

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF C. C. UHLENBECK'S WRITINGS ON BASQUE (1888-1981)

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This bibliography aims at presenting all of C. C. Uhlenbeck's publications on all aspects of the Basque language and the Basques in chronological order, including translations. The bibliography lists close to 100 items. Not all publications deal exclusively with Basque. We have also listed publications in which Basque is discussed in a wider context.

We checked most of the publications listed below in libraries. However, there is a small number of titles the originals of which have not been available for us. We decided to include them in the list marked by an asterisk, with reference to our sources. A full bibliography of Uhlenbeck's publications, covering almost 500 books, reviews and articles, can be found in: Peter Bakker and Jan Paul Hinrichs, 'C. C. Uhlenbeck: A bibliography of his writings (1885-2009)', *Canadian Journal of Netherlandic Studies* 29(2)/30(1) (Fall 2008/Spring 2009): 165-205. (http://www.caans-acaen.ca/Journal/Uhlenbeck_bibliography.pdf). Uhlenbeck's other publications deal with Amerindian languages (especially Blackfoot and Algonquian), comparative Indo-European (especially Sanskrit and Germanic), Eskimo languages and a broad range of other topics.

We annotate his writings with brief characterizations of the contents of the articles. As most of C. C. Uhlenbeck's (hence: CCU) writings on Basque were written in Dutch or German, this will be especially useful for researchers not familiar with these languages. Several but not all of the more important works were translated into French or occasionally Spanish and Russian. In the bibliography we will also indicate the language in which the publications were published.

1888

1. *De verwantschapsbetrekkingen tusschen de Germaansche en Baltoslavische talen* [The genetic relationship between the Germanic and the Balto-Slavic languages]. Leiden: B. Blankenberg, 1888. [vi, 77 p.]

In Dutch. Doctoral dissertation, Leiden. Does not deal with Basque, but it includes some loose-leaf statements about Basque. A translation of those into English can be found as an appendix to C. C. Uhlenbeck and the Basque language, in this volume, and in: *C. C. Uhlenbeck (1866-1951): A linguist revisited*, ed. by Inge Genee & Jan Paul Hinrichs. Special issue of *Canadian Journal of Netherlandic Studies* 29(2)/30(1): (Fall 2008/Spring 2009): 79-103.

1890

2. 'Eene verbastering van got. Urruns' [A distortion of Gothic *urruns*], *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde* 9 (1890), 272.

In Dutch. Gothic *urruns* 'current' is suggested to be a loan from Basque *gurruntzi* 'dysentery'.

1892

3. 'Baskische studien' [Basque studies], *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde*, 3de R, 8 (1892), 179-228.

In German. In this study CCU deals with a number of themes that were to occupy Uhlenbeck throughout his work on Basque: ergativity, suggested or possible connections with Uralic languages and Indo-European, suffixes and dialectal variation. Later in his writings, CCU retracted his position on several statements made in this paper.

4. 'Ansjovis', *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde* 11 (1892), 81.

In Dutch. Dutch *ansjovis* 'anchovies' is suggested to be borrowed from Basque *ancharrain/ panchul/ paneka*, also the source for Spanish *anchoa* and French *anchois*.

5. 'Konijn', *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde* 11 (1892), 201.

In Dutch. Dutch *konijn* 'rabbit' is a borrowing from Latin *cuniculus*, which is suggested to be a loan into Latin from the Basque word for rabbit *untxi*.

6. 'Kabeljauw', *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde* 11 (1892), 225-228.

In Dutch. The Basque word *bakalau* 'cod fish' is suggested to be borrowed from the Dutch word *kabeljauw* 'codfish', with metathesis. Dutch *bakkeljaau* would then have been reborrowed from Basque.

1893

7. 'Zur heutigen Baskologie' [On Current Bascology], *Euskara* 1893, No. 13, 101-103.

