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Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians

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[[front cover]]



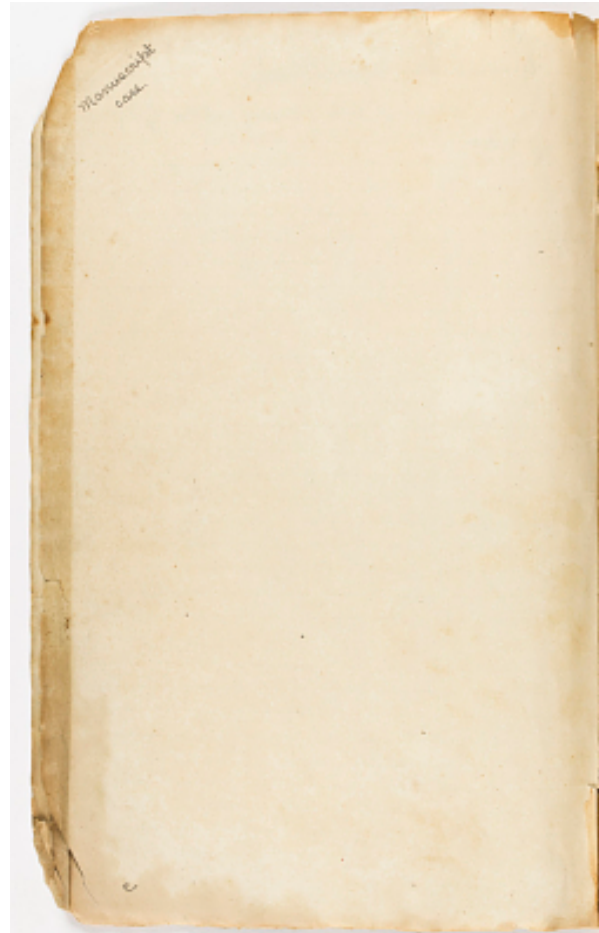
Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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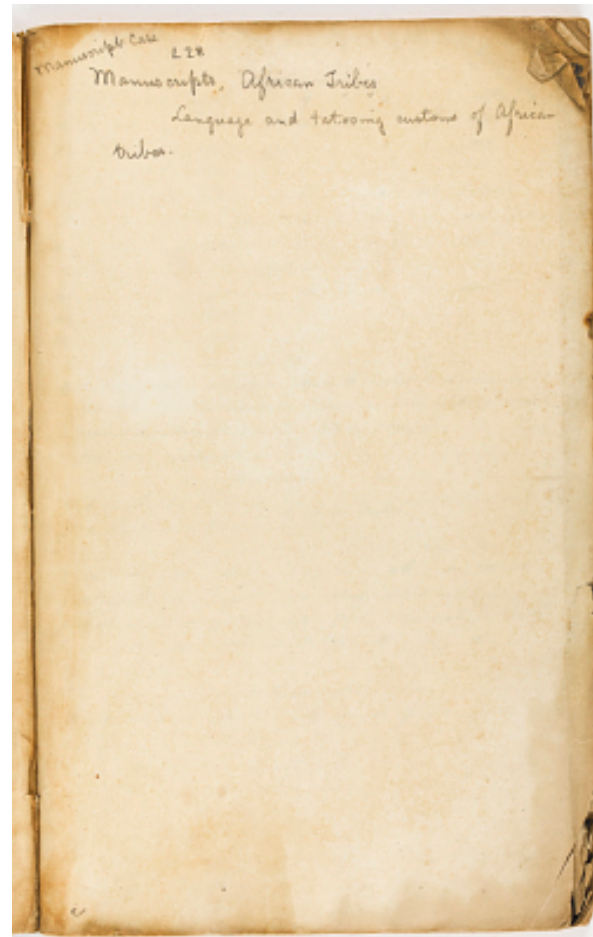
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Manuscript case.



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Manuscript Case
L28
Manuscripts, African Tribes
Language and tatoing customs of African tribes.



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Alphabet

Vowels--

[[begin first table]]

[[first column]]

: as a in father

: as a in hall

e épée

" i " marine

" o in note

" u " rule ()

ø eu peur

[[second column]]

[[underline]]æ[[/underline]] as a in [[underline]]fat[[/underline]]

as a in what

e pen

i pin

o in bother

u in " put, pull

u " hut

[[end first table]]

Diphthongs

[[begin second table]]

[[first column]]

i i in fire

i oi in boil

u u in pure

[[second column]]

u ou rout

[[end second table]]

Nasals.

[[begin third table]]

[[first column]]

[[tilde ""], ä, , , ö, , [[tilde ""]] - are equivalent to the French & Portugeuse nasal sounds, as, sang, on, un, bem, sim, irmãa, etc.

[[second column]]

is the English & German nasal sound, as heard in sing, song, klang, enge, etc.

[[end third table]]

Consonants.

[[begin fourth table]]

[[across both columns]]

b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n

p, r, t, v, w, y, z } As in English.

[[first column]]

as sh in shall

g always hard as in get

Greek & German guttural

ð as th in this

[[second column]]

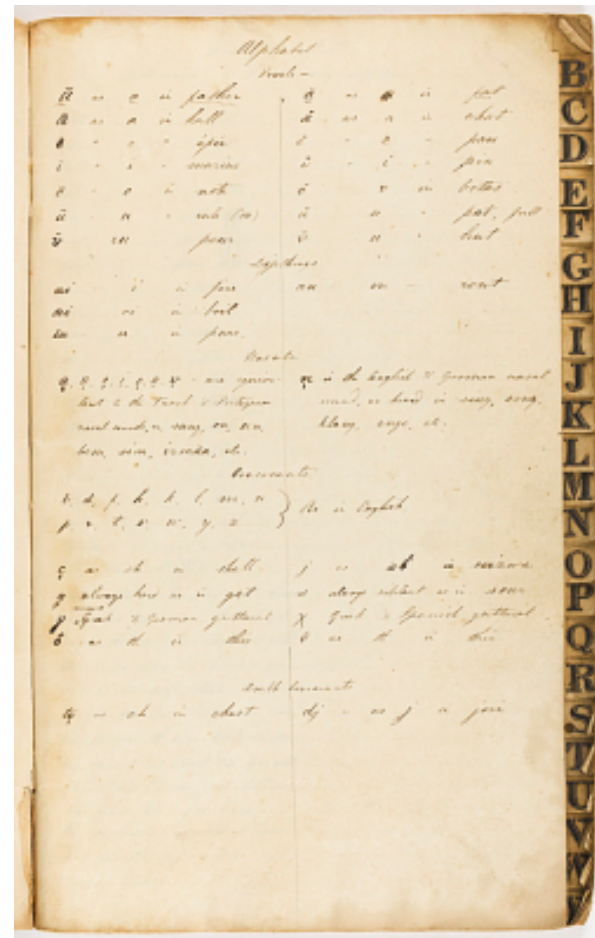
as z in seizure

s always sibilant as in sour

Greek & Spanish guttural

as th in thin

[[end fourth table]]

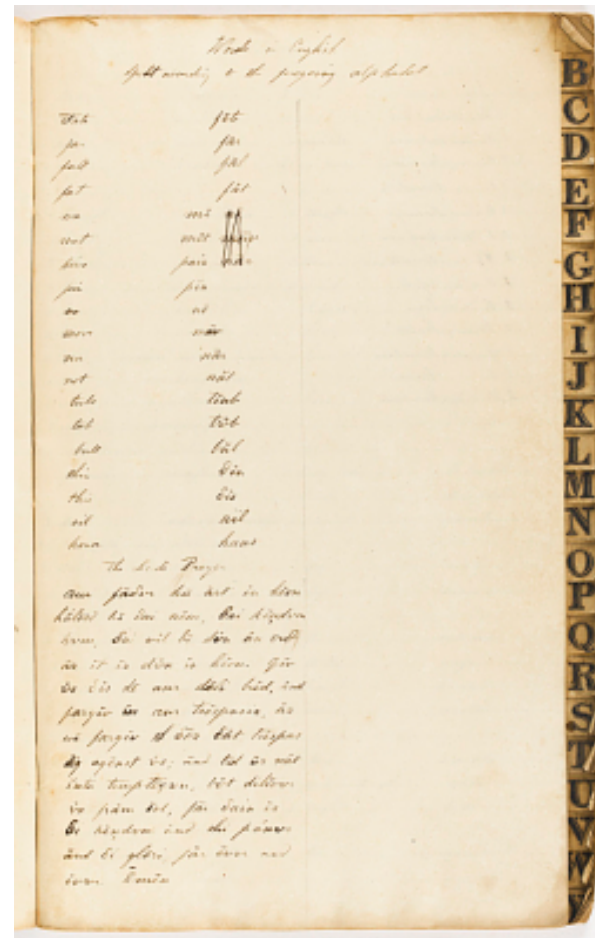


Double Consonants
[[begin fifth table]]
[[first column]]
t as ch in chest
[[second column]]
d as j in join.
[[end fifth table]]

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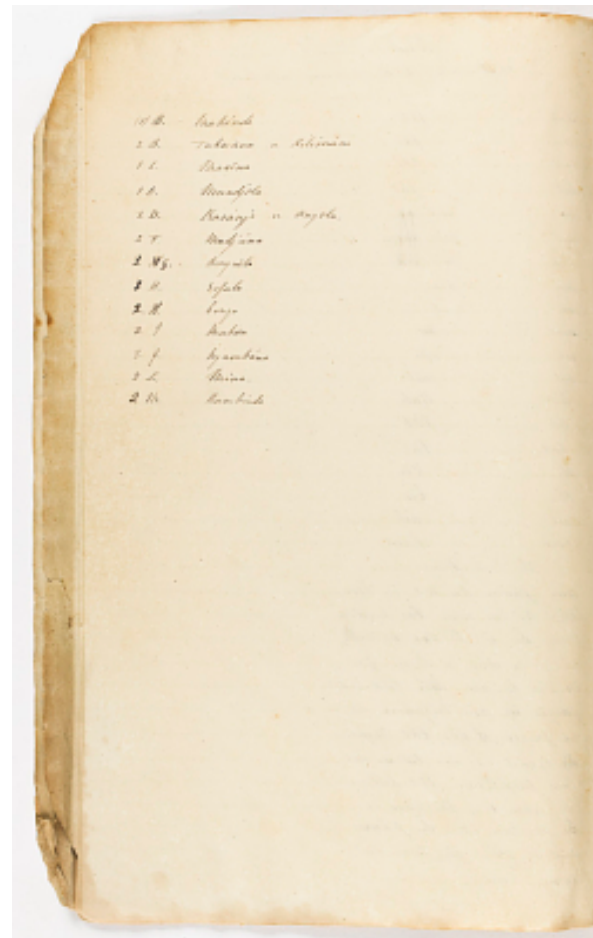
Words in English
 Spelt according to the foregoing alphabet
 Fate ft
 far f:r
 fall f:l
 fat fæt
 me m ~~ni~~
 met mt ~~mv~~
 pine pain ~~n:r~~
 pin pn
 no n
 move mv
 nor n:r
 not nt
 tube tub
 tub tb
 bull bl
 thin in
 this ðs
 oil il
 house haus

The Lord's Prayer
 ur f: dur h :rt in hvn
 hæ'léd b i nm, ði kdm
 km, ði wl b dn n ør æs t z dn n hvn. Gv s ðs d ur dli brd, ænd frgv s aur
 trpsiz, æz w frgv ~~S~~ ðz ðæt trsps
~~ag~~ gnst s; ænd ld z nt ntu temptn, bt dilvr
 s frm vl, fr ðain z ði kdm ænd thi p'ur ænd ði glri, fr vr nd vr. mn



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(1) B. Mko'nde
2 B. Tkw:n in Kilima'ne
1 C. Msn
1 D. Mundji
2 D. Ks'nji in Angl.
2 F. Mudj'n
2 ~~H~~ ~~G. Bengul~~
[[1 written over a 2]] H. Sofl
2 H. Congo
2 I. Mk
2 J. Nymb'n
2 L. Min.
2 M. Kmbind



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Mko'nde.

[[start first column]]

- 2 Arm kno
- 3 arms mkno
- 1 alive mm
- 4 axe imdu

6 Breast matma

- 1 back mo'ngo
- 3 blood mi:d[[i?]]
- 4 bones mauwo'ng
- 5 bread mik:ti
- 2 beard dindbu

--

2 Child mo'n, ne'mp or ne'mb

5 cock nnkongov[[r?]]

1 canoe, nyl:v

3 city, pm[[tilde ""]]i

4 come here ado

[[strikethrough]] go away wfni [[/strikethrough]]

2 Dead nd:u[[v?]]f or nd:f

3 my father is dead, t:tu nd:f

1 Day mhlo

4 Drink (v.) numbre

6 Eye, eyes mho

1 ear ktu

2 ears mktu

5 entrails mtu'mbu

3 earth p:hi

4 eat kli

1 Father t:te

2 fingers v'l

4 foot (same as leg) nlu

3 fire mtu

[[second column]]

2 God m-smngu

4 great nikl

3 good nnw

1 go away wfni

3 Head m'te

1 Hair ohnto

2 Hand (same as arm)

4 heart s

5 heaven dihnti

6 hen eku

7 house e'ndi

Iron ot'li

2 King (his own) lukulte

3 Knife tshipl

Mko'nde.

2 Arm	kn	2 god	smng
3 arms	mkno	3 great	nikl
1 alive	mm	3 good	nnw
4 axe	imdu	3 go away	wfni
6 Breast	matma	3 head	m'te
1 back	mo'ngo	3 hair	ohnto
3 blood	mi:d	2 hand (same as arm)	s
4 bones	mauwo'ng	4 heart	h
5 bread	mik:ti	5 heaven	dihnti
2 beard	dindbu	6 hen	eku
2 Child	mo'n, ne'mp or ne'mb	7 house	e'ndi
5 cock	nnkongov		
1 canoe	nyl:v		
3 city	pm		
4 come here	ado		
[[strikethrough]] go away	[[strikethrough]] wfni		
2 Dead	nd:u		
3 my father is dead	t:tu		
1 Day	mhlo		
4 Drink	(v.) numbre		
6 Eye, eyes	mho		
1 ear	ktu		
2 ears	mktu		
5 entrails	mtu'mbu		
3 earth	p:hi		
4 eat	kli		
1 Father	t:te		
2 fingers	v'l		
4 foot	(same as leg) nlu		
3 fire	mtu		

1 king muhe'ng

Leg nlu
legs mu-lu

1 Man mlme
3 Mother v:y
4 Mouth k:u
2 moon modi

3 Nose eml
1 neck or throat l
2 night tro

Oxe mbi

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[[a table with 2 columns]]

[[first column]]
1 Rains, it, nngu nto'nyi
2 robber n:iv

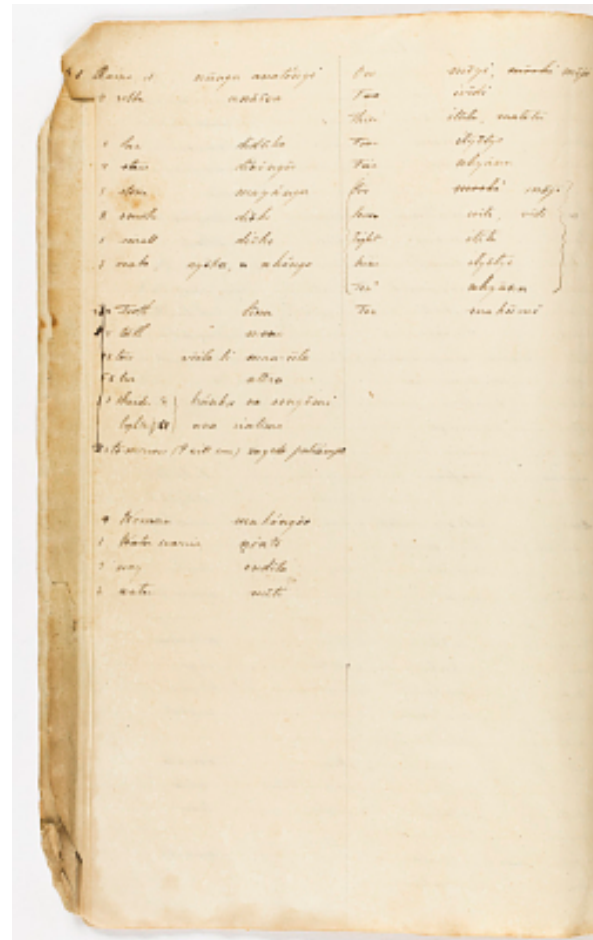
6 Sun didb
4 stars dno'nge
5 stone my'ng
2 smoke dihe
1 small diko
3 snake, nyk, ~~[[?]]~~ nho'ngo

~~3~~4 Tooth Inu
~~4~~5 teeth menu
~~1~~2 toes v'l bi mu-lu
~~5~~6 tree ntr
~~2~~1 thunder & lightning bu'nku n
songmi n ~~[[r?]]~~intm
~~2~~3 to-morrow (I will come) vyede
pli'mp:

4 Woman muko'nge
1 ~~Water~~ warrior, o'nto
3 way endl
2 water mti

[[second column]]

One myi, ~~mshi~~ mji
Two ivdi
Three it:tu, mt:tu
Four itytye
Five nhy:nu
Six ~~moshi~~ mji
Seven wli, vdi
Eight it:tu
Nine itytye
Ten nhy:nu
Ten mkmi



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Takw:n
 (On the river, above Sena)
 [[A table with two columns]]
 [[column left]]
 1 Arm mnu
 2 arms (?) mdmli
 3 arrow r

10 Brother lle'ngo
 8 boy mo'n-kfre
 3 beard de'vu, erlu
 1 back odni
 4 belly mmb
 6 bone mgogdo
 5 blood mulv
 6 bow (same as arrow) r
 2 bark of tree m:kmb
 9 bread mk:te'
 Child mo'n-negeri'nyo

Dance (to) oket
 door mul:gu

1 Ear m:ru
 3 eye (?) mto
 4 eyes (?) kann
 5 eye-brow ek:p
 2 elephant ndvo

6 Fire mto
 3 father b:b
 1 face (?) ekvo
 9 forehead edy
 5 finger k:t
 8 foot (same as leg) med (?)
 7 flesh ny:m
 10 friend mblw'ng
 4 field mud:mbo
 [[second column]]
 2 falsehood tmbi

3 God mulngo
 2 girl mon - muki'n
 1 garden md
 4 great edum

5 Heaven nzi
 3 Head msro
 1 hair mt'li
 2 hand mnu
 4 heart mrm:
 6 house nymb
 7 hunger (?) d:l

King mfmu
 knee koktekw:
 Land vt
 leg (?) medo'

Takwana
 (to the river, above Sena)

1 Arm	mnu	2 arms (?)	mdmli
3 arrow	r		
10 Brother	lle'ngo		
8 boy	mo'n- <u>kfre</u>		
3 beard	de'vu, erlu		
1 back	odni		
4 belly	mmb		
6 bone	mgogdo		
5 blood	mulv		
6 bow (same as arrow)	r		
2 bark of tree	m:kmb		
9 bread	mk:te'		
Child	mo'n- <u>negeri'nyo</u>		
Dance (to)	oket		
door	mul:gu		
1 Ear	m:ru		
3 eye (?)	mto		
4 eyes (?)	kann		
5 eye-brow	ek:p		
2 elephant	ndvo		
6 Fire	mto		
3 father	b:b		
1 face (?)	ekvo		
9 forehead	edy		
5 finger	k:t		
8 foot (same as leg)	med (?)		
7 flesh	ny:m		
10 friend	mblw'ng		
4 field	mud:mbo		
[[second column]]			
2 falsehood	tmbi		
3 God	mulngo		
2 girl	mon - muki'n		
1 garden	md		
4 great	edum		
5 Heaven	nzi		
3 Head	msro		
1 hair	mt'li		
2 hand	mnu		
4 heart	mrm:		
6 house	nymb		
7 hunger (?)	d:l		
King	mfmu		
knee	koktekw:		
Land	vt		
leg (?)	medo'		

1 Man momn, ^[[mulbon]]
3 Moon mori
4 mother m'm:
5 mouth mulmu
2 ~~muk:k~~ milk muk:k

3 Nose mlu
2 neck ekt
1 nation, people, (?) tshiknd

2 People 'tu
3 poor kntu
1 pain din-bulr

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

3 Right hand mo-ddi
4 roof vmru
2 rich [[ur?]]r
1 rain bl
5 run (v.) k:di

5 Slave k:fre, btshu, kpru

8 soul (?) z[[n?]]su

1 shoulder etri

4 skin mk:b

3 sing nymbu

2 sheep mbzi

7 small eoo[[n?]]o

6 sleep (v) dingon

sun nz

5 Tongue nlm

1 teeth mnu

4 toes kta:

g town mdi

2 thief wy

3 this gi

3 Woman mk:zi

2 white people :zngo, muzngu

4 wound eld

1 warrior mulb ko'ndo

water m[[:?]]si

to sleep dingon

I slept m du-gon

I will sleep there m dguni lkile

run k:di

run quick tm-[[g?]] vi ddi

give me bread divi[[?]] mk:te'

[[second column]]

Numerals.

One msi, mōo

Two mbri, mli, vri

Three vir:ru

Four vni' or tini'

Five vit:nu

Six nmsi[[?]]

Seven nvri

Eight nvir:ru

Nine nvini

Ten kmī

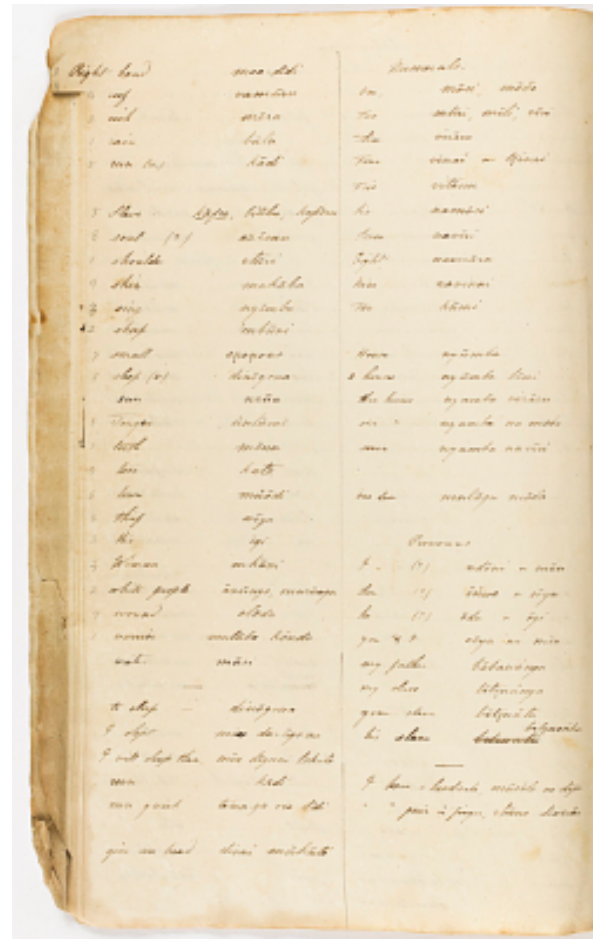
House nymb

2 houses nymb bni

three houses nyumb vir:ru

six " nyumb n mōo

seven nyumb nvri



one door mul: [[g?]]u mǎ

Pronouns

I (?) ndni or mu

thou (?) we or oyu

he (?) du or gi

you & I oyu n mu

my father b:bw'ng

my slave btu'ng

your slave btu'tu

his slave ~~bitcutu~~ bitus'ku

I have a headache, mslo no dp
" " pain in finger, ebno dver

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3 God nzm
5 good anp
1 girl mutsig:n
7 great nenp; k'hlu
4 gold muk
6 grass sk
2 go ndk

4 Heaven nzm
1 Hair nsngi; tssi
3 heart ntm; muyo
2 head sro or slo
6 house nymb
5 hen nkku

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[[A table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

2 horse mblu

[[strikethrough]] hated (?) kusul [[\strikethrough]]

hear (v) nbu

Iron ut:li

2 King m:mbu, mfmu

3 knife kip'nga

1 kill kumra

1 Land m:b[[v?]]u; p:nsi

2 Leg mule'ng[[e?]]

3 lightning nz:z

4 love (?) gwamn

1 Man momn

6 mother m:ü

4 moon mozi

7 mouth mulmu

3 milk m:si, muk:k

5 morning pai[[?]]

2 marriage kusul

7 Nose [[mp'??]]hnu

4 night nyenyzi

3 Neck ksi

2 near pfi

6 noon tsig:ti

1 Nat[[ion?]] (?) nhku

4 night o[[nasal "s"]ku

5 no (?) [[ni'??]]mb

[[second column]]

2 Ox mbi

1 old mukklu

1 Path, road, n:zr

2 people w:nt'hu

3 pig mb

1 Rain mor

5 robber nt[[?]]hsi, b:v

2 rainbow nydzmu

4 river, lake ldzi, zambzi

3 red (?) mus:w

6 run kunonn

16 Sun dz

10 smoke osi

12 soul (?) kuf:

6 slave, muzmb, mungwnw:di

7 slave, young bshu

1 salt mn[[y?]]u

3 sheep mb[[?]]zi

11 snake nzk

8 sleep tlu



9 small kn[[y?]]n[[y?]]:e
15 strong kkhlu
14 stone bwe
4 silver ntbvi
5 sing nie'mb
13 speak kusever
2 see kkr

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

1 Teeth m:nu

5 tongue ulmi

6 tree mti

9 thunder [[v?]]m

2 that [[u?]]yu

3 the[[re?]] nih'[[m?]]be

2 Water m:dzi

6 Woman nk:zi, mutiembre

2 white ngo

1 walk, go kuf'mb

3 white man muzngo

4 " woman dn (donn)

5 wind ttu

[[strikethrough]]white ngo [[/strikethrough]]

yes nd:u

Numerals.

One Psi

Two pri

three t:tu

four kn

five s:nu

six nh:tu

seven kinme

eight se're

nine fe'mb

ten [[!?]]mi

[[second column]]

Plurals.

Eye dsu

eyes mtsu

Egg dz:e

eggs m:e

Finger kn[[tilde ""']]shi

fingers dun[[tilde ""']]shi

Bone fp

bones mfp

Bird kdri

birds tutri

Man momn

Men wmn

Pronominals.

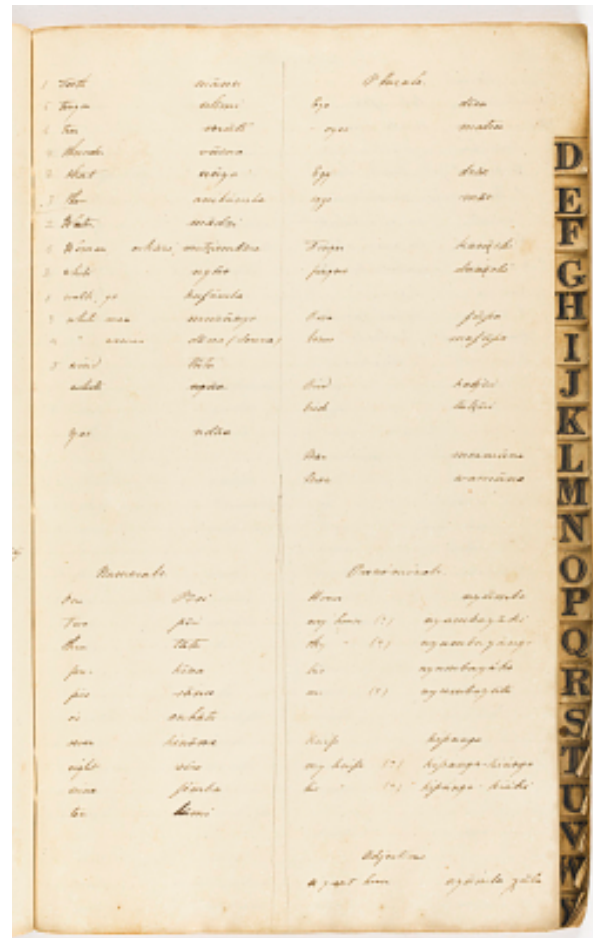
House nymb

my house (?) nyumby:ki

thy " (?) nyumby'ngo

his nyumby'ko

our (?) nyumby[ä?]tu

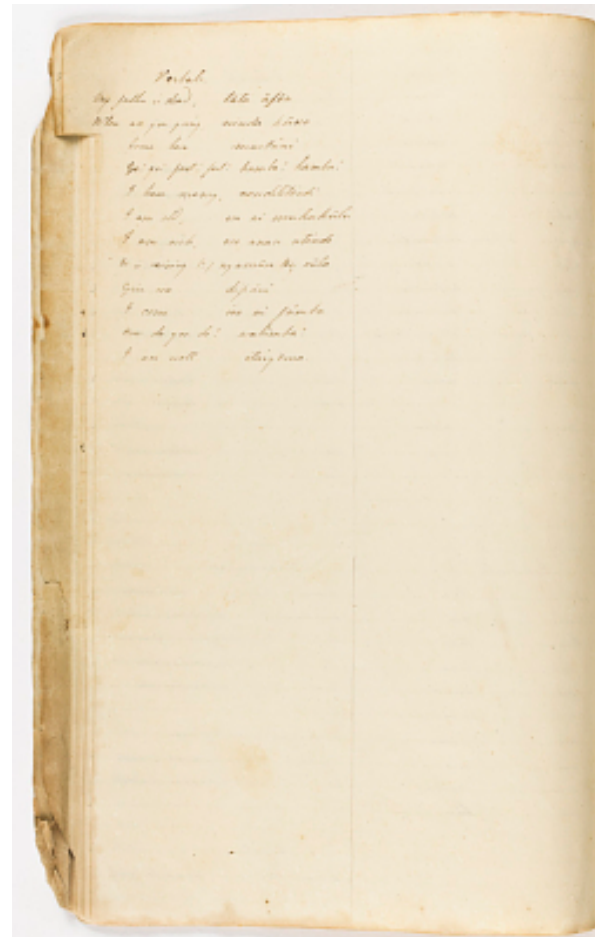


Knife kipng
my knife (?)kipng-ki'ngo
his " (?)kip'ng-ki'ki

Adjectives
a great house nymb lu

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Verbals
My father is dead. t:t :f
Where are you going. ne'nd kno
Come here muet'ni
Go! go! fast! fast! hmb! hmb!
I have money. nendilite'ndi
I am old. ese ni mukklu
I am rich. ese nu ute'nde
It is raining (?) ny mse te vla
Give me dip'ni
I come ine ni f'mb
How do you do? wmb?
I am well etiyma.



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Mundl.
 [[a table with two columns]
 [[first column]]
 Arm mØ

2 Beard ndlu
 8 ~~body~~ boday ~~body~~ ngto
 5 black ip
 4 bird n[[y?]]ni
 6 blood mkil:
 7 boat bw:tu
 3 belly mil:
 1 back mbh

1 Child bkæuke'
 2 chin yello
 3 city mb

2 Dead o:ko
 1 day krmī
 3 door gedbo

2 Earth nsh
 4 eye mhū
 1 ear m:ti
 3 egg b

4 Fire mb:
 2 father t.t, mæpf
 1 face bos
 3 fingers med[[tild ""]]
 6 foot bit'mu
 5 fish wntsh

God ilu
 girl mo:o w:budi
 gold mptu

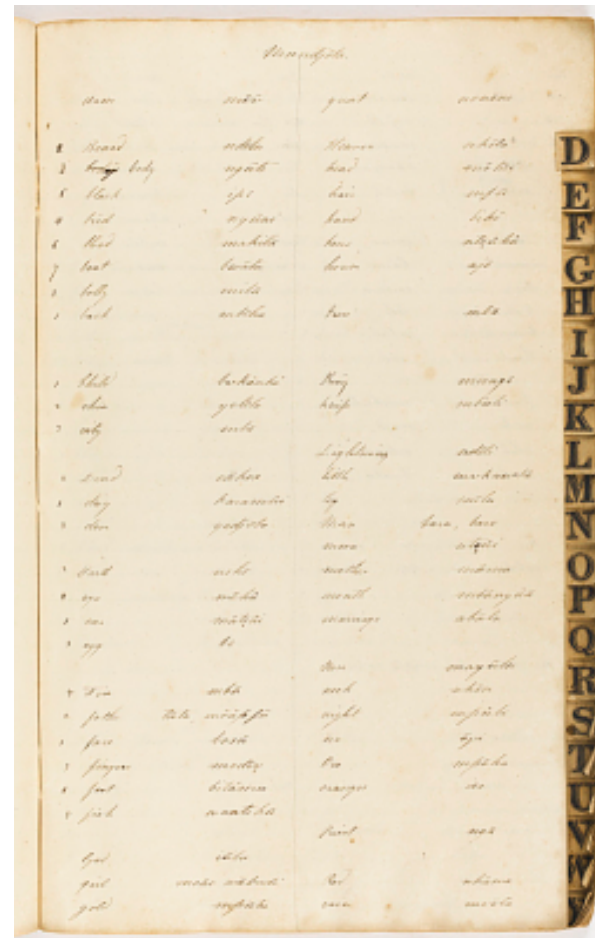
[[second column]]
 great uonne

Heaven nkt
 head mtc'
 hair mf
 hand bike'
 hens ntūhū
 house nj

Iron mb

King mung
 knife mbeli

Lightning ndli
 little mkwk
 leg mlu



Man br, bro
moon nti
mother m:m
mouth m:ny:
marriage b:l

Nose mylu
neck nku
night mpúb
no i
Oxe mp:h
oranges ie

Priest ng:

Red nk:me
rain mul

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

Sun mi
son mo'n
sea ndi'te
star :
salt n:ngw
sword mbeli

Teeth mnu
tongue lilmu
toes milem
to-day lbo
to-morrow mb:li
thunder (?) ilu

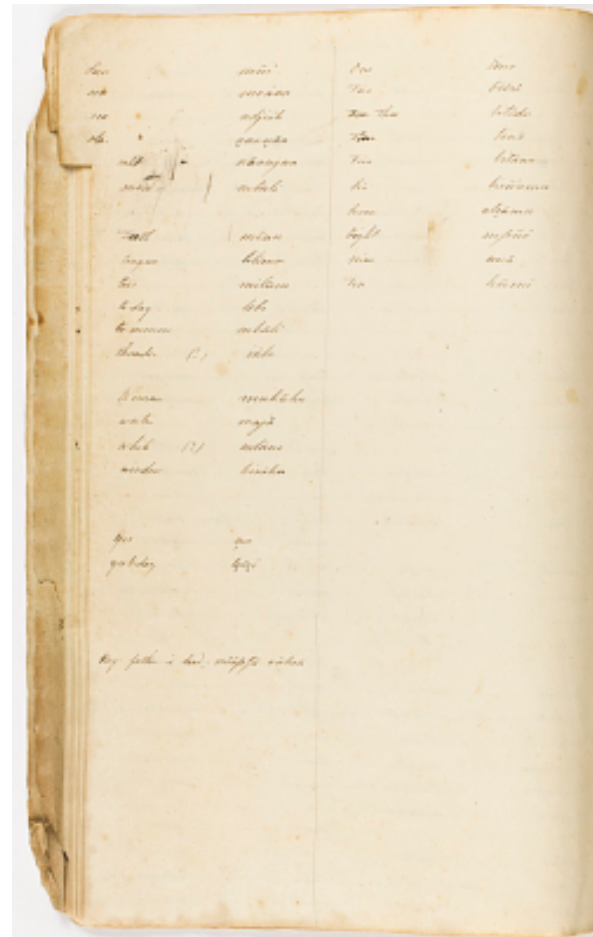
Woman muk:hu
water mj:
white (?) ndno
window binku

yes
yesterday ti

My father is dead. - mæpf o:ko:

[[second column]]

One mo
Two br
[strike[Four]] Three bitdu
Four bin:
Five bit:nu
Six bise'nmu
Seven nt:mu
Eight mpo'
Nine uw:
Ten kmi



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Ks'nji

[[a table with two columns]]
[[first column]]

- 3 Arm ku:ku, m:ku
- 1 Alive mnu
- 2 all s, aslolo
- 4 ashes 'tk:

- 12 Boy, monnz'ngi, mnvole'
- 3 ^3 1/2 beard muvu, muzu
- 14 breasts (of women) mpli
- 15 brother, pndi'mi, ^[[or pndi'mi]] kotdi[[?]]'mi
- 10 1/2 body mul, muku
- 1 back mio'ngo
- 4 belly [[v?]]mu
- 11 bone iff:
- 9 blood mn
- 13 bread mblu
- 6 bird njl, kjl
- 7 birth wvo:l
- 8 black buil, ^[[?]] wbbk
- 5 better nglung:
- 2 bad wonguzemb ^[[?]], t:ib
- 3 1/2 bed kiz'lo
- 10 ^10 1/2 blow (sub.) bmutcin:

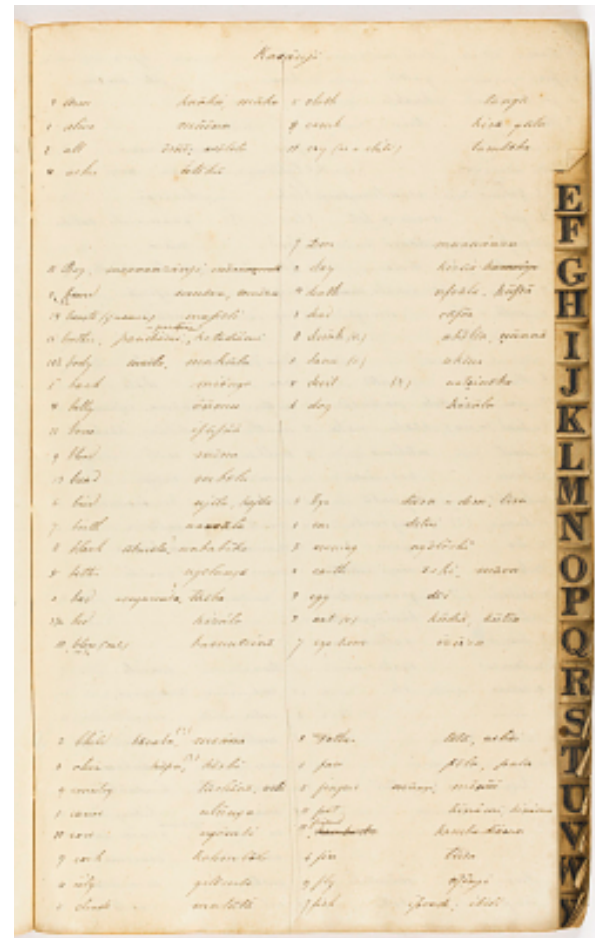
- 2 Child b:nb, ^[[?]] mo'n
- 3 chin kipu, ^[[?]] kshi
- 9 country tshn:., osh
- 1 canoe ulngu
- 10 cow ngo'mbi
- 7 cock kolomblo
- 4 city gilmbu
- 6 clouds matt:'

[[second column]]

- 5 cloth tng:
- 8 comb kis: glu
- 11 cry (as a child) tmbk

- 7 Door mww'nzu
- 2 day kiz' ~~[[?]]~~ kmouje ~~[[?]]~~
- 4 death ufo:l, kf:
- 3 dead o:f
- 8 drink (v.) ukl, nu:
- 1 dance (v.) ukn
- 5 devil (?) wtink
- 6 dog kiz:lu

- 6 Eye dsu or desu, lsu
- 1 ear dtui
- 5 evening nglish
- 2 earth shi, m:vu
- 4 egg d-i



3 eat (v) kdi:, kl
7 eye-brows izzu

3 Father t:t:, sh:i
1 face plu, pl
5 fingers mnyi, mn
11 foot kin'mi, kin'm
12 friend ~~[[/strikethrough]] kmb-dio ~~[[/strikethrough]]~~ kmb-dia'mu
6 fire ti
9 fly nj[[nj?]]i
7 fish iponde; ikli~~

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]
10 foam fulu-flu
4 few, ytlo
2 far, kw:leb
8 flower itmu

3 God nz'mbi-mpngu
2 girl mo'n-m'htu
5 grass ng
6 great dinne
4 good wmboti; ww:b; ki'wo'h
1 girdle or ribbon, muiy:

6 Head mt
1 hair zndmb jinde'mb
2 hand ~~letter~~ arm k:ku; m:ku
8 heart mtshm:
13 house nz; inz
3 hatchet ngmb
12 horse (?) ngombe
11 hog glu
10 hen s'nji-mk:ji
4 hatred (?) gwme-mdingi
here kmey; tir'
7 hear (v) gtv
5 have (v) nglno
9 heaven lu

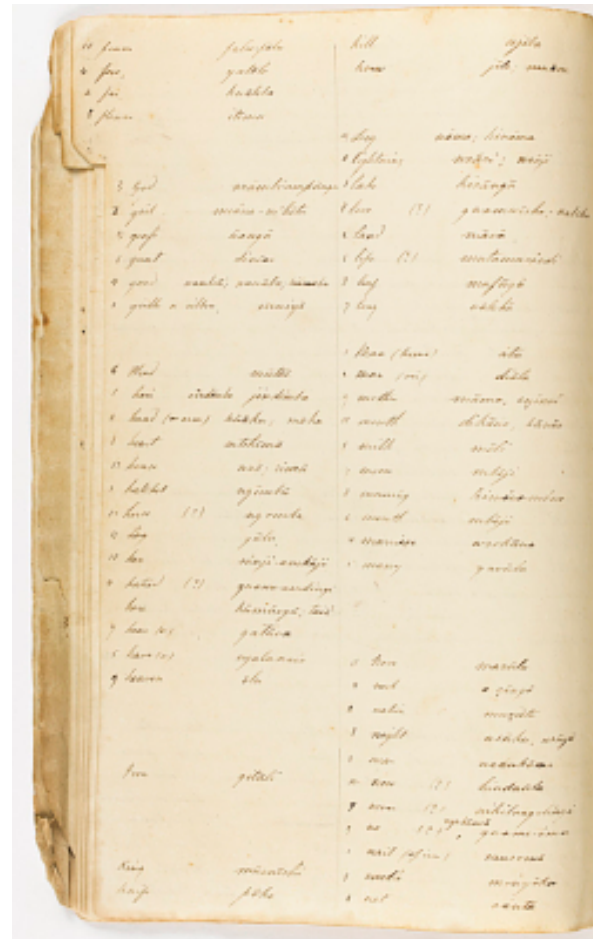
Iron git:li

King menshi
knife pko
[[end first column]]

[[second column]]
kill ujb
know jle; mune

4 Leg n[[a?]]'m; kin'm
6 lightning nz:zi; nz:ji
1 lake kiz:ng:
8 love (?) gwmwsh; nbh
2 land m:v
5 life (?) mutmus'ndi
3 leaf mfg
7 long w:leh:

1 Man (homo) 'tu
2 man (vir) di:l
9 mother m:m, eini'
10 mouth dik:no, k:n
5 milk mli
7 moon mbji
8 morning kisne'he-me'ne
6 month mbji
4 marriage w[[s?]]ok:n
3 many yvlu



11 Nose mzlu
4 neck ng
2 nation maitu
8 night usku, usg
3 near wzuk:m
12 now (?) hindl
7 never (?) nikilngeli'ngi
9 no (?) ^[[nghuw:]] gwme-'mu
1 nail (of iron) musom:
5 needle mo[[ri?]]yku
6 net o'nt

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[transcription note: this document makes an important distinction between two different ways of writing the letter a (a vs. ʼ), even in the case of diacritic marks. DO NOT disregard this distinction. Refer to page 5 of this document for more information.]]

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

10 nobody nny

3 Orange m:kol

4 Ox ngo'mbi

2 old kuklk:ji

1 oil m:ji

4 Priest ng'ng

5 prisoner, slave bk

2 path mjI

1 paper muknt:

3 pretty giw:b

4 Remember ? k:mumneke n

1 Rain m[[v?]]:

2 rainbow kifk

5 river luji, mukko

3 red wksk

6 run (v.) muku-ngo'ngo; kule'ng

18 Strike nmutin:

15 Soul me'nyu

6 sister pndi'mi

7 sky mud'i'wzl

21 sun kumb, mu'ny

16 stars te'demb

10 smoke mk:y

1 sea klng

1~ stone duwe, luw

4 silver jmbo'ngo

20 sugar okyi

3 sheep mbli

11 snake nyk

8 sleep wzk

[[second column]]

9 small, wtlu; illo

19 strong ngzu; s:ng:

5 sing kwimb:, kwmbI

15 speak wzI

2 see gimno

17 steal wnyny kb:

12 song m-imb

7 Thunder, kilo:l, mnumb'noh,

11 Tongue lim, dmi

1 teeth m:zu

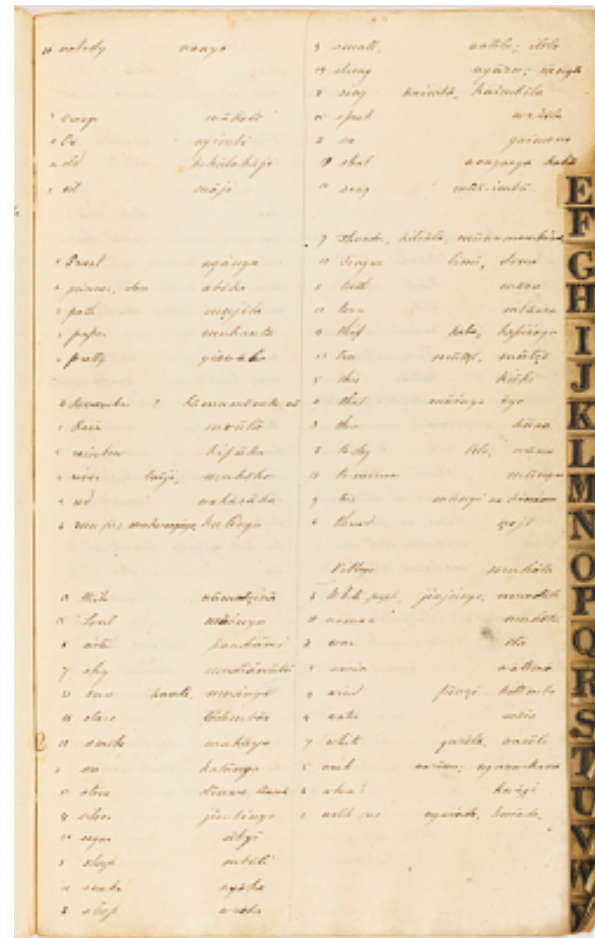
12 town mb:nz

4 thief kb, kpi'ngu

13 tree mt, mt

5 this kiki

2 that me'nyo ye



3 there kn
8 to-day llo, wnu
10 to-morrow mngu
9 toes mnyi w kin'm
6 thread oj

Village muh't

8 White people, jnju'ngo, mundle
10 woman muhtu
2 war t
3 warrior wtm:
9 wind fni kitmbo
4 water mi
7 white guzl:, wzle
5 weak wznu; nguzu-kn:
6 where ? kwi
1 walk (v.) ngwe'nd, kwe'nd,

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 year mv
 yesterday mz:o
 yes koshi'm kie'n[[e?]]-mue'ne

Numerals.
 One Mshi
 Two Ki:di, i:li
 three t:tu
 four uw:ni, w:n
 five it:nu, t:nu
 six sm:nu
 seven smbo'di, smb:li
 eight n:ki
 nine vo:, v
 ten kmi, knyi
 eleven kumi n mshi
 twelve kumi n gi:di
 twenty makumi-i:di
 thirty mkmi-t:tu

One alone --- limshi
 [[second column]]
 Plurals.
 Man di:l
 men m:l

Woman muhtu
 women htu

Eye dsu ^[[2]], lsu ^[[1]]
 eyes msu ^[[2]], mlsu ^[[1]]

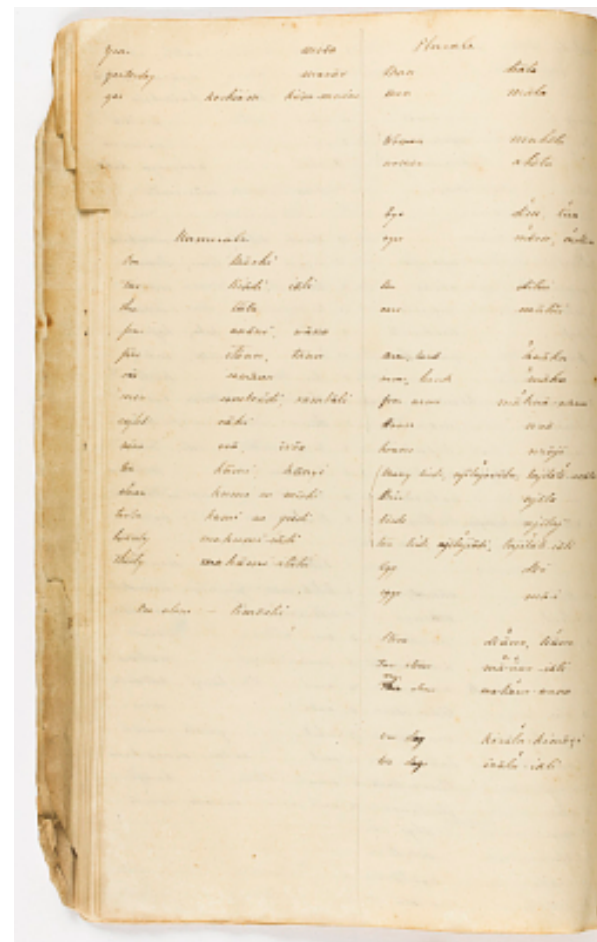
Ear dti
 ears m:ti

Arm, hand ku:ku ^[[2]]
 arms, hands m:ku ^[[2]]
 four arms m:ku:-w:n ^[[1]]
 House nz
 houses nzji

[[a bracket encloses all the entries relating to birds]] Many birds, njljlvu
 ^[[2]]; tujil:to-vi ^[[1]]
 Bird njl
 birds njlj'
 two birds, njlji:di ^[[2]], tujil'to-i:li ^[[1]]

Egg d-i
 eggs m:-i

Stone dwe ^[[2]], liwe ^[[1]]
 Two stones m:-we-i:li ^[[2. 1.]]



~~Three~~~~Four~~ stones m:-luwe-wn ^[[1]]

One dog kiz:lu-kimi ^[[1]]
two dogs iz:lu-i:li ^[[1]]

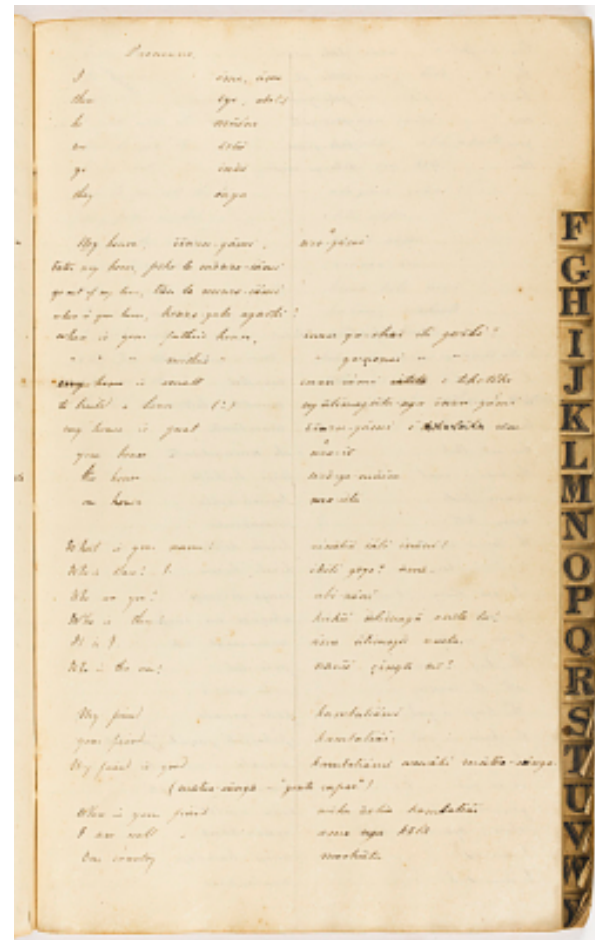
Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Pronouns.
 I e'me, 'me
 thou ye, be (?)
 he me'ne
 we s
 ye n
 they e'ny

My house, inzu-y'mi, nzo-y'mi ^[[2]]
 enter my house, pko l mnzo-i'mi
 go out of my house, tu l monzo-i'mi
 where is your house, konzo-yhe gw'hi?
 where is your father's house, nzu y-shi ili gw'hi?
 " " " mother's " " yeni " "
 my house is small nzu-iu'mi ~~itel: i~~
 tokoto'ko
 to build a house (?) nglimgtu-ng nzu-y'mi
 my house is great inzu-y'mi i ~~tokoto'ko~~
 nne
 your house nzo-i ^[[2]]
 his house nz-ye-me'ne
 our house nzo-itu

What is your name? zin:li: i'bi in:ni?
 Who is there? l. ikili ggo? :m.
 Who are you? abi-n'ni
 Who is there? kiek'e' limg zul l?
 It is l. 'me limg zuel.
 Who is this man? n:ne' ing: n?

My friend kmbli'mi
 your friend kmbli'i.
 My friend is good kmbli'mi ww'hi mt-s[[?]]ng.
 (mtu-sng: -- "[[g?]]ente cpz.")
 Where is your friend whu :shi kmbli'i
 I am well me ng kl
 Our country moshitu

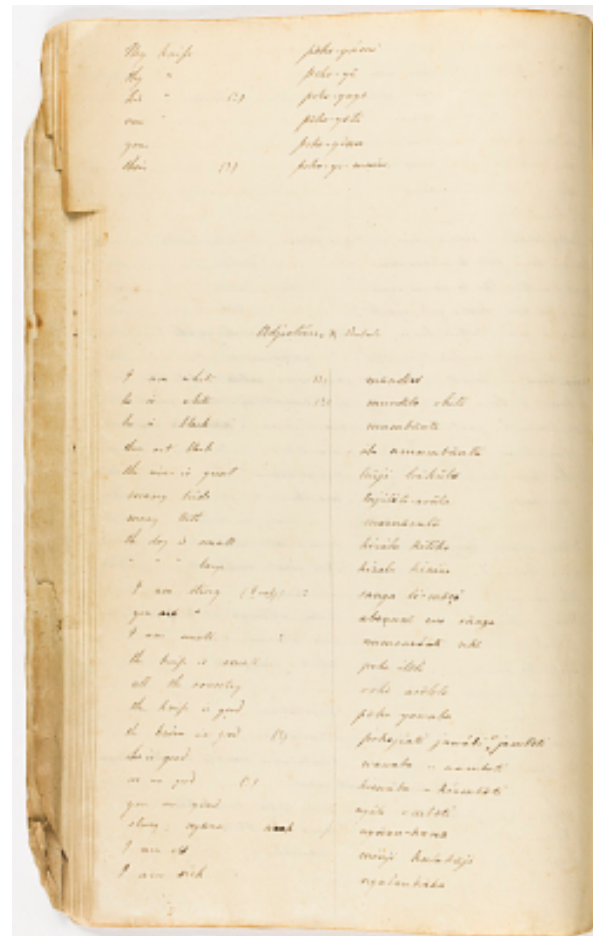


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My knife pko-y'mi
 thy " poko-y
 his " (?) poko-yy
 our " pko-ytu
 your poko-ynu
 their (?) poko-ye-mue'ne

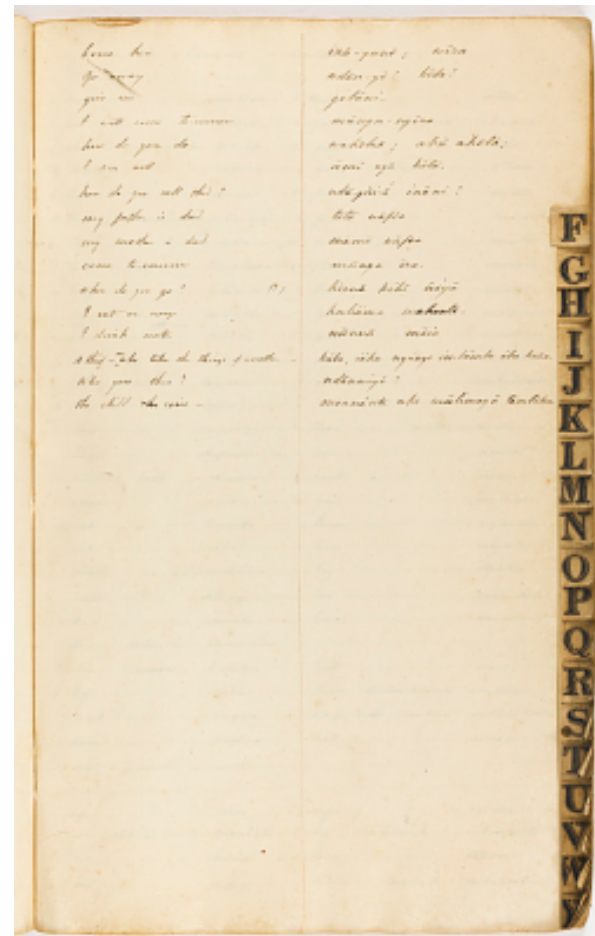
Adjectives & Verbal

I am white (?) mndre'
 he is white (?) mundle ohit
 he is black mumbntu
 thou art black be umumbntu
 the river is great luji lo'kl:
 many birds tujil'to-vl
 many teeth mzu:vul:
 the dog is small kiz'lu kito'ko
 " " " large kizlu kine'ne
 I am strong (I only) ? sng li-m[?]
 you are " beun ene s:ng
 I am small numon'nte nk
 the knife is small poko illo
 all the country osh slolo
 the knife is good pko ywb
 the knives are good (?) pokojiti jw'bi ^or jmbti
 he is good wwb or wmboti
 we are good (?) kiw'b or kimbti
 you are good ng'te mbti
 strong: ngzu. weak n[[g?]]zu-kn:
 I am old me'nji kulk:ji
 I am sick ngluk:k



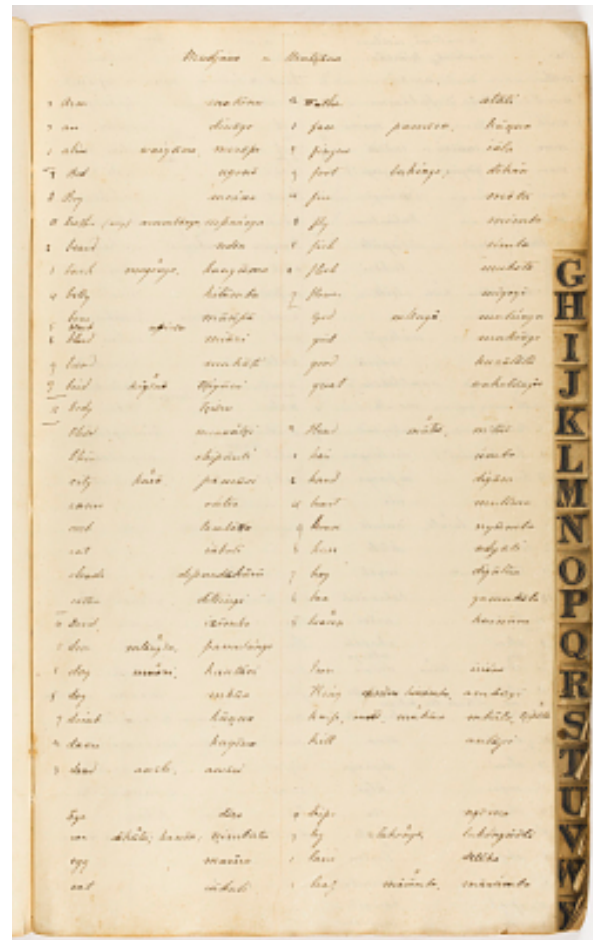
Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Come here iz:-gun; wz
 Go away nd:n-y! hd!
 give me gib:ni.
 I will come to-morrow mngu-ngz
 how do you do wklu.; b kl.;
 I am well :m ng: kl.:
 how do you call this? nd-gi-: in:ni?
 my father is dead t:t w:f
 my mother is dead m:m u:fo
 come to-morrow mngu z.
 when do you go? (?) kzu: kik iy:
 I eat an orange kuli'm mhol.
 I drink water nnn: mi
 A thief- one who takes the things of another- k'b, i'ku ny'nye imb'mbe 'ba
 ko:o.
 Who goes there? nd:uwiy?
 the child ~~chi~~ ~~cries~~ mon'nte nke mling
 tambk.



Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Mud'n or Mut:n
 [[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 2 Arm mknu
 3 axe div:go
 1 alive wiyme, mezpe
 -
 3 Bed ugon
 8 Boy mo'n
 10 brother (my) rmb:ngu, mpu'ng
 2 beard nd[[u?]]
 1 back mugongo ^[[2]], kunym
 4 belly kitmbu
 bone m:p:
 5 black upiru
 6 blood mi:zi
 9 bread muk:ti
 7 bird ky[[u? n?]] ^[[2]] tiyni
 -
 11 body tiru
 -
 Child mon'ti
 Chin shipnti
 city kus: ^[[2]], p:msi
 canoe o't[[s?]]
 cock tmb[[~~strickethrough~~]]! [[~~strickethrough~~]]
 cat i:kuli
 clouds dipundkr
 cotton ditingi
 -
 4 Devil izmb
 5 door ml:ng ^[[2]], pmul'ngo
 1 day muozi ^[[2]], kunt'vi
 5 dog mb
 7 drink kw
 2 dance kuyn
 3 dead wle, wri
 -
 Eye dzo
 ear diktu ^[[2]]; knu; timbtu
 egg mZR
 eat i'kuli
 [[second column]]
 2 Father t:[[t?]]i
 1 face pmsu, k'w
 3 fingers i'l
 9 foot luko'ngo; dk'u
 4 fire mtu
 8 fly me'mbe
 5 fish so'mb
 6 flesh mukot:
 7 flower mgoy
 -
 God mlng, mulu'ngu
 girl muko'ngo
 good kuz:ælæ
 great wkulnge
 -
 3 Head mto ^[[2]], m't
 1 hair u'mbo



2 hand dig:s
4 heart mutm
9 house nyymb
8 horse ndy:ti
7 hog digl
6 hen ymuklo
5 heaven ^[[2]] kuin:ne

Iron isi'no
King msine kin'mb, ambyi
knife, sword, muk:ro ^[[2]] mk:lo, tipl ^[[2]]
kill [[u?]]ii

4 Lips ngm
3 leg lukongo ^[[2]], luko'ngl
1 land dt'k
2 leaf m's:mb ^[[2]], m:z'mb

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

1 Man, o'mlm ^[[or w'lm, mo:lum ^[[2]]]] timni
 7 mother m:u
 8 mouth p:k:n, pk'ngw
 5 milk msi, mvre ^[[2]]
 6 moon muzi or msi
 2 many yyi[[?]]ngi ([[strikethrough]]qu-yaye'syi[[/strikethrough]]?)
 4 meal im'ngo
 3 marriage kulo'mber
 1 Nose lpl:
 neck lukzi
 night kir ^[[2]] til

Oranges mtng

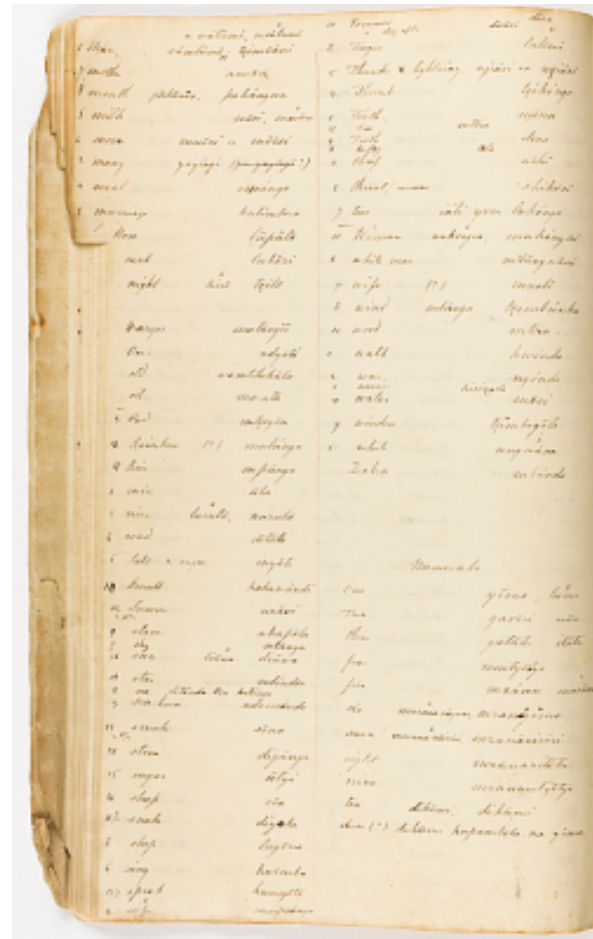
Oxe ndy:ti
 old wmtshek
 oil m-ut:

-
 3 Red mteyu
 2 Rainbow (?) mulu'ng[[u?]]
 4 Rice mpng
 1 rain l
 5 river lusul ^[[2]], nuzul
 6 road dt:l

-
 1 Salt & sugar inyte
 10 Small kn'n'di
 12-12 1/2 Sorcerer uz:vi
 9 slave kplu
 7 sky m'ngu
 16 sun liw ^[[2]] diw
 13 star ndnd
 2 sea dit'nd lu kilo'ngo
 3 sea-horse ndomo'ndo

11-11 1/2 smoke sn
 14 stone dig'ng
 15 sugar tyi
 4 sheep z
 11 1/2 snake diyk
 8 sleep lugno
 5 sing kwmb
 12 1/2 speak kuveigt
 6 sister ^[[2]] muipo'ng
 [[second column]]
 10 Tomorrow dsu
 " day after dissi
 8 Tongue lulmi ^[[2]]
 5 Thunder & lightning nji'si or ni'si
 4 Thumb tiko'ngo
 1 Teeth mnu
 11 Tree mtr
 9 Tooth dno
 6 to-day llo
 2 thief whi
 3 throat, [[strikethrough]]or ne[[/strikethrough]] shiksi
 7 toes i'li ym luko'ngo

-
10 Woman wkongo ^[[2]], muko'ngi



6 white man m'ingwæ[[n?]]i
7 wife (?) muli
8 wind mbngu timbu'nk
11 wood mtr
1 walk kwe'nd
2 war ngo'ndo
3 warrior kiso'gol
4 water msi
9 window tmbogl
5 white ungw'n ^[[2]]
Zebra mbu'ndo

Numerals

One ymo, lumo ^[[2]]
Two gvri, lvri
three gt:tu it:tu
four mutytye
five mz'nu, mus:nu ^[[2]]
six musn-n:yomo ^[[2]], mznogmo
seven musn-n:iviri ^[[2]], mzn:zivri
eight mznzit:tu
nine mznmtytye
ten dikmi, dikmi
eleven (?) dikmi kupmbol n ymo

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

Plurals.
[[first column]]
Eye dizu
eye mzu

Tooth dno
teeth mnu

House yu'mb
two houses (?) myu'mb gvri

Knife mk:lo
two knives mik'lo ivri

Bird tjyni
many birds yyi'ngi iyini

Finger i'l
fingers(?) mi'l ~~di'~~~~g~~

Stone dig'ng
many stones mgng ~~g~~~~mini~~

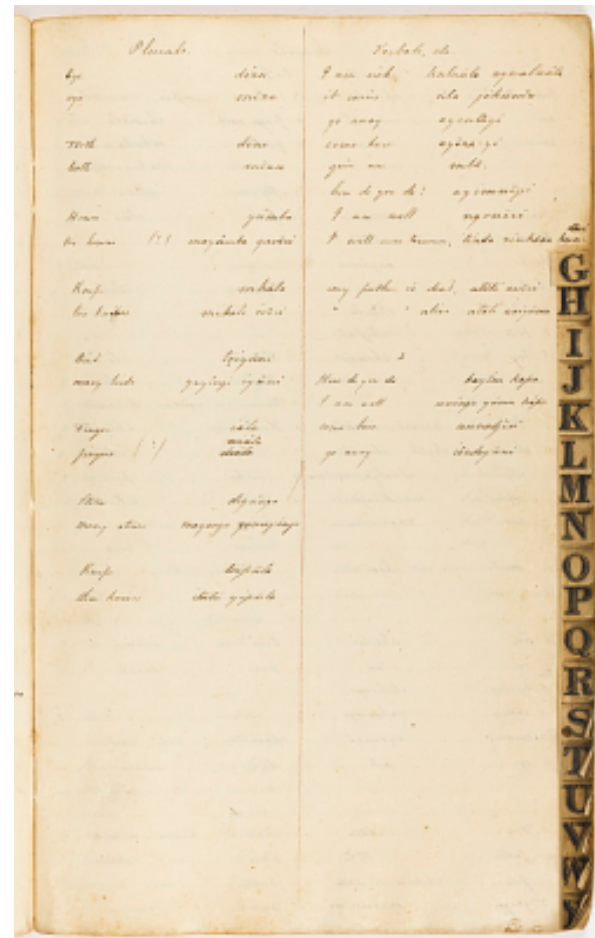
Knife tcipl
three knives it:tu yipl
[[second column]]

Verbals, etc.

I am sick, kulu'l ngwlu'l
it rains l jikn
go away yentæyi
come ere yz-yi
give me mb.
how do you do? yimui
I am well ngonri
I will come tomorrow, ti'nd zink:n kundvi

my father is dead, t:ti wri
" " " alive t:ti wiyme

2
How do you do ky'm kp.
I am well une'ng yu'mu k'p
come here nundsi
go away indg:ni



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Bengl
 from Vye or Bihe.
 [[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 1 Arm okuku
 3 axe ondyoti
 2 arrow uso'ngo

2 Beard orongie're
 7 breast onte
 1 back onym
 3 belly mo
 4 body eti'mb
 5 bone ekp
 6 bow kondi

Child umn, m:l
 chin otyle; okiyl
 city oik'ntyu; mb:r
 cousin mnd'ng
 cow ongo'mbi

Devil oh[]si

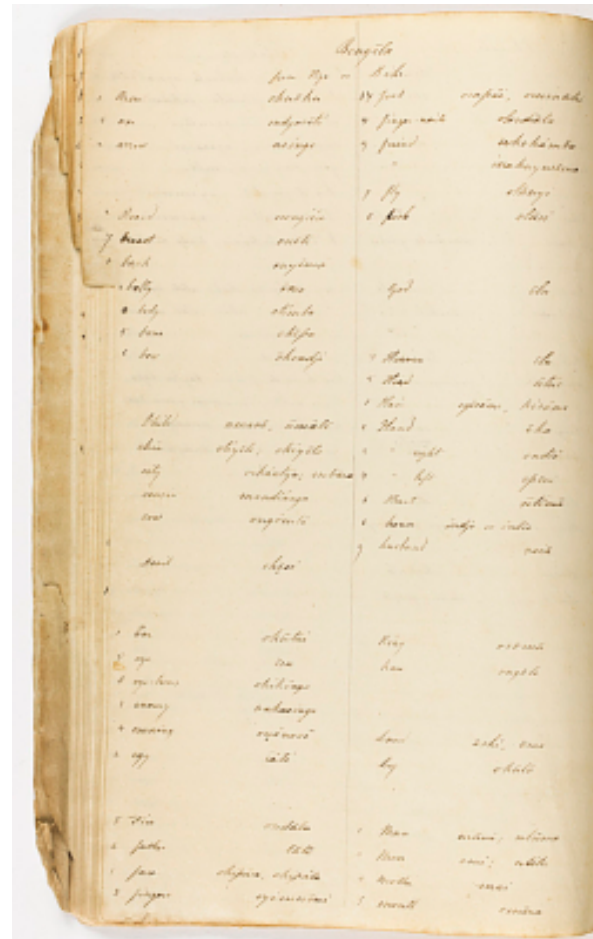
1 Ear oktui
 5 eye su
 6 eye-brow okiko'ngo
 3 enemy wkso'ngo
 4 evening oo'nos
 2 egg i'ti

5 Fire ond:lu
 2 father t:t
 1 face okip're, okip'l
 3 fingers oyimuni
 [[second column]]
 8 ~~7~~ ~~7~~ foot orup'i, orum:hi
 4 finger-nails olondi:l
 4 friend ukok'mb
 " inkuyusm
 7 fly olnyi
 6 fish olsi

God lu

7 Heaven lu
 5 Head tue
 1 Hair ogs'me, kis'me
 9 Hand k
 3 "right ondo'
 4 "left epni
 6 Heart tm:
 8 house o'ndo or o'ndo
 9 husband [[v?]]ei:

King osm:
 knee onglo



Land shi, we
Leg okl

1 Man urm; ulme
3 Moon osi; ute'k[[o?]]
4 mother mi
5 mouth omr

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 2 Milk ovre

4 Nose eny
 2 neck or throat osngo
 1 nation m:nu
 3 north (?) uteé'ke

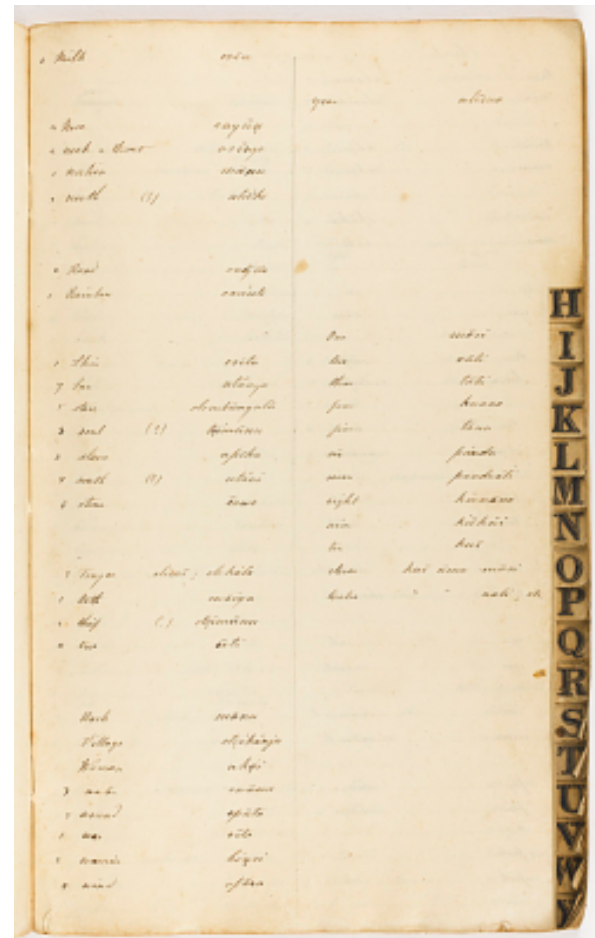
2 Read ondl
 1 Rainbow ore'nte

1 Skin ostu
 7 Sun ut'ng
 5 stars olombngl
 3 soul (?) timnu
 2 slave upk
 4 south (?) ut'ni
 6 stone uwe

3 Tongue elim; elek'l
 1 teeth ow:iy[[?]]
 2 thief (?) otimnu
 4 tree ti

Uncle m:nu
 Village otik'nju
 Woman uk[[a]]'i
 3 water ow:w
 5 wound ept
 1 war ot
 2 warrior ho'si
 4 wind ofr
 [[second column]]
 year ulm

One msi
 two v:li
 three t:tu
 four kwn
 five t:nu
 six p'ndu
 seven pndu'li
 eight kien:n
 nine kiki
 ten ku
 eleven ku m msi
 twelve " " wli, etc.



