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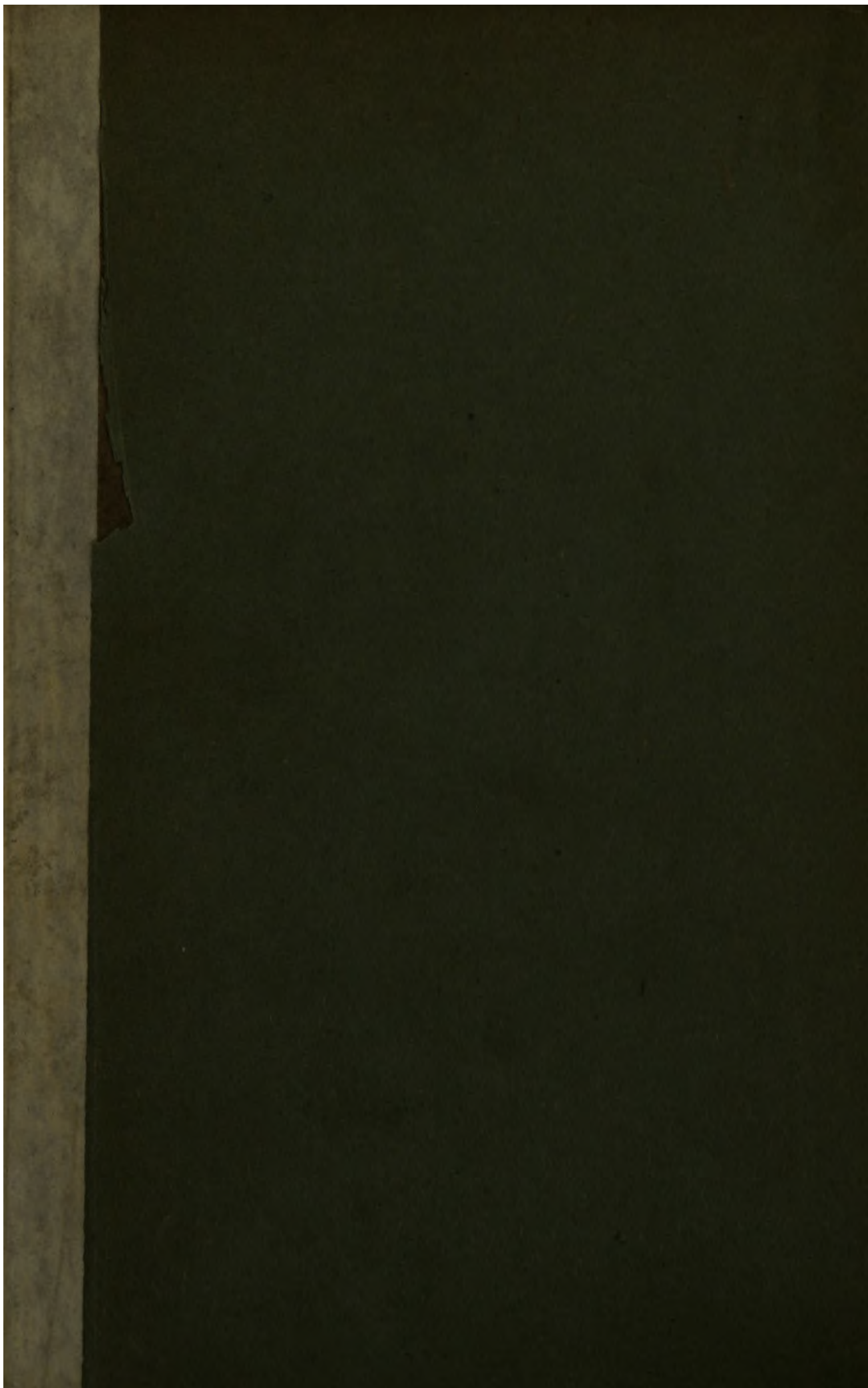
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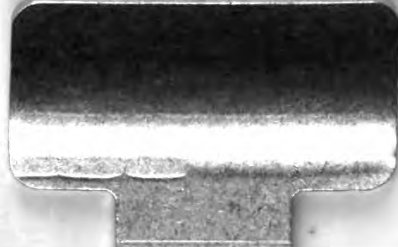
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To the University of Leipsig 33  
~~in the Author's~~  
in the Author's

with the suggestion that it should be taken  
from a complete set of the Bible-Translations

of the World -

4/10/81 63 Pitt Street, London

# Geographical Distribution

OF THE

# BIBLE-TRANSLATIONS

EXISTING IN 1888.

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REMARKS  
ON THE  
**Geographical Distribution**  
OF THE  
BIBLE-TRANSLATIONS  
EXISTING IN 1888,

IN CONTINUATION TO

“Languages Illustrated by Bible-Translation.”

BY

ROBERT NEEDHAM CUST, LL.D.,  
HONORARY SECRETARY TO ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

*Πόλλαι μὲν θνήτοις γλώσσαι, μιὰ δ'ἀθανатоῖσι.*

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25372 . 2 . 12 .





In my Essay on "Language, as illustrated by Bible Translation" (Trübner, 1886; 2nd edit. 1888) I set out the Bible-Languages of the world according to their Linguistic affinities. This will be useful to the Scholar, but of no use for practical purposes to the Missionary. My purpose now is to distribute these same languages on the Geographical method.

The primary division is by the five portions of the Globe. After careful consideration, it seems to be expedient, as regards Europe and a portion of Asia, to make the first subdivision by "Agencies for Distribution," and as regards Africa, America, Oceania, by "Regions," formed for convenience of the subject. The second subdivision is by "languages." From a language is differentiated a dialect by phonetics, wordstore, and structure. *Ex. gr.* Venetian and Neapolitan are dialects of Italian; Spanish and Portuguese, Swedish and Danish, are separate languages.

A language is entered but once. French appears under France, but the third column tells us, that the language, called French, is the Vernacular of part of Belgium, part of Switzerland, part of Italy, part of Great Britain, viz. the Channel Islands, Canada and Mauritius, and so on. The same column tells us in what countries, and, as far as possible, in what Provinces of that country, the language is spoken. This has been a most laborious task, and it cannot be pretended, that the inquiry has been exhausted. It has required a very serious amount of labour, an accumulation of general knowledge, and a great deal of leisure, to accomplish what has been done, for innumerable references had to be made to Geographical and Linguistic Books.

As the scope of the work is Catholic, translations published by all Bible-Societies are entered. No allusion is made to the portion of the Bible translated, or the translator, or the particular version, or the particular variety of type used. These details are foreign to my object. It is sufficient for my purpose, that one Gospel has been published, as that fixes the features of the language used. On the other hand, particular notice is made of the three forms, in which a translation can appear, in addition to the original form, in which it left the hand of the translator, (1) as a diglott, (2) in a particular dialect, and (3) a particular form of Written Character. To secure precision on the last head the "Written Character" of every version is stated.