In German. Most of the article is devoted to Hyacinthe de Charencey's article, 'Quelques étymologies basques' in *Euskara*, 1892, no. VI, 12, 89-90. In the first part, CCU discusses suggested connections of Basque with Caucasian languages, Sumerian-Akkadian, Ural-Altai and Kol and Gond, all of which are rejected by CCU: "Basque belongs to no known language group and is an isolate". Basque does show similarities with Afro-Asiatic and Indo-European, but these similarities are probably due to borrowing or chance. CCU disagrees with most of what Charencey proposes. He discusses *chacha*, *chahal*, and Basque *zillar* 'silver', suggested to be connected to Germanic *kalb* and Dutch *zilvar/zilver*. CCU lists some seven possible Germanic words in Basque. Charencey's lack of knowledge of comparative linguistics is responsible for his many mistakes.

8. 'Zu "Euskara" VII, 13', *Euskara* 1893, No. 14, 115.

In German. A short note on typographical errors in the preceding article. Gothic *silubs* must be *silubr*, and Old Nordic *börgs* must be *börgr*. CCU also warns against other fanciful etymologies of Basque words by Scherdtfefer and Dodgson.

1894

9. Die german. Wörter im Baskischen' [The Germanic words in Basque], *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 18 (1894), 397-400.

In German. Trade and war took place between Basques and Germanic peoples from the 5th century. CCU lists the words, mostly from Gothic, that entered Basque. Some via Romance: *arratoi* 'rat', *azkon* 'spear', *eskarniatu* 'to mock', *franko* 'abundantly', *gerla* 'war', *gisa* 'manner', or perhaps directly: *anka* 'leg', *laido* 'shame', or likely directly: *altza* 'alder tree', *arrano* 'eagle', *bargo* 'young pig', *burni* 'iron', *eske* 'to ask', *eskela* 'cross-eyed', *espar* 'stick', *ezten* 'awl', *gerezi* 'cherry', *gernua* 'urine', *gudu* 'struggle, fight', *gurruntzi* 'diarrhea', *karazko* 'fit(ting)', *landa* '(agricultural) land', *lufa* 'young woman', *maiz* 'often', *urki* 'birch', *zillar* 'silver'. *Edo* 'or' is unlikely to be borrowed.

10. 'Nochmals die germanischen Wörter im Baskischen' [Once more the Germanic words in Basque], *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 19 (1894), 326.

In German. Schuchardt's Romance etymologies, published in *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 18 (1894), 530-534, for *laido*, *anka*, *eskela* and *gurruntzi* are given, and CCU's own are retracted (see no. 9). CCU still believes *altz*, *bargo*, *ezten*, *eskatu*, *urki* and *landa* to be Germanic loans.

11. 'Etymologisches' [Etymological], *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 19 (1894), 327-333.

In German. The widespread word for 'bay', as in Dutch *baai*, French *baie* are suggested to be ultimately from Basque *baia*. He also discusses *kabeljauw* again; see no. 6.

12. 'Antwort an Herrn de Charencey' [Reply to Mr. de Charencey], *Euskara* 1894, No. 15, 123.

In German. A reaction on De Charencey's article 'Recherches étymologiques' in *Euskara*, 1893, no. 14, 116-117, which was a reaction on Uhlenbeck's article in *Euskara* no. 13 in 1893 (see no. 7). CCU reproaches De Charencey that he is unaware of CCU's work in which his proposed Basque etymologies have been rejected.

1901

13. 'Agens und Patiens im Kasussystem der indogermanischen Sprachen' [Agent and patient in the case system of the Indo-European languages], *Indogermanische Forschungen* 12 (1901), 170-172.

Russian translation 1950 = no. 92

In German. CCU suggests that Proto-Indo-European was an ergative language, like Basque. See also nos. 25 and 35. CCU published a short addition in: 'Nachtrag zu IF.12, 170 f.', *Indogermanische Forschungen* 13 (1902), 219-220.

14. Rev. of: *I. Leizarraga's Baskische Bücher von 1571*, hrsg. von Th. Linschmann und H. Schuchardt (Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner, 1900), *Museum* 9 (1901-1902), 184-185.