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Plurals.
Man ulum
men ælum

Woman uk[[tilde :]]i
women oak[[tilde :]]i

ear okti
ears o:ti

Eye su
eyes o:su

House o'ndo
houses owo'ndo

Stone uwe
stones ow:uwe

tree ti
trees ovti

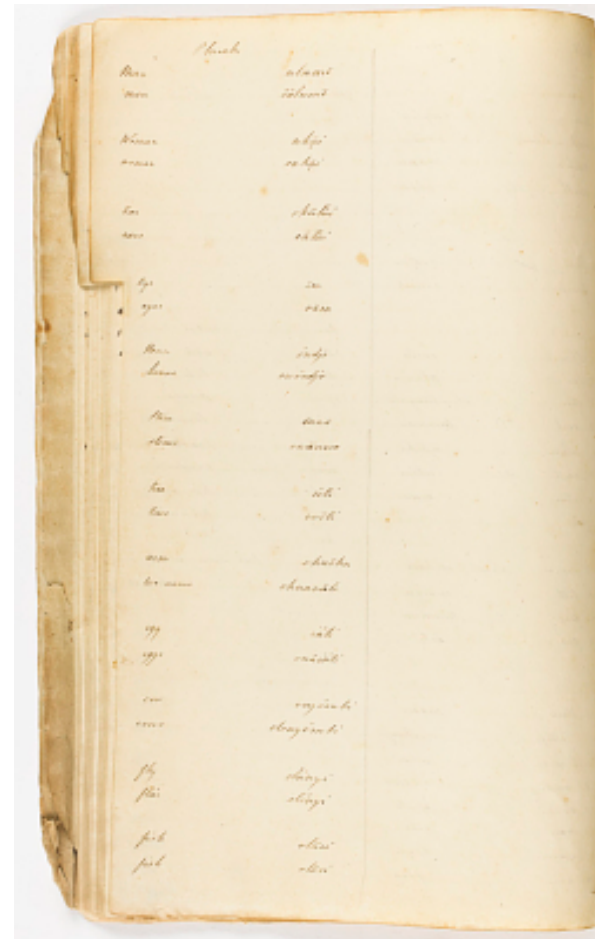
arm okuku
two arms okuv:le

egg i'ti
eggs ow:i'ti

cow ongo'mbi
cows olongo'mbi

fly olu'nyi
flies olo'nyi

fish olsi
fish olsi



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Sof:l

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

arm ~~[[strikethrough]]~~Nz'mj~~[[/strikethrough]]~~ nz'hj

7 Bow & arrow m` t-sæni-svi

8 Boy mono ~~[[strikethrough]]~~ts'k~~[[/strikethrough]]~~ ts'k

9 brother ble'ngo

2 beard de'v

5 body tpi

3 belly kutzli

6 bone ~~[[strikethrough]]~~[[?]]~~[[/strikethrough]]~~ fp

4 blood molp

1 back kutzle

Child mono

country nzhu

Dance kbz

Door msu:

-

4 Enemies kols'nto

7 Elbow konko'no

5 Eye dsu

1 ear nzt; mkt

2 earth p:nsi

6 eyelid mbni

7 eyebrow nse

-

2 Father b;b; t:tu

1 face kum'tso

3 field kud'mbo

4 fingers nt:l; bzn

6 foot mue'nd

8 friend shmo'li

5-5 1/2 fire ~~[[strikethrough]]~~nzo or uzlo~~[[/strikethrough]]~~ mt

7 forehead nkpi

5 1/2 flesh ny:mæse

-

2 God mulngo, mulku

3 grandfather mzukulu'ngo

1 garden mnd

[[second column]]

4 Heart mutm, moiyo

3 Head mso'[[h?]]o

1 Hair tssi

2 Hand (?) tit:t

6 house nyumb

7 husband br'nko

5 heel tite'ndi

-

2 King g[[?]]mi knmndr

1 Kettle mtu

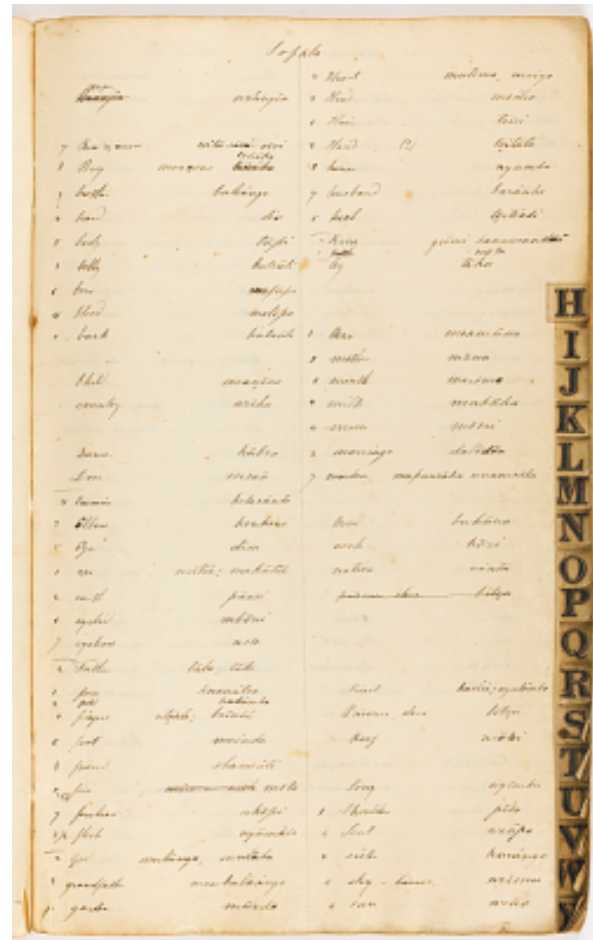
-

leg t:ku

1 Man momn

5 mother m:w

6 mouth mormo



3 milk muk:k
4 moon mzi
2 marriage dld
7 murder, mupwz:ku unms:l

Nose buhn
neck kzi
nation o'ntu
[[~~prisoner, slave~~ btu~~]]~~

Priest ks'si; nyle'mbo
Prisoner, slave btu
Roof ntsi

Song nymbu
1 Shoulder p
5 Soul nzp
2 sister kur'ngo
4 sky or heaven, nzmu
6 sun nz

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[[a table with two columns]]
 3 skin k'ndæse

Tongue didmu
 teeth m:nu
 thief b:v
 town buhnt

Virgin mkdzi'ngo

White man zngo
 woman mk:zi
 war (?) kuls:n
 water m:t[[es?]]i
 wound, blow tilo'nd
 warrior gho'ndo

One psi
 Two pri
 Three t:tu
 four n[[: ?]]i
 five :nu
 six tnh[[: ?]]tu
 seven tinm
 eight se're
 nine fe'mb
 ten kmi
 twenty mkum-vri
 thirty mkum-t:tu
 [[second column]]
 Plurals, etc.
 Man momn
 men mn

Woman mk:zi
 women k:zi

Eye disu
 eyes m:tsu

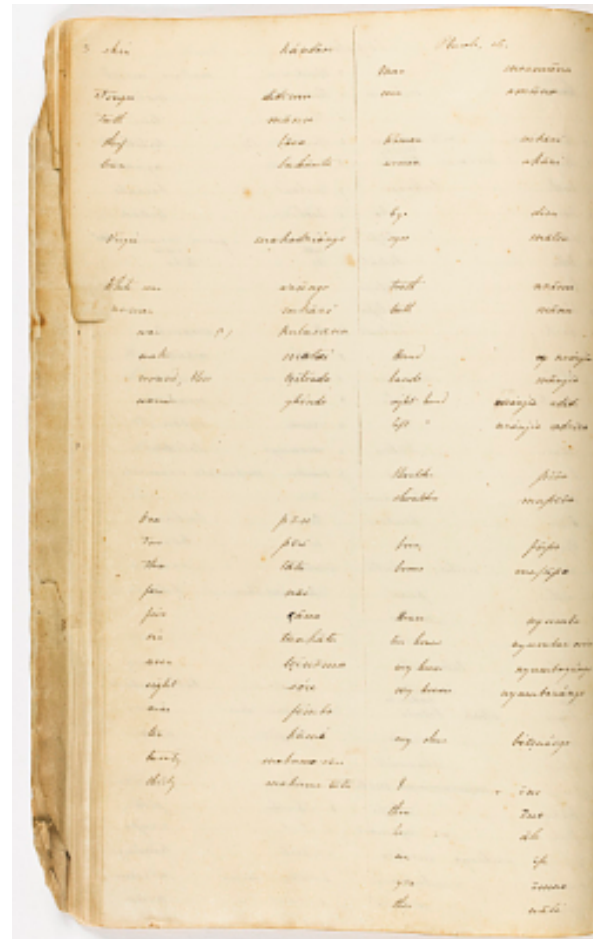
tooth nznu
 teeth m:nu

Hand ~~ny~~ nz'nj
 hands m:nj
 right hand nz'nj ddi
 left " nz'nj [[r?]]dzt

Shoulder p
 shoulders mp

bone fp
 bones mfp

House nyumb
 two houses nyumbz evri



my house nyumby'ngo
my houses nyumbz'ngo

my slave bit[[u?]]'ngo

I ne
thou ue
he le
we fe
you mu
they w:li

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
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Congo.

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

Arm kko

8 Boat (Ingo)^[2]

11 Breast ngli

3 Beard (muzi)^[2] dzvu

9 body (etmb)^[2] it

1 back (mobio'ngo) muongl

4 belly (mu)^[2] kiv

10 bone ihi

7 blood (so'nti)^[2] me'ng

10 1/2 bread kik'ng

5 bird nni (njl)

2 bad mbmb[[e?]]

6 black (kitek'm)^[2]

3 Chin (lundile)^[2]

1 Canoe ulu-ngu

4 Cock tsts klombo

2 child mo'n

5 Door kilu

2 day kilu'mbi

3 death nfi

6 drink (v.) m:z n

1 dance m'knu tu kwe'nd

4 dead (o:fo)^[2]

4 Eye dsu

1 ear (kte)^[2] ktu

3 egg di'i

2 eat d

5 eyebrow klu di o:su

[[second column]]

1 Face (kip:l)^[2] plo

3 fingers (muni)^[2] mile'mbu

5 fire ti

6 fly (s) bu'nji, j

4 fish (mbsh') ngl

2 father (tti)^[2] s'me

7 foot. omi'

3 Grass ji'pnde

2 good mfumu-ymbti

1 god z'mbi

2 Head mnte

3 Heart mtm, mb[[r?]]d

6 house nz

5 hog ngl

hen tsts (shs')^[2]

1 hair tski; (ms'ng)

4 heaven (mru)^[2]

2 Iron kit:li

1 l ('me)^[2]

Congo.

Arm	kko		
8 Boat	(Ingo)^[2]		
11 Breast	ngli		
3 Beard	(muzi)^[2]	dzvu	
9 body	(etmb)^[2]	it	
1 back	(mobio'ngo)	muongl	
4 belly	(mu)^[2]	kiv	
10 bone	ihi		
7 blood	(so'nti)^[2]	me'ng	
10 1/2 bread	kik'ng		
5 bird	nni (njl)		
2 bad	mbmb[[e?]]		
6 black	(kitek'm)^[2]		
3 Chin	(lundile)^[2]		
1 Canoe	ulu-ngu		
4 Cock	tsts klombo		
2 child	mo'n		
5 Door	kilu		
2 day	kilu'mbi		
3 death	nfi		
6 drink (v.)	m:z n		
1 dance	m'knu tu kwe'nd		
4 dead	(o:fo)^[2]		
4 Eye	dsu		
1 ear	(kte)^[2]	ktu	
3 egg	di'i		
2 eat	d		
5 eyebrow	klu di o:su		
[[second column]]			
1 Face	(kip:l)^[2]	plo	
3 fingers	(muni)^[2]	mile'mbu	
5 fire	ti		
6 fly (s)	bu'nji, j		
4 fish	(mbsh') ngl		
2 father	(tti)^[2]	s'me	
7 foot.	omi'		
3 Grass	ji'pnde		
2 good	mfumu-ymbti		
1 god	z'mbi		
2 Head	mnte		
3 Heart	mtm, mb[[r?]]d		
6 house	nz		
5 hog	ngl		
hen	tsts (shs')^[2]		
1 hair	tski; (ms'ng)		
4 heaven	(mru)^[2]		
2 Iron	kit:li		
1 l	('me)^[2]		

I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W

2 Knife fli
1 king (sm)^[[2]] pmb s'mb

3 Leg klu
4 lightning nz'ji
2 leaf nuk:y
1 land (mmbo)^[[2]]

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

5 Mouth oml. ^[[2]]; mun
2 milk miyni; mli
3 moon mbji; ngo'nde
1 man (z'kr)^[[2]] y'kl
4 mother (m:m)^[[2]] ngo'mi

4 Nose muhmba
2 neck (ngli) ~~no~~ tingo
1 nation ti
3 night tngfu
4 nose dinylu
5 no ? ngme-me^[[2]]

1 Old kilmbi
3 oxe (ngmbi)^[[2]]
2 oranges mu

1 Path njl
2 priest (nj'mbi)^[[2]]

1 Rain (bl)^[[2]] mvl
2 rainbow s:ngng
4 river m:z mngji
3 red (tikusg)^[[2]]

3 Sky zlu
7 stars ttemblu
5 smoke m:k:y
6 snake nyk
4 sleep kulk
2 sing kw-imbli-kn
8 sun muinyi; ku'mbi; it'ng
1 sea (kling)^[[2]]
[[second column]]
tongue (l:k)^[[2]] nd:k
tooth dnu
thief, robber muvi
thunder nz'ji
tree mti

Woman muktu, ndmb
Warrior kilr
water (ms')^[[2]] m:z
walk (v.) ikwe'nd k'ngæli
white (mundle)^[[2]]

Year mv
yes ? (dkiv)^[[2]]



Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Numerals

One (1) u-moi, (2) msi
 Two (1) u-ri or li, (2) V:li
 Three (1) u-t:tu, (2) t:tu
 Four (1) u-y:, (2) kw:n
 Five (1) u-t:nu, (2) t:nu
 Six (1) msmb:nu, (2) p'ndu
 Seven (1) u-n:n, (2) pnduv:li
 Eight (1) u-tsmbo'di (2) kn:n, or tl:l
 Nine (1) u-v, (2)kki
 Ten (1) u-kmi, (2) kwni omblu (?)

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

Eye dsu
 eyes msu

Tooth dnu
 teeth mnu

Ear ktu
 ears maktu

arm~~[[/del]]s~~[[/del]] kko
 arms mko~~~~

finger nle'mbu
 fingers mile'mbu

one house nz imi
 two houses nzz-re

Door kielu
 door ie'lu

Day /one kilumbi kimi
 two day ilu'mbi ili

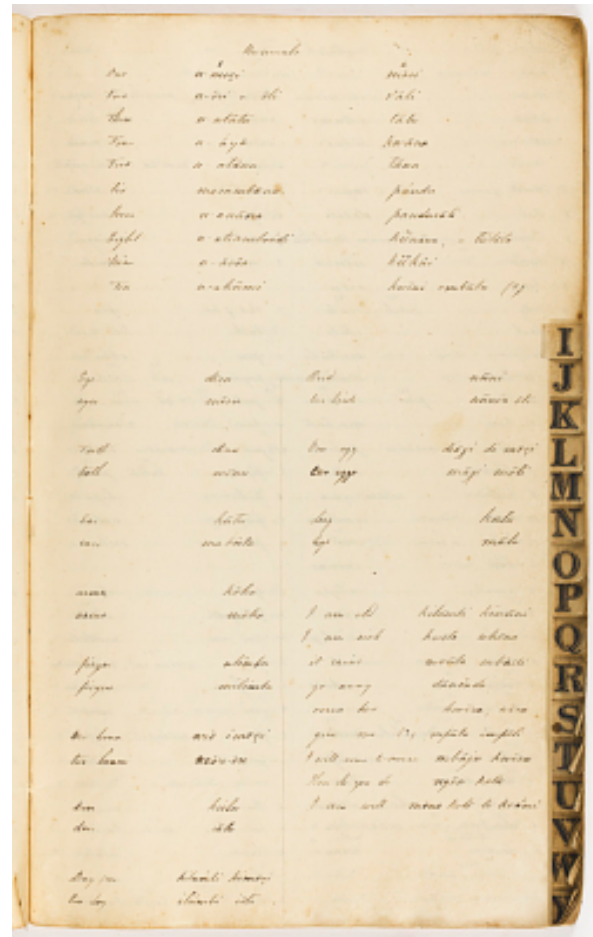
[[second column]]

Bird nni
 two birds nniz li

One egg di:i di mi
 two eggs m:i mli

Leg klu
 legs m:lu

I am old kilmbi kinni
 I am sick kwl nkn
 it rains mvl mbli
 go away d:ue'nd
 come here kwz; wz
 give me (?) mflu impli
 I will come to-morrow mb:ju kwz



How do you do ngu kol
I am well mno kol le ko'mi

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Mak

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

arm munu, mnu

alive mukum

all kki

15 Breast of woman nipli

2 Bad ota'kæl

11 Boy mo'n-mo'ni; mo:'hætsi

16 brother mun:

3 beard erri

9 body (1) mli (2) ertu

1 back etli

4 belly erklu

10 bones m:kv:

8 blood (2) pomi (1) nik'mi

13 bread muk:ti

5 bird mo:ni pl'mi

7 black orp

6 birth ni'k, oy'r

14 breast vme'lm

12 brave (see warrior) (2) o'di

-

2 Child mo'n

5 country el:po

6 cow epi

4 cock mutpi

3 chin erli

1 canoe niki

5 Door (1) mulku, (2) mukr

4 dog ml:p

3 death, dead kw

2 day ohs, ot[[a'']]n

6 drink (v) uh:ply

1 dance (v) wn

[[second column]]

6 Evil Spirit, mul:b, kro

7 eye (2) ntu, (1) lto

1 ear ni'ru

5 evening mō-sek, ejo'jlo

2 earth et:i'

4 egg nityi

3 eat (v) mungi

8 eyebrow[[s'']] mhi

7 Flock of birds ipr

3-3 1/2 Father tti

1 face ek'vi

4-4 1/2 fingers (1) i'l, (2) dikko

9 foot (1) n; (2) nyu; ny:

5 friend ntmoni

[[~~9~~]]4 1/2 fire mru, mro

8 fly (1) kulhi, (2) pebli

6 fish ihp:

3 1/2 few wk'ni

2 far ore'kæm



2 Goat bri
6 Grandfather (2) t:t
3 God mulku
1 girl (1) mo'n-n'ti, (2) monti'n
7 grass mt'p
5 good orr
8 great mlup'li; lup'li
4 gold t'l'm

6 Head mur
1 hair (1) mhi; k'rædi
2 hand nt:t
7 heart murm
13 house (1) emp;; (2) np

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

3 hatchet (1) p:ðo', (2) p:du'

9 hen l:ku, mol:ku

4 hatred okefol

10 here n'n

8 hear ww

5 have kih[[?]]'n

12 house t'nnm'tu

11 hog k'le

Iron ym

Knife mo:lu

kill muv

king ohmu-m[[e?]]n[[[:?]]]

leg (1) met; (2) muet

lightning mku, vruny:

lake muhku; [[ur?]]:t

leaf nt:kr

love mti'k

lower leg mp'dy

1 Man, person (homo) mut

2 Man, (vir) mul'pn

8 mother m:i, m:m:

5 milk mpli

6 moon, month mri

7 morning (1) mitpi-mir:ji, (2) u[[?]]g:

4 marriage otl

3 many tewi'njvæ

9 mouth ml'ku, n

[[trikethrough]]4[[/trikethrough]] 5 Negro mukr

9 nose (2) pl

1 nation, people (1) mði, (2) l

[[second column]]

8 night (1) ohil, (2)ohyu

10 noon ent:di, ot'l

3 near vkuv

7 now n:n[[?]]n

6 never ki'ntnæ

4 neck esko

2 nape of the neck mk't

Ox n:ri

old (1) luv'l, (2) uluv'li

Prisoner, slave k'pro, d'ri, mp:u

path up[[iru?]]-mp'ti

Rain epl

rainbow ek

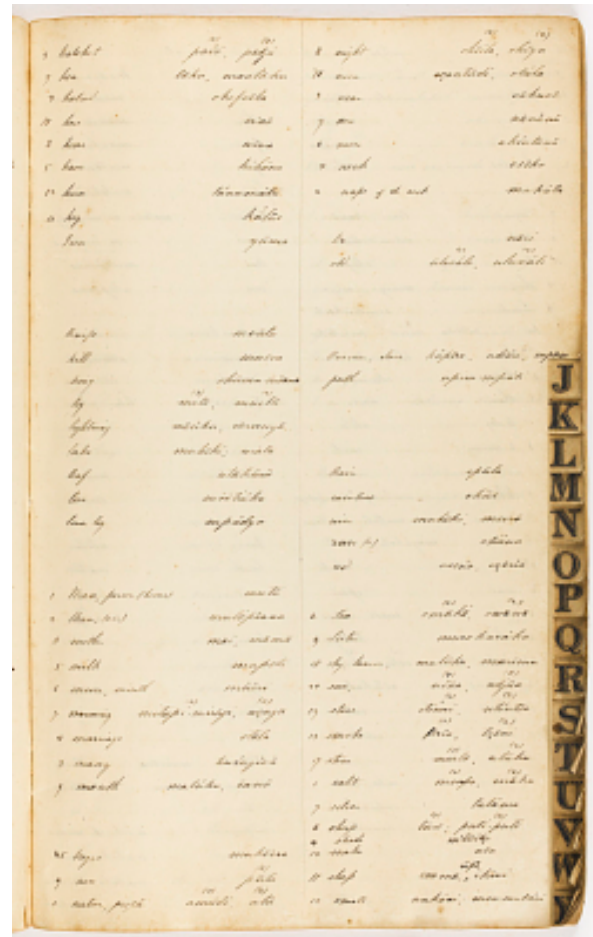
river muhki, mur

run (v) ot'i'w

red osr, or

2 Sea (1) om:k:', (2) ow:w:

9 Sister murokr'k



10 sky, heaven, mulku, murmu
20 sun, (1) nõ, (2) nd
19 stars (1) itene'ri, (2) nto'nt
13 smoke (1) fr, (2) tni
17 stone (1) mol:, (2) niku
1 salt (1) mop, (2) m:ku
7 silver t[[?]]'m
6 sheep (1) br; (2) puti-put
4 shade m'tti
14 snake n
11 sleep ~~[[?]]~~ on:,
rp~~[[?]]~~:~~[[?]]~~ ik[[v?]]i
12 small wk'ni, mo-muk'ni

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 18 strong ulp.: km:l
 8 sing wb
 16 speak ulvul't
 3 see uwh
 15 soul nunp
 5 shave (v) metri

9 Tongue lmi ~~lmi~~
 1 teeth mnu ~~lmi~~
 10 turn el:po
 4 thief my, wy
 6 thunder enukkute'
 tree m't:biku (1) mur, mutku
 5 this l, to
 2 that ilriw
 3 there w
 7 to-day ellu
 8 to-morrow mlu

7 White people mkuny:, mukony
 9 woman mutl, mutn
 3 warrior miny'kotu o'li
 2 1/2 war ektu
 8 wind epi
 4-4 1/2 water m:oi, m:i
 6 white kny
 4 1/2 weak (1) ol, (2) ols
 2-1 1/2 walk (v) wtk'dy
 5 where? vi'
 1 waist erku

Year e'k, i'k
 yesterday ind'n
 yes kinin

Zebra ipt
 [[second column]]
 Numerals.
 One Mody:
 Two m[[d?]]i, pil
 three mr:ru
 four mshshe
 five mt:nu
 {ten mulko
 {six mt[[?]]nu n ni mody
 {seven " n mdi, etc
 --
 Man mulpn
 men alpn

~~Mutn~~ Woman mutn[[?]]
 women tn[[?]]

Eye (1) ltu, (2) nu
 eyes mu



Ear ni'ru
ears m'ru

hand nt:t
hands m:t

house (1) emp:
houses òmp:'

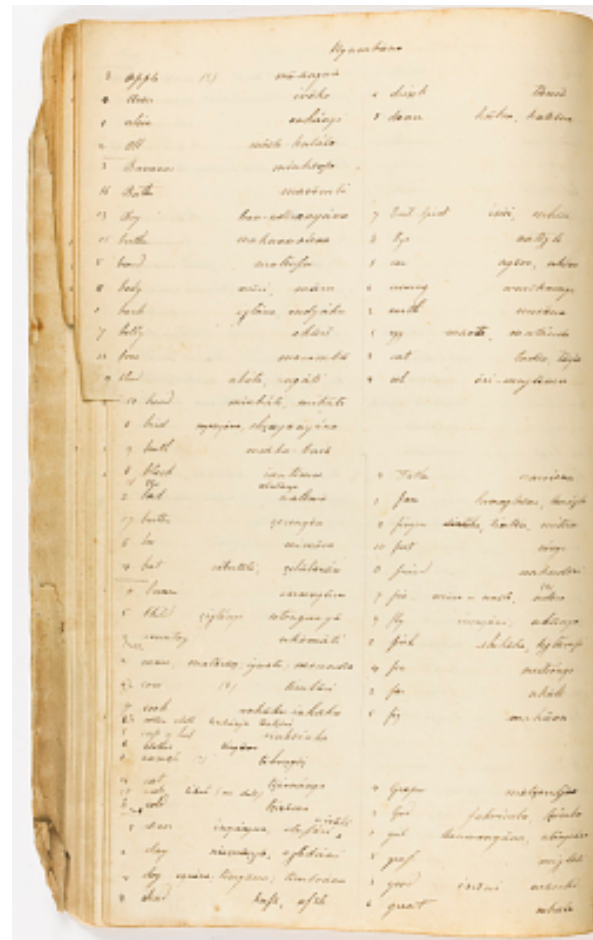
egg mityi
eggs mtyi

bird ~~mo'nna~~ p'l'mi
birds ~~inna~~ p'l'mi

one finger dikko di mody:
two " mkko mdi
three " mkko m[[r?]]:m
four " "msh[[ske?]]

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Nymb:n
 [[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 3 Apple (?) m:-ngw:
 4 Arm ivko
 1 alive oh'nyi
 2 All mle-kut'l
 -
 3 Bananas mnkvf
 16 Butter mvmbi
 13 Boy lon-ndsny'n
 15 brother mkwwoi'en
 5 beard mle'vfu
 11 body mri, mru
 1 back il'n, endy'ku
 7 belly ekr
 12 bone m[[c?]]mb
 9 blood nk't, ng'ti
 14 bread mnk'ti, mik:ti
 8 bird nyny'n, shi [[~~striekethrough~~]]n[[~~striekethrough~~]]jyny'n
 9 birth ms:ku-bui:
 8 black intmu
 10 blue lbngu
 2 bad wlv:
 17 button ereng
 6 bee mimv[[?]]
 4 bat cibertli, ib:b[[?]]r:n
 -
 11 Cream inungru
 5 Child il'nge ntongwy:
 9-9 1/2 country nkmæti
 2 canoe mt:ru; igw[[:?]]tu; mond
 9 1/2 cow (?) timbri
 7 cock ankku-iahku
 6 1/2 cotton cloth tink'nju tntri
 3 cap or hat sinkœ'nk
 6 clothes ting[[v?]]u
 1 camels (?) thog[[i]]
 4 cat tim'ng
 10 crab tih'i (see shell)
 8-[strike[9]] cold tir:m
 -
 5 Door iny'ngw, [[d?]]uf'ri ^[[or iv:li]]
 2 day nimi, elik'ni
 4 dog ngu'n; tmg:nu; tmbo'n
 3 dead kuf:, nfle
 [[second column]]
 6 drink t[[:?]]noæ
 1 dance kbz, kutcn
 -
 7 Evil Spirit ini, mhsi
 8 Eye n[[?]]tlo
 1 ear ngve, nkve
 6 evening wuskwenyi
 2 earth mes:w
 5 egg m:nz, mt'nd
 3 eat td, t:g
 4 eel 'ri-[[su?]]ngmu
 -
 3 Father [[er?]][[c?]]oi'en



1 face lumlun, lem'lo
6 fingers dinto, tintu, mitru
10 foot ne'ngge
11 friend nkudri
7 fire nz[[r?]]o or nzlo, (2) nd[[r?]]o
9 fly inong'ni; nhng
8 fish shik:k, til'mfi
4 few msitso'ngo
2 far [[n?]]kl
5 fig mkvu

4 Grapes m:tnd:o
2 God [[!?]]ukwe'mbu, to'mb
1 girl ln-wng'n, nto'ngo'n
5 grass ml:ti
3 good inni us:scki
6 great nklu

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

3 Hatchet elwo
 6 Head lko
 1 hair m[[tilde above ""']]ss
 2 hand ivko; mink
 7 heart e[[li'']]ng
 15 house ntl, ng or eng, ingo
 13 horse tsin:ngw:
 12 hog tingru, tikumb ^[[(')]]
 10 hen ihku-yn
 4 hatred uhungki
 11 here ikl-h:
 8 hear m:rmb ~~[[/strickethrough]]~~ww~~[[/strickethrough]]~~
 5 have kih'n
 9 heaven (gen. Arab. ~~[[a word written in Arabic script]]~~) shemmu, ^[[[tlu]]]
 14 hot hs

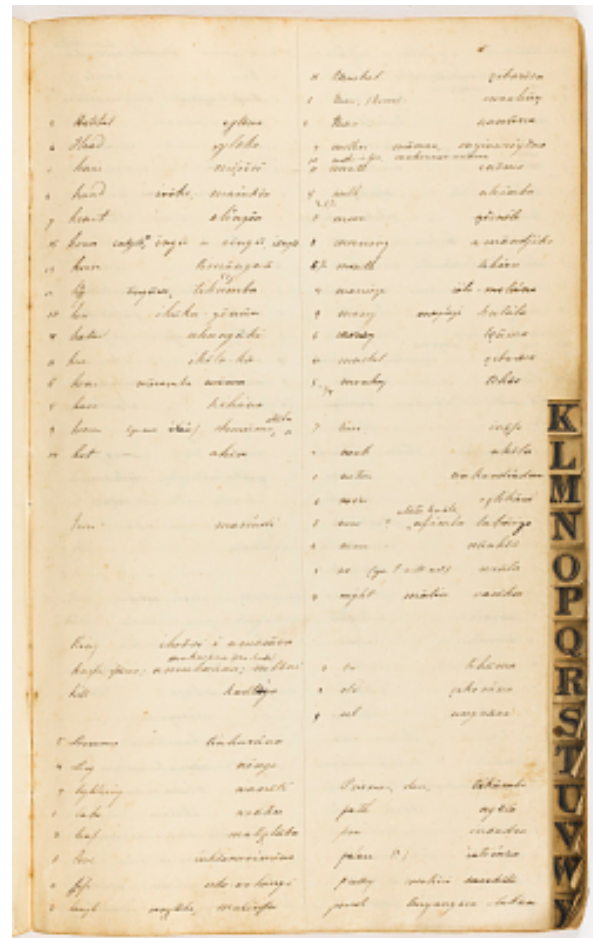
Iron msi'ndi

King ihosi i mes:v
 mukw:n (pen-knife)
 knife, ifmo; umukw:n; mbni
 kill kudl:y

5 Lemons tinhur'n
 4 Leg ne'nge
 7 lightning wnti
 1 lake nz:ku
 3 leaf mtlb
 8 love inhnwoi'mn
 6 life nd-wh'ng-i
 2 laugh wlk, mle'vfu
 [[second column]]
 11 Musket ibrs
 1 Man, (homo) ewnh
 2 Man nnn
 9 mother m:mn, enyinwoiyn
 10 mother-in-law mukonwn-woi'men
 11 mouth enmo
 5-5 1/2 milk nto'mb
 7 moon ene'te
 8 morning m:ndiko
 5 1/2 mouth tih'ru
 4 marriage io'lo-mol'n
 3 many myngi kut'l
 6 money tm
 11 musket ibrse
 5 1/4 monkey th:o

7 Nose info
 2 neck nklu
 1 nation wkndi'ndn
 6 noon elik: [[n?]]i
 8 now ? ^[[[nt:t kw:l,]] ufmb tbiy[[?]]
 3 never nnhæ
 5 no ((gen. I will not) nz:l
 4 night m:tiu vsku

3 Ox tihm



2 old ikos'n
1 oil ungz: [[z?]]i

Prisoner, slave, tikmbi
path ngl
poor in:ndz
palace (?) intsi'nz
pretty ssek[[r?]]i ~~ssekli~~
parrot tiny:ny:n ctuk[[n?]]

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

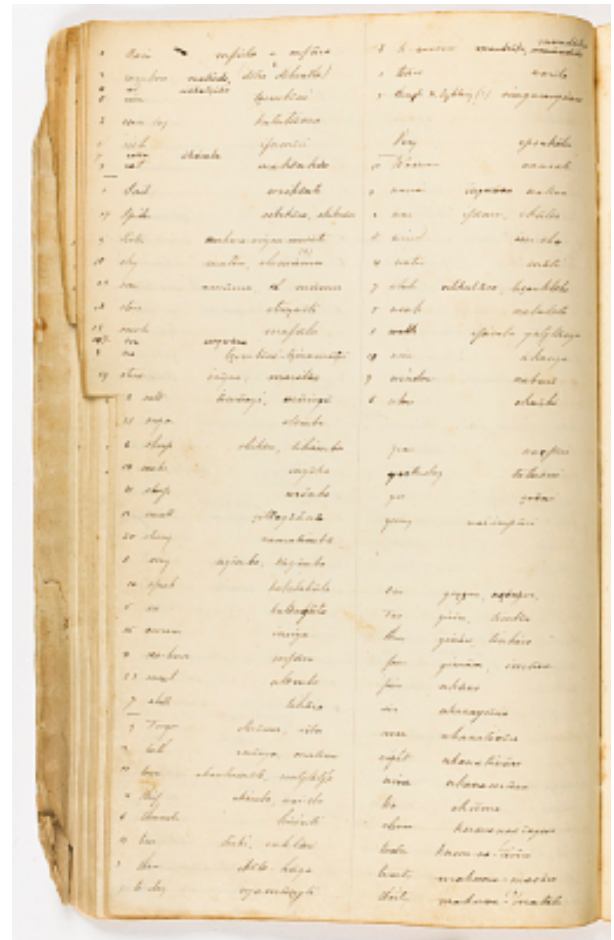
[[first column]]

- 1 Rain mfl or mfr
- 2 rainbow mti'nd, (ibtr dhentl) ^[[2]]
- 4 red si'kutk
- 6 river tombni
- 8 run (v) kututm
- 5 rich ifumri
- 7 robber ik'mb
- 3 rat mknku

-
- 1 Sail wzikute
- 17 Spider sibekr, shibern
- 9 Sister mkw-[[w?]]oiyen-ons:te
- 10 sky mtru, shemmu ^[[[?]]]
- 22 sun mmu, ~~si~~[[/del]] mmu
- 18 stars etuwti
- 13 smoke mflu
- 14 1/2 son ungw:n
- 3 sea tombni-tinmnyi
- 19 stone irgwe; mribe
- 2 salt [[[?]]]mnyi, miny
- 21 sugar olmbe
- 6 sheep shikse, tih'mb
- 14 snake inyk
- 11 sleep wro'nko
- 12 small itong'n:
- 20 strong nmtimb:
- 8 sing nymb; kymb
- 16 speak kubulbl
- 5 see kul:ngt
- 15 sorcerer inoi'y
- 4 sea-horse mfvu
- 23 sweet ulmbe
- 7 shell tih:i

-
- 9 Tongue drmu, sbu
- 2 teeth emny, mtru
- 10 town knkom:te, sintl:tl
- 4 thief ik'mb, wi-b
- 6 thunder he'nti
- 11 tree dinhi, enkl:ri
- 3 there ikl-h:y
- 1 to-day nymli
- [[second column]]
- 8 to-morrow mndzko, ~~m:ndiko~~[[/del]]
- mundku
- 1 tears wrl
- 5 thunder x lightning (?) simgrng'nz[[[?]]]