The following are the "Written Characters" which are represented:

- I. Ideographs. Some of the translations of languages current in China.
- II. Syllabaries. North American, Japan.
- III. Alphabets. 1 Roman, 2 Gothic, 3 Irish, 4 Cyril, 5 Greek, 6 Syriac, 7 Arabic, 8 Hebrew, 9 Armenian, 10 Georgian, 11 Mongol, 12 Manchu, 13 Gurmúkhi, 14 Deva-Nágari, 15 Nágari, 16 Pahári, 17 Bangáli, 18 U'riya, 19, Modhi, 20 Gujaráti, 21 Tamil, 22 Télugu, 23 Karnáta, 24 Malayálam, 25 Sinháli, 26 Pali, 27 Barma, 28 Pegu, 29 Siam, 30 Tibet, 31 Java, 32 Batta, 33 Bugi, 34 Macassar, 35 Koréa, 36 Koptic, 37 Amháric, 38 Ethiopic.

Care has been taken to get rid of all the adjectival suffixes, which have been fastened on to the root-word. For instance, the words Ehst, Rouman, Liv, etc., take the place of Esth-onian, Rouman-ian, Liv-onian. There can be no good reason for adding final syllables to the root-words. The well-known Greek, Swiss, Russ, Dutch are not long words, but are familiarly used. Why then coin such words as Ruthen-ian, Croat-ian, Wend-ish, Piedmont-ese, Bulgár-ian, Kurd-ish, Sinhal-ese, Assam-ese, Mongol-ian, Bali-nese, Osset-inian, Cheremisi-an, and Lapp-onese? In the Russ language another set of adjectival suffixes are attached to the names in the Russian Catalogue. In the German language another set of adjectival suffixes are attached to the names in the German and Austrian Catalogues. This creates difficulties, and gives rise to errors, which are avoided by the maintenance of one uniform terminology in Scientific Catalogues. In the Aryan languages of Northern India there is one linguistic suffix, which is used with a few exceptions, and that has been preserved, but there is no reason for adding the Aryan suffix to Non-Aryan languages, such as Sontal-i, Gond-i, unless the name is an Aryan name superimposed, as the Malto or Maler is called geographically Rajmahál-i, because the tribe resides in that Political Division, and Pahár-i, because their residence is in the Hills.

The use of some terms is out of date, such as Orenburg-Turki for Kirghíz-Turki, because the original translator resided at Orenburg, Karass-Turki for Nogai-Turki, because the translator resided at the obscure village of Karass. The word Tatar should never be used at all. It is a tribal, not a linguistic term, and is synonymous with Turki. Why, again, should the languages of China be grouped under the general term of "Chinese"? The languages of India are not grouped under the general term of Indian. The terms "Indian" and "Chinese" have no occasion to be used at all, as each language of those great countries has its own name.

Then, again, the entering of the same language a second

time, because an edition has been struck off in a different "Written Character," is confusing. If the English Bible were printed for the convenience of a class of the English-reading world in a Character used by people in India, it would still be English, and an Urdu translation is still Urdu, whether it appears in Roman, Arabic, or Nágari Characters. Judeo-German, long entered as a separate language, is only pure German in Hebrew Characters. Such expressions as Armeno-Turki, Judeo-Persian, Judeo-Arabic, suggest something very different from the fact. The uninstructed reader would suppose that they were dialects, when they are only the Osmánli-Turki in Armenian Character, the Persian in Hebrew Character, and the Arabic in Hebrew Character. The use of the word "type" is objectionable, when "Written Character" is intended. Obviously the English language can be printed in many different *types*, such as pica, pearl, etc., but it is the same "Written Character." The use of the word "Alphabet" is inaccurate, as some translations are in Ideographs, or Syllabaries, which are totally distinct from an Alpha-Beta, or Alphabet.

The spelling of Names should be on one uniform system, as settled by the Royal Geographical Society, the Ordnance Department of the Admiralty, and the Government of British India, and an attempt has been made to introduce an accurate system.

Details relating to particular Bible-Societies, to whom the translation belongs, or Versions prepared for the Blind, do not mark the progress of Bible-Societies in their great work of giving the Bible to the Nations of the world, and from the perusal of which an idea of the languages still to be translated will gradually be formed. When incongruous information is grouped together, it is impossible to arrive at any practical results.

The words "Roman Alphabet" cover a great variety of forms of that Alphabet, which it would be impossible to express in a statement such as the one now prepared. This Alphabet has been adapted to express a great variety of sounds by diacritical marks, additional symbols, new combinations of letters, and new values given to the symbols. The same remark applies to the Arabic Alphabet, which has been enlarged to express the sounds of the Persian language, and still further enlarged to express the sounds of the Urdu language. In some cases Syllabaries have been devised by Translators, and the Ideographic symbols proper to the Book-language, and Mandarin-language in China, have been adapted for expressing the sounds of Provincial Vernaculars. It is sufficient for my purpose to indicate generally what form of "Written Character" has been used.

It may be questioned whether Dead and Liturgical languages,

not used as a Vernacular by any members of the community, should be retained upon the Catalogue. To retain them is straining the meaning of the heading of the third entry of the figured statement. However they exist, and are in demand, and the supply cannot conveniently be stopped. Some have a distinctly Missionary object, such as Sanskrit and Hebrew; but others really have not, and it is doubtful, whether the translations are deserving of approval, such as Slavonic, Old Armenian, Old Georgian, Old Syriac, Koptic, and Ethiopic.

A careful distinction must be made betwixt languages, that are "*Dead*" and "*Extinct*." When a language like Latin, Sanskrit, Hebrew, and Slavonic, ceases to live on the lips of men as a Vernacular, it is "*Dead*," though perfectly intelligible and useful, as a medium of oral or written communication. But, when the power to read, and understand, a language has faded away from the knowledge even of Scholars, it is "*Extinct*," though possibly it may be resuscitated, as a curiosity, or for purposes of antiquarian research. Instances of resuscitated "*Extinct*" languages offer themselves in the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian. Instances of the languages still hopelessly "*Extinct*" are the Etruscan, Cypriot, and Hittite. It is a glad fact, that no language, to which has been committed the Oracles of God, has ever become "*Extinct*," or passed away from the reservoir of Human Knowledge.

As regards the obsolete translations, I have omitted them. It is throwing dust into the eyes to retain them. A certain number of the names entered as dialects of the Hindi language are palpably of no use, and never were. The New England Indian translation in N. America is useless, because the speakers of that language have all died out. The Narinyéri translation in Australia is useless, although the tribe exists, for the edition is exhausted, and no second edition has ever been called for. I was unable to secure a copy for my private library. The Ostyak in Russia in Asia was never represented by any translation published by any Society. It is a mere name, which has got on the list by accident; it was proposed, but never came into existence. Prince L.-L. Bonaparte printed a few chapters.