In Dutch. Almost all discussion relates to the publication history of Leizarraga's work. This is finally a reliable edition, CCU writes. Leizarraga's Basque is judged much better than Dechepare's. Typological features mentioned are the suffixing declination, ergativity, multiple verbal agreement including gender, and plural formation. The languages of the Americas show a similar propensity of forms.

1903

15. *Beiträge zu einer vergleichenden Lautlehre der baskischen Dialecte* [Contributions to a comparative phonology of the Basque dialects]. Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1903. [105 p.] (Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde, N.R. 5/1).

Reprinted 1967 = no. 94. French translations 1909-1910 = nos. 34, 38, and 39. See also Nos. 16 and 53.

In German. A systematic study of all phonological variation in Basque dialects, as reflected in written forms, dealing with all phonemes. Also phonotactic principles, etymologies and contexts of changes are referred to. Phonological processes (insertion, deletion, assimilation/dissimilation, metathesis) are discussed as well. See also nos. 16, 22 and 53.

16. 'Romanisch-baskische Miscellen' [Mixed notes on Romance and Basque]. *ZRPh* 27 (1903), 625-628.

In German. The following Basque words are suggested to be loans from Romance languages: *aberats* 'rich', *billos* 'naked', *belar/bedar* 'grass', *gudizi* 'desire', *ollo* 'hen', Lapurdi Basque *pesuin* 'dike, defense work'. The Basque words *erbal* and *opelopil* 'small bread', *papor* 'crumb' are not loans from Romance, contra Schuchardt. Basque *elur* 'snow' is connected with *erori* 'to fall'. Finally he corrects a few errors in his 1903 monograph (no. 15).

17. 'Bohor, ohortz'. In: *Album-Kern: opstellen geschreven ter eere van Dr. H. Kern, hem aangeboden door vrienden en leerlingen op zijn zeventigsten verjaardag den VI. April 1903*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1903, 67-68.

French version 1914 = no. 47

In Dutch. CCU suggests a sporadic regressive assimilation from /e/ to /o/ in isolated words in different dialects. He relies both on contemporary dialects and the oldest available texts.

1904

18. 'Zu *Museum* X, Sp. 404', *Museum* 11 (1904), 28-29.

In German. CCU reacts to the 'valuable' review by H. Schuchardt of his book "Beiträge..." (no. 15 above) in *Museum* 10 (1903), 393-406. It deals with the *a-*, *o-* and *u-* in words like *errazu*, *errozu*, *errezu*. CCU believes this is a morphological question.

19. 'Eine baskische Parallele' [A Basque parallel], *Indogermanische Forschungen* 17 (1904-1905), 436-441.

French version 1911 = no. 40

In German. CCU points out the striking parallels between composition in Indo-European, exemplified with Sanskrit, and Basque. The types *dvandva* (father-mother 'parents', white-red), *tatpuruṣa* (shepherd-dog), *karmadhāraya* (boy-old) and *bahuvrīhi* (horn-big-PLURAL) are found in both languages. CCU's sources are mostly older texts.

1905

20. *De woordafleidende suffixen van het Baskisch: eene bijdrage tot de kennis der Baskische woordvorming* [The derivational suffixes of Basque: a contribution to the knowledge of Basque word formation]. Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1905. 76 p. (*Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde, N.R. 6/3*).

French translation 1909 = no. 33.

In Dutch. A monograph on Basque derivational morphology. CCU presents an inventory of around 90 Basque derivational suffixes—without any claim of completeness—, with ample examples from historical and modern texts and grammars, but no information about productivity. Some are identified as loans from Latin and Romance languages.

21. 'Baskisch und Uralaltaisch' [Basque and Ural-Altaic], *Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen* 29 (1905), 305-307.

Revised French version 1912 = no. 43.

In German. CCU does not believe in a genetic relationship between Basque and Ural-Altaic. There may be a few loanwords from one into the other. CCU excludes a genetic connection mainly because of the lack of vowel harmony in Basque (pervasive in the other languages), the verbal conjugations differ considerably, and the pronouns are too different.

22. 'Chingar', *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* 29 (1905), 232.

