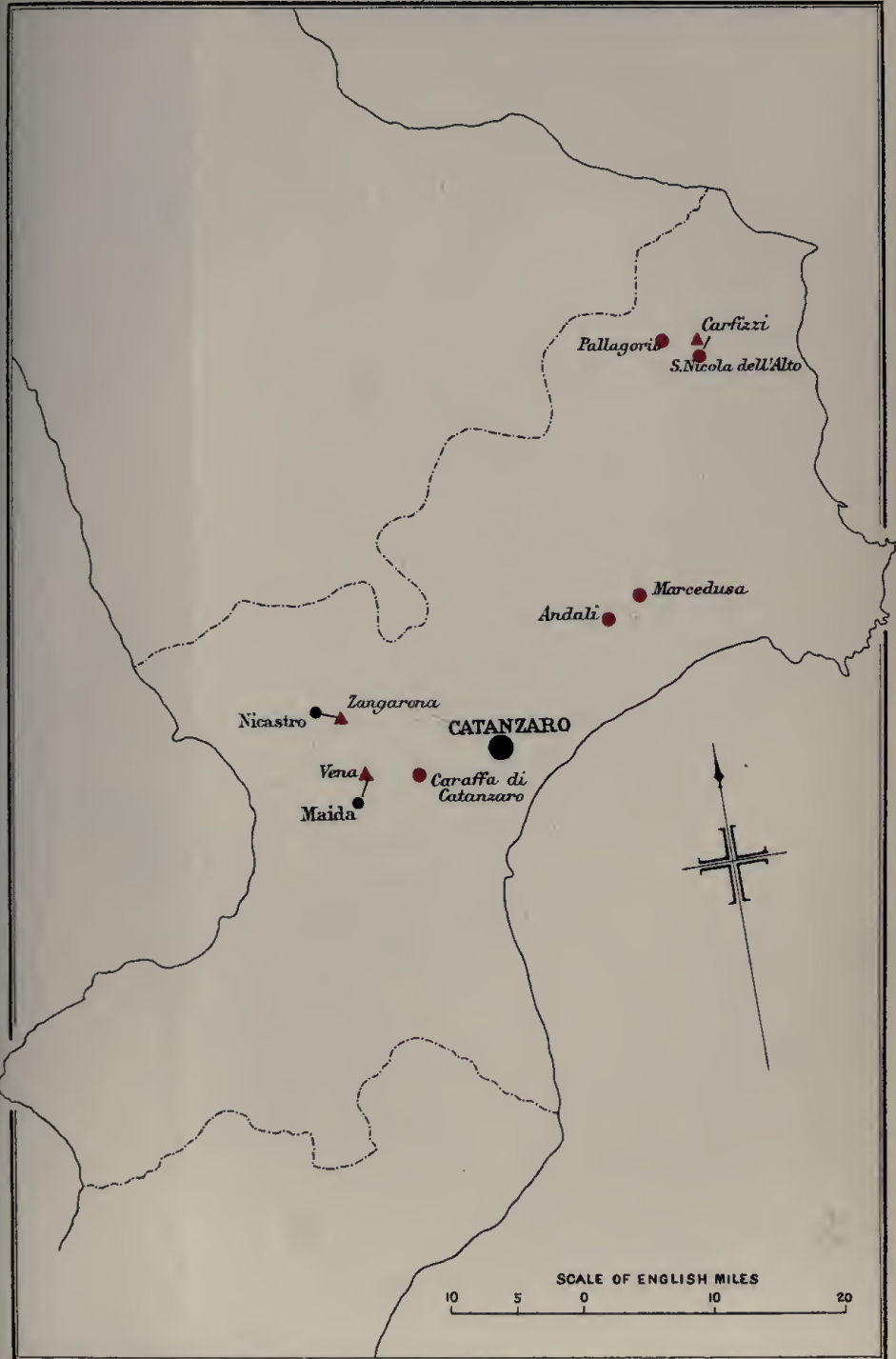


VIII. PROVINCE OF COSENZA.

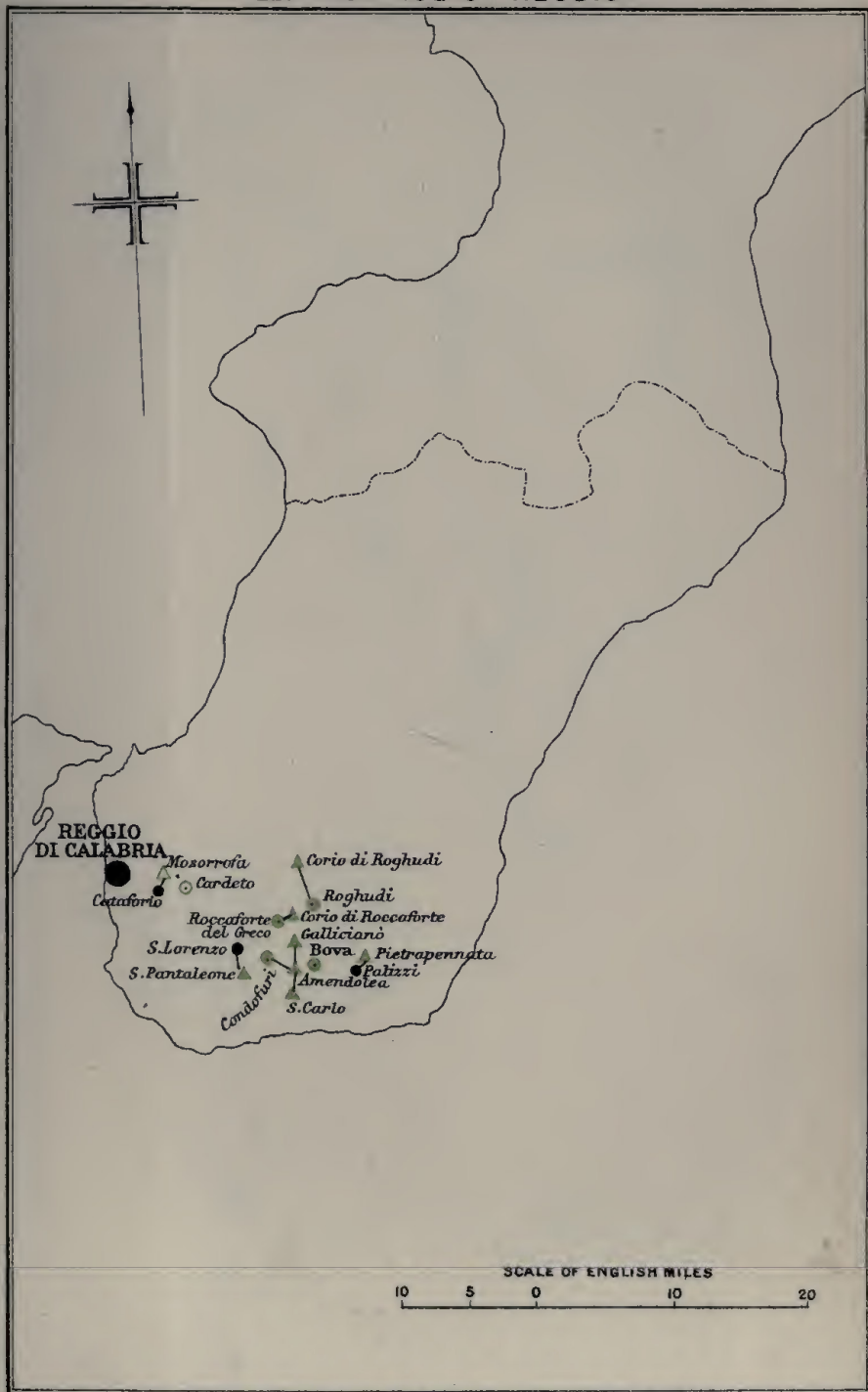




# IX. PROVINCE OF CATANZARO.



X. PROVINCE OF REGGIO.



XI. SICILIAN PROVINCES