I now come to the consideration of the future work of Bible-Societies. What remains to be done? Much every way. It has long been my desire, at the close of my survey of the languages of the world, to indicate the languages, which ought to be attended to; but the closer that I am able to look into the subject, the more difficult it is to answer the question. There is no doubt, that the leading languages of the world, those forms of speech, in which Laws are given, and the lessons of Civilization taught to Millions, are entirely provided for, or the work is well in hand. Many little languages of petty tribes will



disappear before their turn comes, being swallowed up, or trodden down, by their stronger and more fortunate neighbours. We need not trouble ourselves about them. Between the leading languages of the world, and the ephemeral patois of petty tribes, lie a vast number of forms of speech, some of which have been disposed of, and some remain for consideration. And that consideration must extend to the number of persons, who speak that language, the immediate contiguity of those speakers to other nations, the degree of culture of those speakers. For instance, is there any chance of their being able to read? We must then consider, whether we have capable translators, men living among the people, not mere scholars in a distant country, and whether the means of distributing the copies exist. It is of no use being in a hurry. Time is on our side. The marvellous, unlooked-for, undreamt-of, success of the past eighty years encourages us to keep steadily on, and not waste our resources by wild schemes, such as sending a million copies of the Bible to China, without carefully considering, what languages were suitable, and what would become of the books when landed at the Treaty-Ports. Perhaps the success of the Past is humanly to be attributed to the extreme sobriety of the action of both Missionary and Bible-Societies.

The work before us is threefold.

- A. Where a portion only of the Bible has been translated, perhaps one single Gospel, to press on further translation. This by itself is a gigantic task, but the existence of one portion paves the way to the preparation of the whole book.
- B. Systematic Revision of the work already done is necessary, until we arrive at the degree of certainty, at which, for instance, we have arrived in the case of the Malagási Scriptures, where a Revision-Committee of competent scholars, belonging to different Churches, have placed their stamp of approval upon the Version. We may feel a reasonable distrust of the numerous "one-man" translations, and, as those venerable Scholars pass away, a new generation must sit in judgment upon their life's work, and it is no discredit to them to say, that the younger men may be riper Scholars, though not better men. This is another gigantic, and most costly task, which will tax our resources unceasingly.
- C. If there were no new languages to be dealt with, there would therefore be still ample work for Bible-Societies, in addition to the business-operations of printing, binding, transmitting, and distributing. But there are new languages, and I turn to this subject.

It is of no use for ingenious and laborious compilers to prepare lists of languages from the tables in Cyclopædias, or Treatises, or books of general information. The names thus collected

are mere counters, with no impression upon them. I have been through some of them, name by name, and recognize most of them as tribal names, but not necessarily representing different languages. In fact, the world has not yet been fully discovered geographically, nor its linguistic secrets revealed by inquiries on the spot, though enormous progress is being made, and each year contributes additions to our knowledge, and the groundwork for new translations. We must recollect, that the use of a *great* language is an essential promoter of Civilization, and that it would be doing an injury to a tribe to do aught, that would isolate it from the benefit of the great current of Civilization flowing round it. It is not quite clear, what advantage the Welsh obtain by encouraging the use of an antique and non-reproductive vehicle of communication by the side of the greatest World-language of any Epoch of History; they present the spectacle of a population of half a million trying to maintain a wall of language-separation from a population of one hundred millions. A Bible-Society should not hastily accept a translation in a new language, until it has satisfied itself, whether that language has vitality, and whether it is to the interest of those, who speak it, that it should have vitality.

As regards Europe our task is done. The great languages must and will have their way, and it is not to the advantage of the people to bolster up the Fris of Holland, the Basque of the Pyrenees, the Romanch of the Grisons, the Finnic languages, other than Finn proper, of Russia in Europe and Asia. The demand for them will decrease yearly, and at length they will fall out of print, and be removed from the Active Service list, as veterans, who have done the work assigned to them. In Switzerland there are numerous Patois spoken by the better class females, and the villagers, but no one would think of conducting Divine Service, or publishing the Bible, in such a linguistic medium.

As regards Asia much remains to be done. The Hyperborean Group of five Languages is entirely untouched, and yet the speakers, numbering 25,000, are as worthy of attention as their congeners the Tukah and Eskimo in North America. Nothing has been done for the Samoyéd, the Ostyak, the Yakút, with a population of 230,000. The Bashkir, the Turki of Yarkand, the Tungus, the Soyot, are not provided for. It is presumed, that all the inhabitants of Arabia speak Arabic, but this may be questioned: at any rate nothing is done for Bible-Distribution. In India there is still a harvest to be got in from the Province of Assam, the Regions behind Kashmír and Afghanistan, the Province of Barma, the Central Provinces, and the Andaman Islands. In the Indo-Chinese Peninsula the great languages of Annam, Kambodia, and the Basin of the great River Mekong, are unrepresented. In the Empire of China, however well

the Maritime Provinces are supplied, we know little of the wants of the interior Provinces, even of the particular Vernaculars of the great Chinese people, much less of the aboriginal races, speaking different languages, and the population of the great Kingdom of Tibet, and of High Asia. In the Indian Archipelago the Isles still wait for the Law of the Lord to be brought by those, to whom those oracles have been committed; the Philippine Islands, the Moluccas, Borneo and the Timor Group. In many of these, from the circumstance, that the language-Regions are vast plateaux, or segregated valleys, or Islands of the Ocean, there is reason to expect permanence to the existing vehicles of speech, and yet nothing has been done. Here lies the work of the youth in our public schools, or of the babes in our nurseries, who will be on the Bible-Society Committees at the end of half a century.

In Asia we know of the existence of unrepresented languages. In Africa we are thrown back to a more primitive stage. We have to be informed by each enterprising traveller, each mighty hunter of wild beasts, each holy Missionary, who has gone forth to be a fisher of men, of the existence of vast tribes, speaking totally unknown languages, languages of marvellous beauty and power; and yet they are not savages. They are indeed capable of being turned into wild beasts by bad treatment at the hands of cruel white men; but they are amenable to reason, open to persuasion, and giving ample proof of gentle and loving natures, if one of the superior race, like Livingstone, and the young Missionary, Arnot, on whom the mantle of the old Philo-African has fallen, comes unarmed among them, and treats them with kindness and sympathy. It would be waste of time to enumerate the languages of Africa, which, though worthy of the honour, are still unrepresented in the battle-roll of the Bible-Societies, for they represent a number, which no man knoweth, but which will be revealed to after-ages. I can only indicate the Regions, where the work has to be done, and refer them to my *Modern Languages of Africa* (1883, Trübner) for detail, and the later Reports from the Field.