In German. CCU points to some errors in no. 15 after Schuchardt's review of it in *Museum* 10 (1903): 393-406, and after a short stay in the Basque Country. Written combinations like <lh> are indeed aspirates, and the distribution between *tʃ* and *ʃ* was also interpreted wrongly. Contra Schuchardt, CCU believes that *chingar* is not a Romance loan but a diminutive form of a root related to *inhar*. Schuchardt reacted again in *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* 30 (1906), 213-214.

23. Rev. of: A. Trombetti, *L'unità d'origine del linguaggio* (Bologna: Luigi Beltrami, 1905), *Museum* 13 (1905-1906), 201-204.

In Dutch. According to Trombetti all languages of the world are related. CCU is skeptical about the proof, but he is open to the idea. According to Trombetti, Basque is most closely related to Caucasian languages, but CCU considers Basque an isolate and mentions the possibility of an Afro-Asiatic connection.

1907

24. 'Karakteristiek der Baskische grammatica' [Characteristics of Basque grammar], *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde*, 4de R., 8, (1907), 4-42.

French translation 1908 = no. 29.

In Dutch. A typological sketch of Basque; some discussion of genetic relations. Several typological parallels are mentioned with Uralic, Eskimo, Caucasian, Indo-European, Dakota, Nahuatl.

25. 'Zu Seite 209 ff. dieses Bandes' [On page 209 of this volume], *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 41 (1907), 400.

CCU reacts to an article by F. N. Finck on Schuchardt's essay on the passive character of ergativity (transitivity). CCU repeats his earlier arguments for the ergative nature of Proto-Indo-European (see no. 13). There may be a connection with the genitive, as one finds in Eskimo, or rather with an instrumental, as in Chukchi, "Kolosische", and Basque. Some discussion also about terminology for ergativity.

26. 'Réponse à M. Vinson' [Response to Mr. Vinson], *RLPbC* 40 (1907), 80.

In French. CCU reacts to J. Vinson who had reproached him several times that he should quote L. Bonaparte and Vinson more often. CCU prefers to cite Van Eys and Campion because their works are more accessible, not because of lack of appreciation of the others.

27. Rev. of: R. M. de Azkue, *Diccionario vasco-español-francés* (Bilbao: Dirección del autor, 1905-1906); H. Schuchardt, *Baskisch und romanisch. Zu De Azkues baskischem Wörterbuch [Beihefte zur ZRPh, Heft 6]* (Halle a. S.: Max Niemeyer, 1906), *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* 28 (1907), 2583-2584.

In German. After a general introduction about the interest of Basque and its typological connections with Finno-Ugric, Afro-Asiatic and languages of the Far West, CCU praises Azkue's dictionary as being more complete and reliable than any earlier one. It is based both on printed sources and oral sources. CCU is critical about Azkue's (lack of) use of historical linguistics and his rather confusing dialect data. Schuchardt has used the first part of the dictionary to identify Romance borrowings, according to CCU in an excellent way.

28. *Rev. of: R. M. de Azkue, *Diccionario vasco-español-francés* (Bilbao: Dirección del autor, 1905-1906), *Le Muséon* 26 (1907), 366. [Source: *Le Muséon: Tables des années 1882 à 1931* (Louvain, 1932); also Bouda 1951: 239].

1908

29. 'Caractère de la grammaire basque' [Character of Basque grammar], *RIEB* 2 (1908), 505-531.

French translation of 1908 = no. 24

30. 'Eine arkhekakos-Zusammensetzung im Baskischen' [An *arkhekakos* compound in Basque], *Indogermanische Forschungen* 21 (1908-1909), 197.

In German. The word *emakume* 'woman' would be a compound of 'give' and 'child'; this idea, however, is not accepted today (H. Knörr, p.c.; see also Bakker, this volume, section 5).

31. Rev. of: H. Schuchardt, *Die iberische Deklination*. Wien: Alfred Holder, 1907 (Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, 157/2), *RIEB* 2 (1908), 399-409.