- Very epsuklu
-
- 11 Woman uns:te
- 3 warrior ingum wlv
- 2 war ifmu, eklæ
- 8 wind im-ho
- 4 water m:ti
- 7 white cilikub:s, lenklhe
- 5 weak nbullo
- 1 walk ifmb ytl:ng
- 18 wine kny



9 window nbur
6 where ekwhi

year wpri
yesterday tolu[[n?]]i
yes oni
young wi-impri

One g~~g~~we,
nn~~nn~~we,
Two givre, timbre
three gin'ro, tinh'ro
four gim[[n?]]e, imne
five nk:no
six nkny
seven nkntivre
eight nknu tin'ro
nine nkmmne
ten ikme
eleven kumeng ngwe
twelve kume-n-tivre
twenty mkume-mvre
thirty mkume-mt:tu ^[[?]]

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

Plurals.

Man ^[[?]] (wnn) inn

Men (?) (vnn) wnn,

many men vnn vny[[?]]gi

Woman is'te, ns'te

women (?) vns:te, wns:le

Eye etlu

eyes em:lu

Ear ngve

Ears tngve

Arm, hand ivko

arms mvko

house (1) ingo, (2) ntlo, (3) engu

houses tingo, etnlo, etngu

tingo t[[ir're?]], tin[[i?]]o, etc.

fly nhngu

flies tnhng

bird ~~[[?]]~~ nyny:n

birds tinyny'n

one tooth itnu gi' ~~g~~

two teeth mtnu mv[[r?]]e

Canoe igw:t

many canoes mgwt my'ngi

Leg or foot ne'nge

2 legs mene'nge mevre

Son nw'n

two sons w'n wvre

[[second column]]

Brother (my?) m'kwwoi'men

2 Brothers vkwwoi'men vvre

Knife ifmu

knives mfmfu

King ihosi

many kings tihosi tiigi

Horse im:ngw

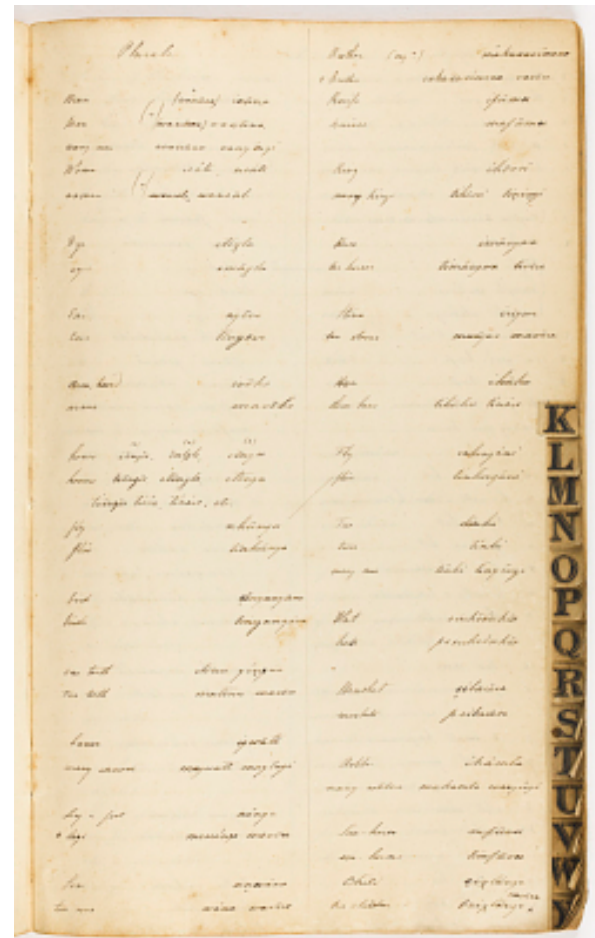
two horses tim:ngw tivre

Stone irgwe

two stones mrgwe mvre

Hen ihku

three hens tihku tin'ro



Fly inhong'ni
flies tinhong'ni

Tree dinhi
trees ti'nhi
many trees ti'nhi tingi'nge

Hat sinke'nk
hats psinkoé'nk

Musket ib[[c?]]se
muskets psiba[[c?]]se

Robber ik'mb
many robbers mkmb mnyi'ngi

Sea-horse mfvu
sea-horses timfvu
Child ila'nge
two children bzil'nge ^[[vvre]]

Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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Adjectives

2 you are good wen: inni
 2 the man is good wnn inni
 2 very good inne whmu
 1 A pretty bird ny'nyn' ssekri
 1 two pretty birds tinynyn' tivre tissekri

2 (Tingvu kusssk de tinni good "[]fzend.[]"

(A[] goods)

3 Good wine k'nye gnnzh

{Etilu intm a black eye

{emlu intim black eyes

{emlu lbngu blue eyes

3 the bread is good to eat mik:ti y:n:'ndzhæ

2 a good knife ifmu ginn

2 a bad knife fmu higinn

2 two good knives mfumu mvre mnne

2 many good knives mfmumy'ngi l mnne

4 it is very hot kuninyku

4 the water is ~~ver~~ hot m:ti mhse

4 I am hot mendhse

4 you are hot wen whse

~~4~~ it is cold kuniir'mi

4 the weather is hot (see above) k:hi-is: knny'ku

4 the sun is hot mum hs

6 New moon wente mwsh:

6 full moon wente unklu

7 a small knife ifmu gitong'n

7 a little fly nong'ni ntong'n

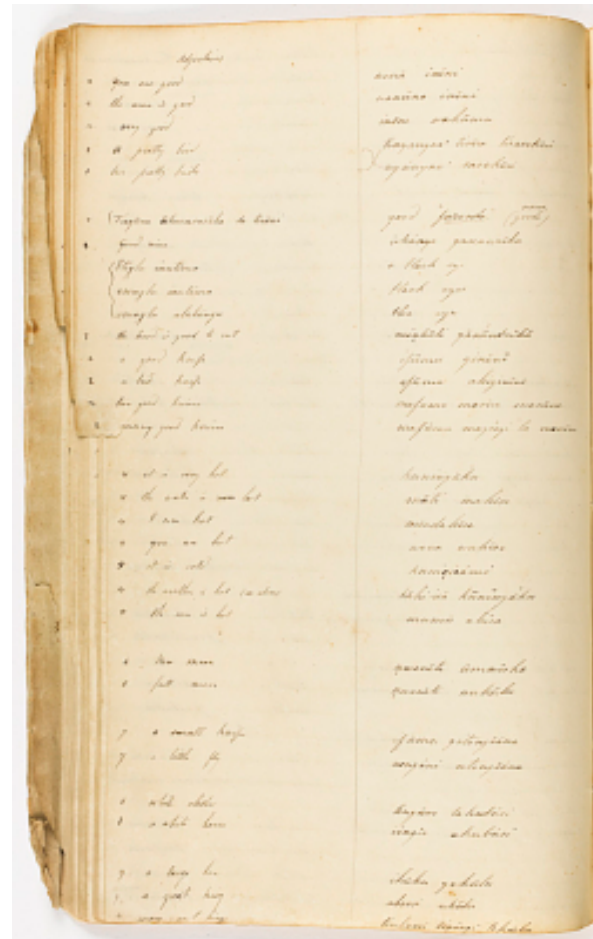
8 white clothes tingvo tkub'si

8 a white house ingo kub'si

9 a large hen ihku yeklu

9 a great king hosi nklu

9 many great kings tinhosi tiingi tiklu



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Substantive forms.

The house of the king intsi'nz yhosi, ingo yhosi
 the king's houses tngo thosi
 a hen's egg mnd' yhku
 my father's house engu yrroi'mn
 the door of my house inyngw yngo y:men
 the father of ~~W~~Kambin~~W~~ Wenkambin rr
 Wenk'mbin
 king of the country ihosi i mes:v

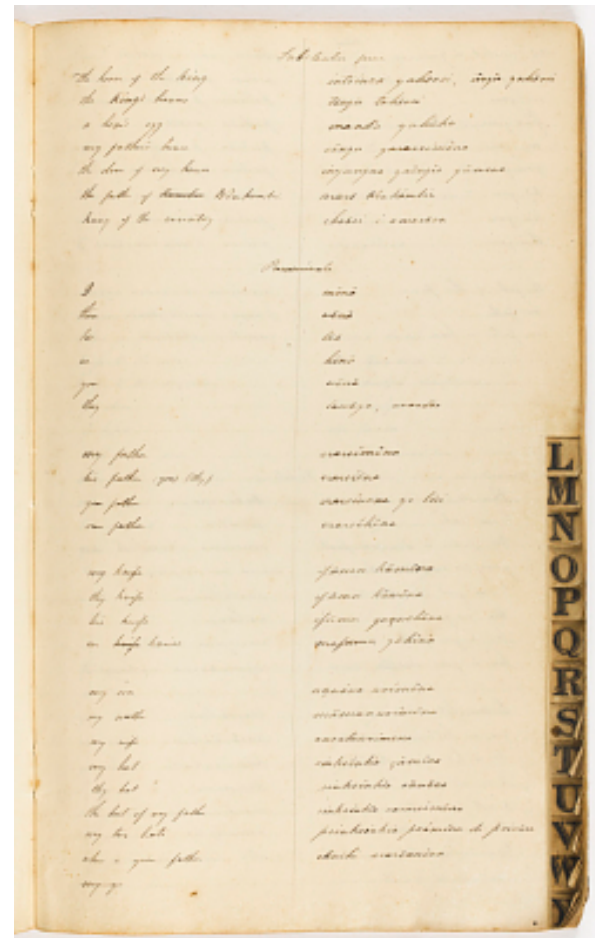
Pronominals

I mn:
 thou wn:
 he l:
 we hn:
 you wn:
 they lw:y, nnd

my father erroi'mn
 his father (~~your~~) (thy) eraroi'n
 your father erroi'wen ye li
 our father erroi'hn

my knife ifmu k:mn
 thy knife ifmu k:wn
 his knife ifmu g:weh:n
 our ~~knife~~ knives mfmw yhn

my son uw'n woi'mn
 my mother m:mnwoi'mn
 my wife nstuwoi'men
 my hat sinkoë'nk :mn
 thy hat sinkoe'nk c:wn
 the hat of my father sinkoe'nk crroi'mn
 my two hats psinkoe'nki ps'mn de psivre
 where is your father ekwhi rruwn
~~my g~~



Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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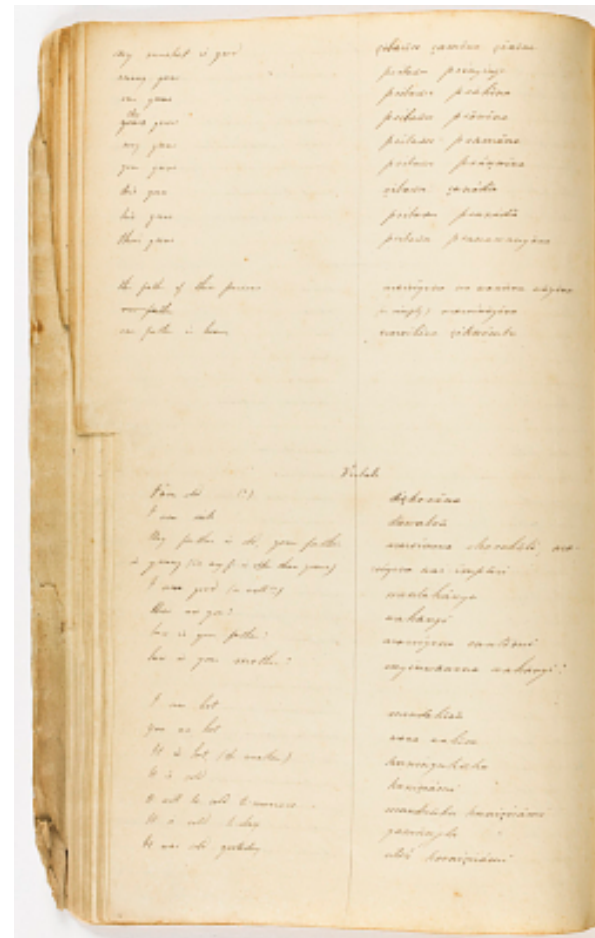
my musket is good ibrse mn inne
 many guns psibrse psiny'nge
 our guns psibrse ps:hn
 thy ~~yours~~ guns psibrse ps:wn
 my guns psibrse ps:mn
 your guns psibrse ps'win
 his gun ibrse n'd
 his guns psibrse psn'd
 their guns psibrse pswwny:n

the father of these persons rroi'yen w wnn w:yn
 (or simply) rroiw:yn
~~our father~~
 our father in heaven erroi'hn ikwe'mbu

Verbals.

I am old (?) dikos'n
 I am sick d:wbo:
 My father is old, your father is young (i.e. my f. is
older than yours) rroi'men okosehli, rroi'yen
 wi-impri
 I am good (or well?) mentha'ny
 How are you? wh[:?]:nyi
 how is your father? rroi'yen ewu tmi
 how is your mother? enyinw:wen wh[:?]:nyi?

I am hot mendhsæ
 you are hot wen whs
 It is hot (the weather) kuninyukku
 It is cold kunii'mi
 It will be cold to-morrow mundzku kunii'mi
 It is cold to-day ymni "
 It was cold yesterday tlo koeniira'mi



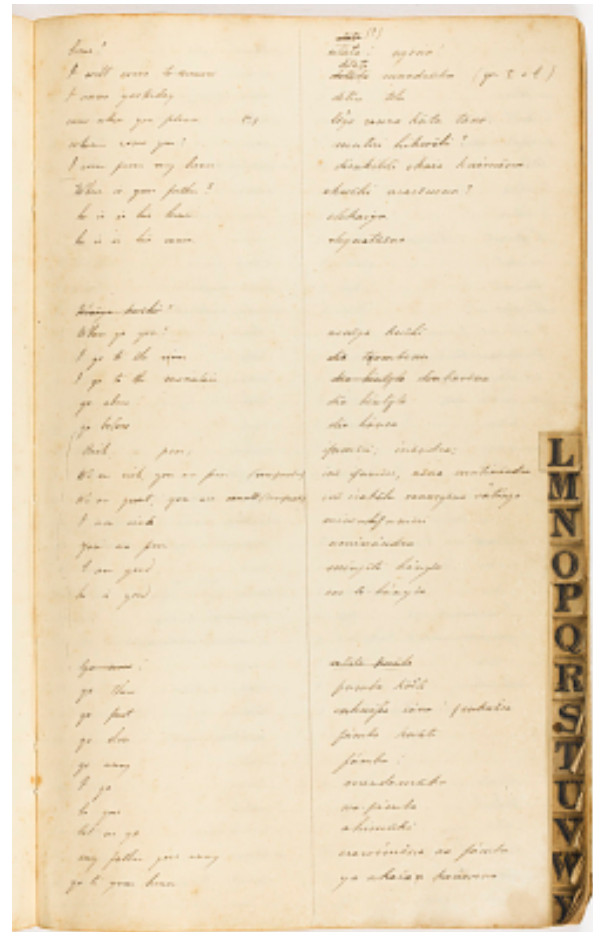
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Come! ~~rot:t~~ (?) ut:t ngn!
 I will come to-morrow ~~dit:t~~
 dit:mundzku (gen. t) or
detre
 I came yesterday detre tlu
 come when you please (?) lgo ^~~?~~ rnz kt t:n.
 whence come you? mutri hikwhi ?
 I come from my house disukilli eki kimn.

-
 Where is your father? ekwhi rwen?
 he is in his house elekiy.
 he is in his canoe elegwtn

~~Weny kwhi~~?
 Where do you go? weny kwhi
 I do to the river di: tombenu
 I go to the mountain ~~d he'ntl~~ denkvnu
 go above! d he'ntl
 go below d h'us
 Rich; --- poor; ifumri; in:ndz;
 We are rich, you are poor ([[comparative?]]) in ifumri, wn mutin'ndz
 We are great, you are small ([[comparative?]]) in ivklu vnwey:n vto'ngo
 I am rich minendifumri
 You are poor wenin'ndz
 I am good me'nt h'ny
 he is good eve t-h'ny

~~Go now!~~
ntt kw:l
 go there fmb kè'le
 go fast enkwe'ss i'n ! /enkw's
 go slow fmb kev:te
 go away fmb!
 I go mendmk
 he goes w-fmb
 let us go himki
 my father goes away erroi'mn w fmb
 go to your house y ki ~~ku'wen~~



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Dead fle, ifle
 I die nd'f
 you die yen o:fo
 he will be dead ti:n e-ifre
 my father is dead roi'men ifle

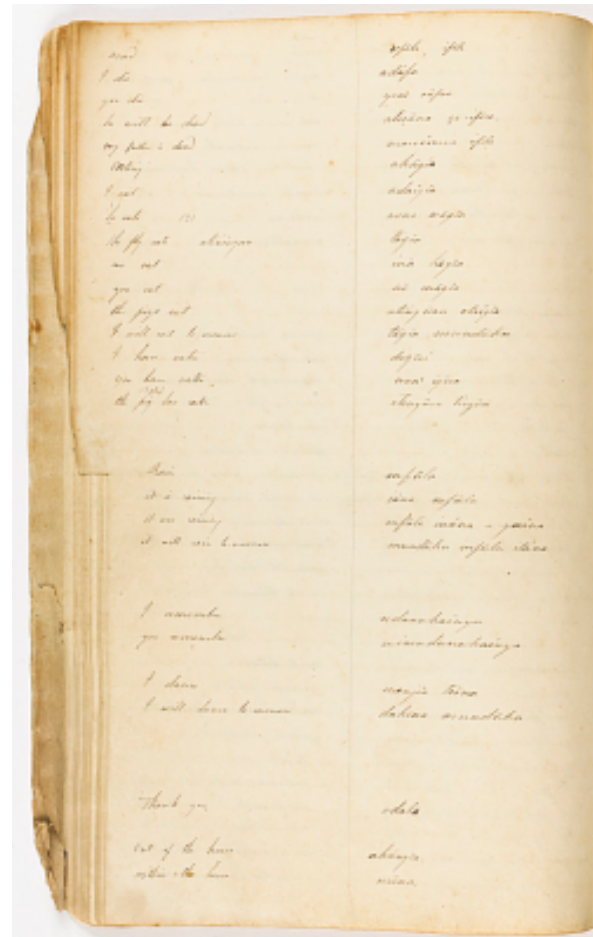
Eating kgj
 I eat ndai'g
 ?he eats (?) weno w:g
 the fly eats tino'ngse t:g
 we eat in: h:g
 you eat w m:g
 the pigs eat tingru eti'g
 I will eat to-morrow t:g mundku
 I have eaten digri
 you have eaten wen' igre
 the pig ^(? plu.) has eaten etingru tingre

Rain mfl
 it is raining i'n mfl
 it was raining mfl iu'n or yu'n
 it will rain to-morrow mundku mflu it'n

I remember ndnkiny
 you remember minendnki'ny

I dance men tcn
 I will dance to-morrow dkn mundku

Thank you odl:
 Out of the house h:ng.
 within the house nzn.



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Ng -- Mn.

[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

3 Arm kp:, p:

1 alive kok

2 ant e'rir

4 ashes eir[[tilda ""']]

5 axe 'du

4 Beads lke

20 Brother ie'kn, ie'rko

5 beard r:b[[tilda ""']] ur:bu

13 body r:

1 back i

7 belly on[[tilda ""']]

14 bone eg

11-11 1/2 blood gy

18 ~~break~~ 'kl~~[[/strikethrough]]~~

8 bird ey

10 black (er dud) dud

21 butterfly pæ'riss

22 button ul

6 bed en

11 1/2 blue ('to or 'djo ^[[gen. cloth]]) dud

15 book eu, t'rd:

16 boy m:kun, m:ke'ker

19 breast [[tilda "":'']]i

12 boat ko

3 bananas gd'

2 bad ot: ~~otca-u~~~~[[/strikethrough]]~~

17 bread 'kl

9 birth du'

5 Child mkeker

2 canoe ko

12 cow nl: obun

9 cock kuk, kik

[[second column]]

4-4 1/2 Cat olbu

10 cold otut

11 cotton to kuf

4 1/2 cheek et

6 chin ub, b

7 city ul

13 crab kō'

1 cannon ko

3 cap fil:

8 coat kokum

5 Door ndyil-ku, udul-ku

1 day ors', edio'

4 dog dō si

2 death, dead, uk

3 devil mtiti

6 drink (v) ot

8 Eye udy

1 ear et, it

6 evening l

The image shows an open notebook with two pages of handwritten text. The pages are aged and yellowed. The text is written in a cursive script and appears to be a list of words or phrases, possibly a dictionary or a field notebook. The right page has a vertical stamp that reads "MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY".

5 egg e, en-i
7 evil spirit (v. Devil) m'
3 east did
4 eat onudidi
2 earth il

2 Father bb:
1 face ilk
5 finger ok:
13 foot se
14 friend ol, :l
7 fire un un

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

- 11 Fly ei, e[[nasal "z"]][[nasal "z"]], esis
- 8 fish ~~edi~~, ~~edi~~
- 3 feathers knkn:
- 12 foam ornu
- 4 fig (?) izopoto'
- 9 1/2 flesh, meat no
- 10 flower onig
- 6 finger-nail ek'
- 9-9 1/2 fish (large) [[nasal "t"]][[nasal "t"]]

- 8 Green r
- 3 God lit:, oln, orn
- 2 girl obun moi, udö'
- 4 gold ohup:., ud
- 6 grass we-kekel
- 7 great il:
- 5 good ots
- 1 gem tsong

4 Head ~~ore~~, or

- 1 hair er
- 2 hand wo, ow
- 5 heart y:
- 11 house ul
- 10 horse et
- 9 hog eldi
- 7 hen edi
- 6 heaven oln
- 8 hill (?) ow
- 3 hatchet oku

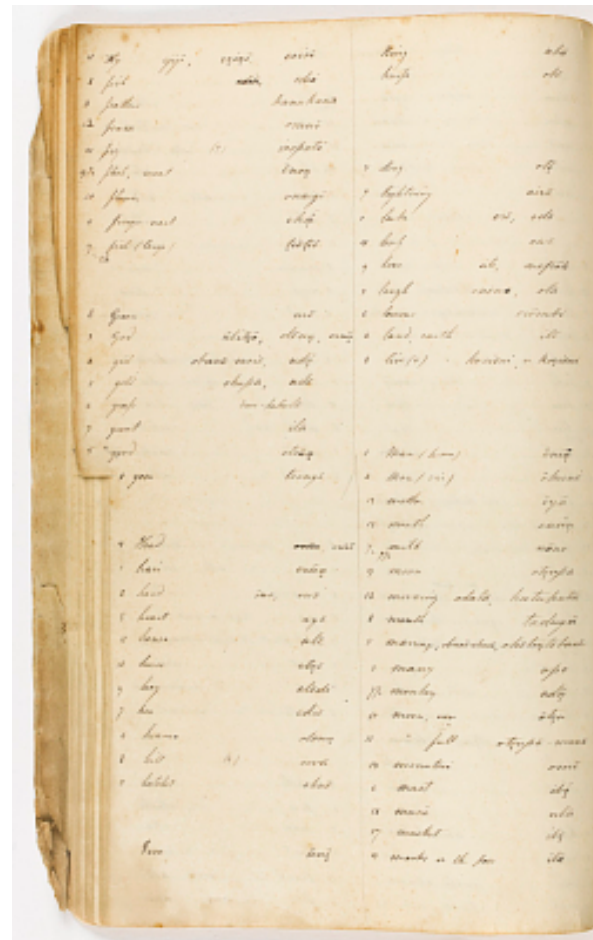
Iron n[[tilda ""]]

[[second column]]

King b:
knife ob

- 5 Leg otö'
- 7 lightning ir:
- 1 lake er, od
- 4 leaf ew
- 9 love 'le, mofi'le
- 3 laugh onw, ol:
- 6 lemons ormbö'
- 2 land, earth il
- 8 live (v) kosini, or koini

- 1 Man (homo) ni'[:?]
- 2 Man (vir) kun'
- 13 mother y:
- 15 mouth enu'
- 7-7 1/2 milk nno
- 9 moon otup:
- 12 morning odl:, kutukut
- 8 month tdug
- 5 marriage, obun-okun, oktobun
- 3 many op
- 7 1/2 monkey d[[tilda ""]]



10 moon, new tu
11 " full tup:-mun
14 mountain om
6 mast ibõ'
16 music ul
17 musket ib
4 marks on the face il:

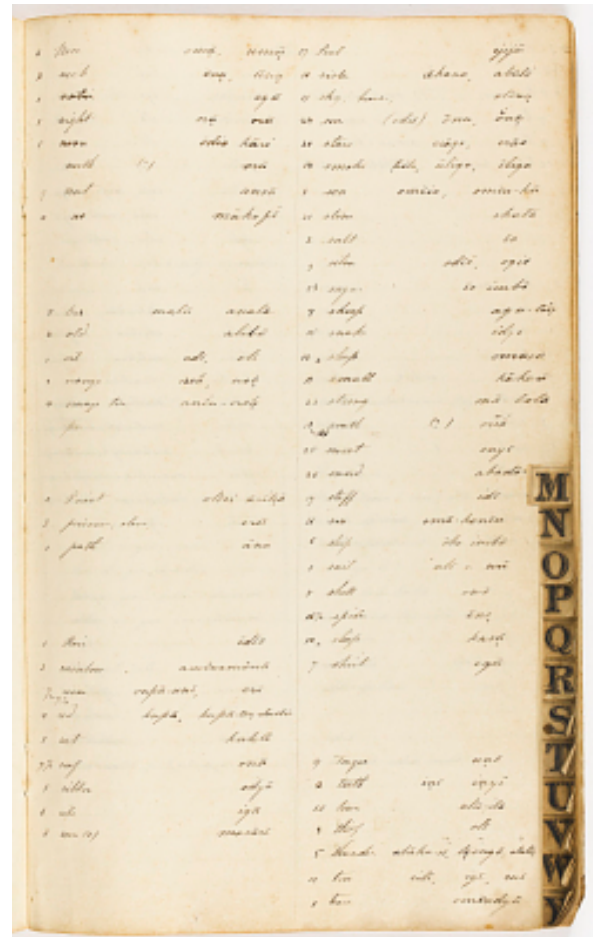
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[[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 6 Nose om[[tilda ""']], um[[tilda ""']]
 2 neck øn, n
 1 nation eg
 3 night or[[tilda ""']] or
 5 noon diö k:ri
 [[~~strickethrough~~]]north (?) or[[~~strickethrough~~]]
 7 nut :us:
 4 no mkof'

 5 Ox[[~~strickethrough~~]]e[[~~strickethrough~~]] ml, nl:
 2 old lib
 1 oil d, ol
 3 orange ors', orsö'
 4 orange tree n'u-ors'

 2 Priest olri rt
 3 prisoner, slave er
 1 path 'n

 1 Rain d
 2 rainbow mnmn:
 7-7 1/2 river oup:-un, er
 4 red kup:, kup:-to-dud
 3 rat kutel
 7 1/2 roof on:
 5 ribbon ody:
 6 ribs ig:
 8 run (v) ms:r
 [[second column]]
 17 Soul ei
 10 sister ikn, bl'
 11 sky, heaven, oln
 24 sun (odi) nu, 'n
 20 stars er:go, er:o
 14 smoke [[nasal "t'"]]i'l, lig, lig
 3 sea omio, omu-k
 21 stone okut:
 2 salt o
 9 silver ode', ogi
 23 sugar o imb
 4 sheep gu-to'
 15 snake e'dyo
 12 sleep oms
 13 small kker
 22 strong on:-bol:
 18-18 1/2 south (?) ors'
 25 sweet ony
 26 sword bd:
 19 staff id
 16 son om:-kenu
 6 ship ko imb
 1 sail ul or ur
 5 shell ow
 18 1/2 spider nõ
 12 sleep ks[[tilda ""']]
 7 shirt eg



9 Tongue u
2 teeth i iy
10 town ul-il:
3 thief ol
5 thunder ^[[?]] b:ku-s, ^[[?]] tong, ^[[?]] ll[[tilda ""]]
11 tree eil, ig, ew
1 tears omndy

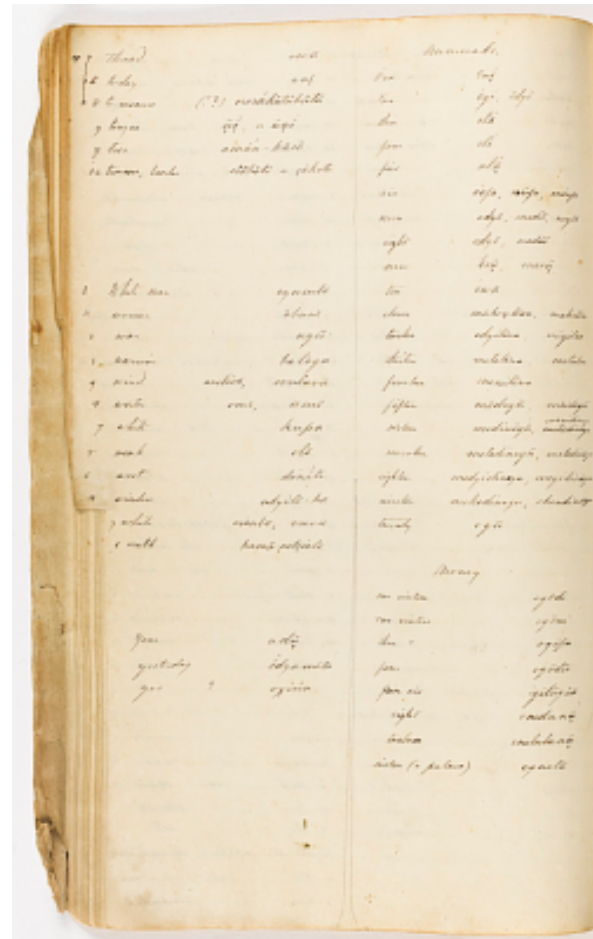
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[[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 4 Thread ow
 6 to-day en[[tilda ""]]
 8 to-morrow (!?) oror'kktk
 9 tongue [[tilda ""]][[tilda ""]]' or '
 7 toes mæ'u-k:s
 12 trousers, breeches skt or koto

8 White man eyumb
 11 woman bun
 2 war ug
 3 warrior blgu
 9 wind veliv, ovuluv
 4 water om, um
 7 white kup:
 5 weak ol
 6 west din'te
 11 window udyil-k
 7 while eimb, vuv
 1 walk km:-netil

Year d[[tilda ""]]
 yesterday dymt
 yes ? oi'u'n
 [[second column]]
 Numerals.
 One En[[tilda ""]]
 Two 'gi, dyi
 three et:
 four el'
 five l[[tilda ""]]
 six e'[[?]]f, [[n?]]øf, me'[[?]]f
 seven edy, med, neg
 eight edy, med
 nine 's[[tilda ""]], mes[[tilda ""]]
 ten ew:
 eleven m:kolw, mkl
 twelve edyilw, migil
 thirteen metlw, metlo
 fourteen menilw
 fifteen mdug, midog
 sixteen mding, ~~met:dingu~~ menidinogu
 seventeen metdinug, metdingu
 eighteen medyidinugu, megidin:gu
 nineteen mokodinugu, okondin:g[[u?]]
 twenty og

Money
 One vintem ogdi
 Two vintens ogni
 three " ogf
 four ogdo
~~five~~ six igilg:
 eight enedun[[tilda ""]]
 twelve~~s~~ enelulun[[tilda ""]]
 sixteen (a pataca) eguet:



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Plurals, etc
One Eye udy-ko'
two eyes udy-mdyi

Ear it-ko'
ears it-mi

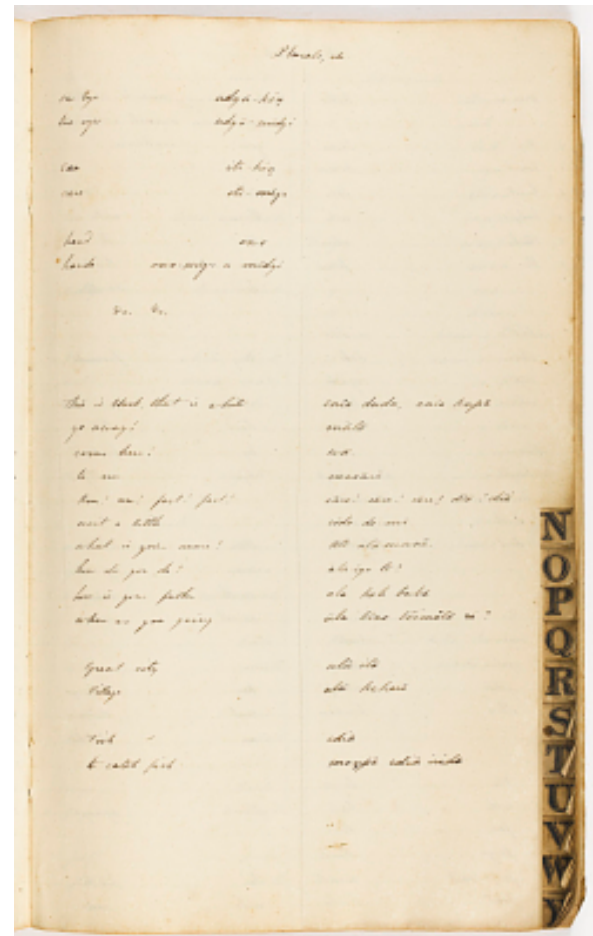
hand ow
hands owo-mi or mdyi

&c. &c.

This is black, that is white n dudu, en kup:
go away! m:l
come here! w:.
to run ms:[r?]
Run! Run! Fast! Fast! s:re! s:re! s:re! d! d!
wait a little rdo de-ru
what is your name? Ul l:mun
how do you do? :l-go l?
how is your father l kole bb:
when are you going lu bzo be'imæ l ri?