1. The Region betwixt the Red Sea and the R. Nile.
2. Somáli-land, Galla-land, E. Equatorial Africa, as far S. as the R. Zambési, and W. as Lake Albert Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika.
3. The Upper basin of the R. Nile, the Basin of the R. Kongo, and the Regions betwixt those two great Basins.
4. The Basin of Lake Chad, and R. Zambési.
5. The Basin of the River Niger.
6. The poor Bushmen of South Africa.
7. The West Coast within the Tropics.

The next Century will accomplish this, though our eyes will



not see it, but we of this century can rejoice to see the day, though afar off, when each African in his own language shall read of the wonderful works of his God. It must be recollected, that the population of these Regions exceeds one hundred Millions of a race not in the least likely to die out, endowed with a vitality, on which the ill-treatment of centuries has made no impression. In comparison therefore with these Regions how small seems the population of a small island in Melanesia, about 1500 in number, on whom the sentence of speedy extinction has been passed by some inexorable law of Nature, for whom, however, by the industry of one or more Missionaries, the whole Bible has been supplied in a language, soon to be placed away on the shelf, as a thing that has been!

In North America, owing to the happy circumstance, that the political control has been exclusively in the hands of Great Britain and the United States, so much Bible-work has been done, that presumably, considering the scant population, little remains for the future, especially when the policy has been adopted by the Government of the United States of making English the Educational language of the Natives; which will gradually, though surely, lead to the extinction of the Native Vernaculars.

In Central and South America a great harvest of Bible-work has still to be reaped. It is comparatively a terra incognita, and it will be necessary to proceed with great caution. If there were more Missionary-Societies, and more Missionaries, there would be more translations. Until facts are collected, it is impossible to express any opinion, but that a great work has to be done among the races of Central and South America; but whether the vehicle of instruction is to be the Native languages, or the Spanish and Portuguese, remains to be seen.

In Oceania the work of Polynesia and Mikronesia seems to be nearly done. In Melanesia, New Guinea and its adjacent Islands remain to be dealt with, and unhappy Australia, with a population of 70,000 to 80,000 (Wallace's Australia, 1879, p. 106) and more than fifty languages (p. 602), is unrepresented by any translation, which is deemed worthy of being distributed. If English is to be made the vehicle of Instruction and Evangelization, we have only to bow to the circumstances, and remove the Island from the lists of Bible-Societies, as far as translations are concerned.

LONDON, MARCH, 1889.

P.S.—In spite of all the care and research bestowed upon the Catalogue, I feel that every reader will find mistakes and omissions.

R. N. C.

# (1) BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF EUROPE.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

K. Kingdom.                    Em. Empire.  
 P. Province.                    N.S.E.W. North, South, East, West.  
 N.B. The stress-accent is noted to help the pronunciation.

I. Island.  
 R. Republic.

### A. HOME AGENCY.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.	
1	English	Great Britain and Ireland, Brit. Colonies, Brit. Subject-Dominions; United States of N. America	E.-French E.-German E.-Dutch E.-Osmánli Turki E.-Italian E.-Spanish E.-Norwégo-Danish E.-Swedish E.-Hebrew E.-Bangáli	E.-Tamil E.-Télu <sup>g</sup> E.-Maráthi E.-Gujeráti E.-Urdu E.-Welsh E.-Greek E.-Arabic E.-Bullom E.-Karnáta E.-Malayálam	Negro of Surinam	Roman.

A. HOME AGENCY (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Welsh	Wales ..	W.-English	..	Roman
3	Gaelic	Highlands of Scotland ..	..	..	Roman
4	Erse	Ireland ..	..	..	{ Roman
5	Manx	I. of Man ..	..	..	{ Irish
					Roman

B. FRENCH AGENCY.

1	French	R. of France, French Colonies; K. of Britain, Channel I., Brit. Colonies, I. of Mauritius, P. of Canada; K. of Belgium, R. of Switzerland, French Cantons; K. of Italy, Submontane P.; W. Indies	F.-English F.-Flemish F.-German F.-Romaic F.-Breton F.-Vaudois F.-Greek	F.-Arabic F.-Osmánli Turki F.-Malta F.-Hebrew F.-Piedmont	1 Vaudois 2 Mauritius 3 Provençal	Roman
2	Breton	N. France, P. of Brittany	B.-French	..	Roman	
3	Basque	R. of France, P. of Pyrenees; K. of Spain, P. of Biscay and Guipuscoa	..	1 Labourdine or French 2 Spanish 3 Guipuscoa	Roman	

C. BELGIC AGENCY.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diaglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Flemish	K. of Belgium	F.-French	..	Roman

D. DUTCH AGENCY.

1	Dutch	K. of Holland, Dutch Colonies; K. of Gt. Britain, Colony of Cape of Good Hope, S. African R.	D.-English	..	Roman
2	Fris	K. of Holland	..	..	Roman

E. GERMAN AND SWISS AGENCY.

1	German	Em. of Germany; Em. of Austria; R. of Switzerland; Em. of Russia; R. of France	G.-English G.-Greek G.-Hebrew G. in Hebrew Character— Hebrew G.-French G.-Italian	Judæo	{ Gothic Roman Hebrew
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E. GERMAN AND SWISS AGENCY (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Wend	Em. of Germany, P. of Lusatia ..	..	1 Saxon 2 Prussian	{ Gothic
3	Romanch	R. of Switzerland, P. of Engadine ..	..	1 Upper 2 Lower 3 Oberland	{ Roman
F. AUSTRIAN AGENCY.					
1	Czech	K. of Bohemia ..	..	..	{ Gothic Roman
2	Slovák	K. of Hungary, N.W. Frontier ..	..	..	{ Roman
3	Pole	Ancient K. of Poland, partitioned by Em. of Germany, Austria, Russia, P. of Posen, Silesia, Galicia ..	..	..	{ Roman Gothic
4	Magyar	K. of Hungary ..	..	..	{ Roman
5	Rouman	K. of Romania; K. of Hungary, Transylvania, Bukowina ..	..	Macedon	{ Roman Old Cyril M. Cyril Cyril
6	Serb	K. of Servia; K. of Hungary; Em. of Austria, Bosnia, Herzegovina; Independent Principedom of Montenegro ..	..	..	{ Roman
7	Kroát	K. of Hungary, P. of Croatia, Dalmatia ..	..	..	{ Roman
8	Slovén	Em. of Austria, P. of Karniola and Karinthia ..	..	..	{ Roman
9	Old Slovén or Hungarian Wind	K. of Hungary, Styrian Frontier ..	..	..	{ Roman