In German and Spanish (transl.). A fairly detailed, and positive, evaluation of Schuchardt's essay on the nominal inflection in Iberian, based mostly on texts on coins. The Iberian case endings show a remarkable similarity with Basque case endings. CCU supports Schuchardt's findings. CCU does not find Julien Vinson's objections convincing.

32. Rev. of: E. Philippon, *Les Ibères: étude d'histoire, d'archéologie et de linguistique* (Paris: Honoré Champion, 1909), *Museum* 16 (1908-1909), 420.

In Dutch. The author tries to prove an Indo-European origin of the Iberians, which is rejected by CCU. Iberian was an indigenous language that cannot be kept apart from Basque. The author does not know Schuchardt's work on Iberian. CCU denies having ever suggested a genetic connection between Basque and the languages of the Americas.

1909

33. 'Suffixes du basque servant à la dérivation des mots. Pour servir à la connaissance des mots en basque' [The derivational suffixes of Basque: a contribution to the knowledge of Basque words], *RIEB* 3 (1909), 1-16, 192-225, 401-430.

French translation of 1905 = no. 20.

34. 'Contribution à une phonétique comparative des dialectes basques (I)' [Contribution to a comparative phonetics of the Basque dialects (I)], *RIEB* 3 (1909), 465-503.

French translation of 1903 = no. 15. Continued 1910 = no. 39. Book edition 1910 = no. 38.

35. 'A. F. Pott und die grammatischen Kasus' [A. F. Pott and grammatical case], *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 42 (1909), 387.

In German. In 1901 (no. 15) and in 1898 in a book review of a book on case use in Old Slavic by A. Meillet in *Museum* 6 (1898-1899), 52-53, CCU had suggested that Proto-Indo-European was an ergative language, like Basque. It appeared that Pott had suggested the same in 1873.

36. Rev. of: H. Winkler, *Das Baskische und der vorderasiatisch-mittelländische Völker- und Kulturkreis* (Breslau: Grafts, Barth & Comp.), *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* 30 (1909), 2333-2334.

In German. CCU does not consider the proposed links between Basque and Caucasian convincing. There are typological parallels between them, but also with Amerindian languages, and typological parallels are not sufficient to prove genetic connec-

tions. Plus, the genetic relationships between the Caucasian languages are uncertain. Proposed lexical similarities are pronouns, also found in many other languages. Winkler does not know Basque historical phonology. Other proposed connections are also rejected by CCU.

37. Rev. of: S. Schmid, *Die ethnographische Stellung der Basken nach den bis jetzt bekannten Ansichten und Zeugnissen* (Muri: Buchdruckerei A. Schibli-Keller, 1906), *RIEB* 3 (1909), 123-126.

In German with a parallel French translation by G. Lacombe. The review is quite negative. Many of the important works on Basque were not consulted. The author suggests that Basque is closer to Uralic languages than to Afro-Asiatic languages, with which CCU disagrees. The author's suggested connections with languages like Sumerian and Hittite are firmly rejected by CCU because of lack of proof provided. CCU warns against this amateuristic work.

1910

38. *Contribution à une phonétique comparative des dialectes basques* [Contribution to a comparative phonetics of the Basque dialects]. Traduit, avec révision de l'auteur, par G. Lacombe. Paris: Honoré Champion, 1910. [120 p.]

Translation of 1903 = no. 15. Published in two parts in *RIEB* 1909-1910 = nos. 34 and 39.

39. 'Contribution à une phonétique comparative des dialectes basques (II)' [Contribution to a comparative phonetics of the Basque dialects (II)], *RIEB* 4 (1910), 65-119.

Translation of 1903 = no. 15. Continuation of 1909 = 34. Published in book form 1910 = no. 38.

1911

40. 'Quelques observations sur les noms composés en basque' [Some observations on compounds in Basque], *RIEB* 5 (1911), 5-9.

French translation of 1904 = no. 19.

41. 'Rectification' [Correction], *RIEB* 5 (1911), 160.

In French. CCU denies having an opinion attributed to him by De Charencey, and asks him to reread his writings.

42. [Note]', *Bulletin de dialectologie romane* 3 (1911), 129.