Great city ul il:
village ul keker

Fish edi:
to catch fish mop edi: irid:



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Kmbind
 [[a table with two columns]]
 [[first column]]
 Arm kko

5 Boy t:uze
 1 beard kizvo
 6 breast tlu
 4 body ntu
 2 black ndo'mbi
 3 blue fuze

Child mo'n
 chin bbo
 cup ngb
 city ts

Daughter monke'nto
 devil (?) nzumb
 death fo:
 dead fidi

Eye dsu
 ear ktu
 eyebrow nd:o
 eyelids nk:i
 elbow kinkso

Fire tuiy:
 Father t:t
 face lse
 finger le'mbe
 finger-nail nz:l
 foot klu
 [[second column]]
 Girl nu'mb, mulke
 God nzmb mpu'ngu
 green iknzo

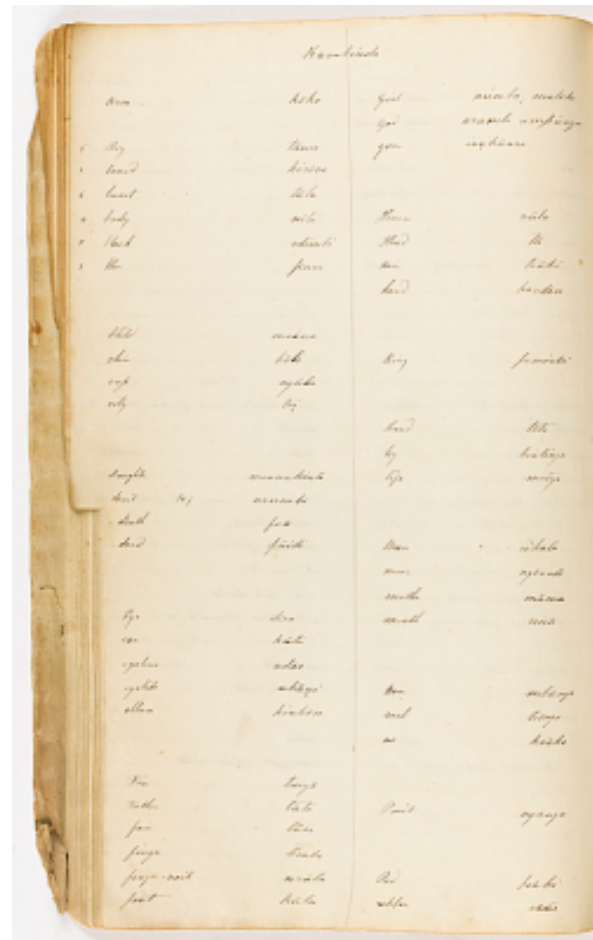
Heaven zlu
 Head t
 Hair tski
 hand knd:se

King fum'ntsi

Land tto
 leg kint'ngo
 life moi'yo

Man i'kl
 moon ngnd
 mother m:m
 mouth nu:

Nose mbngo



neck tsngo
no ko:ko

Priest ng:ng

Red bo:ki
ribbon s:dis

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[[a table with two columns]]

[[first column]]

Sun muni
Son mon-y'kl
see imon'ng

Tooth dnu
Toe lembo mi klu

Village ti'nke-e'nke

Woman nkêtu, ke'nto
water m:z, m:z
white pe'mbe

Yes ingt

Plurals
eye dsu
eyes msu
two eyes msu m:li

Ear ktu
ears m:tu

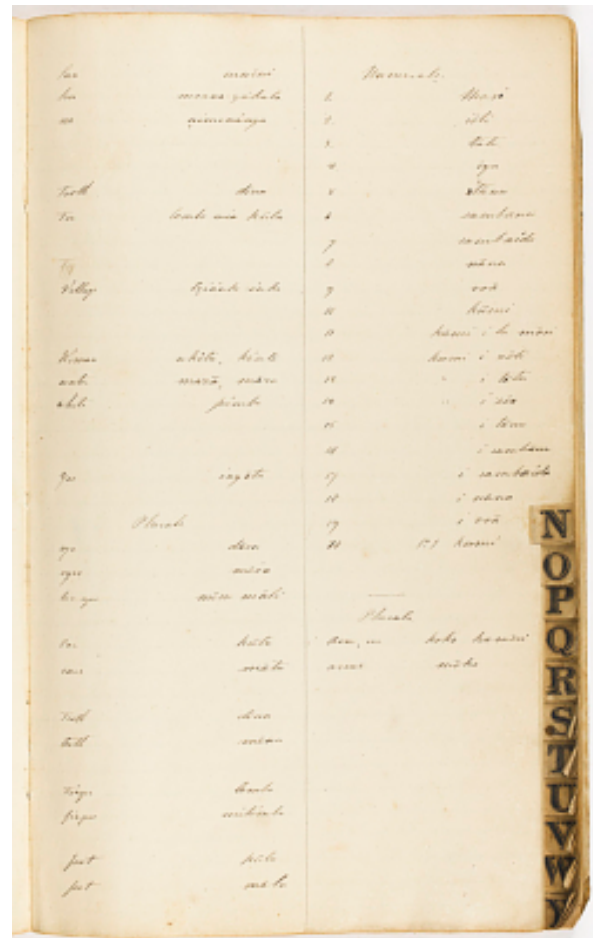
Tooth dnu
teeth mnu

Finger lembo
fingers mile'mbo

foot klu
feet m:lu
[[second column]]

Numerals.

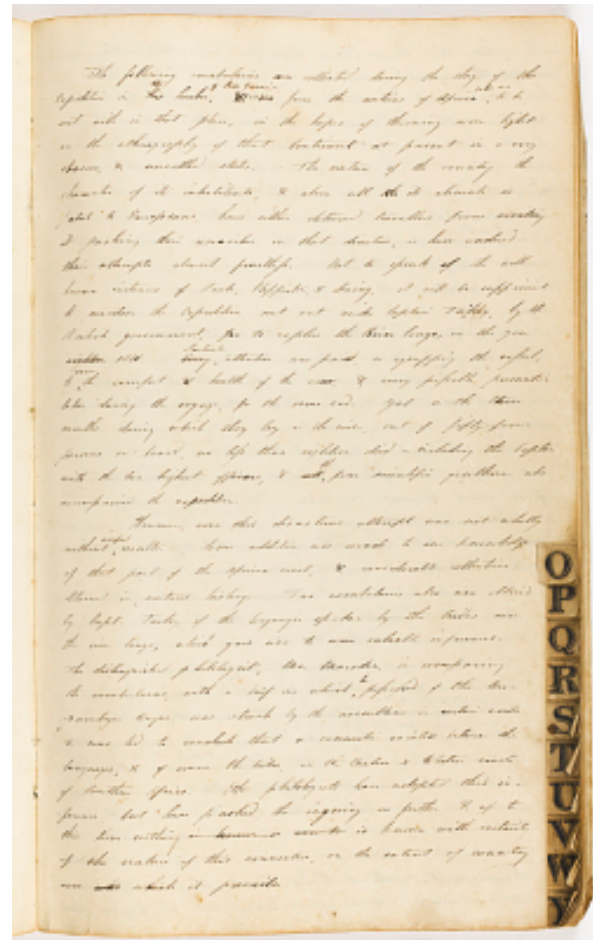
1. Mosi
2. ili
3. t:tu
4. y
5. ~~[[strikethrough]]~~[[/strikethrough]]t:nu
6. smb:nu
7. smb:nu
8. n:n
9. vo:
10. kmi
11. kmi i lu msi
12. kumi i zli
13. " i t:tu
14. " i z:
15. i t:nu
16. i smb:n
17. i smbi'd
18. i n:n
19. i vo:
20. (?) kumi["?"]



Plurals.
Arm, one koko ku-msi
arms mko

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The following vocabularies were collected during the stay of the expedition in ~~Rio~~ the harbor of Rio Janeiro ~~from the natives of Africa~~ who are to be met with in that place, in the hopes of throwing new light on the ethnography of that continent at present in a very obscure & unsettled state. The nature of the country, the character of its inhabitants, & above all ~~the~~ its climate is fatal to Europeans, have either deterred travellers from ~~visiting it~~ pushing their researches in that direction, or have endured their attempts almost fruitless. Not to speak of the well known instances of Park, Clapperton, & Laing, it will be sufficient to mention the Expedition sent out under Captain Tuckey, by the British government, ~~for~~ to explore the River Congo, in the year ~~eighteen~~ 1816. ~~Every~~ Particular attention was paid, in equipping the vessel, to ensure the comfort & health of the crew, & every possible precaution taken during the voyage, for the same end. Yet in the three months during which they lay in the river, out of fifty-four persons on board, no less than eighteen died - including the Captain with the two highest officers, & ~~all~~ the four scientific gentlemen who accompanied the expedition. However, even this disastrous attempt was not wholly without useful results. Some addition was made to our knowledge of that part of the African coast, & considerable collections obtained in natural history. Two vocabularies also were obtained by Capt. Tuckey of the languages spoken by the tribes near the river Congo, which gave rise to some valuable inferences. The distinguished philologist, Mr. Marsden, in comparing the vocabularies, with a brief one which he possessed of the Mozambique tongue, was struck by the resemblance in certain words & was led to conclude that a connection existed between the languages, & of [course ?] the tribes on the Eastern & Western coasts of Southern Africa. Other philologists have adopted this inference but have pushed the inquiry no further & up to this time nothing ~~is~~ is however so can be ~~known with certainty of the nature of this connection,~~ or the extent of country over ~~which it prevails.~~



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It is hoped that the vocabularies now offered may do something toward ~~fill up this gap in our~~ removing this obscurity. They have been collected with considerable care, & all, with one exception, appertain to the Southern part of the African continent. It is possible that some suspicion may be entertained of their ~~correctness~~ correctness on account of the source from which they were derived, - ~~from persons who had been some time absent from their native country, it should be observed, however, that a slave in Rio Janerio is not in the condition of a solitary foreigner, living in the midst of a people who understand nothing of his language, - but is surrounded by numbers of his own countrymen, with whom he holds intercourse in his own tongue. When, moreover, any of the negroes examined~~ ~~appear to have forgotten, in the slightest degree, his native language~~ tongue ~~no further reliance was placed on his testimony.~~

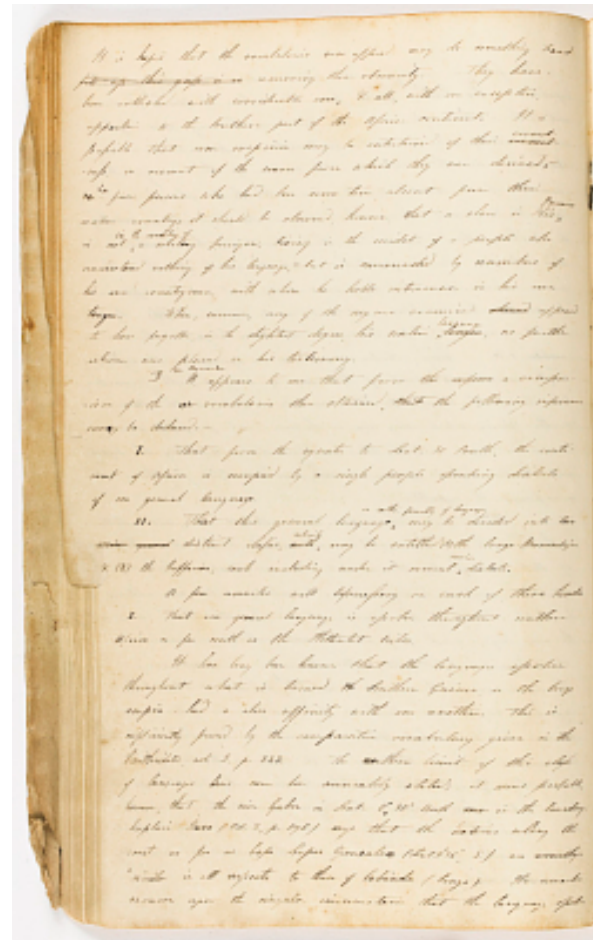
See Remarks.
 [3?] It appears to me that from ~~the~~ the ~~inferor?~~ ~~a comparison of the~~ ~~ac?~~ ~~vocabularies thus obtained,~~ that ~~the~~ the following inferences may be deduced: -

- I. That from the equator to Lat. 30 South, the continent of Africa is occupied by a single people speaking dialects of one general language.
- II. That this general language [^] or rather family of languages, may be divided into two ~~minor general~~ ~~distinct~~ distinct classes, ~~with~~ [^] which may be entitled (1) the Congo-Mosambique & (2) the Caffasion, each including under it several [^] minor dialects.

A few remarks will be/necessary on each of the these heads.

I. That one general language is spoken throughout southern Africa as far south as the Hottentot tribes.

It has long been known that the languages spoken throughout what is termed ~~th~~ Southern Guinea or the Congo Empire, had a close affinity with one another. This is sufficiently proved by the comparative vocabulary given in the Mithridates, vol. 3. p. 223. The northern limit of this class of languages has never been accurately stated; it seems probable, however, that the river Gabon in Lat. 0° 30' North ~~is~~ is the boundary. Captain Owen (Vol. 2, p. 176) says that the natives along the coast as far as Cape Lopez Gonsalvo (Lat. 0° 36' S) are ~~exactly~~ exactly ~~similar in all respects to those of Cabinda (Congo).~~ He remarks moreover upon the singular circumstance that the language spoken



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at Corisco ~~bad~~ bay, only eight miles north of the Gabon, should be "totally different" from that of the latter place. That the ~~dialect of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo is similar to that of Congo maybe inferred from a comparison of a few words~~ given by Vater, with the corresponding ones in the latter --

[[a table with three columns]]
 [[first column -- English]]
 Woman
 Boat
 to eat
 to go
 [[second column]]Cape L. G.
 Mokendo
 [[?]]ongo
~~kuk~~ kri
 quendo
 [[third column]]Congo (or Cossn[[g?]])
 muktu, ke'ntu
 ulngu
 kli
 kwe'nd

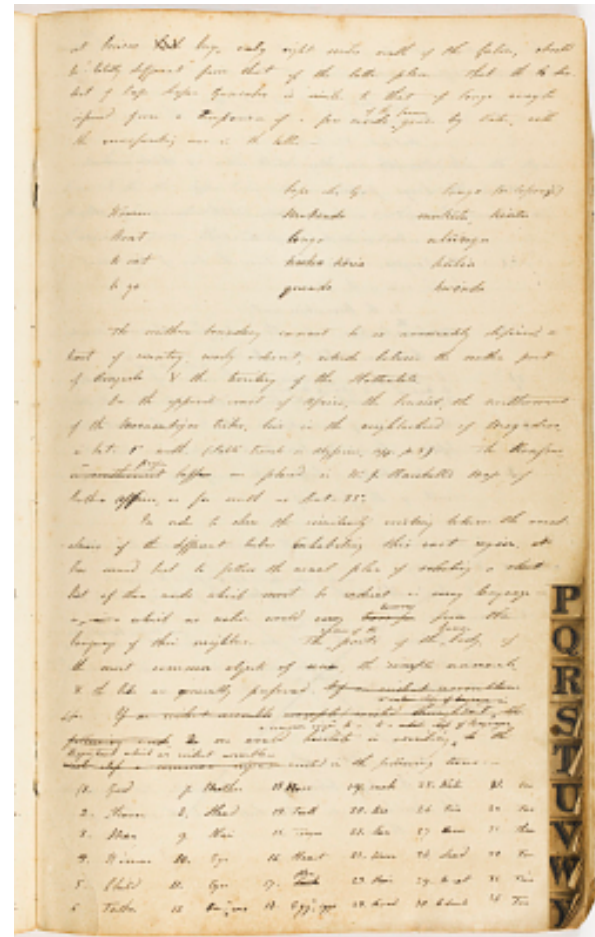
The southern boundary cannot be so accurately defined; a tract of country, nearly a desert, extends between the southern part of Benguela & the territory of the Hottentots.

On the opposite coast of Africa, the Sowi'el, the northernmost of the Mozambique tribes, live in the neighborhood of Magadoxo in lat. 1 degree north (Salt's Travels in Abyssinia, App. p.3). The Koussas ~~a southernmost~~ Caffres are placed in W. J. Burchell's Map of Southern

Africa, as far north as Lat. 33 degrees. In order to show the similarity existing between the vocabularies of the different tribes inhabiting this vast region, it has seemed best to follow the usual plan of selecting a ~~short~~ list of those words which must be radical in every language - or ~~in?~~ which no native would ~~transfer~~ borrow from the language of their neighbors. The parts of the ~~human~~ body, of the most common objects of sense, the simple numerals, & the like are generally preferred. ~~If an evident resemblance (for)~~ ~~If an evident resemble example existed throughout a certain class of language in the following words~~

No one would hesitate in ascribing ~~a common origin to a to a~~ ~~whole~~ class of languages ~~to the~~ ~~throughout which an evident resemblance~~ ~~whole class a common origin~~ existed in the following terms --

- [[The following terms are listed in six columns of six items each]]
1. God
 2. Heaven
 3. Man
 4. Woman
 5. Child
 6. Father
 7. Mother
 8. Head

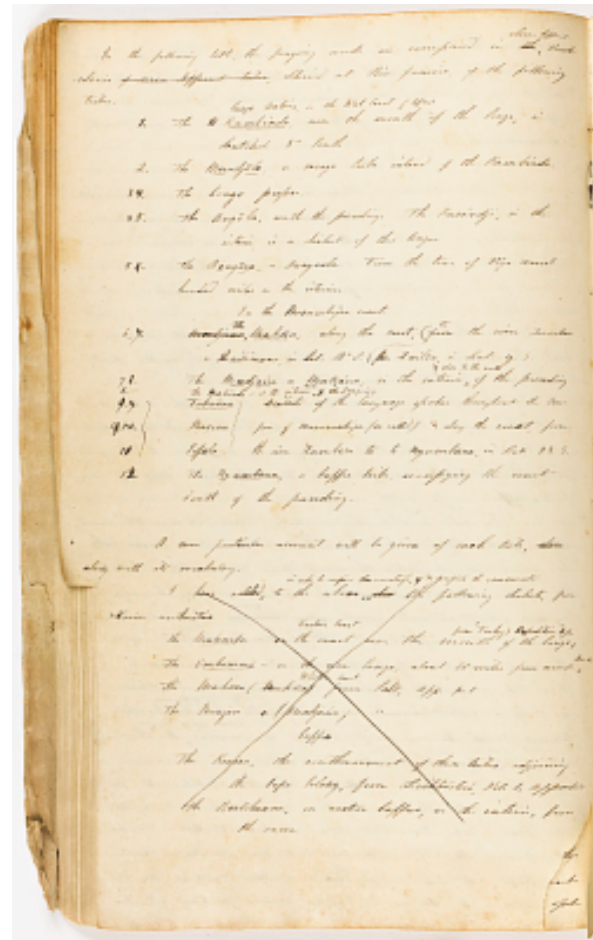


9. Hair
10. Eye
11. Eyes
12. Ear; ^[[or]] ears
13. Nose
14. Teeth
15. Tongue
16. Heart
17. Hen ~~Snake~~
18. Egg, ^[[or]] eggs
19. snake
20. tree
21. Sun
22. Moon
23. Rain
24. Land
25. Water
26. Fire
27. House
28. dead
29. to eat
30. to drink
31. One
32. Two
33. Three
34. Four
35. Five
36. Ten

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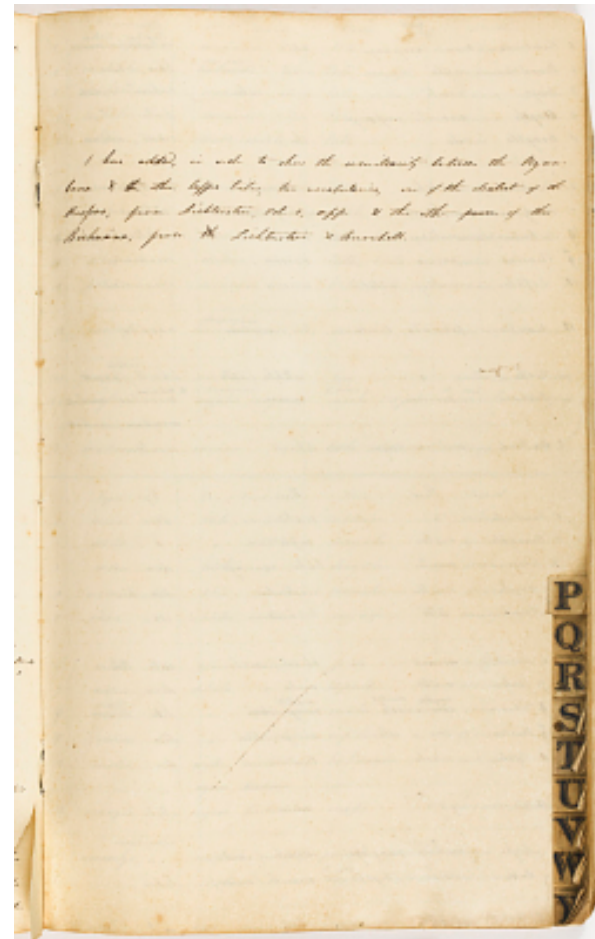
In the following table, the foregoing words are compared in ~~the~~ ^{eleven different} Vocabularies ~~of seven different tribes,~~ obtained at Rio Janeiro, of the following tribes.

- Congo Nations on the West Coast of Africa
1. The Kmbind, near the mouth of the Congo, in Latitude 5 degrees South
 2. The Mundl, a savage tribe inland of the Kmbind.
 3. ~~4~~. The Congo proper.
 4. ~~5~~. The Angl, south the preceding. The Ks'ndi, in the interior is a dialect of this tongue
 5. ~~6~~. The Bengr, or Benguel. From the town of Viye several hundred miles in the interior. On the Mosambique coast.
 6. ~~7~~.
 - ~~Mund'n~~ ^{The} Makol, along the coast, ~~from~~ to the river Zambezi ~~in~~ Quilimane, in Lag. 18 degrees S. from 2 mil ~~in~~ Lat. 9 S.
 7. ~~8~~. The Mund'n or Mut'n, in the interior ~~& also to the north~~ of the preceding.
 8. The Mko'nde -- in the interior ^{near} ~~of~~ the foregoing.
 9. ~~9~~. Tkw:n
 10. ~~10~~. Msen
 11. Sof:l; Dialects of the language spoken throughout the Empire of Monomt'p (so called) & along the coast, from the river Zambeze to Nymb:n, in Lat. 23. S.
 12. The Nymb:n, a Caffre tribe, occupying the coast south of the preceding.
- A more particular account will be given of each tribe, ~~alone~~ along with its vocabulary. ~~I~~ have added to the above, ^{in order to confirm their connectness,} ~~of~~ & complete the enumeration] the following dialects, from ~~the~~ authorities Eastern Coast
- The Mlemb -- on the coast near the mouth of the Congo ^{from "Tuckey's Expedition" p.]}
- The Embomm -- on the river Congo, about 80 miles from mouth ^{Luonda?]}
- Western Coast
- The Mkoo (Mk) from Salt, app. p. 1
- The Monjou (Md'n) "
- Caffre
- The Kooss, the southernmost of these tribes adjoining the Cape Colony, from Lichtenstein, Vol. 1. Appendix
- The Beetshun, on western Caffres, on the interior, from the same.



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I have added, in order to show the similarity between the Nyanbana & the other Caffre tribes, two vocabularies, one of the dialect of the Koopas, from Lichtenstein, Vol. 1, app. & the other ~~from~~ of the Bichuána, from ~~the~~ Lichtenstein & Burchell.



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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary in many languages]]

[[first table]]

[[first column - languages]]

1. Kmbind
2. Mundl
3. Ko'ngo
4. Angla
5. Bengl
6. Mk
7. Mud'n
9. Tkw:n
10. Msn
11. Sof:l
12. Nymb:n

- (a) Kooss
- (b) Bitchu'n
8. Mkonde

[[second column - words for God, numbers added in transcription for ease of reading]] God

- (1) nz'mbi-mpngu
- (2) ilu
- (3) z'mbi
- (4) nzmbi-mpu'ngu
- (5) lu

- (6) mulku
- (7) mulngu
- (9) mulngo
- (10) nzmu
- (11) mulngo, mulku

(12) ukwe'mbu, to'mb

- (12a) +
- (12b) murimo

(8) mi-smngu

[[third column - words for Heaven, numbers added in transcription for ease of reading]] Heaven

- (1) zlu
- (2) nkt
- (3) mru, zlu
- (4) lu
- (5) lu

- (6) murmu
- (7) mulu'ngu, kuin:ne
- (9) nzl
- (10) nzmu
- (11) nzmu

(12) itlu, emmu

(12a) ishlu (ishlu)

(12b) mro

(8) dihu'nti

[[fourth column -- words for Man, numbers added in transcription for ease of reading]] Man

- (1) i'kl
- (2) b'r, b'ro
- (3) z'kr, y'kl
- (4) di'l

The image shows a handwritten manuscript with two pages. The text is organized into columns and rows, with numbers written in the left margin of each row. The handwriting is in a cursive script, likely from the 19th century. The pages are aged and yellowed.

	God	Heaven	Man
1. Kmbind	nz'mbi-mpngu	ilu	zlu
2. Mundl	ilu	ilu	lu
3. Ko'ngo	ilu	ilu	lu
4. Angla	nz'mbi-mpngu	ilu	lu
5. Bengl	ilu	ilu	lu
6. Mk	mulku	mulngu	mulngo
7. Mud'n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
9. Tkw:n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
10. Msn	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
11. Sof:l	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
12. Nymb:n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
(a) Kooss	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
(b) Bitchu'n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
8. Mkonde	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
1. Kmbind	nz'mbi-mpngu	ilu	zlu
2. Mundl	ilu	ilu	lu
3. Ko'ngo	ilu	ilu	lu
4. Angla	nz'mbi-mpngu	ilu	lu
5. Bengl	ilu	ilu	lu
6. Mk	mulku	mulngu	mulngo
7. Mud'n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
9. Tkw:n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
10. Msn	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
11. Sof:l	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
12. Nymb:n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
(a) Kooss	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
(b) Bitchu'n	mulngu	mulngo	mulku
8. Mkonde	mulngu	mulngo	mulku

(5) urm, ulme,

(6) mul'pn
(7) o:lm
(9) mulbn, momn
(10) momn
(11) momn

(12) wnn
(12a) hmt, ^[[indd]] (mt)
(12b) B. mnn monuhn, muhuto
[[~~monn, muhuto~~]]
(8)molme

[[second table]]
[[first column - languages]]

1. Kmbnd
2. Mundl
3. Kongo
4. Angla
5. Bengl

6. Mk
7. Mud'u
9. Tkw:n
10. Msn
11. Sof:l

12. Nymbn
Kooss
Beetchun

8. Mko'nde
[[second column - words for Head, numbers added in transcription for ease of reading]] Head

(1) T
(2) mtue'
(3) mnte
(4) mte
(5) te

(6) mur
(7) mt
(9) [[~~m[tilde ""]te sr or slo~~]] musro
(10) soro or slo
(11) m'solro, sro,

(12) ilko
(12a) um[[?]]logo (umlogo)
(12b) kocho (koo)
(8) m[[tilde ""]te
[[third column - words for Hair, numbers added in transcription for ease of reading]] Hair
(1) tski
(2) mf
(3) tski, musi'ng
(4) zinde'mb
(5) kis'me

(6) kæ'rædi, mhi
(7) u'mbo
(9) mat'ti ~~nso'ngi, tssi~~
(10) nso'ngi, tssi
(11) tsi'si

(12) m'ssi
(12a) innee (innle)
(12b) murihr (murr)
(8) olinto
[[fourth column - words for Eye, numbers added in transcription for ease
of reading]] Eye
(1) dsu
(2) +
(3) dsu
(4) dsu, li'su
(5) su

(6) ntu, ltu
(7) dzu
(9) dtu
(10) dsu
(11) dsu

(12) etlu
(12a) ~~[[blank line]]~~
(12b) liklo
(8) +

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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary (continued from the previous page)]]

[[first column - words for woman]] Woman

- 1 nkêtu, nke'to
- 2 muk'hu
- 3 muktu
- 4 m'[[u]]htu
- 5 ukâ'i

- 6 mutæl
- 7 muko'ngi
- 9 mk:zi
- 10 mk:zi
- 11 mk:zi

- 12 nns:te
- (a) umf:si
- (b) mfsri
- 8 muko'nge

[[second column - words for child, numbers added]] child

- (1) mo'n
- (2) mo'n ~~[[bukuk]]~~
- (3) mo'n
- (4) mo'n
- (5) umn, um:le,

- (6) mo'n
- (7) mon'ti
- (9) mo'n
- (10) mo'n
- (11) mono

- (12) ntowy:n
- loan-ndisny'n
- (12a) umto'n
- (12b) B. nuny'nn
- unjn (unyn)

(8) mo'n
[[third column - words for Father, numbers added]] Father

- (1) t:t
- (2) t:t, mpf
- (3) t:ti, s:me
- (4) t:t., i'
- (5) t:t

- (6) tti
- (7) t:ti
- (9) ~~[[t:t]]~~, b:b
- (10) t:t, b:b
- (11) b:b, t:t

- (12) r:r
- (12a) bo
- (12b) B. h'rr
- rcho (r:o)
- (8) ~~[[b:b]]~~ t:t

The image shows a handwritten manuscript page with two tables of comparative vocabulary. The page is aged and yellowed. The tables are organized into columns and rows, with some entries crossed out. The right edge of the page has a vertical stamp that reads 'ORSHIPP'.

1	2	3	4
nkêtu	nkêtu	nkêtu	nkêtu
muk'hu	muk'hu	muk'hu	muk'hu
muktu	muktu	muktu	muktu
m'[[u]]htu	m'[[u]]htu	m'[[u]]htu	m'[[u]]htu
ukâ'i	ukâ'i	ukâ'i	ukâ'i
mutæl	mutæl	mutæl	mutæl
muko'ngi	muko'ngi	muko'ngi	muko'ngi
mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi
mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi
mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi	mk:zi
nns:te	nns:te	nns:te	nns:te
umf:si	umf:si	umf:si	umf:si
mfsri	mfsri	mfsri	mfsri
muko'nge	muko'nge	muko'nge	muko'nge
child	child	child	child
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
umn, um:le	umn, um:le	umn, um:le	umn, um:le
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mon'ti	mon'ti	mon'ti	mon'ti
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
mono	mono	mono	mono
ntowy:n	ntowy:n	ntowy:n	ntowy:n
loan-ndisny'n	loan-ndisny'n	loan-ndisny'n	loan-ndisny'n
umto'n	umto'n	umto'n	umto'n
B. nuny'nn	B. nuny'nn	B. nuny'nn	B. nuny'nn
unjn (unyn)	unjn (unyn)	unjn (unyn)	unjn (unyn)
mo'n	mo'n	mo'n	mo'n
Father	Father	Father	Father
t:t	t:t	t:t	t:t
t:t, mpf	t:t, mpf	t:t, mpf	t:t, mpf
t:ti, s:me	t:ti, s:me	t:ti, s:me	t:ti, s:me
t:t., i'	t:t., i'	t:t., i'	t:t., i'
t:t	t:t	t:t	t:t
tti	tti	tti	tti
t:ti	t:ti	t:ti	t:ti
[[t:t]] , b:b	[[t:t]] , b:b	[[t:t]] , b:b	[[t:t]] , b:b
t:t, b:b	t:t, b:b	t:t, b:b	t:t, b:b
b:b, t:t	b:b, t:t	b:b, t:t	b:b, t:t
r:r	r:r	r:r	r:r
bo	bo	bo	bo
B. h'rr	B. h'rr	B. h'rr	B. h'rr
rcho (r:o)	rcho (r:o)	rcho (r:o)	rcho (r:o)
[[b:b]] t:t	[[b:b]] t:t	[[b:b]] t:t	[[b:b]] t:t

[[fourth column - words for Mother, numbers added]] Mother

(1) m:m
(2) m:m
(3) m:m, ngo'mi
(4) m:m, eini
(5) m:i

(6) m:i, m:m
(7) m:u
(9) ~~m:ü~~ m'm:
(10) m:
(11) m:w

(12) enyin, m:mn
(12a) unin, mo, um
(12b) B. m:
mcho (m:o)
(8) v:y

[[second table]]

[[first column - words for Eyes]] Eyes

1 msu
2 mhú
3 msu
4 msu, mlsu
5 o:su

6 mtu
7 mzu
9 mtu ~~m'tsu~~
10 m:su
11 m:tsu

12 em:l
(a) mees[[?]]jo, ^[[mslo]]
(b)
8 mho

[[second column - words for ear and ears, numbers added]] Ear -- Ears

(1) klu, m:tu
(2) + m:tcí
(3) ktu +
(4) dti, m:ti
(5) o-kti, o:ti

(6) ni'ru, m'ru
(7) diktu +
(9) + m:ru
(10) + mktu
(11) nzte, mkte
~~ngve, tinkue~~

(12) ngve, tinkue
(12a) sinzehbe (sintsbe)
(12b) zäbe
(8) ktu, mktu

[[third column - words for Nose, numbers added]] Nose

- (1) mbnge
- (2) mylu
- (3) dinylu
- (4) mzlu
- (5) eny

- (6) pl
- (7) lpul:
- (9) mlu
- (10) mp'hnu
- (11) buhn

- (12) in[[tilde o]]'fo
- (12a) poomlu (pmlu)
- (12b) B. nk[[ô?]]
- ongko (oko)
- (8) eml

[[fourth column - words for Teeth, numbers added]] Teeth

- (1) mnu
- (2) mnu
- (3) mnu
- (4) m:zu
- (5) ow:iyu

- (6) mnu
- (7) mnu
- (9) mnu
- (10) m:nu
- (11) m:nu

- (12) emnyu, mtnu
- (12a) ssihnu (snyu)
- (12b) meno
- (8) mnu

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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary in many languages]]

[[first table]]

[[first column - languages]]

1. Kmbind
2. Mundl
3. Kongo
4. Angla
5. Bengl

6. Mk
7. Mud'n
8. Mko'nde
9. Tk[^][[w]]'n
10. Msn
11. Sofl

12. Nymb'n
- (a) Kooss
- (b) Bitshu'n

[[second column - words for Tongue, numbers added]] Tongue

- (1) +
- (2) lilmu
- (3) nd:k, l:k
- (4) dmi, lim
- (5) elim, elek:l

- (6) lmi
- (7) lulmi
- (8) +
- (9) unlm
- (10) ulmi
- (11) didmu

- (12) drimu
- (12a) mlume
- (12b) lolehmi (lolmi)

[[third column - words for Heart, numbers added]] Heart

- (1) +
- (2) +
- (3) m'tm, mbnd
- (4) m'tcm
- (5) tm:

- (6) mrim
- (7) mutm
- (8) s (mtm) [^][[breast]]
- (9) mrim:
- (10) ntm, muyo
- (11) mtm, mio

- (12) elny
- (12a) ip'h:pu
- (12b) +

[[fourth column - words for Hen, numbers added]] Hen

	Tongue	Heart	Hen
1. Kambinda	+	+	+
2. Mundl	elim	+	elohi
3. Kongo	nd:k, l:k	mbnd, mbnd	baku
4. Angla	dmi, lim	mtcm	ngi, mngi
5. Bengl	elim, elek:l	elim	+
6. Mk	lmi	mtm	lku, mikhli
7. Mud'n	lulmi	mtm	gambeli
8. Mko'nde	+	stg, mutm	qule
9. Tk [^] [[w]]'n	ulmi	mtm	+
10. Msn	ulmi	mtm, muyo	akulu
11. Sofl	elim	mtm, mso	+
12. Nymb'n	drimu	elny	akulu, gusa
(a) Kooss	elim	ip'kpo	baku, hui
(b) Bitshu'n	baku (baku)	+	+

	Tongue	Heart	Hen
1. Kambinda	elim	+	ak
2. Mundl	elim	mtm	mbnd, mngi
3. Kongo	nd:k, l:k	mbnd, lku	mbnd
4. Angla	dmi, lim	mtm	mso
5. Bengl	elim, elek:l	+	ngi, mngi
6. Mk	lmi	ip'kpo	elim
7. Mud'n	lulmi	ak	elohi
8. Mko'nde	+	mbnd	mbnd
9. Tk [^] [[w]]'n	ulmi	lku	mbnd
10. Msn	ulmi	mtm	mbnd, pmi
11. Sofl	elim	+	mbnd
12. Nymb'n	drimu	mbnd, mbnd	mbnd
(a) Kooss	elim (mbnd)	mbnd (mbnd)	mbnd (mbnd)
(b) Bitshu'n	baku (baku)	mbnd (mbnd)	mbnd (mbnd)

(1) +
(2) ntcûhû
(3) tstsû
(4) s'ni-mk:i
(5) +

(6) l:ku, ml:ku
(7) ymuklo
(8) eku
(9) +
(10) nhku
(11) +

(12) ihku-yn
(12a) kuku-ksi
(12b) +

[[second table]]
[[first column - languages]]

1. Kmbind
2. Mundl
3. Ko'ngo
4. Angla
5. Bengl

6. Mk
7. Mudn
8. Mkonde ~~Madana~~
9. Tkw'n ~~Makonde~~
10. Msn
11. Sofl

12. Nymb'n
(a) Kooss
(b) Beetchun

[[second column - words for Moon, numbers added]] Moon

(1) ngnd
(2) nti
(3) ngnde, mbi
(4) mbi
(5) osi; utke

(6) muri
(7) muzi
(8) modi
(9) mori
(10) mozi
(11) mozi

(12) ~~ng~~ ente

(12a) ung (yuyng)

(12b) kôhri (kri)

[[third column - words for Rain, numbers added]] Rain

(1) +
(2) mvl:
(3) mvl, bl

(4) mvl
(5) +

(6) epl
(7) l
(8) nngu
(9) bl
(10) mvr
(11) +

(12) mfr., mfl
(12a) infuhl (infl)
(12b) puhl (pl)
[[fourth column - words for Land, numbers added]] Land
(1) tto
(2) ~~nsh~~ m:v~~n~~
(3) mmbo
(4) m:v
(5) i, we