G. NORTH RUSSIAN AGENCY (EUROPE).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Russ	Em. of Russia .. ..	R.-Slavonic R.-Hebrew	..	Cyril
2	Slavónic	do. liturgical .. ..	S.-Bulgár S.-Russ	..	Old Cyril Cyril
3	Ruthén	do. Little Russia; Em. of Austria, P. of Galicia, Bukowina, Transylvania.	..	..	{ Cyril Roman Gothic
4	Finn	Em. of Russia, P. of Finland .. ..	..	..	Gothic
5	Lapp	do P. of Lapland; K. of Sweden-Norway .. ..	S. L.-Swedish N. L.-Norwé- go-Danish	1 Swedish 2 Norse	Gothic Gothic
6	Ehst	Em. of Russia, P. of Esthonia and Livonia .. ..	R. L.-Swedish	3 Russ 1 Dorpat or Werro	Cyril Gothic
7	Lett	do. P. of Livonia and Courland .. ..	..	2 Reval	Gothic
8	Lithu	do. P. of Kovno, Vilna, Suwalki, Grodno; Em. of Germany, Baltic P.	..	..	Gothic
9	Liv	Em. of Russia, P. of W. Courland .. ..	..	Samoghit or Zemait	{ Roman Gothic
10	Karél	do. P. of Tver .. ..	..	..	Gothic
11	Siryin (Zir)	do. P. of Vologda .. ..	..	..	Cyril Cyril

## G. NORTH RUSSIAN AGENCY (EUROPE) (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
12	Perm	Em. of Russia, P. of Perm, Viatka, and Archangel			Cyril
13	Mordvín	do. P. of Nijni Novgoród, and Kazán ..	..	..	Cyril
14	Cheremisi	do. P. of Kazán and Simbirsk ..	..	..	Cyril
15	Votyak	do. P. of Viatka and Orenburg ..	..	..	Cyril
16	Chuvásh	do. P. of Kazán, Nijni Novgoród, and Orenburg	..	..	Cyril
17	Turki-Kazán	do. P. of Kazán ..	..	..	Arabic
18	Turki-Kazák-Kirghíz	do. P. of Orenburg ..	..	..	Arabic

## H. SOUTH RUSSIAN AGENCY.

1	Turki-Nogai	Em. of Russia, P. of Cis-Caucasia, Krimea ..	..	Krim	Arabic
2	Turki-Kúmuki	do. P. of Daghestán ..	..	..	Arabic

## I. TURKISH AGENCY.

1	Turki-Osmánli	Em. of Turkey (Europe and Asia) ..	..	O.-English	{ Arabic Greek Armenian
			..	O.-French	
			..	O.-Italian	
			..	O.-Hebrew	

I. TURKISH AGENCY (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Greek	K. of Greece; Em. of Turkey ..	G. English G.-French G.-German G.-Latin G.-Tosk	Romaic	{ Greek Roman
3	Alban	Em. of Turkey, P. of Albania ..	Tosk-Greek	1 Tosk or S. 2 Gheg or N.	{ Greek New Roman New Roman Cyril
4	Bulgár	Independent Princedom of Bulgaria ..	B.-Slavonic B.-Hebrew	..	..

J. ITALIAN AGENCY.

1	Italian	K. of Italy; Em. of Turkey, P. of the Levant; K. of Greece, Ionian I.; Em. of Austria, Adriatic P.; R. of Switzerland, Italian Cantons; K. of Great Britain, I. of Malta.	I.-English I.-Osmánli-Turki I.-Latin I.-Malta I.-Hebrew I.-German P.-French	1 Piedmont	Roman
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J. ITALIAN AGENCY (continued).

No. Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2 Latin	Liturgical .. .. .	L.-Italian L.-Osmánli-Turki L.-Spanish	..	Roman

K. SPANISH AGENCY.

1 Spanish	K. of Spain, Spanish Colonies; Central and South American R.; West India Islands	S.-English S.-Latin Judeo-Hebrew S.-Aimará	1 Judeo 2 Catalan 3 Curacoa	Roman
2 Gitáno	K. of Spain, Patois of Gypsies .. .. .	..	..	Roman

L. PORTUGUESE AGENCY.

1 Portuguese	K. of Portugal, Portuguese Colonies; Em. of Brazil; K. of Great Britain, Colonies, Subject-Dominions, India	..	Indian	Roman
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M. DANISH AGENCY.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Norwégo-Danish	K. of Denmark; K. of Norway	..	..	{ Gothic Roman
2	Icelandic or Old Norse	do. I. of Iceland	..	Faroe	Roman

N. SWEDISH AUXILIARY.

1	Swedish	K. of Sweden	..	{ S.-English S.-Swedish Lapp S.-Russ-Lapp	{ Gothic Roman
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ABSTRACT OF BIBLE LANGUAGES OF EUROPE.

Letter.	Agency.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.
A.	Home	5	1
B.	French	3	4
C.	Belgic	1	..
D.	Dutch	2	..
E.	German-Swiss	3	4
F.	Austrian	9	1
G.	N. Russian	18	2
H.	S. Russian	2	1
I.	Turkish	4	2
J.	Italian	2	1
K.	Spanish	2	5
L.	Portuguese	1	1
M.	Danish	2	2
N.	Swedish Auxiliary	1	1
		<hr/> 55	<hr/> 25
		Total ..	.. 80

(2) BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF ASIA.

A. NORTH RUSSIAN AGENCY (CONTINUED).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Vogul	Em. of Russia, P. of W. Siberia	..	..	Cyril
2	Turki-Kara-Kirghíz or Burut	.. P. of E. Siberia.	..	..	Arabic
3	Turki-Uzbék	K. of Khiva; Em. of Russia; Bukhára; Turkistan	..	..	Arabic
4	Mongol	Em. of Russia, Europe; Basin of Volga; Asia, P. of Mongolia; Em. of China, P. of Mongolia	..	1 Literary 2 E. or Buriat 3 W. or Kalmuk	{ Mongol Manchu Mongol Mongol

B. SOUTH RUSSIAN AGENCY.

1	Turki-Azerbijáni or Trans-Caucasian	Em. of Russia, P. of Trans-Caucasia; K. of Persia, P. of Azerbiján	..	..	Arabic
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B. SOUTH RUSSIAN AGENCY (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernaculars.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Turki-Jaghataí or Trans-Caspian	Em. of Russia, P. of Trans-Caspia, or Tekke-Turcoman	..	..	Arabic
3	Ossét	do. P. of Cis-Caucasia	..	..	Cyril
4	Georgian	do. P. of Trans-Caucasia	..	..	{ Liturgical Civil
5	Armenian	do. P. of Trans-Caucasia; Em. of Turkey, P. of Asia Minor	Ancient-Ararat Ancient-W.	1 Ancient 2 E.orArarat 3 W.	{ Armenian Arabic
6	Kurd	do. P. of Trans-Caucasia; K. of Persia; Em. of Turkey, P. of Asia Minor.	..	..	Armenian
7	Syriac	Liturgical; K. of Persia, P. of Oroumiah (Vernacular)	S.-Arabic in SyriacCha- racter or Kárshun	1 Ancient 2 Syro- Chaldaic	{ Syriac Arabic Hebrew

C. ARABIC AGENCY.

1	Arabic	Em. of Turkey, P. of Syria and Mesopotamia. Arabia, Asia; P. of Egypt and Tripolitana, Africa, R. of France, Colony of Algeria; Em. of Morocco; Sultanat of Zanzibár	A.-English A.-French A.-Koptic A.-Ethiopic A.-Hausa A.-Syriac M.-French	Malta	{ Roman Arabic Hebrew Syriac or Kárshun
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C. ARABIC AGENCY (continued).

No. Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2 Hebrew	O. T. Ancient, N. T. Modern.	H.-English H.-Russ. H.-German H.-German in Hebrew Character H.-Judeo- Spanish	..	Hebrew
		H.-Bulgár. H.-French H.-Osmánli- Turki H.-Magyar H.-Italian H.-Pole		

D. PERSIAN AGENCY.

1 Persian	K. of Persia; Afghanistan.	..	..	{ Arabic Hebrew
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E. INDIAN AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

(a) PANJÁB.

1 Pastú	K. of Afghanistan; K. of Gt. Britain, India, Frontier P.	..	..	Arabic
2 Balúchi	K. of Balúchistan; K. of Gt. Britain, India, Frontier P.	..	..	Arabic

E. INDIAN AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. (a) PANJAB (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
3	Sanskrit	Liturgical .. .. .	S.-Bangáli S.-U'riya	.. .. .	Deva- Nágari
4	Kashmíri	K. of Kashmír .. .. .	S.-Télugu	.. .. .	Arabic
5	Panjábi or Sikh	K. of Great Britain, P. of Panjáb .. .. .	S.-Malay- álam	1 Dogri 2 Chambáli 3 Multáni	{ Gurmúk- hi Nágari Pahári Tibet
6	Tibet	do. do. P. of Lahúl .. .. .	S.-Maráthi G.-Gujaráti	.. .. .	

(β) N.-W. PROVINCES.

1	Hindi	do. P. of N. W. .. .. .	Urdu- English Urdu- Maráthi, and Guja- ráti	1 Urdu or Hindustáni 2 Dákhani, 3 Kumáoni, or Pahári 4 Marwári or Central	{ Arabic Nágari { Roman Nágari
2	Nepáli	K. of Nepál .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Nágari
1	Bangáli	K. of Great Britain, P. of Bangál .. .. .	B.-English	1 Mahometan	{ Bangáli Roman

(γ) CALCUTTA.

## E. INDIAN AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. (γ) CALCUTTA (continued.)

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Mághadi	K. of Great Britain, P. of Behár	..	..	Nágari
3	Lepcha	K. of Sikim..	..	..	Pahári
4	Malto or Pahári or Rajmaháli or Maler	K. of Great Britain, Hill tribes of Rajmahál, P. of Bangál	..	..	Roman
5	Sontál	do. P. of Sontalia	..	..	{ Roman Bangáli
6	Gond	do. Central Provinces	..	..	Nágari
7	Mandári or Kol	do. do.	..	..	Roman
8	U'riya	do. P. of Orissa	..	..	U'riya
9	Asámi	do. P. of Assam	..	..	Bangáli
10	Garó	do. do.	..	..	Bangáli
11	Khasi	do. do.	..	..	Roman
12	Manipúr	do. S. W. Frontier	..	..	Bangáli
(δ) MADRAS.					
1	Tamil	do. E. P. of Madras, N. P. Ceylon.	T.-English	..	Tamil
2	Télugu	do. N. P. of Madras.	T.-English T.-Sanskrit	..	Télugu



E. INDIAN AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. (δ) MADRAS (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
3	Karnáta	K. of Great Britain, Central P. of Madras	K.-English	Bádaga	Karnáta
4	Malayálam	do. W. P. of Madras	{ M.-English M.-Sanskrit }		Malay- álam
5	Tulu	do. Central P. of Madras	..	..	Karnáta

(ε) BOMBAY

1	Maráthi	do. P. of Bombay	M.-English M. Gujaráti and Sanskrit M.-Nágari and Modhi M.-Gujárati- and Urdu	Konkani	{ 1 Nágari or Balbodh 2 Modhi 3 Roman }
2	Gujaráti	do. P. of Bombay	G.-English G.-Maráthi- and Sanskrit G.-Maráthi- and Urdu	Parsi	Gujárati
3	Sindhi	do. P. of Sindh	..	Katchi	{ Nágari Arabic Gurmú- khi }

E. INDIAN AUXILIARY SOCIETIES (continued.)

(7) BARMA.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Barma	K. of Great Britain, P. of Barma ..	..	..	Barma
2	Pegu or Mon	do. ..	..	..	Barma
3	Karén	do. ..	..	1 Bghai 2 Sgau 3 Pwo	Barma
4	Nicobár	do. I. of Nicobar ..	..	..	Roman

F. CEYLON.

AUXILIARIES: JAFNA, COLOMBO, KANDY.

1	Sinháli	K. of Gt. Britain, I. of Ceylon, S. P. ..	..	..	Sinháli
2	Pali	Liturgical ..	..	..	Pali

G. SINGAPÚR AGENCY.

1	Siam	K. of Siam ..	..	..	Siam
2	Laos	do. ..	..	..	Siam
3	Shan	Independent Shan States ..	..	..	Roman

## G. SINGAPÚR AGENCY (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
4	Malay	I. of Sumátra; Peninsula of Malacca	..	Low or Surabáya	{ Arabic Roman
5	Batta	I. of Sumátra ..	..	1 Toba	{ Batta Roman
6	Java	K. of Holland, I. of Java	..	2 Mandailing	{ Roman Java
7	Sunda	do.	..	..	Roman
8	Bali	do. I. of Bali	..	..	Roman
9	Nias	do. I. of Nias	..	..	Roman
10	Bugi	do. I. of Celebes	..	..	Roman
11	Macassar	do. do.	..	..	Bugi
12	Alfuor	do. do.	..	..	Macassar
13	Dyak	do. I. of Borneo	..	1 Sea	Roman
14	Pangasinan	K. of Spain, Philippine I.	..	..	Roman
15	Sangír	Sangír I.	..	..	Roman

## H. CHINA AGENCY.

(a) SOUTH.

1	Formosa	Em. of China, I. of Formosa, Hill tribes	..	..	Roman
2	Hainan	do. I. of Hainan ..	..	..	Roman

H. CHINA AGENCY. (a) SOUTH (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
3	Kwang-Tung	Em. of China, P. of Kwang-Tung	..	..	{ 1 Ideo-graphs 2 Roman
4	Hakka	do. do.	..	..	{ 1 Ideo-graphs 2 Roman
5	Chau-Chau or Swatau	do. do.	..	..	{ 1 Ideo-graphs 2 Roman
6	Amoy	do. P. of Fuh-Kien	..	..	Roman
7	Fuh-Chau	do. do.	..	..	Ideo-graphs

( 29 )

(β) MIDDLE.