In French. CCU announces the appearance of CCU 1910, no. 38.

1912

43. 'Basque et ouralo-altaïque' [Basque and Ural-Altaic], *RIEB* 6 (1912), 412-414.

Revised version of 1904 = no. 21.

In French. CCU rejects Gutmann's idea that Basque and Ural-Altaic are related, with the following arguments: Ural-Altaic languages have vowel harmony, Basque has not. Ural-Altaic is exclusively prefixing, Basque suffixing and prefixing; the person markers are too different; some authors who suggested links with Africa are ignored. CCU also briefly discusses genetic or typological connections with Eskimo, Amerindian languages and Siberian languages.

44. Rev. of: H. Winkler, *Das Baskische und der vorderasiatisch-mittelländische Völker- und Kulturkreis* (Breslau: Grafts, Barth & Comp.), *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* 20 (1912), 263-265.

Spanish translation 1920 = no. 49.

Winkler rejects an Afro-Asiatic connection of Basque, but pleads for a Caucasian connection, especially based on morphological parallels —this is rejected as providing evidence by CCU—.

1913

45. 'Baskisch und Indogermanisch', *Indogermanische Forschungen* 33 (1913-1914), 171-172.

French translation 1914 = no. 46.

In German. CCU objects to the way that S. Feist has described his views on the genetic connection between Basque and other language families. Basque is an isolate. Parallels with other languages have been presented, but not as proof for genetic connections.

1914

46. 'Basque et indo-européen' [Basque and Indo-European], *RIEB* 8 (1914), 77.

French translation of 1913 = no. 45.

47. '*Bobor, obortz*', *RIEB* 8 (1914), 181-184.

Translation of Dutch version 1903 = no. 17.

In French. CCU suggest a sporadic regressive assimilation from /e/ to /o/ in isolated words in different dialects. He relies both on contemporary dialects and the oldest available texts.

1917

48. 'Het passieve karakter van het verbum transitivum of van het verbum actio- nis in talen van Noord-Amerika' [The passive nature of the transitive verb or the active verb in the languages of North America], *Verlagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde*, 5de R., 2 (1917), 187-216.

French translation 1922 = no. 50. Russian translation 1950 = no. 90.

In Dutch. CCU deals with alignment in the languages of North America, specifically ergativity, but also active languages. Basque is discussed in connection with erga-

tivity. Especially Reindeer Chukchi shows parallels with Basque. CCU also points to differences between the various ergative languages discussed.

1920

49. Rev. of: H. Winkler, *Das Baskische und der vorderasiatisch-mittelländische Völker- und Kulturkreis* (Breslau: Grasz, Barth & Comp., 1909), *RIEB* 11 (1920), 62-66.

Spanish version of 1909 = no. 44.

1922

50. 'Le caractère passif du verbe transitif ou du verbe d'action dans certaines langues de l'Amérique du Nord' [The passive nature of the transitive verb or the active verb in the languages of North America], *RIEB* 13 (1922), 399-419.

French translation of 1917 = no. 48.

51. Rev. of: H. Gavel, *Éléments de phonétique basque* (Paris: Édouard Champion, 1920), *RIEB* 13 (1922), 109-112.

Spanish translation of no. 56.

52. Rev. of: H. Urtel, 'Zur baskischen Onomatopoesis' (Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 13 (1919), 138-157), *RIEB* 13 (1922), 489-490.

Spanish translation of no. 57.

1923

53. *Zur vergleichenden Lautlehre der baskischen Dialekte: Berichtungen*. [On the comparative phonology of the Basque dialects: corrections]. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, 1923. 11 p. (Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde, N.R. 24/1).

Reprinted 1969 = no. 95.

In German. CCU had found so many errors and misinterpretations in his 1903 publication on the comparative phonology of Basque dialects (no. 15), that he decided to publish this sequel. CCU systematically lists all details on which he had changed his mind, often inspired by reviews of his book. Some mistakes originated in his sources. Other errors were caused by his lack of knowledge of the Romance languages and the literature about them, as there were many unidentified loans in his material. He regrets not having made more use of the works of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte and Julien Vinson, two more recent fieldworkers.

