

REMARKS RESPECTING THE INFORMANTS FROM WHOM THE LINGUAL SPECIMENS WERE OBTAINED,
AND RESPECTING THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES.

THESE REMARKS ARE HERE COMMUNICATED AS THEY WERE RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT INFORMANTS,
AND MUST BE CONSIDERED AS ENTIRELY THEIR OWN.

I. NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC LANGUAGES, distinguishing themselves, like those of South Africa, by Prefixal Changes, or an Initial Inflection.

A. *First Group*—

1. Fúlup.—The specimens of this language were received from Isambákōn, or George File, of Kissy, born in the village Bâtēndu, where he was kidnapped by the 'Eşin people in about his twenty-second year, and sold to Ẹlálāp, where he was five years. He was next brought to Gádşou, or Kádşīou, where he remained for three years in the hand of a Portuguese; and after this he was about five years at Bisáo, whence he was brought to Sierra Leone by a British cruiser ten years ago, and has since been the only Fúlup individual in this place. He had some difficulty in remembering the words of his mother-tongue which I asked of him; yet, on revising them with him, I had not much to alter.

Geographical remarks obtained from the same.—

Bâtēndu is half a day's journey from Kátōn, the Fúlup capital, and about one mile distant from the sea. Fúlup is near Bándşāl and 'Eşin, where the same language is spoken; also near Búiu; but a considerable distance, perhaps three weeks, from Ẹlálāp, Bótinet, and Sígidsōt, in which four places the language is different from that of Fúlup. Sígidsōt is inhabited by the Portuguese. The Fúlup country is quite level, without mountains and stones, the ground consisting of sand.

2. Fílham or Fílhōl.—From Káyāwōn, or Abraham (Bahema) Belford, of Kissy, born in the town Búntur, the Fílham capital, where he lived to his sixth year, at which age he removed to Tónāri, where he had four children, the eldest of whom was eight years old when he was taken in war by the Bányūn. He was then in Demerara for six years, and afterwards in Sierra Leone for seven, with only two countrymen.

Remarks.—Búntur is situate on a large river, running towards the sea, called Kóya, and about three weeks' journey from the Gambia. Tónāri is ten hours' journey from Búntur, and six hours from the Bányūn frontier. The Kabúnga call the Fílham Dşóla, or Fóni Dşóla, *i.e.* perhaps, "foreigner, barbarian." The country of the Fílham tribe is called 'Eşuh, and is situated to the west of Kutéro, with which it has one language in common.