1	Wun-Chau	do.	..	..	Roman ?
2	Ning-Po	do. P. of Che-Kiang do.	..	..	Roman
3	Shang-Hai	do. P. of Kiang Si	..	..	{ Ideo-graphs Roman
4	Su-Chau	do. do.	..	..	{ Ideo-graphs

(γ) NORTH.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.		Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Mandarin	do.	Lingua franca	..	N. or Pe-King	{ 1 Ideo-graphs
2	Wen-Li or Book-lan-guage	Em. of China	..	..	S. or Nan-King Easy	{ 2 Roman Ideo-graphs
3	Manchu	do.	P. of Manchuria	..	..	Manchu
4	Koréa	K. of Koréa	..	..	..	Koréa

I. JAPAN AGENCY.

1	Japan	Em. of Japan	..	..	J.-Wen-Li	{ 1 Syllabary
2	Ainu	do.	..	..	..	{ 2 Roman
3	Lúchú	do.	..	..	..	Roman Syllabary

## ABSTRACT OF BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF ASIA.

Letter.	Agency.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.
A.	N. Russian ..	4	2
B.	S. Russian ..	7	3
C.	Arabic ..	2	1
D.	Persian ..	1	..
E. a.	India, Panjáb ..	6	3
β.	North-Western ..	2	4
γ.	Calcutta ..	12	1
δ.	Madras ..	5	1
ε.	Bombay ..	3	3
η.	Barma ..	4	2
F.	Ceylon ..	2	..
G.	Singapúr ..	15	3
H. a.	China, South ..	7	..
β.	Middle ..	4	..
γ.	North ..	4	2
I.	Japan ..	3	0
		<hr/> 81	<hr/> 25
		Total ..	.. 106

### (3) BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF AFRICA.

#### A. ARABIC AGENCY.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Koptic	.. ..	K.-Arabic	..	Koptic
2	Nuba	Egypt; P. of Nubia .. ..	..	..	Roman
					Arabic

#### B. ABYSSINIA.

1	Amhára	K. of Abyssinia .. ..	..	A.-Ethiopic	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic
2	Giz or Ethiopic	Liturgical .. ..	..	..	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic
3	Falásha	K. of Abyssinia, Jews .. ..	..	..	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic
4	Bogos	do. Bilin Tribe .. ..	..	..	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic
5	Tigre	do. E. P. .. ..	..	..	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic

#### C. EAST EQUATORIAL.

1	Galla	Galla land .. ..	..	..	..	{ Amháric Roman Ethiopic
					1 Shoa	
					2 Bararetta	
					3 Ittu	

## C. EAST EQUATORIAL (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
2	Nyika	Sultanat of Zanzibár; Wa-Nyika Tribe	..	..	Roman
3	Swahíli	do. Lingua franca of East Equatorial Region	..	..	{ Arabic Roman
4	Bondei	German Sphere of Influence, U-Sambára	..	..	Roman
5	Ganda	K. of U-Ganda	..	..	Roman
6	Gogo	U-Gogo, Independent Country	..	..	Roman
7	Kagúru	U-Sagára, do.	..	..	Roman
8	Yao	Yao-land, do.	..	..	Roman
9	Nyanja	Basin of R. Shiré	..	..	Roman

## D. SOUTH.

1	Malagási	I. of Madagascar	..	..	Roman
2	Zulu	K. of Great Britain, Zulu-land, Natal Colony	..	..	Roman
3	Xosa or Káfír	do. Kafaria Colony	..	..	Roman
4	Chuána	do. Be-Chuána-land; Ma-Tabéle-land Protectorate	..	..	Roman
5	Suto	do. Ba-Suto-land Protectorate	..	..	Roman
6	Gwamba	R. of Transvaal	..	..	Roman
7	Pedi	do.	..	..	Roman
8	Nama Hot-tent or Khoikhoi	K. of Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope Colony; Great Namaqua-land	..	..	Roman
9	Damara	Em. of Germany, Luderitz-land Colony	..	..	Roman



## E. WEST EQUATORIAL.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Hereró	Em. of Germany, Hereró-land Colony	..	..	Roman
2	Umbundu	K. of Portugal, Benguella Colony	..	..	Roman
3	Bunda or Mbunda	do. Angola Colony	..	..	Roman
4	Kele	R. of France, Gabún Colony	..	..	Roman
5	Benga	do. do.	..	..	Roman
6	Pongwe	do. do.	..	..	Roman
7	Dualla	Em. of Germany, Kamerún Colony	..	..	Roman
8	Efik	K. of Great Britain, Old Calabar R. Protectorate	..	..	Roman
9	Hausa	do. Upper Basin of the R. Niger	H.-Arabic	..	Roman
10	Nupé	Protectorate and Independent K. of Sudán	..	..	Roman
		do. Quarrah Branch of the R. Niger	..	..	Roman
11	Ibo	do. Lower Basin of the R. Niger	..	..	Roman
12	Idzo	do. Estuary of the Niger	..	..	Roman
13	Yariba	Independent Yariba-land; K. of Great Britain, Lagos Colony	..	..	Roman
14	Ewé	Independent K. of Dahomi	..	1 Anglo 2 Popo	Roman
15	Akrá or Gá	Basin of the Volta, Independent	..	..	Roman
16	Ashánti	K. of Great Britain, Cape Coast Castle Colony; K. of Ashánti	..	1 Fanti, 2 Akwapém	Roman
17	Grebo	R. of Liberia	..	..	Roman
18	Mende	K. of Great Britain, Sierra Leone Colony	..	..	Roman
19	Temne	do. do.	..	..	Roman

E. WEST EQUATORIAL (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
20	Bullom	K. of Great Britain, Sierra Leone Colony	B. with English	..	Roman
21	Susu	R. of France, Basin of Rio Pongas, Senegambia Colony	..	..	Roman
22	Mandé	Independent K. of Mandingo	..	..	Roman
23	Jolof	R. of France, Senegambia Colony..	..	..	Roman
NORTH.					
1	Shilha	Em. of Morocco	..	Riff	Roman
2	Kabail	R. of France, Algeria Colony	..	..	Roman

ABSTRACT OF BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF AFRICA.

Letter.	Agency.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.
A.	Arabic	2	..
B.	Abyssinia	5	..
C.	East Equatorial	9	2
D.	South	9	..
E.	West Equatorial	23	2
F.	North	2	..
		50	4
			Total .. 54

(4) BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF AMERICA.

A. NORTH AMERICA.

(I.) ARCTIC COAST.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Eskimo	K. of Denmark, P. of Greenland; P. of Labrador, K. of Great Britain, Canada Colony, P. of Hudson's Bay	..	1 Greenland 2 Labrador 3 Hudson Bay	Roman { Roman Syllabary Roman
2	Tukudh or Loucheux	U.S. of N. America, P. of Alaska ..	..	..	Roman
3	Aliout	do. Aleutian I. ..	..	..	Roman

(II.) PACIFIC COAST.