(6) et:i
(7) dit:k
(8) p:hi
(9) vt
(10) m:bv, p:nsi
(11) p:nsi

(12) mes:w
(12a) ums~~l~~b (umslb)
(12b) ~~l~~

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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary in many languages, continued from the previous page]]

[[first table]]

[[first column - words for Egg and eggs]] Egg - eggs

1. +
2. b
3. di'i, m:i
4. di, m:i
5. i:ti, ow:i'ti

6. nityi, mtyi
7. mZR
8. +
9. +
10. dz:e, m:e
11. +

12. m'ndz, m't'nd

- (a) knD
- (b) +

[[second column - words for snake, numbers added]] Snake

- (1) +
- (2) +
- (3) nyk
- (4) nyk
- (5) +

- (6) n
- (7) diyk
- (8) nyk
- (9) +
- (10) nzk
- (11) +

- (12) inyk
- (12a) nk (nyk)
- (12b) +

[[third column - words for Tree, numbers added]] Tree

- (1) +
- (2) mt
- (3) mti
- (4) mt
- (5) ti

- (6) mur
- (7) mtr
- (8) ntr
- (9) +
- (10) mti
- (11) +

- (12) dinhi, enkl:ri
- (12a) immihti
- (12b) mk

[[fourth column - words for Sun, numbers added]] Sun

	Egg - eggs	Snake	Tree	Sun
1	+	+	+	malen
2	+	+	malen	malen
3	di'i, m:i	nyk	nyk	malen, malen, di'i
4	di, m:i	nyk	nyk	malen, malen
5	i:ti, ow:i'ti	+	+	malen
6	nityi, mtyi	nyk	nyk	malen, malen
7	mZR	nyk	nyk	malen, malen
8	+	+	+	malen
9	+	+	+	malen
10	dz:e, m:e	nyk	nyk	malen
11	+	+	+	malen
12	m'ndz, m't'nd	nyk	nyk	malen
(a)	knD	nyk	nyk	malen
(b)	+	+	+	malen
1	+	+	+	malen
2	+	+	+	malen
3	nyk	nyk	nyk	malen
4	nyk	nyk	nyk	malen
5	+	+	+	malen
6	n	nyk	nyk	malen
7	diyk	nyk	nyk	malen
8	nyk	nyk	nyk	malen
9	+	+	+	malen
10	nzk	nyk	nyk	malen
11	+	+	+	malen
12	inyk	nyk	nyk	malen
12a	nk (nyk)	nyk	nyk	malen
12b	+	+	+	malen
1	+	+	+	malen
2	+	+	+	malen
3	mt	nyk	nyk	malen
4	mti	nyk	nyk	malen
5	ti	nyk	nyk	malen
6	mur	nyk	nyk	malen
7	mtr	nyk	nyk	malen
8	ntr	nyk	nyk	malen
9	+	+	+	malen
10	mti	nyk	nyk	malen
11	+	+	+	malen
12	dinhi, enkl:ri	nyk	nyk	malen
12a	immihti	nyk	nyk	malen
12b	mk	nyk	nyk	malen

- (1) muni
- (2) mi
- (3) mui'nyi, ku'mbi, it'ngi
- (4) mu'ny, kumb
- (5) nt'ny

- (6) nð, nd
- (7) liw, diw
- (8) didb
- (9) nz
- (10) dz
- (11) nz

- (12) mmu
 - (12a) lelng
 - (12b) leetshtsi (lt:tsi)
- [[second table]]
[[first column - words for Water, numbers added]] Water
- 1 m:z:
 - 2 m:
 - 3 m:z
 - 4 mi
 - 5 ow:w

- 6 m:ði, m:i
- 7 msi
- 8 mti
- 9 m:si
- 10 m:dzi
- 11 m:tsi

- 12 m:ti
 - (a) mmnsi (m:nsi)
 - (b) meetsi (mtsi)
- [[second column - words for Fire, numbers added]] Fire
- (1) tui:
 - (2) mb:
 - (3) ti
 - (4) ti
 - (5) ond:lu

- (6) mro, muru
- (7) mtu
- (8) mtu
- (9) mto
- (10) muto, mullo
- (11) mt

- (12) nzlo, ndro
- (12a) umllo
- (12b) mulehlo (mullo)

- [[third column - words for House, numbers added]] House
- (1) +
 - (2) n
 - (3) nz
 - (4) nz, inz
 - (5) o'ndo, i'ndo

(6) emp:, nup:
(7) nymb
(8) e'ndi
(9) nymb
(10) nymb
(11) nymb

(12) ng, ntl, ingo
(12a) ins~~ins~~uh (insl)*
(12b)B. nko ontjuh (ontg)
* or gen. inl)
[[fourth column - words for dead, numbers added]] dead
(1) fo:, fudi
(2) o:k
(3) o:fo
(4) o:fo
(5) +

(6) kw
(7) wle, wre
(8) nd:f
(9) +
(10) kf, :f
(11) +

(12) kuf:, ufle
(12a) puhl
(12b) sj (sy)

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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary in many languages]]

[[first table]]

[[first column - languages]]

1. Kmbind
2. Mundl
3. Ko'ngo
4. Angla
5. Beng~~u~~

6. Mk
7. Mud'n
8. Mko'nde
9. Tkw'n
10. Msn
11. Sof:l

12. Nymb'n
- (a) Kooss
- (b) Beechun

[[second column - words for "to eat", numbers added]] to eat

- (1) +
- (2) +
- (3) d
- (4) kdi, kli
- (5) +

- (6) munægi
- (7) i'kli
- (8) kli
- (9) +
- (10) kdi
- (11) +

- (12) t:di, t:gi
- (12a) es[[nasal "l"]] (yel)
- (12b) h (y)

[[third column - words for "to drink", numbers added]] to drink

- (1) +
- (2) +
- (3) n
- (4) nkl,
- (5) +

- (6) uh:ply
- (7) k
- (8) numbe
- (9) +
- (10) km
- (11) +

- (12) t:n
- (12a) ol:n[[nasal ""]] (ol:ny)
- (12b) B. chili

no
[[fourth column - words for one, numbers added]] One

- (1) msi
- (2) 'mo

	to eat	to drink	one
1. Kmbinda	+	+	mbi
2. Mundl	+	+	lani
3. Ko'ngo	lita	lita	mbi
4. Angla	kidi, kli	mbi, ngi	mbi
5. Beng	+	+	mbi
6. Mk	munægi	abigalya	mbi
7. Mud'n	i'kli	mbi	giu, lani
8. Mko'nde	kli	mbi	ngi, ngi
9. Tkw'n	+	+	mbi, mbu
10. Msn	kidi	mbi	mbi
11. Sof:l	+	+	mbi
12. Nymb'n	kidi, ngi	mbi	giu
(a) Kooss	kidi (ngi)	mbi (abigalya)	mbi (ngi)
(b) Beechun	kidi (ngi)	mbi	mbi
	to eat	to drink	one
1. Kmbinda	mbi	mbi	mbi
2. Mundl	mbi	mbi	mbi
3. Ko'ngo	mbi	mbi	mbi
4. Angla	mbi	mbi	mbi
5. Beng	mbi	mbi	mbi
6. Mk	mbi	mbi	mbi
7. Mud'n	mbi	mbi	mbi
8. Mko'nde	mbi	mbi	mbi
9. Tkw'n	mbi	mbi	mbi
10. Msn	mbi	mbi	mbi
11. Sof:l	mbi	mbi	mbi
12. Nymb'n	mbi	mbi	mbi
(a) Kooss	mbi	mbi	mbi
(b) Beechun	mbi	mbi	mbi

(3) msi
(4) mi
(5) msi

(6) mody:
(7) ymo, lmo
(8) myi, mi
(9) msi, mdo
(10) psi
(11) psi

(12) gwe
(12a) ihne (nye)
(12b) mongheel
[[second table]]
[[first column - languages]]
1. Kmbind
2. Mundl
3. Ko'ngo
4. Angla
5. Bengr

6. Mk
7. Mud'n
8. Mko'nde
9. Tkw'n
10. Msn
11. Sofl

12. Nymb'n
(a) Kooss
(b) Bitun

[[second column - words for three, numbers added]] Three

(1) t:tu
(2) bit'du
(3) t:tu
(4) t:tu
(5) t:tu

(6) mr:ru
(7) g-t:tu
(8) i-t:tu
(9) vi-r:ru
(10) t:tu
(11) t:tu

(12) gi-n:ro, tinhro
(12a) m'thtu
(12b) ~~bh~~ ~~brro~~, thro

[[third column - words for Four, numbers added]] Four

(1) y
(2) bin:
(3) kw:n
(4) w:n
(5) kw:n

(6) me
(7) mu-tytye
(8) i-tytye
(9) vi-n:i
(10) kn
(11) n:i

(12) gi-mne
(12a) mni
(12b) inni

[[fourth column - words for Five, numbers added]] Five

(1) t:nu
(2) bi-t:nu
(3) t:nu
(4) t:nu
(5) t:nu

(6) m-t:nu
(7) mu-s:nu
(8) nhy:nu
(9) vit:nu
(10) s:nu
(11) :nu

(12) nk:no
(12a) ms[[nasal "l"]]nu
(12b) B. chrnu (t:nu)

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[[2 tables comparing vocabulary in many languages, continued from the previous page]]

[[first table]]

[[first column - words for Two]] Two

1 ili

2 bre

3 v:li

4 ki'di, i'li

5 v:li

6 mdi, pli

7 gavri, evri

8 ivdi

9 mli, vri

10 pri

11 pro

[[~~givre~~]]

12 givre

(a) mbni

(b)^B. peeri (pri)

bbeerri (bbri)

[[second column]]

[[~~Three~~]]

[[second table]]

[[first column -- words for Ten]] Ten

1 kmi [[~~smbunu~~]]

2 kmi

3 kmi, kwni

4 kmi

5 ku

6 mulko

7 di-kmi

8 m-kmi

9 kmi

10 kmi

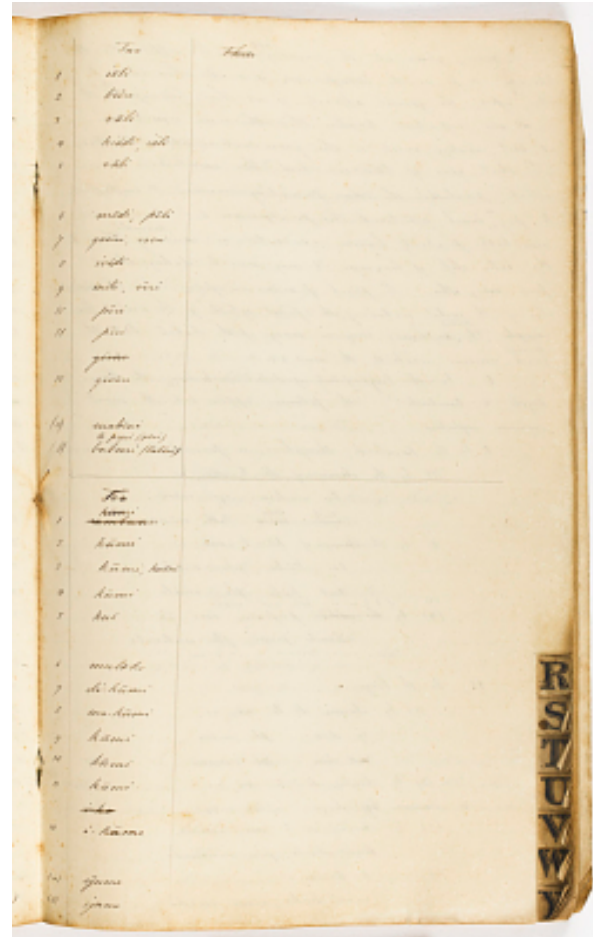
11 kmi

[[~~i-ky~~]]

12 i-kme

(a) sj'ume

(b) sjume



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A cursory glance at the foregoing ^{table} will be sufficient to determine, so far as the comparison of words alone can be relied upon, the general affinity of all these languages. ^{But} It is ~~also~~ important to show ~~that~~ the same similarity or at least analogy exists in their grammatical characteristics. The short space of time in which these vocabularies were collected ~~precluded~~ the idea of making ~~them~~ rendered it impossible to pay ^{so} much attention to this point as was to be desired. The remarkable peculiarity, however, was noted as running ^{through} through this entire class of languages, & may serve to distinguish it from every other. The plural of nouns is formed by the inflection of the initial instead of the final syllable of the word. ~~Examples~~ The ^{particular} inflexions vary in many of the dialects, but the ^{principle} remains constantly the same.

~~I~~. In the Congo family of dialects, including the Congo, Angola, & Kambinda. The following appear to be the most common inflexions - ~~eyes msu~~

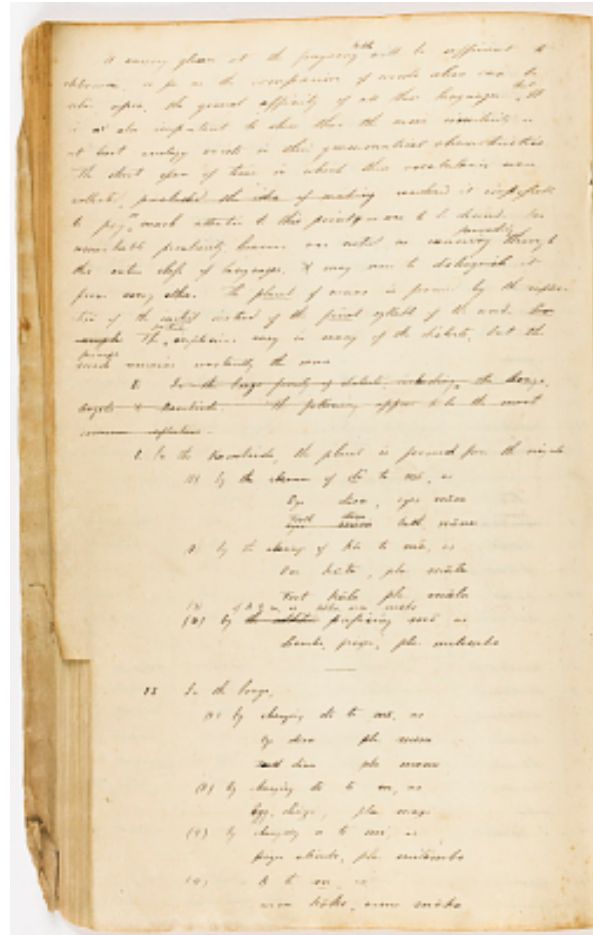
I. In the Kambinda, the plural is formed from the singular
 (1) by the change of d to m, as

Eye dsu, eyes msu
 Tooth dnu, teeth mnu
~~eyes msu~~

(2) by the change of k to m:, as
 Ear kta, plu. m:tu
 Foot klu, plu. m:lu

(3) of k to m, as kko, arm mko
 (4) by ~~the addition~~ preficing m, as
 Lembo, finger, plu. milembo

II In the Congo,
 (1) by changing d to m, as
 Eye dsu, plu. msu
 Tooth dnu, plu. mnu
 (2) by changing di to m, as
 Egg di'i, plu. mai
 (3) by changing u to mi, as
 finger ule'mbo, plu. mile'mbo
 (4) - k to m, as
 arm kko, arms mko

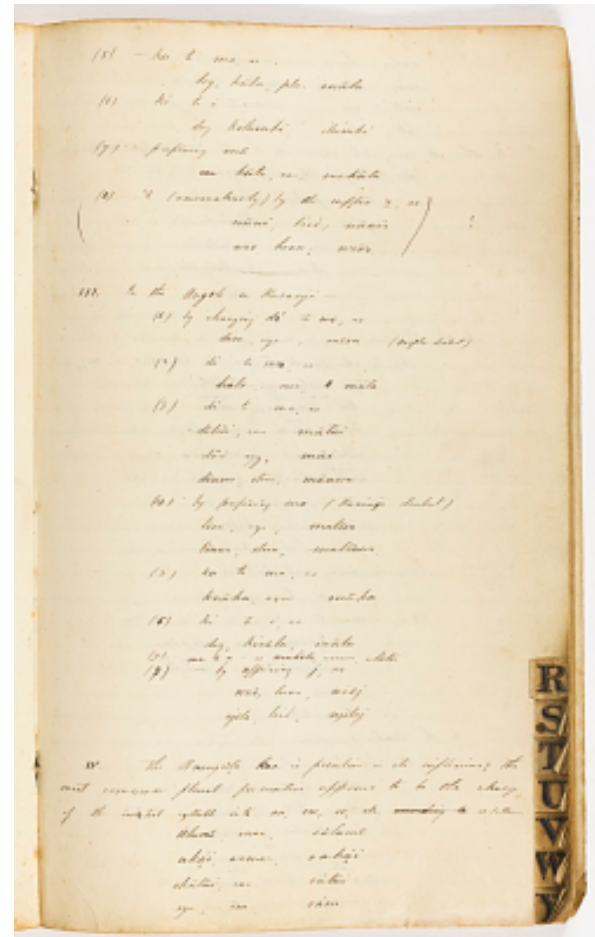


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(5) -ku to m, as
 leg klu, plu. m:lu
 (6) ki to i
 day kilumbi, ilu'mbi
 (7) prefixing m:
~~ear~~ ktu, ear; mktu
 (8) & (anomalously) by the suffix z, as
 nni, bird; nniz
 nz, house; nzz. }

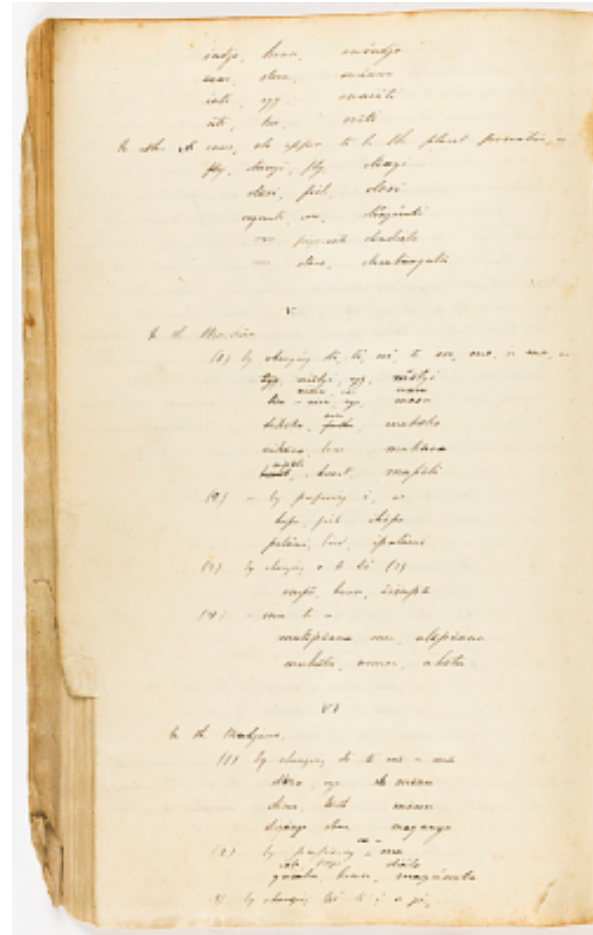
III. In the Angl or Ksnji
 (1) by changing ~~i~~ to ~~m~~
~~i~~, as
 desu, eye, msu (Angola dialect)
 (2) di to ~~a~~, as
 di'l, man, m'l
 (3) di to m, as
 dti, ear m:ti
 di egg, m:i
 duwe, stone, m:uwe
 (4) by prefixing m (Ks'nji dialect)
 ls, eye, mlsa
 luwe, stone, mluwe,
 (5) ku to m, as
 ku:ku, arm m:ku
 (6) ki to i, as
 dog kiz:lu, iz:lu
 (7) mu to - as mktu, woman ktu
 (8) - by affixing j, as
 nz, house, nzj
 njla, bird, njlaj

IV. The ~~u~~engu^~~e~~
~~has~~ is peculiar in its inflexions; The most
 common plural formative appears to be the change of the
 ini~~n~~tial syllable to o, ow, ov, etc.
~~according to~~ as follows.
 lum, man, ælum
 uk~~i~~, woman, ok~~i~~
 okti, ear o'ti
 eye, su, o'su



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o'ndo, house, owo'ndo
 uwe, stone, ow'uwe
 iti, egg, owi'ti
 ti, tree, ovti
 In other ~~ii~~ cases, lo appears to be the plural formative, as
~~fly~~ onlyi, fly, onlyi
 olsi, fish, olsi
 ongombi, cow, ongo'mbi
 -- finger-nails olondi'l
 -- stars, olombn[g?]ul
 V.
 In the Mk
 (1) by changing d, li, ni, to m, m, or m.: as
~~Egg~~ nityi, egg, mtyi
 ni'ru, ear, m:ru
 Isu or nsu, eye, mesu
 dikko, ~~father~~ arm, mkko
 nikv, bone, mkv
~~breast~~ nipli, breast, mpli
 (2) -- by prefixing i, as
 hop, fish, ihp
 pl'mi, bird, ipl'mi
 (3) by changing e to ði (?)
 emp:, house, ðimp:
 (4) -- mu to
 mulpn, man, alpn
 muhtu, woman, htu
 VI
 In the Mudn,
 (1) by changing di to m or m:
 dzu, eye ~~di~~ mzu
 dmu, tooth mnu
 dig'ng, stone mgng
 (2) by prefixing [^][m or] m
 i'l, finger di'l
 yu'mb, house myu'mb
 (3) by changing tci to ii
 or yi



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tiyni, bird, iyni
tipl, knife, yi'pl

VII.

In the Mkonde

(1) (by) changing li ^[[to]] me, as

lnu, tooth, mnu

(2) by prefixing m

ktu, ear mktu

kono arm, mkno

VIII.

In the Msn

(1) by the change of d to mt

dsu, eye, m:tsu

(2) dz to ~~d~~ m

dz:e, egg, m:e

(3) prefixing m

fp, bone, mfp

(4) changing k to du or tu

kn[tilde ""]~~c~~~~h~~,

~~bird~~ finger, dun[tilde ""]ci

kdre, bird tutre

(5) mo to w

momn, man, wmn

~~V~~ IX.

~~(1) [[di?]]~~ In the Sofi

(1) d to m:t

dsu, eye, m:tsu

(2) uz or uz: to m:

uznu, tooth m:nu

uz:nji, hand, m:nji

(3) prefixing m:

p, shoulder, mp

fp, bone mfp

(4) changing mo or m to

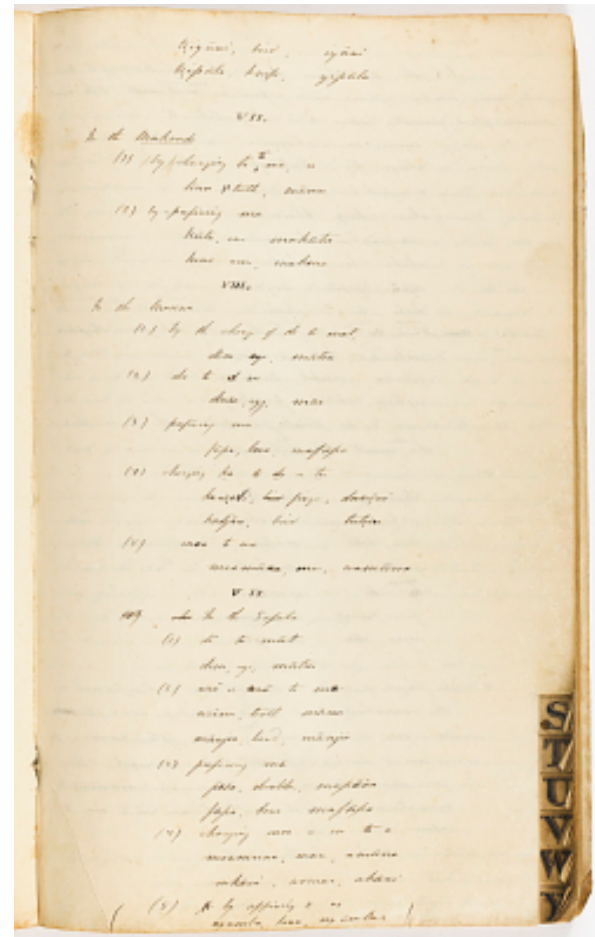
momun, man, mn

mk:zi, woman, k:zi

{(5) ~~p~~ by affixing

z as

nyumb, house, nymbz}



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X

In the Nymb'n, though the same principle prevails, many peculiar inflexions ~~or~~ or prefixes are ~~most~~ most with ~~employed~~ employed. The most common plural formati~~ve~~ appears to be the particle t.

ngve, ear tingve
nhngu, fly tinhu'ngu
nyny:n, bird, tinyny:n
ih'si, king tihsi
im:ngw, horse, tim:ngw
ihku, hen, tihku

m~~f~~ ~~m~~^{[[v]]}u, hippopotamus,
tim~~f~~ ~~m~~^{[[v]]}u

dinhi, tree tinhi

eingu, house, etingu

(2) ~~Mane~~ Words ~~pe~~ beginning with s or take ps in the plural

sinkoë'nki, hat, psinko'nk

ibrse, musket, psibrse

if'nge, child, psif'nge

(3) M, mi, m: etc are plural formatives in this, as

in the ~~other~~ other ~~languages~~ [^][[other]] ~~languages~~

cognates ~~class~~ class of [^][[these]] languages.

eti'lu, eye ~~[[?]]~~m'lu

ivko, arm mvko

itnu, tooth, mtnu

igw:t, canoe mgw:t

~~leg~~ leg ~~ne'nge~~ ne'nge, leg, mene'nge

ifumu, knife mfumu

irgwe, stone mrgwe

4. The plural of a few words appears to be formed rather anomalously.

-- The words for man & men were given to me by some as [^][[sing.]]

[[inn]], (plu.) [[wnn]]; for

women & woman, (sing.) [[ise'te]], (plu.)

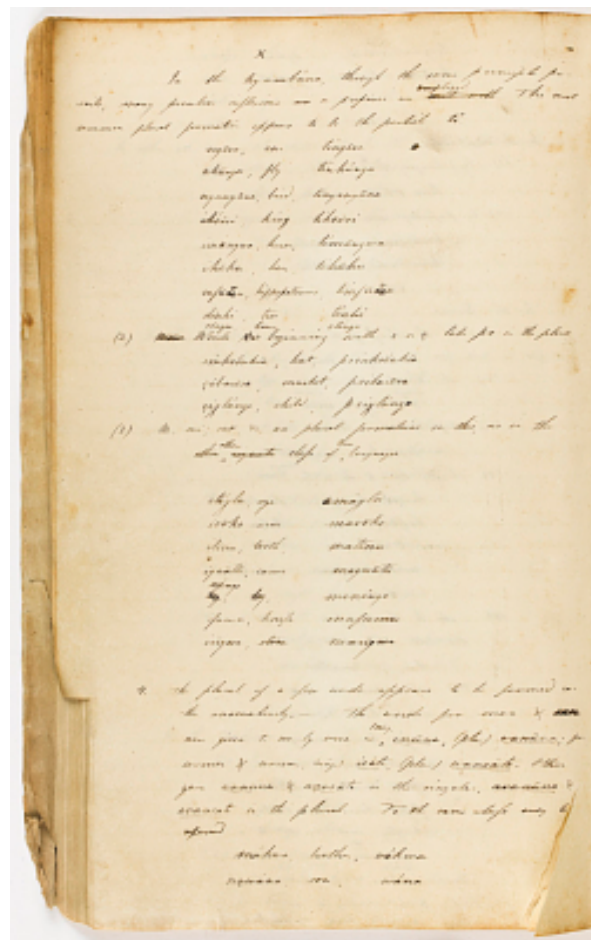
[[wnsa'te]]. Other gave [[wnun]]

[[wns:te]] in the singular,

[[vnn]] & [[vnste]] in the plural. To the same class may be inferred

m'kw, brother, v'kw

uw'n, son, w'n

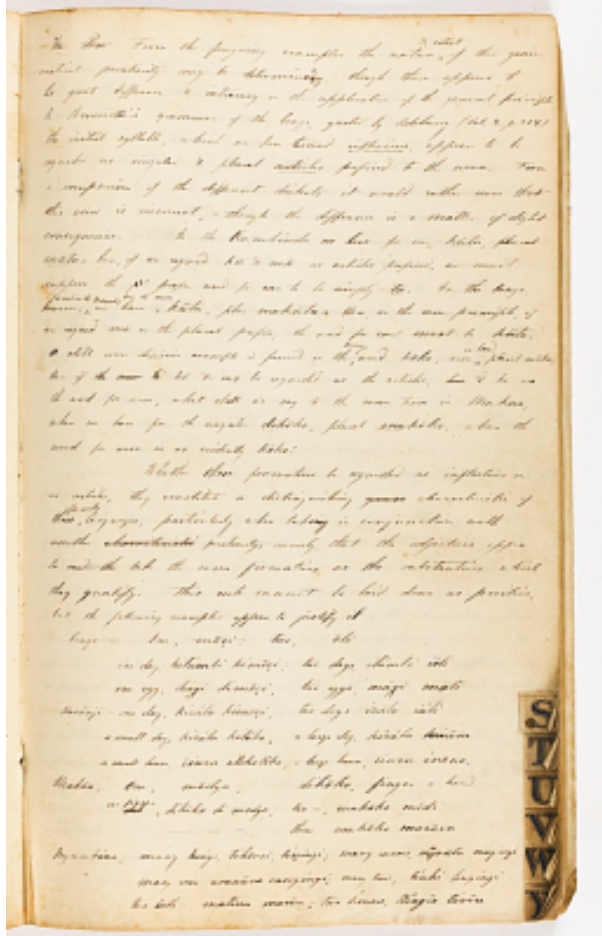


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[scratch out[in]] [scratch out[Bu]]
 From the foregoing examples the nature ^& extent of this grammatical peculiarity may be determined, though there appears to be great difference & intricacy in the application of the general principles. In Brusciotte's grammar of the Congo, quotes by Adelung (Vol. 3 p. 219) the initial syllable, which are here termed [inflections], appears to be regarded as singular & plural [articles] prefixed to the noun. From a comparison of the different dialects it would rather seem that this view is incorrect, - though the difference is a matter of slight consequence. In the Kambinda we have for ear, [ktu], plural [m:tu]; here, if we regard k & m: as articles prefixed, we must suppose the [scratch out] proper word for ear to be simply [tu]. In the Kongo, however, ^as well as the [Macondy?], for the same, we have a ktu, Plu. maktu. Here on the same principle, if we regard m: as the plural prefix, the word for ear must be ktu. A still more decisive example is found in the ^Kongo word kko, arm ^or hand, plural mko; Here if [the] [word] [li?] k & m be regarded as the articles, [scratch out] & ko as the word for arm, what shall we say to the same term in Makua, where we have for the singular [di] kko, plural [ma] kko, where the word for arm is as evidently kko?

Whether these formatives be regarded as inflections or as articles, they constitute a distinguishing [scratch out{?}] characteristic of this ^family languages, particularly when taken in conjunction with another [scratch out{characteristic}] peculiarity, namely, that the adjectives appear to [scratch out{used the}] take the same formatives as the substantives which they qualify. This rule cannot be laid down as positive, but the following examples appear to justify it-

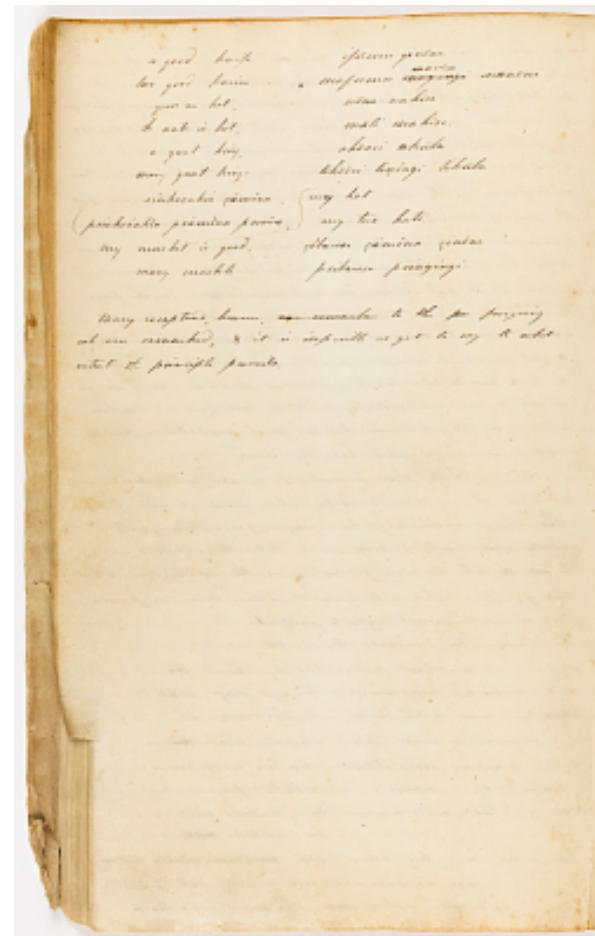
- Congo- One, mçi; two, li
- one day, kilu'mbi kimçi; two days, ilu'mbi ili
- one egg, diai dimçi, two eggs, mai m:li
- Kasa'nji - one dog, kiza'lu kimmçi, two days, iz:lu ia'li
- a small dog, kiza'lu kito'ko, a large dog, kiza'lu kinne
- a small house, inzu itokoto'ko, a large house, inzu inne,
- Maka, one, mdyä, dikko, finger or hand
- one finger, dikko di mdyä, two -, makko mdi
- three makko mar:ru
- Nyamba'na; many kings, tihoſe tiinge; many canoes, mqu:tu m[y?]jingi
- many men, avanna vanyingi; many trees, ti'mki tiningi
- two teeth matnu mav[u?]; two houses, tngo tiv[r?]e



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a good knife ifmu ginne
 two good knives mfumu ~~mgingi~~
 ^~~mnne~~
 you are hot, wn whse
 the water is hot, m:ti mhse.
 a great king, hosi nklu
 many great kings tihsi ti'ngi tiklu
 sinkoenki 'mn, my hat
 psinkoe'nk ps'mn psivre, my two hats
 [[a proofreading mark indicates that the two columns should be switched
 for the two lines above]]
 my musket is good, ibrse 'mn inne
 many muskets psibrese psinyi'ngi

Many exceptions, however, ~~were remarked~~
~~to the~~ ~~for~~ ~~foregoing~~
~~[[?]]~~ were remarked, & it is impossible as yet to say to what extent the
 principle prevails.

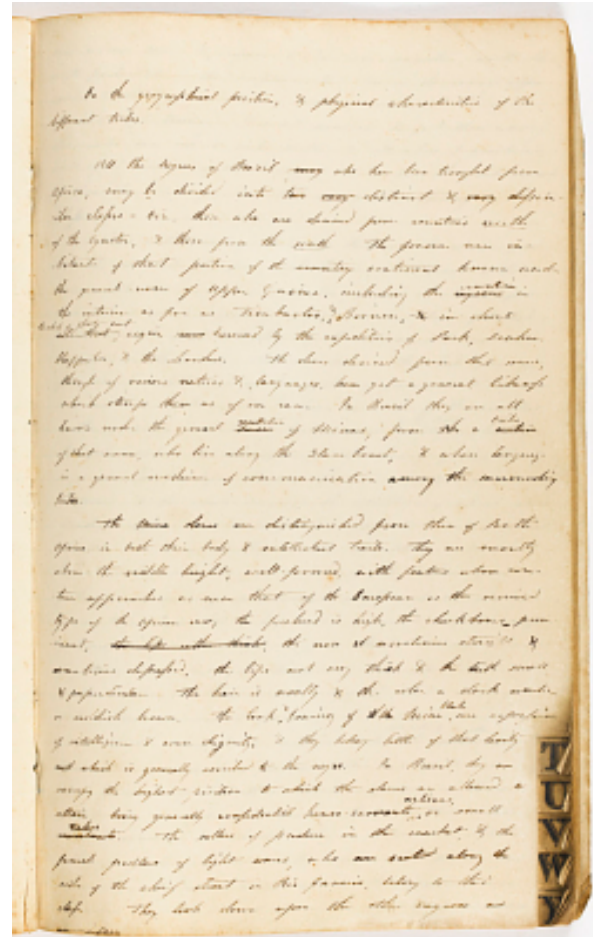


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On the geographical position, & physical characteristics of the different tribes.

All the negroes of Brazil may who have been brought from Africa, may be divided into two very distinct & very dissimilar classes - viz, those who are derived from countries north of the Equator, & those from the south. The former were inhabitants of that portion of the country continent known under the general name of Upper Guinea, including the segment countries in the interior as far as Timbuctoo & Bornou, & in short ^{the} whole of that vast region were traversed by the expeditions of Pack, Denham, Happerton & the Landers. The slaves derived from this source, though of various nations & languages, have yet a general likeness which stamps them as of one race. In Brazil they are all known under the general name ^{an appellation} of Minas, from the nation tribe of that name, who live along the Slave Coast, & whose language is a general medium of communication among the surrounding tribes.