1	Shimshi	K. of Great Britain, Canada Colony, P. of Metlakatla	..	..	Roman
2	Nishkah	do. Basin of R. Naas	..	..	Roman
3	Kwagutl	do. Vancouver's I.	..	..	Roman
4	Hydah	do. Queen Charlotte's I.	..	..	Roman

A. NORTH AMERICA (*continued*).

(III.) INTERIOR, CANADA.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Tinné	K. of Great Britain, Canada Colony, P. of Hudson's Bay	..	..	{ Roman Syllabary
2	Slavé	do.	..	..	{ Roman Syllabary
3	Chipewan	Basin of Mackenzie R.	..	..	{ Roman Syllabary
4	Beaver	Fort Churchill to Lake	..	..	{ Roman Syllabary
5	Cree	Basin of R. Beaver .. P. of Hudson's Bay and Moosonee	..	1 E. or Hudson's Bay 2 W. or Moosonee	{ Roman Syllabary
6	Blackfoot	do.	..	..	Roman ?
7	Ojibwa	do.	..	..	Syllabary
8	Mikmak	P. of Alberta .. W. of Lake Superior and U.S. of N. America	..	Abeniqui	Roman
9	Maliseet	K. of Gt. Britain, Canada Colony, P. of Nova Scotia	..	..	Roman
10	Iroquois	do.	..	..	Roman
		do.	..	..	Roman
11	Mohawk	Ontario	..	..	Roman
12	Delaware	U.S. of N. America, W. of Falls of Niagara .. Delaware ..	..	..	Roman
13	Ney Percés or Sahaptin	do.	..	..	Roman
		do.	..	..	Roman

## A. NORTH AMERICA. (III.) INTERIOR, CANADA (continued).

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
14	Sioux or Dakóta	U.S. N. America, Dakota, W. of R. Mississippi	..	..	Roman
15	Séneka	do.	..	..	Roman
16	Choktau	L. Erie, P. of Ontario	..	..	Roman
17	Chéroki	S. States	..	..	Syllabary
18	Muskóki or Creek	S. States	..	..	Roman

## B. CENTRAL AMERICA.

1	Maya	Yucatan	..	..	Roman
2	Aztek	R. of Mexico	..	..	Roman
3	Nahuatl	do.	..	..	Roman
4	Moskito	Moskito Coast	..	..	Roman

## C. SOUTH AMERICA.

1	Karib	Dutch Colony, Guiana	..	..	Roman ?
2	Akkaway	do.	..	..	Roman
3	Arawak	do.	..	..	Roman
4	Quichúa	R. of Peru	..	..	Roman
5	Aimará	R. of Bolivia	..	A.-Spanish	Roman
6	Gúarani	R. of Paraguay	..	..	Roman
7	Yahgán	Argentine R., I. of Tierra del Fuego	..	..	Roman

ABSTRACT OF BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF AMERICA.

Letter.	Agency.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.
A.	North		
1.	Arctic Coast	3	2
2.	Pacific Coast	4	..
3.	Interior	18	2
B.	Central	4	..
C.	South	7	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		36	4
			Total .. 40

(5) BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF OCEANIA.

A. POLYNESIA.

No.	Language.	Regions where it is spoken as the ordinary Vernacular.	Diglott.	Dialect.	Written Character.
1	Tahiti	R. of France, Society's I. Colony ..	..	..	Roman
2	Rarotonga	K. of Great Britain, Harvey I. Colony ..	..	..	Roman
3	Marquesas	R. of French, Marquesas Colony ..	..	..	Roman
4	Hawaii	Sandwich I. ..	..	..	Roman
5	Samoa	Navigator's I. ..	..	..	Roman
6	Niue	Savage I. ..	..	..	Roman
7	Tonga	Friendly I. ..	..	..	Roman
8	Maori	K. of Great Britain, New Zealand Colony ..	..	..	Roman

B. MELANESIA.

1	Fiji	K. of Great Britain, Fiji I. Colony ..	..	..	Roman
2	Rotuma	do. Rotuma I. Colony ..	..	..	Roman
3	Mare or Nengone	R. of France, Loyalty I. Colony ..	..	..	Roman
4	Lifu	do. do. ..	..	..	Roman
5	Uvea	do. do. ..	..	..	Roman
6	Aneityum	New Hebrides ..	..	..	Roman
7	Futuna	do. ..	..	..	Roman
8	Aniwa	do. ..	..	..	Roman
9	Tanna	do. ..	..	..	Roman
10	Erromanga	do. ..	..	..	Roman





ABSTRACT OF BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF OCEANIA.

Letter.	Agency.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.
A.	Polynesia ..	8	..
B.	Melanesia ..	23	..
C.	Mikronesia ..	5	..
D.	Australia ..	..	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		36	.. Total .. 36

ABSTRACT OF BIBLE-LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

No.	Quarter of the World.	Number of Languages.	Number of Dialects.	Total.
1.	Europe ..	55	25	80
2.	Asia ..	81	25	106
3.	Africa ..	50	4	54
4.	America ..	36	4	40
5.	Oceania ..	36	..	36
	Grand Total ..	<u>258</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>316</u>

## APPENDIX.

VERSIONS EXISTING PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PRE-REFORMATION PERIOD.	POST-REFORMATION PERIOD.
EUROPE.	EUROPE.
English.	Welsh.
Anglo-Saxon (dead).	Gaelic.
Flemish.	Erse.
German.	Manks.
5 Bohemian.	5 French.
Provençal.	Spanish.
Gothic (dead).	Portuguese.
Latin (dead).	Old Norse or Icelandic.
Greek.	Norwégo-Danish.
10 Slavonic (dead).	10 Swedish.
	Lapp.
	Dutch.
	Finn.
	Russ.
ASIA.	15 Rouman.
Hebrew (dead).	Lithu.
Aramaic (dead).	Pole.
Samaritan (dead).	Wend (2 Dialects).
15 Syriac (dead).	Osmánli Turki.
Armenian (dead).	20 Magyar.
Georgian (dead).	Italian.
Arabic.	Romanch.
Persian.	Lett.
	Karniola (or Slovén).
AFRICA.	25 Ehst (Reval Dialect).
Koptic (3 Dialects) (dead).	Nogai (Krim Dialect).
20 Ethiopic (dead).	
	ASIA.
	Sinháli.
	Malay.
	Tamil.
	Formosa (dead).
	AMERICA.
	31 New England (dead).

## ABSTRACT.

PRE-REFORMATION :						
Languages	...	...	...	20	...	...
Dialects	...	...	...	2	—	22
POST-REFORMATION :						
Languages	...	...	...	31	..	..
Dialects	...	...	...	1	—	32
Total	...	...	...	...	...	54