The Mina slaves are distinguished from those of South Africa in both their body & intellectual traits. They are mostly above the middle height, well-formed, with features whose contour approaches as near that of the European as the received type of the African race; the forehead is high, the cheekbones prominent, the lips rather thick, the nose sometimes straight & sometimes depressed, the lips not very thick & the teeth small and perpendicular. The hair is woolly & the color a dark amber or reddish brown. The look bearing of the Mina blacks are expressive of intelligence & even dignity, & they betray little of that levity which is generally ascribed to the negro. In Brazil, they occupy the highest position to which the slaves are allowed to attain being generally confidential house-servants, ^{artisans,} or small merchants traders. The sellers of produce in the market, & the female pedlers of light wares, who are seated along the sides of the chief street in Rio Janeiro, belong to this class. They look down upon the other negroes as an inferior



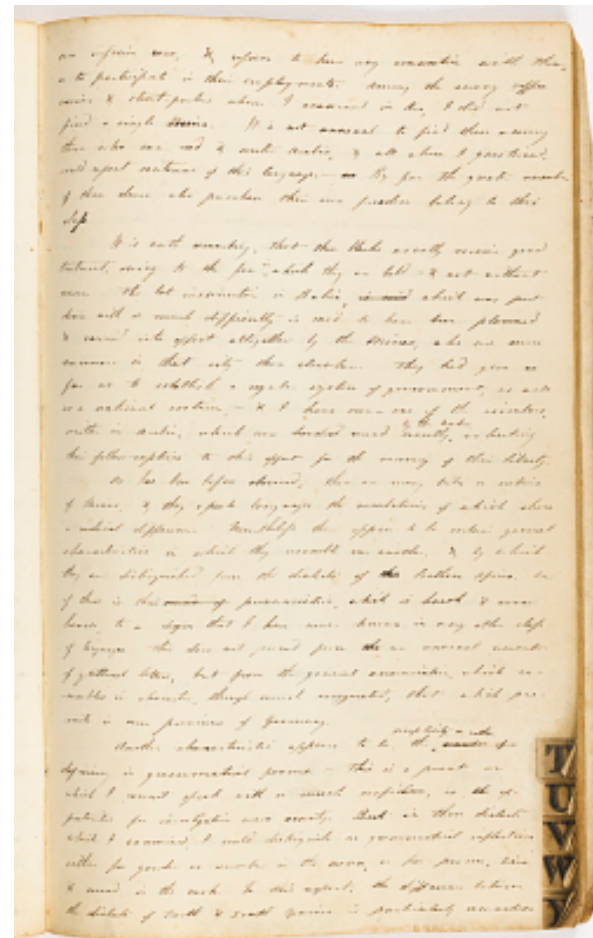
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an inferior race, & refuse to have any connection with them, or to participate in their employments. Among the many coffee carriers & street-porters whom I examined in Rio, I did not find a single Mina. It is not unusual to find those among them who can read & write Arabic, & all whom I questioned, could repeat sentences of this language. -- By far the greater number of those slaves who purchase their own freedom belong to this class.

It is worth remarking, that those blacks usually receive good treatment, owing to the fear [^][[in]] which they are held - & not without reason. The late insurrection in Bahia, ~~is said~~ which was put down with so much difficulty, is said to have been planned & carried into effect altogether by the Minas, who are more numerous in that city than elsewhere. They had gone as far as to establish a regular system of government, as well as a national ~~custom~~, - & I have seen - one of the circulars, written in Arabic, which were handed round secretly [^][[by the leaders,]] exhorting their fellow-captives to this effort for the recovery of their liberty.

As has been before observed, there are many tribes or nations of Minas, & they speak languages the vocabularies of which show a radical difference. Nevertheless there appear to be certain general characteristics in which they resemble one another, & by which they are distinguished from the dialects of ~~the~~ Southern Africa. One of these is their ~~sound~~ off pronunciation, which is harsh & even hoarse, to a degree that I have never known in any other class of languages. This does not ~~proceed~~ from ~~the~~ an unusual number of guttural letters, but from the general enunciation, which resembles in character, though much exaggerated, that which prevails in some provinces of Germany.

Another characteristic appears to be the [^][[simplicity, or rather]] ~~deficiency~~ of grammatical forms. -- This is a point on which I cannot speak with as much confidence, as the opportunities for investigation were scanty. But in those dialects which I examined, I could distinguish no grammatical inflections either for gender or number in the noun, or for person, tense & mood in the verb. In this respect, the difference between the dialects of North & South Guinea is particularly remarkable



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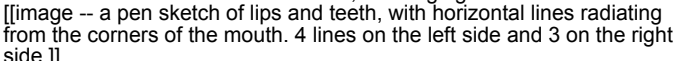
There is one singularity which seems to ^{be common to} ~~prevail among~~ the inhabitants of both regions, & which may be compared with the practise of tattooing which prevails throughout the tribes of Polynesia. I refer to the custom of cutting or branding certain marks upon the face or body, by which the individuals of one tribe may be distinguished from those of any other. This practise is general among all the Mina nations, & along the ^{eastern} ~~or~~ Mosambique coast of Southern Africa; among the western or Congo tribes, it does not appear to be universal.

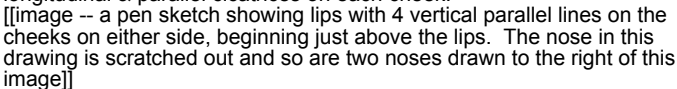
It will be readily understood that these marks are of great service of slave-traders, & that all who have much to do with native Africans soon learn to distinguish the ~~se~~ most common. The following, ^{which} are those most frequently seen in Rio Janeiro, & will be sufficient to give a good idea of the ~~matte~~ are chiefly chiefly on the authority of a gentleman of ~~Rio~~ that city, confirmed by my own observation.

I. Mina Nations.

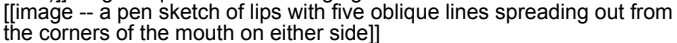
The practice, if it did not originate, as I am inclined to suppose, among the tribes of central Africa, is certainly carried there to its greatest perfection. Each province or city of importance has a distinct brand or mark, which is invariable for all the inhabitants.

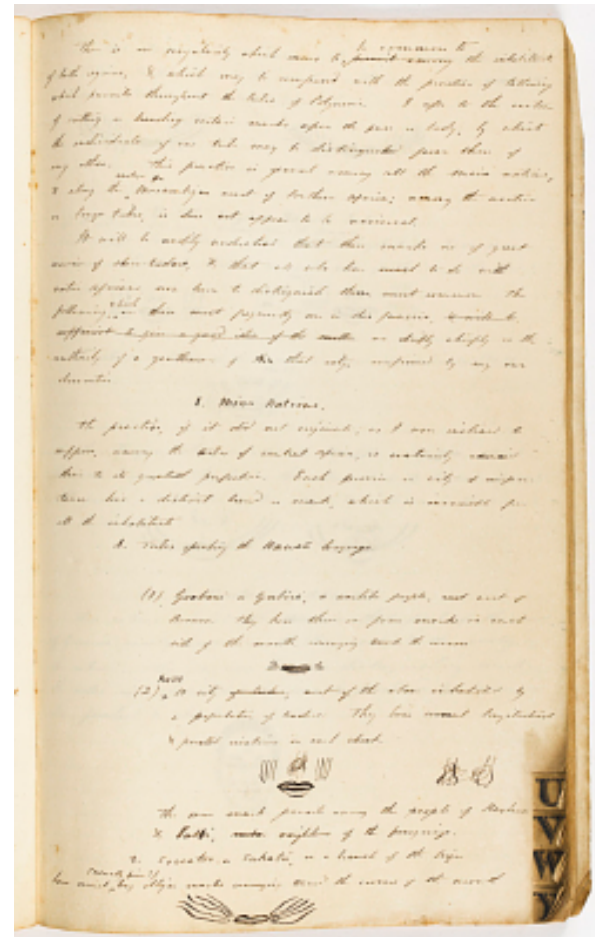
A. Tribes speaking the Hus: language.

(1) Gooberi or Gubiri, a warlike people, ~~east~~ west of Bornou. They have three or four marks on each side of the mouth, converging towards the corners. 

(2) ^{Kano} A city ~~of~~ traders, east of the above inhabited by a population of traders. They have several longitudinal & parallel cicatrices on each cheek. 

The same mark prevails among the people of Kashua & ~~Ca~~, ~~nebo~~ neighbors of the foregoing.

3. Socctoo or Sktu', or a branch of the Niger have several ^(usually five?) long oblique marks converging toward the corners of the mouth. 



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The position of most of the places in his country mentioned by the Mina from whom I obtained the vocabulary ~~agree~~ with ~~description~~ correspond with the above description. He embarked ^{at} Ek or Ik which I take to be the part of Kona near the eastern mouth of the Quarra, in the Gulf of Biafra. His native place was Ibore, which he said was four days ~~d~~ journey from Iko; & in Brice's large map of Africa I find a place called Boring laid down about two hundred miles NE of Kona. When I asked him what nations were accustomed to make war with his own, he named the f as the most powerful; these I presume to be the Nouffie or Nf, situated ~~north of~~ between the Ey & the Hus: Ebu (Eboe) he said was a great market-town five days journey from his country; it is in fact a port near the mouth of the Quarra, two hundred & fifty miles ESE of Boring.

As I have before remarked, the ~~enou el~~ enounce ~~sound of the language~~ sound of the language was harsh in the extreme. The words are generally dissyllabic, & there was one peculiarity in the pronunciation worthy of remark. In the majority of words the accent was ^{placed} on the last syllable, & in this case ~~the~~ it ~~received the rising inflective~~ it ~~received the rising inflective~~ received the rising inflective, while ~~those words of which the penultimate was accented, were pronounced with the falling inflection.~~ ~~The~~ In consequence of this ~~was~~ ^{peculiarly} the language, when spoken, had a singsong tone, not unlike that of the Chinese. The want of grammatical inflections is another point in which it resembles the same language.

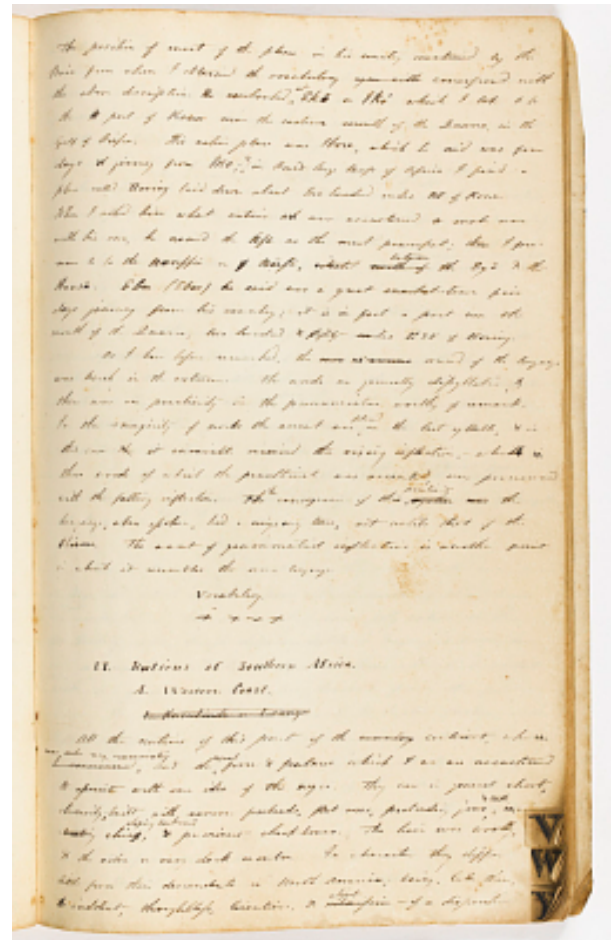
Vocabulary.

~~notation -- 4 x marks~~

II. Nations of Southern Africa.

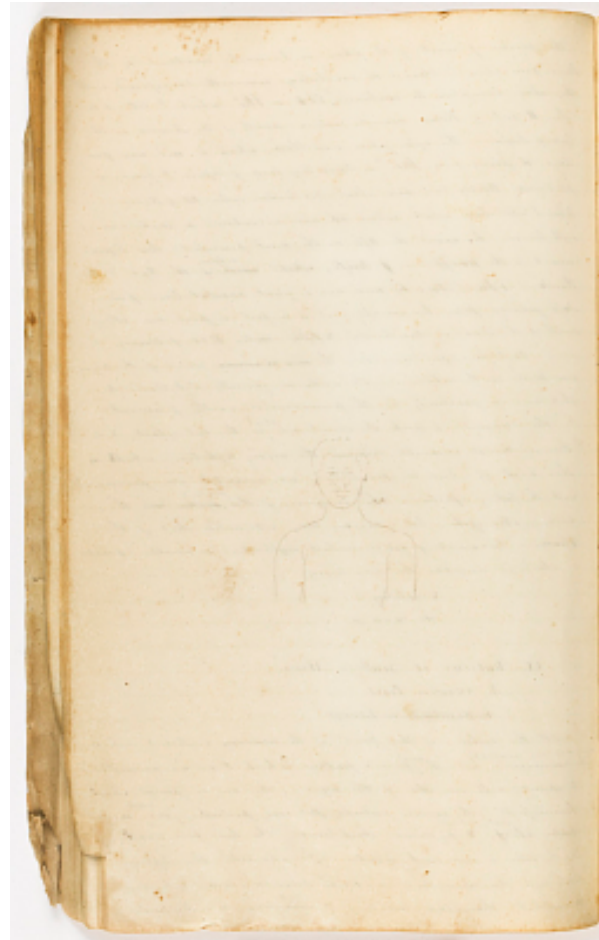
A. Western Coast.

~~1. Kambinda or Loango.~~
 All the natives of this part of the ~~country~~ continent who ~~I examined~~ had the ^{usual} forms & features which ~~we are accustomed to associate with our idea of the negro. They were in general short, [clumsily?] built with narrow foreheads, flat noses, protruding jaws [teeth], [ing] chins [sloping backward], & prominent cheekbones. The hair was woolly, & the color a very dark amber. In character they differ little from their descendants in North America; being, like them, [indolent, thoughtless, licentious, &]issive~~ ~~object -- of a disposition~~



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[[drawing of upper half of man, lower half of page, very faint]]



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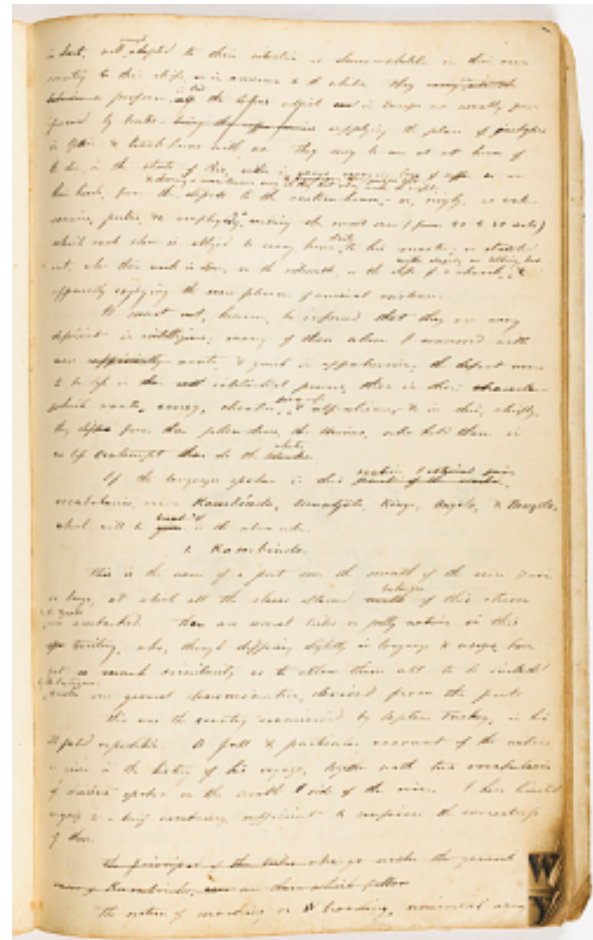
in short, well [^][[enough]] adapted to their situation as slaves -- whether in their own country to their chiefs, or in America to the whites. They ~~carry~~ [^][[on]] all the laborious ~~perform~~ [^][[in Rio]] the labors which ~~in Europe are usually performed~~ [^][[and]] [^][[in]] Europe are usually performed by brutes - ~~being the coffee carriers~~ [^][[supplying the place of jackasses in Spain & truck-horses with us. They may be seen at all hours of the day, in the streets of Rio, either in gangs carrying bags of coffee on their heads from the depôts to the custom-house [^][[to]] [^][[accompany?]] their peculiar [^][[uses?]] & droning a monotonous song as they trot along under the weight]] -- or, singly, as water-carriers, porters, & employed [^][[in]] carting the small [^][[cusu?]] (from 20 to 50 cents) which each slave is obliged to carry home [^][[daily]] to his master; or stretched out, when their work is done, on the sidewalk, or the steps of a church, [^][[neither sleeping nor talking, but]] ~~apparently enjoying the mere pleasure of animal existence.~~

It must not, however, be inferred that they are very deficient in intelligence; many of those whom I conversed with were ~~sufficiently~~ [^][[acute, & quick in apprehension; the defect seems to be less in their ~~intellectual powers, than in their character - which wants energy, elevation, & self-reliance, - & in this, chiefly, they differ from their fellow-slaves, the Minas, who hold them in no less contempt than do the blacks]] [^][[whites]].~~

Of the languages spoken in their ~~part of the world~~ [^][[section I obtained five]] vocabularies, viz:- Kmbi'nd, Mundla, Ko'ngo, Angl, & Bengl, which will be ~~give~~ [^][[treated of]] in the above order.

1. Kmbind.
This is the name of a port near the mouth of the river Zaire or Congo, at which all the slaves obtained ~~north of~~ [^][[between]] this stream [^][[& the Equator]] are embarked. There are several tribes or petty nations in this ~~spa~~ [^][[territory]] [^][[territory]] who, though differing slightly in language & [^][[usages?]], have yet so much similarity as to allow them all to be included [^][[by the Portuguese]] under one general denomination, derived from the port.

This was the country examined by Captain Tuckey, in his ill-fated expedition. A full & particular account of the natives is given in the history of his voyage, together with two vocabularies of dialects spoken on the north ~~side of the river. I have limited myself to a brief vocabulary, sufficient to confirm the correctness of these.~~
~~The principal of the tribes who go under the general name of Kambinda, were~~ [^][[The principal of the tribes who go under the general name of Kambinda, were]] [^][[which follow]]
The system of marking or ~~of~~ [^][[branding]] branding, universal among



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the nations of upper Guinea, & of the Eastern coast of Africa, does not prevail among the tribes of lower Guinea, at least to such an extent. The Kambindas, [^]who border upon the Minas appear to have borrowed from them the custom, but ~~they~~ apply ~~employ~~ it rather for the purpose of ornament, than as a [^]mode of distinguishing their origin. The marks or figures [^]which they brand themselves are varied & sometimes elegant.

The following are some of the principal Kmbind tribes, with [^]some of their distinguishing marks; ~~is for~~


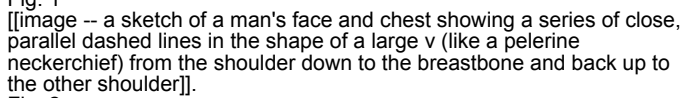
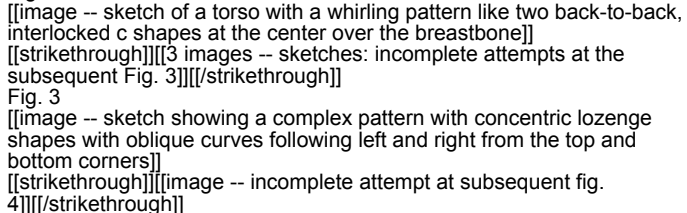
1. Sundi or Myomb; who live immediately north of Longo, between 3 degrees & 4 degrees S. Latitude. ~~They file their teeth to the likeness of a saw, each tooth forming one point~~  ~~the teeth drawn in the mouth of the previous image~~ ~~Some of them have a row of numerous small marks cicatrices coming from each shoulder to the center of the breast, & forming a~~ ~~like the end of a~~ pelerine [^]. Others have various figures, resembling somewhat the ornaments in Gothic architecture [^] also on the breast.

Fig. 1

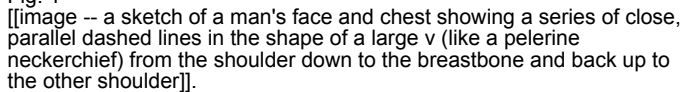
 -- a sketch of a man's face and chest showing a series of close, parallel dashed lines in the shape of a large v (like a pelerine neckerchief) from the shoulder down to the breastbone and back up to the other shoulder].

Fig. 2

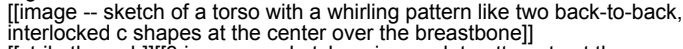
 -- sketch of a torso with a whirling pattern like two back-to-back, interlocked c shapes at the center over the breastbone] ~~3 images -- sketches: incomplete attempts at the subsequent Fig. 3~~

Fig. 3

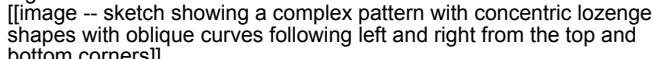
 -- sketch showing a complex pattern with concentric lozenge shapes with oblique curves following left and right from the top and bottom corners] ~~incomplete attempt at subsequent fig. 4~~

Fig. 4

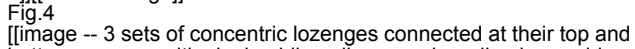
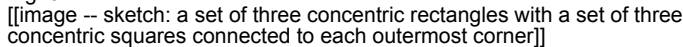
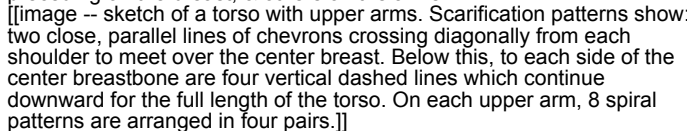
 -- 3 sets of concentric lozenges connected at their top and bottom corners, with single oblique lines, each ending in a swirl, following from the first top corner and last bottom corner]

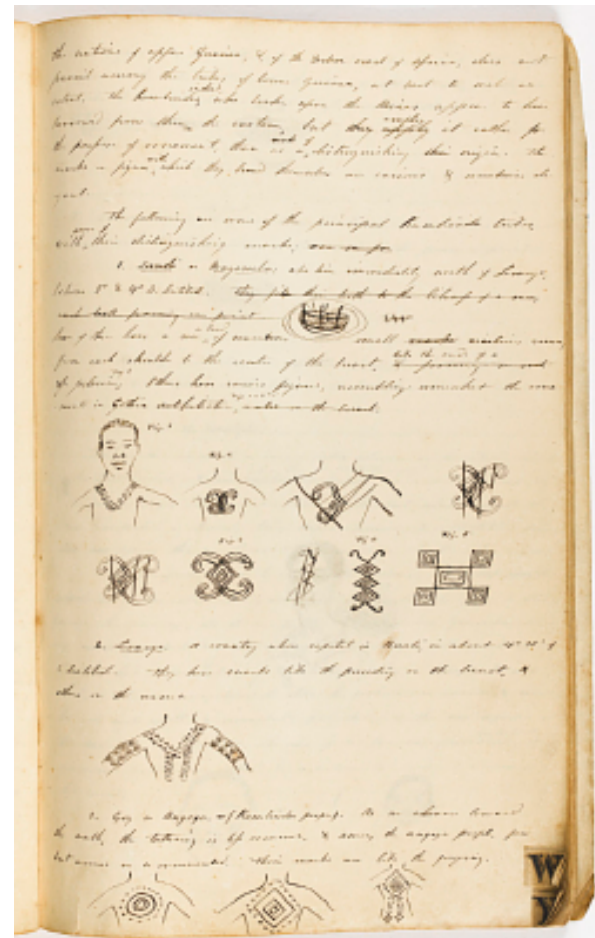
Fig. 5

 -- sketch: a set of three concentric rectangles with a set of three concentric squares connected to each outermost corner]

2. Longo. A country whose capital is Buali, in about 4 degrees 30 minutes of S. Latitude. They have marks like the preceding on the breast, & others on the arms.

 -- sketch of a torso with upper arms. Scarification patterns show: two close, parallel lines of chevrons crossing diagonally from each shoulder to meet over the center breast. Below this, to each side of the center breastbone are four vertical dashed lines which continue downward for the full length of the torso. On each upper arm, 8 spiral patterns are arranged in four pairs.]]

3. Goy or Angoy. ~~or~~ (Kmbinds proper).

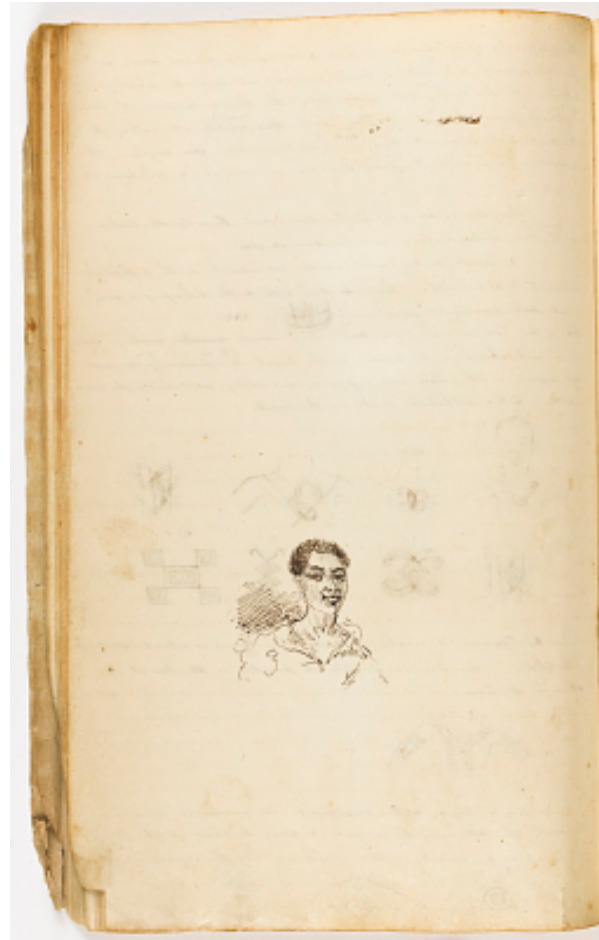


As we advance toward the south, the tattooing is less common, & among the ngoy people, few but women are so ornamented. Their marks are like the foregoing.

[[image -- three sketches. The first: an upper torso with five concentric circles at the center, the inner three solid and the outer two dashed. The second: an upper torso with five concentric lozenge shapes, the inner 3 solid, the outer two dashed. The third: a torso extending to the hip showing scarification identical to the second but with additional markings below - either side of the vertical midline are four dashed vertical lines, each terminating in a cross outline at the waist.]]

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[[image -- an ink sketch of the head and shoulders of a person with short, dark, curly hair, probably female aged 20-30, wearing a garment with an open V-necked collar. Sketch is a 3/4 face, lit from viewer's left, looking to viewer's right, serious expression. Subject has a long, slender neck and African facial features (large eyes, dark brows, rounded cheeks, full lips, wide nose with rounded tip). Shadow behind subject's right shoulder. Subject's face and neck covered with dense hatching lines showing a dark skin tone (unlikely to represent scarification marks).]]



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The Angoyans file ~~their~~ teeth after a peculiar fashion. Each tooth is filed or cut down in the centre, so that only the sides are left standing, & the contiguous sides of two teeth form a ~~point~~ single saw-like tooth.

~~[[image -- 3 sketches. The first two are stricken but appear to be early attempts at the third. The third shows a nose, lips, and teeth which are filed at the center of each tooth, creating points formed by half of one tooth and the mirrored half of the tooth beside it.]]~~

4. Embomma, on the [^][[north bank]] river Congo. The inhabitants of this town are distinguished by teeth filed so that each tooth forms a point.

~~[[image -- sketch of lips and teeth, each tooth filed to its own, single point]]~~

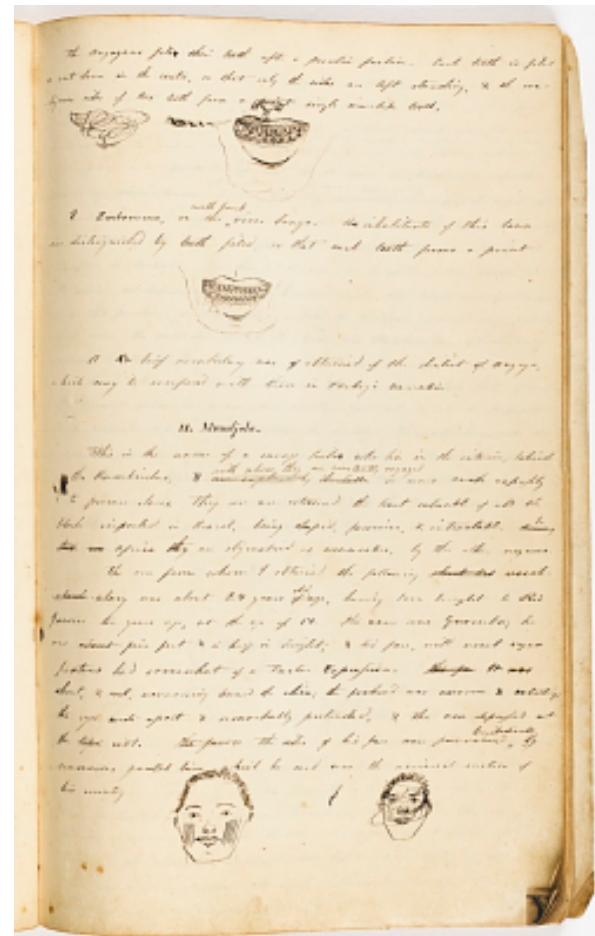
A brief vocabulary was ~~of~~ obtained of the dialect of Angoya, which may be compared with those in Tuckey's narrative.

II. Mundjola.

This is the name of a savage tribe ~~s~~ who live in the interior, behind the Kambindas, ~~&~~ are captured by the latter ~~with~~ whom they are constantly engaged in wars made expressly to procure slaves. They are esteemed the least valuable of all the blacks imported in Brazil, being stupid, ferocious, & intractable. ~~Among~~ In ~~their~~ Africa they are stigmatized or ~~by~~, by the other negroes.

The one from whom I obtained the following ~~short~~ list ~~vocabulary~~ was about 24 years [^][[old]] of age ~~of~~, having been brought to Rio Janeiro ten years ago, at the age of 14. His name was Guombo; he was ~~about~~ five feet & a half in height, & his face, with usual negro features had somewhat of a ~~Tartar~~ expression. ~~His~~ It was short, & oval, narrowing toward the chin; the forehead was narrow & retreating; the eyes wide apart & remarkably protruded, & the nose depressed at the ~~root~~. ~~His~~ The sides of his face were furrowed [^][[longitudinally]] by numerous parallel lines which he said was the universal custom of his country.

~~[[image -- 2 sketches. The first, a face showing five parallel lines drawn vertically on each cheek from cheekbone to just below the mouth. The second, similar but this sketch has been crossed out.]]~~



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Of the exact geographical position of the Mandjola, I could not acquire any definite information. As that part of the continent which they are said to inhabit is yet unexplored, & the map exhibits only a few scattered names of tribes apparently set down without much attempt at precision ^[[insertion]] I was unable to locate with certainty any of the towns which the Mundjola described as belonging to his country [[insertion]]. The native place of Gwomba, ^[[insertion]] as [[insertion]] he said, was Mbe, situated on the great river Muol; & [[strikethrough]] if this be the same as Buali, on which Loango is [[original strikethrough]] placed [[/original strikethrough]] located,[[/strikethrough]] he ^[[insertion]] with his captors [[insertion]] was three days [[strikethrough]]in reaching[[/strikethrough]] ^[[insertion]] in canoes, before reaching [[insertion]] Loando (Loango) when he embarked. Loango is the same with Buali, & the latter name may be also that of the river on which it is [[strikethrough]] set[[/strikethrough]] situated, corrupted by the Mundjola to Muoli. If this be the case, we might place Mb in the interior [[strikethrough]]and [[/strikethrough]] between two & three hundred miles [[strikethrough]]east? [[/strikethrough]] north east of Loango. Near this position, de Bené places a [[strikethrough]] tribe [[/strikethrough]] the Ambus [[/u]], which may possibly be the same. The next town or tribe to Mb was Mude'mbe [[/u]], which may answer to Mtimb, laid down east of Amba.

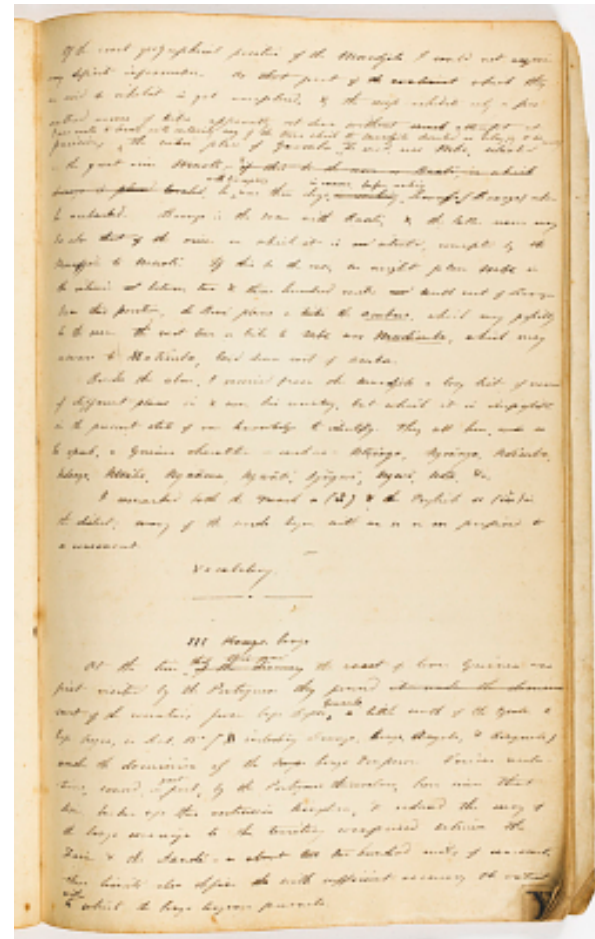
Besides the above, I received from the Mundjola a long list of names of different-places in & near his country, but which it is impossible in the present state of our knowledge to identify. They all have, [[strikethrough]] [[?]] [[/strikethrough]] so to speak, a Guinea character - such as - [[Ntçe'ngo]], Ng'o'ng, Nde'mb, Ndengo, Ntea'be, Ng um, Ng wti, Digwi, Ngw, Nd, &c.

I remarked both the French u ([[?]]) & the English u (u) in the dialect: many of the words begin with an n or m prefixed to a consonant.

Vocabulary.

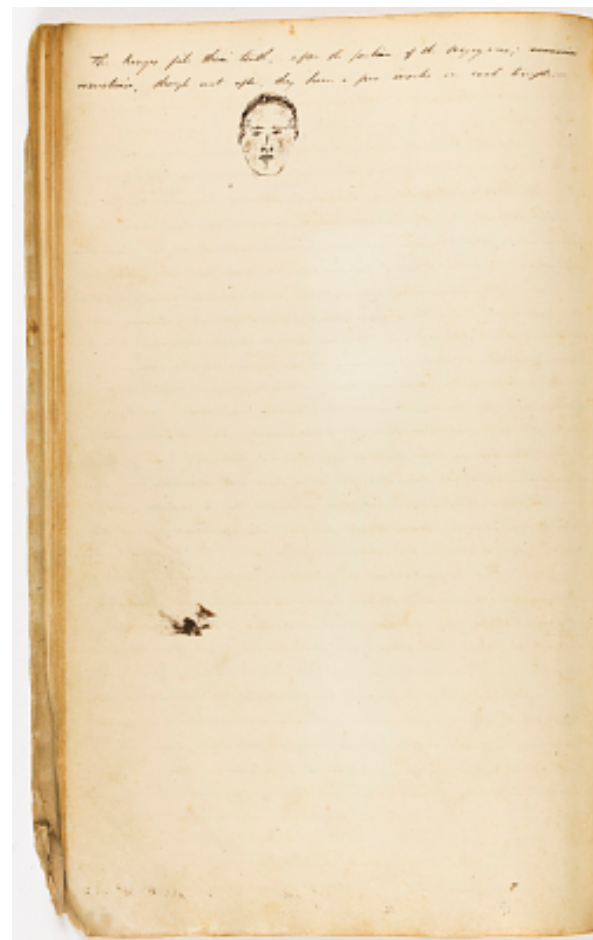
III. [[strikethrough]] Kongo. [[/strikethrough]] Congo

At the time ^[[insertion]] that [[strikethrough]] this part [[/strikethrough]] of the discovery [[/strikethrough]] the coast of lower Guinea was first visited by the Portuguese they found [[strikethrough]] it made the [[discoveries?]] [[/strikethrough]] most of the countries from Cape Lopez ^[[insertion]] Gonzalo [[/insertion]], a little south of the Equator to Cape Negro, in Lat. 15° [[strikethrough]] ? [[/strikethrough]] including Loango, Congo, Angola, & Benguela) under the dominion of the [[strikethrough]] Emp [[/strikethrough]] Congo Emperor. Various revolutions, caused, in ^[[insertion]] great [[insertion]] part, by the Portuguese themselves, from since that time, broken [[off?]] this extensive kingdom, & reduced the sway of the Congo sovereign to the territory comprised between the Zaire & the Dandé - or about [[strikethrough]] two [[/strikethrough]] two hundred miles of sea-coast. These limits also define [[strikethrough]] stu [[/strikethrough]] with sufficient accuracy the extent [[strikethrough]] to [[/strikethrough]] ^[[insertion]] within [[insertion]] which the Congo [[Emperor?]] prevails.



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The Kongos file their teeth, after the fashion of the Angoyans;
[stricken(?)] sometimes, though not often, they have a few marks on
each temple. --
[[image -- a sketch of a face showing a pattern of dots over each
temple]]



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Of this language there is a grammar & ~~Doc~~ Dictionary, by a Portuguese missionary which is quoted by Vater, in the Mithridates. The following Vocabulary was obtained merely for the purpose of comparison.

Vocabulary.

IV. Angola or Kasanji

The Angola & the Cassangi ~~slaves~~ ~~negroes~~ are considered in Rio as [^][of] different nations, but their lang[ua]ges are the same, with hardly a dialectical difference. From the best information I was able to obtain, I am inclined to believe that the only distinction between them is that the Angolas are under the domination of the Portuguese government, ~~estable~~ & the Cassangis are the free natives in the interior. The former inhabit a narrow province [^][from 60 to 80 miles in width,] ~~between the two rivers Dande & Cuenza, & extending inland something more than 100 leagues, or as~~ the ~~the~~ far as the Portuguese power can make itself felt; the latter, commencing at this point, are spread over a large territory in the interior of the continent. One of the natives stated the time it took to go from Loanda - the Portuguese sea-port - to Kasanji - at three months, & to return two, the former journey, being partly ~~as far as it was made in boats, being against the stream.~~

This language is extremely soft in its pronunciation. Some of the natives found great difficulty in enunciating [^][sounds of] the Portuguese, - saying balaba for barba, cilali for cidada; grande was ~~tra~~ "pasarinho grande" large ~~large~~ bird pasarinho grande, was transformed into "ksliny ngl:nje."

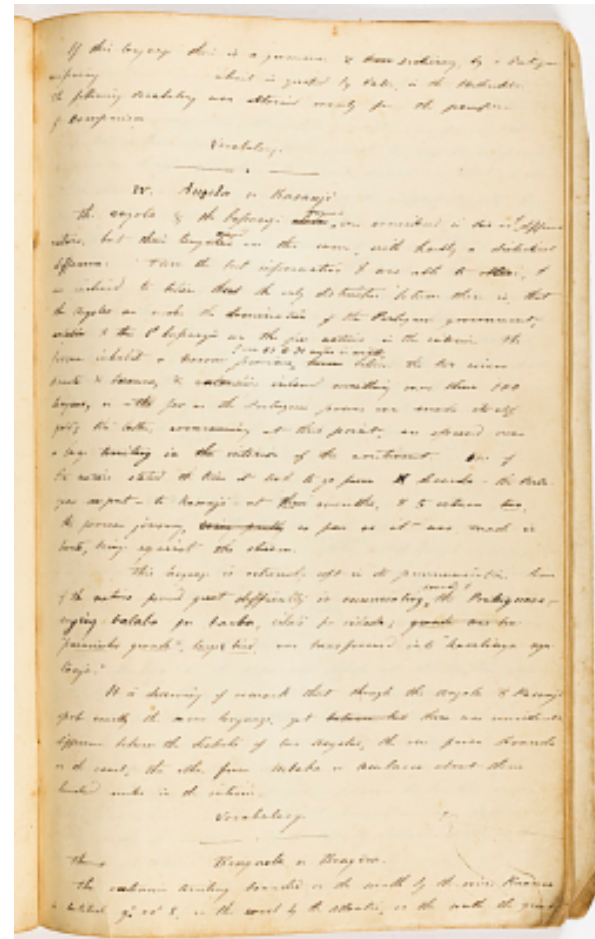
It is deserving of remark that though the Angola & Kasanji spoke exactly the same language, yet ~~between two~~ there was considerable difference between the dialects of two Angolas, the one from Loanda on the coast, the other from Mbaka or Ambacca about three hundred miles in the interior.

Vocabulary.

Benguel or Bengr.

~~The~~

The extensive territory bounded in the north by the river Kuanza in latitude 9 degrees 20 minutes S, on the coast by the Atlantic, in the south the great



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desert which interposes between it & the country of the Hottentots, & extending reaching to an indefinite distance in the interior, is however under the name of Benguel, or as the natives pronounce it Benguella. The same general language is spoken at the important city of Viy or Bihe, situated about six hundred two hundred leagues in the interior - in fact the farthest inland of any town which we are acquainted. It differs strikingly from the dialects of the Western coast, & has many points of resemblance with the languages of Muambique. As slaves, the Benguela blacks a much higher character than the other natives of Lower Guinea; in fact, they are next in estimation to the Minas, being steady, industrious, & intelligent; they make excellent husbandmen. They are generally of good height, with features having less of the negro stamp than those of Congo, - the forehead tolerably high, the nose not much depressed & the lips moderately full.

Vocabulary

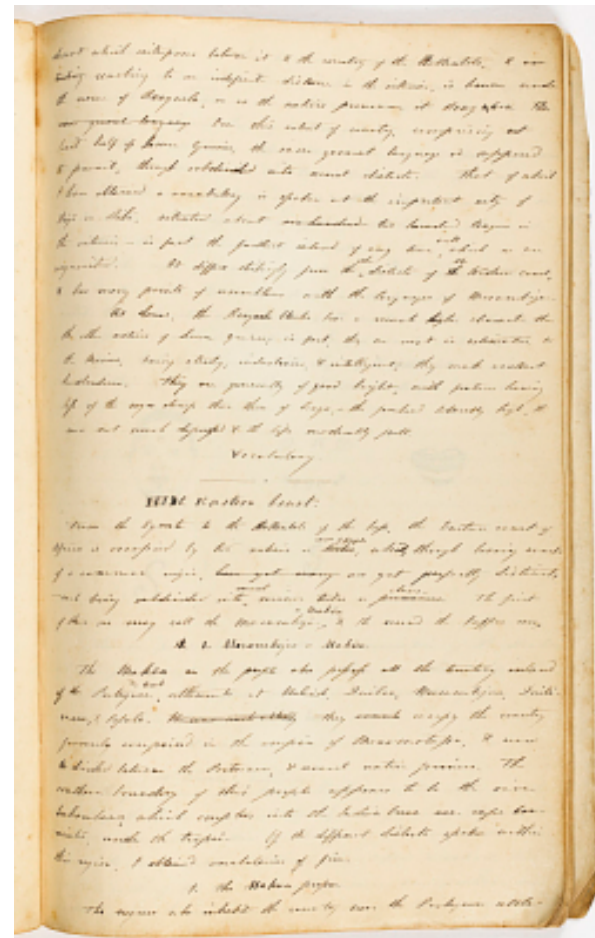
III B C Eastern Coast. From the Equator to the Hottentots of the Cape, the Eastern coast of Africa is occupied by two nations or tribes, who though bearing marks of a common origin, have got many perfectly distinct, each being subdivided into several minor tribes or provinces. The first of these we may call the Mosambique & the second the Caffre race.

I. Mosambique or Mk.

The Maka are the people who possess all the territory inland of the Portuguese & Arab settlements at Melinde, Quiloa, Mosambique, Quilimane, & Sofala. It was remarkably They occupy the country formerly comprised in the empire of Monomotapa, & now divided between the Portuguese, & several native princes. The southern boundary of this people appears to be the river Inhambana, which empties into the Indian Ocean near cape Corrintes, under the tropic. Of the different dialects spoken within this region, I obtained vocabularies of five.

1. The Makua proper.

The negroes who inhabit the country near the Portuguese settle-



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ment of Mozambique are those to whom the title of Makua properly belongs. The same dialect, however, with slight variations, is spoken at over a considerable distance space, as one of the natives, from of the tribe of Olo'mi had been forty-five days on his way to Mozambique.

The Mozambiques differ little in their character from or person bodily conformation from the Congo tribes on the opposite coast. They have the negro physiognomy & tribal dispositions qualities in their full extent & perhaps are, if anything, rather lower in the grade of intellect than their brethren of the west.

The custom of marking prevails among the natives tribes of the Eastern Coast. The Mozambiquean people are distinguished by a mark scar like a horseshoe in the centre of the forehead, with others, somewhat different on each side. They have other marks, of a similar nature, on the chin, & a large brand, in the shape of the letter S covers the breast. Their teeth are filed sharp, each tooth making a separate point.

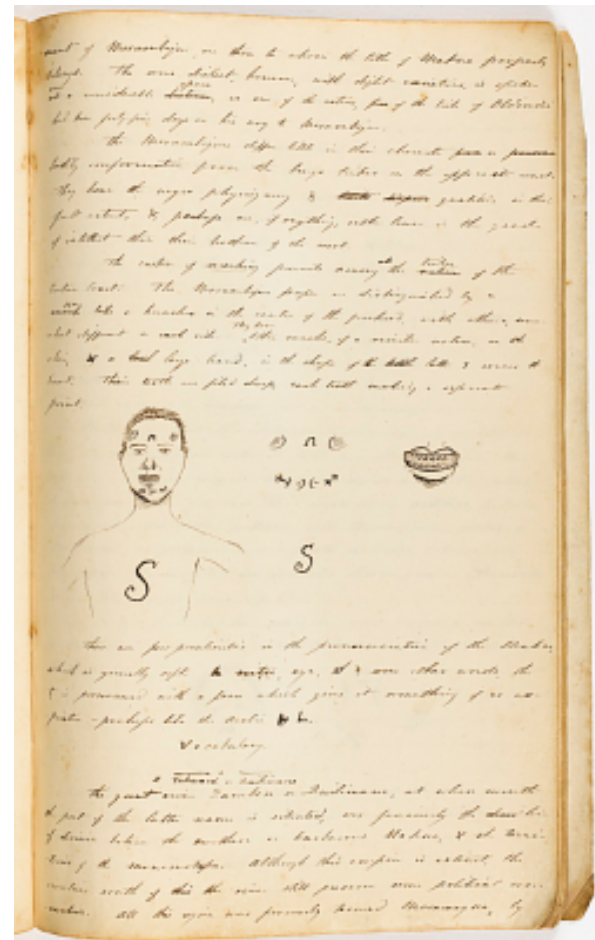
Sketch of person's head and torso. There is a large letter S over the breastbone. Also, a series of markings on the chin, an upside-down horseshoe at the center of the forehead, just above the brow, and a mark like a horseshoe open out with four parallel lines inside. The mouth is filled with teeth filed to a point. Beside this sketch are larger sketches of the chin and forehead marks, the chest mark, and the mouth showing the filed teeth.]

There are few peculiarities in the pronunciation of the Makau which is generally soft. In ni^[nasal "t"]ju, eye, & some other words, the ^[nasal "t"] is pronounced with a force which gives it something of an aspiration - perhaps like the Arabic .

Vocabulary.

2. Tkwn^[dot above ""] or Quilimne

The great river Zambeze or Quilimane, at whose mouth the port of the latter name is situated, was formerly the line of division between the northern or barbarous Makua, & the territories of the Monomotapa. Although this empire is extinct, the countries south of this the river still preserve some political connection. All this region was formerly termed [Mocacangua ?], by



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the Portuguese, though I could not find that this appellation is since in use. That the same people inhabit the country now, who then peopled it, appears both from the testimony of the Portuguese writers, & from the identity of their language. The following are a few words found scattered through the work of João de Santos "Da Ethiopia Oriental" ~~which is one of the~~ published in 1608. Their great similarity to the words of the existing dialect is very apparent.

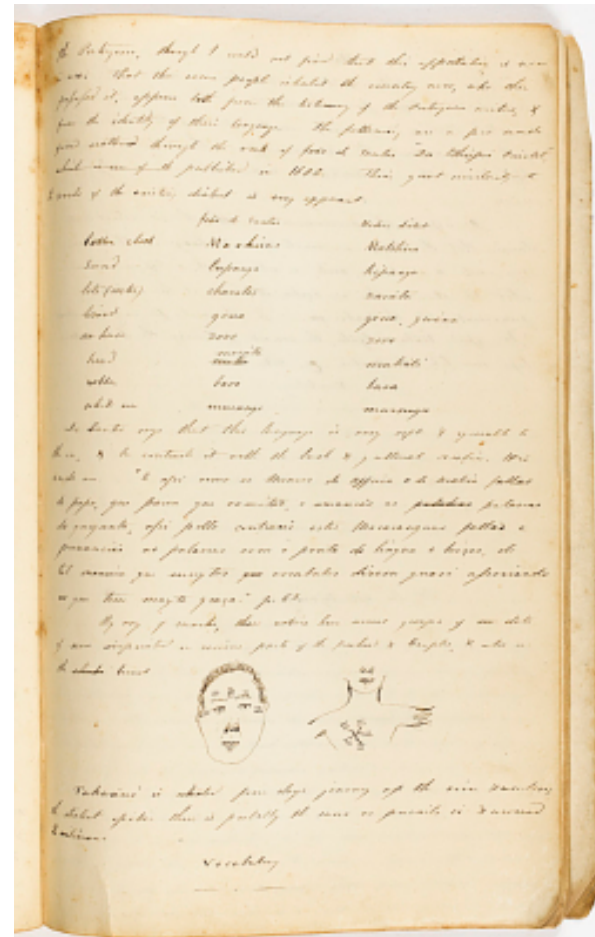
[[a table with three columns]]
 [[first column]]
 Cotton cloth
 sword
 lots [(sortes)?]
 lizard
 sea horse
 head
 robber
 white men
 [[second column]]João de Santos
 Mchirs
 Cupng
 chcts
 gn
 zovo
 moc'te
~~moko~~ ~~[[third column]]~~
 bv
 musungo
 [[third column]]Modern dialect
 Matshr
 kipng
 zc't
 go'n, gwe'n
 zovo
 muk'ti
 bv
 muzungu

De Santos says that this language is very soft & agreeable to the ear, & he contrasts it with the harsh & guttural Arabic. His words are "E [assi ?] como as Mouros de Affrica e de Arabia fallaõ de papo, que parece que vomitãs, o arrancão as ~~palabias~~ ~~palavias~~ da garganta, assi pollo contiaro estes Mocacanguas [pallãs ?] as provenciãs as palaoras com a ponta do lingua e beças, de tal maneira que [muytos ?] ~~que~~ ~~vocabulos~~ dizem quasi assoviando no que tem [muyta ?] graça" p. 63

By way of marks, these natives have several groups of dots of scars imprinted on various parts of the forehead & temples, & also on the ~~cheeks~~ ~~head~~.
 [[image - sketch of head with dots above the brow and beside each eye and a sketch of torso showing a large scar of five jagged lines that meet at a center point, with groups of dots at each outer end.]]

Takwa'ni is situated four days journey up the river Zambese; the dialect spoken there is probably the same as prevails in & around Quilimane.

Vocabulary



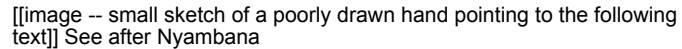
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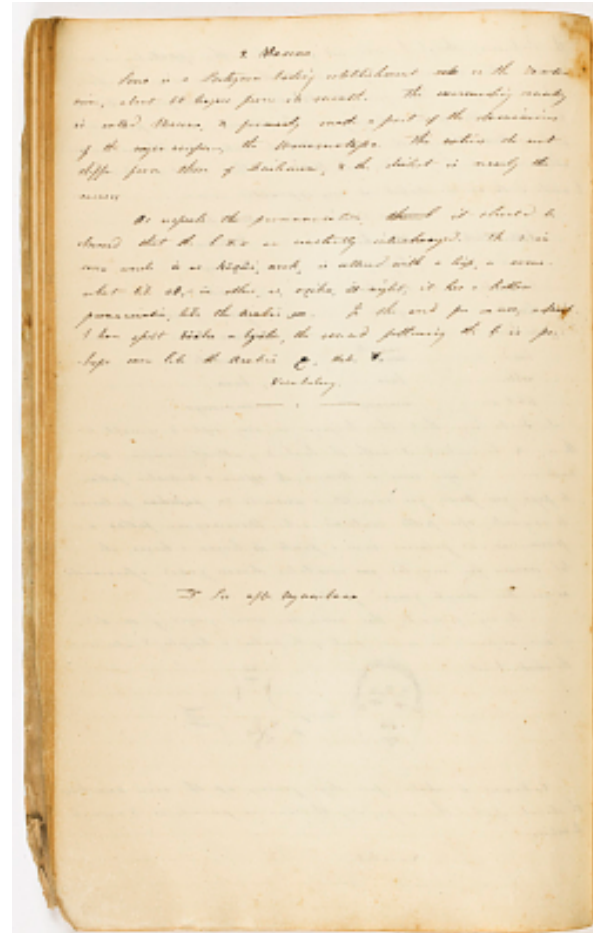
3. Msen

Sen is a Portuguese trading establishment ~~site~~ on the Zambeze river, about 60 leagues from its mouth. The surrounding country is called Masena, & formerly made a part of the dominions of the negro emperor, the Monomotapa. The natives do not differ from those of Quilimane, & the dialect is nearly the ~~same~~.

As respects the pronunciation, ~~the l~~ it should be observed that the l & r are constantly interchanged. The s in some words ~~is~~ as k^{nasal "s"}i, neck, is uttered with a lisp, or somewhat like ð, - in others, as, o^{nasal "s"}iku, ~~it~~ night, it has a hollow pronunciation, like the Arabic. In the word for canoe, which I have spelt b:lu or by:lu, the sound following the b is perhaps more like the Arabic, Heb. .

Vocabulary.

 See after Nyambana

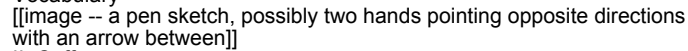


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4. Sofala

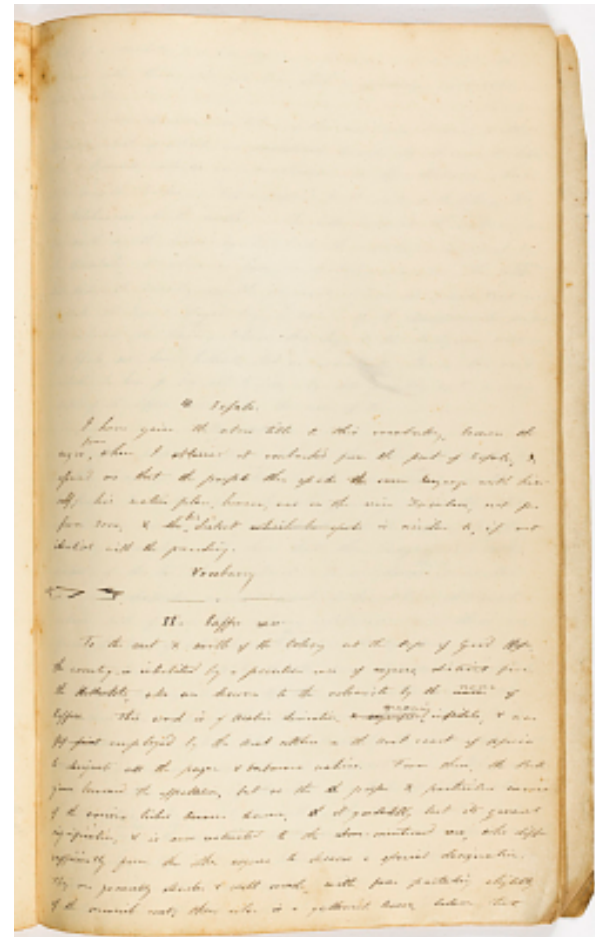
I have given the above title to this vocabulary, because the negro [^][[from]] whom I obtained it embarked from the port of Sofala, & assured me that the people there spoke the same language with himself; his native place, however, was on the river Zambese, not far from Sena, & ~~[[his]]~~ the ~~[[his]]~~ dialect ~~[[his]]~~ which he spoke ~~[[his]]~~ is similar to, if not identical with the preceding.

Vocabulary



II. Caffre race

To the east & north of the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, the country is inhabited by a peculiar race of negroes, distinct from the Hottentots, who are known to the colonists by name of Caffres. This word is of Arabic derivation ~~[[signifies]]~~ & signifies ~~[[meaning]]~~ infidels, & was ~~[[first]]~~ employed by the Arab settlers on the East coast of Africa to designate all the pagan & barbarous natives. From there, the Portuguese borrowed the appellation, but as the proper & particular names of the various tribes became known, it gradually lost its general signification, & is now restricted to the above-mentioned race, who differ sufficiently from the other negroes to deserve a special designation. They are generally slender & well made, with faces partaking slightly of the moorish cast; their color is a yellowish brown, between that



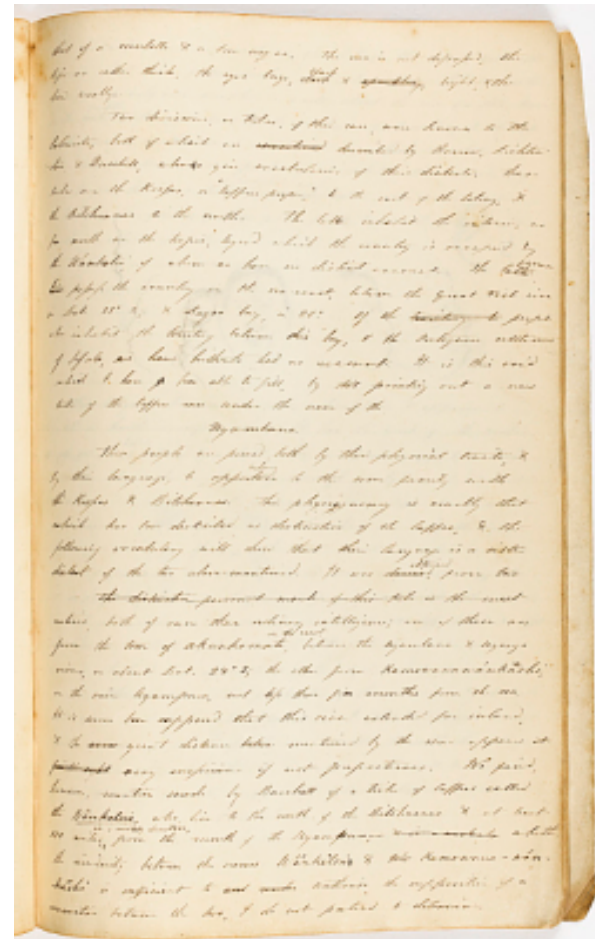
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that of a mulatto & a true negro. The nose is not depressed, the lips are rather thick, the eyes large, ~~dark~~ ~~black~~ & ~~sparkling~~ ~~bright~~ & the hair woolly.

Two divisions, or tribes, of this race, were known to the Colonists, both of which are ~~mentioned~~ ~~described~~ by Barrow, Lichtenstein & Barehill, who ~~se~~ give vocabularies of their dialects. These tribes are the Koosses, or "Caffres proper", to the east of the Colony, & the Bitshuns to the north. The latter inhabit the interior, as far north as the tropic, beyond which the country is occupied by the Wanketsi, of whom we have no distinct account. The ~~latter~~ ~~former~~ live possess the country on the sea-coast, between the Great Fish river in Lat. 33 degrees S., & Lagoa bay, in 26 degrees. Of the ~~territory~~ ~~people~~ who inhabit the territory between this bay, & the Portugese settlements of Sofala, we have hitherto had no account. It is this void which I have been able to fill, by ~~this~~ pointing out a new tribe of the Caffre race under the name of the

Nymbr.

These people are proved both by their physical traits, & by their language, to ~~appertain~~ belong to the same family with the Koossas & Bitshuns. Their physiognomy is exactly that which has been described as distinctive of the Caffre, & the following vocabulary will show that their language is a sister dialect of the two above-mentioned. It was ~~derived~~ ^{obtained} from two ~~The~~ distinctive personal mark of this tribe is the most ~~natives~~ natives, both of more than ordinary intelligence; one of them was from the town of Akankomate ^{on the coast} between the Nyambana & Nyazya rivers, or about Lat. 24 degrees S; the other from Kknownw'nkshi, on the river Nympr, not less than five months from the sea. It is never been supposed that this river extended far inland, & the ~~great distance~~ ~~mentioned~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~man~~ ~~appears~~ ~~at~~ ~~first~~ ~~sight~~ ~~very~~ ~~suspicious~~ ~~if~~ ~~not~~ ~~preposterous~~. We find, however, mention made by Burchell of a tribe of Caffres called the W'nketsis, who live to the north of the Bitshuanas & at least 600 miles ^{in a westerly direction} from the mouth of the Nympr, - ~~in a westerly~~ whether the similarity between the names W'nketsi ~~s~~ & ~~Wa~~ ~~Known-w'nk'shi~~ is sufficient to ~~authorise~~ authorise the supposition of a connection between the two, I do not pretend to determine.



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[[image - human nose and face in profile]]
[[image - three human faces in profile]]
[[image - human torsos with patterns]]
[[image - human face]]
[[image - two human torsos with patterns]]
[[image - human torso]]



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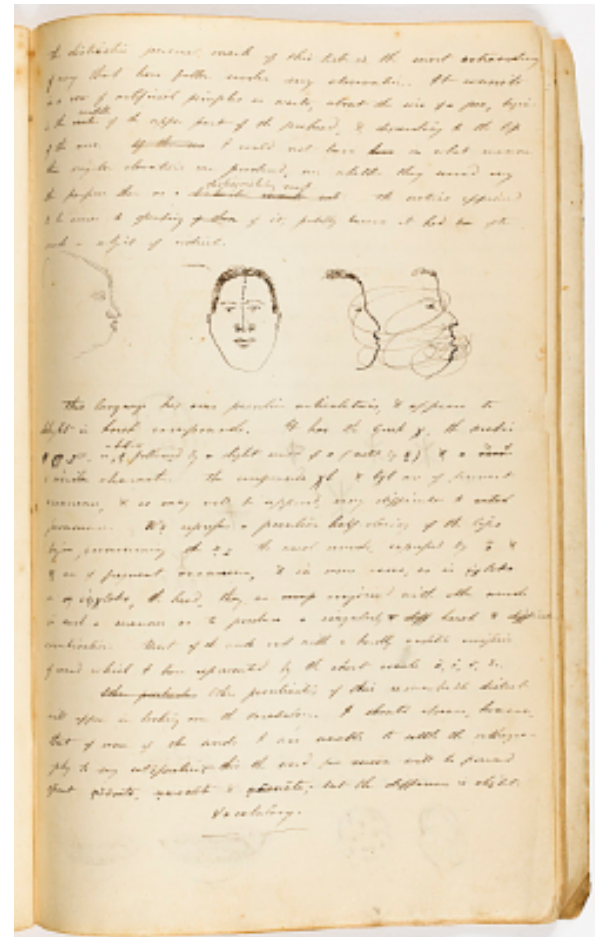
The distinctive personal mark of this tribe is the most extraordinary of any that have fallen under my observation. It consists in a row of artificial pimples or warts, about the size of a pea, begin- in the ~~centre~~ [^] of the upper part of the forehead, & descending to the tip of the nose. ~~Of the mo~~ I could not learn ~~how~~ in what manner these singular elevations were produced, nor whether they served any other purpose than as a ~~distinctive mark~~ [^] ~~mark~~. The natives appeared to be averse to speaking ~~of them~~ of it, probably because it had been often made a subject of ridicule.

~~image - four sketches of faces profile, full face, profile (sketch), profile (sketch). Sketching distinguishing marks described]~~

This language has some peculiar articulations, & appears to delight in harsh compounds. It has the Greek ~~,~~ the Arabic ~~attempt at]~~ , or [^] [a hollow] S followed by a slight sound of o (noted by ~~o~~ ^o) & a z ~~of a similar character.~~ The compounds l & tl are of frequent occurrence, & as may well be supposed, very difficult to ~~catch~~ pronounce. W ^[?] expresses a peculiar half-closing of the lips before pronouncing the ^[?]. The nasal sounds, expressed by ~ & are of frequent occurrence, & in some cases, as in loko or in iloko, the head, they are ~~comp~~ conjoined with other sounds in such a manner as to produce a singularly ~~& diff~~ harsh & difficult combination. Most of the words end with a hardly audible ^[emissive?] of sound which I have represented by the short vowels , , , & c.

~~Other peculiar~~ ~~Other peculiarities~~ of this remarkable dialect will appear on looking over the vocabulary. I should observe, however, that of some of the words I was unable to settle the orthography to my satisfaction; - thus the word for moon will be found spelt ~~spen?~~ nte, wente & oente; but the difference is slight.

Vocabulary.

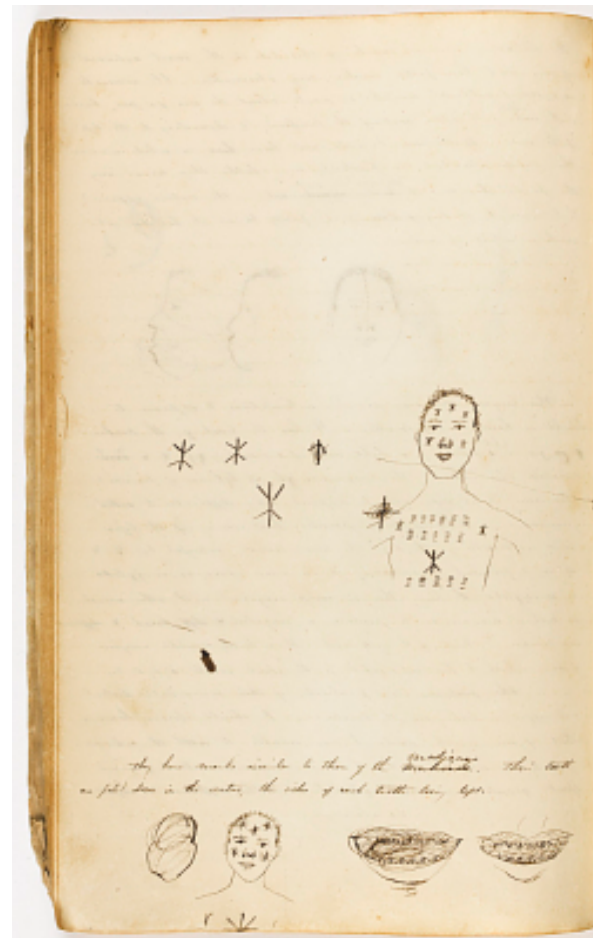


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[[image - sketch of five symbols and a human face and torso indicating symbol placement and markings]

They have marks similar to those of the Mudjanas. Their teeth are filed down in the centre, the sides of each tooth being left.

[[image - abandoned sketch, sketch of human face with markings, two sketches of human mouths showing filed teeth as described above]



Vocabularies and notes based on material from enslaved African-Brazilians
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5. Mudjana or Matcha'ua. Inland of the Makua & Mocarangua tribes natives, the interior of the continent is inhabited by a number of to savage & tribes, with whom the former carry on a continual war for the purpose of procuring slaves. The best know among these are the Mudjana, the or Matchana, the Maanji, the Maca'ci, & the Mako'nde.

The Macan Mudjana are the same as those whom Salt mentions under the name of Monjou, & places not less than 300 miles to the interior from the coast. It is this tribe, perhaps, which the Portuguese of the fifteenth century intended under the title of the Empire of (Mohenemuj?), covering the whole interior of Southern Africa.

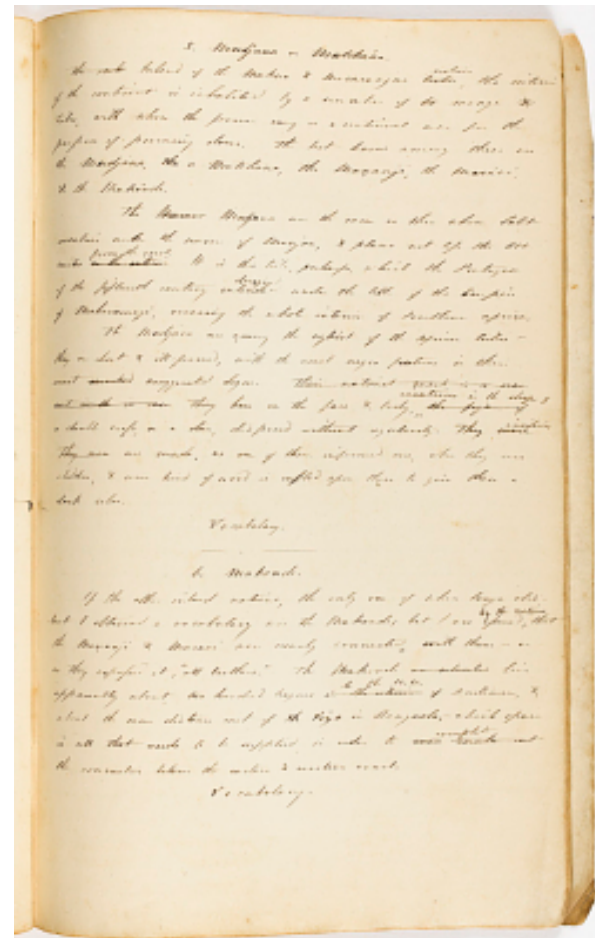
The Madjana are among the ugliest of the African tribes - they are short & ill-formed, with the usual negro features in their most exaggerated degree. Their national mark is a scar cut in the in sam They have on the face & body the figure of cicatrices in the shape of a double cross, or a star, disposed without regularity. The y were incisions They were are made, as one of them informed me, when they are children, & some kind of wood is rubbed upon these to give them a dark color.

Vocabulary.

6. Makonde

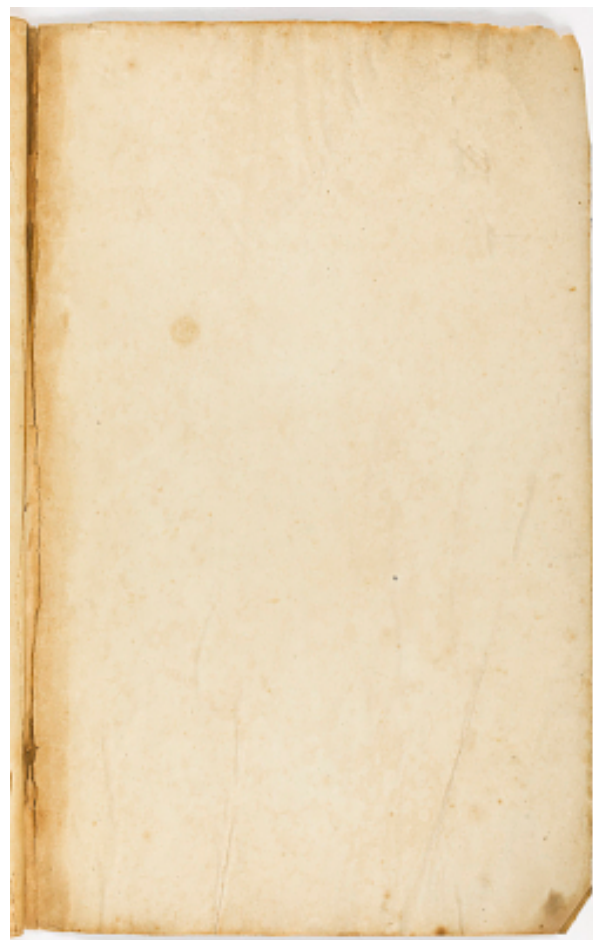
Of the other inland natives, the only one of whose langua dialect I obtained a vocabulary was the Makonde; but I was assured by the natives that the Maanji & Macaci are nearly connected with them - or as they expressed it, "all brothers". The Makonde are situated live apparently about two hundred leagues in the interior to the N.W. of Quilimane, & about the same distance east of M Vige in Benguela, - which space is all that needs to be supplied in order to make out complete the connection between the eastern & western coasts

Vocabulary.



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