54. 'Over een mogelijke verwantschap van het Baskisch met de Palaeo-Kaukasische talen' [About a possible relationship between Basque and the Pal-

aeo-Caucasian languages]. *Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeeling letterkunde*, Serie A, 55/5 (1923), 105-137.

French translation 1924 = no. 59.

In Dutch. CCU weighs the available evidence of a genetic relationship between Caucasian languages and Basque. He deals with Schuchardt (whose work is called excellent), Winkler (of mixed quality), Marr (only partly accessible and often confusing), Oštir (disappointing) and Trombetti (the most original and extensive). CCU treats only the formal, not the typological similarities, both affixes and roots. He finds the similarities suggestive and worthy of further investigation, but due to the lack of regular sound changes CCU considers the case not proven.

55. 'Aglutinación y flexión' [Agglutination and inflection]. *III Congreso de estudios vascos: recopilación de los trabajos de dicha Asamblea celebrada en Guernica del 10 al 17 de setiembre de 1922*. San Sebastián: Eusko-Ikaskuntza, 1923, 32-36.

In Spanish. CCU discusses the distinction between agglutinative and inflectional as holistic characteristics for languages, and concludes that most languages have features of both. He compares Basque with Indo-European, Semitic, Finno-Ugric and Algonquian languages. He also discusses links of these types with vowel harmony, consonant mutation and reduplication. In addition, he discusses the future of the Basque language and the responsibilities of the population.

56. Rev. of: H. Gavel, *Éléments de phonétique basque* (Paris: Édouard Champion, 1920), *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* 25 (1923), 179-181.

Spanish translation 1922 = no. 51.

In Dutch. CCU considers Gavel to be one of the more talented young Bascologists. Gavel has published some articles on different aspects of Basque. CCH praises the use Gavel has made of the works of Julio de Urquijo, L. Bonaparte, H. Schuchardt. CCU is also happy that Dutch authors are quoted; Van Eys, CCU, Faddegon. Gavel's background as a Romanist has prevented him from a number of pitfalls. The book is more a scholarly essay than a manual. CCU discusses some vowels that are derived from a VhV sequence and palatization. CCU is positive, and he finds that this study has surpassed previous works on the subject.

57. Rev. of: H. Urtel, 'Zur baskischen Onomatopoesis' (Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1919, 13, 138-157), *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* 25 (1923), 181-183.

Spanish translation 1922 = no. 52.

In Dutch. Generally positive. The first chapter of the book deals with onomatopoeic forms. CCU adds a few forms. The second chapter deals with reduplications. Here too CCU adds examples, and mentions typological parallels with Sanskrit and North American languages. The third chapter deals with vowel alternation and symbolic distance in the vowels, which CCU does not deem conclusive. The fourth chapter deals with animal cries and the names of the animals, but CCU is not convinced. The fifth chapter deals with reduplications where the second part starts with *m-*. CCU also refers to H. Schuchardt who wrote an insightful review of the book in *Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie* 1919: 397 ff.

58. Rev. of: K. Oštir, *Beiträge zur alarodischen Sprachwissenschaft* (Wien: Ed. Beyers Nachfolger, 1921), *RIEB* 14 (1923), 365.

In German. Critical review. CCU is not able to judge the specific claims, but the author's methods are insufficient. His claims are uncontrollable. He does not identify the loanwords.

1924

59. 'De la possibilité d'une parenté entre le basque et les langues caucasiques' [On the possibility of a relationship between Basque and the Caucasian languages], *RIEB* 15 (1924), 565-588.

French translation of 1923 = no. 54.

60. Rev. of: H. Schuchardt, *Primitiae linguae Vasconum: Einführung ins Baskische* (Halle a. S.: Max Niemeyer, 1923), *Neophilologus* 9 (1924), 308-309.

In Dutch. CCU calls Basque a mysterious and mixed language. He praises Schuchardt's introduction, based on a 16th century text by Lizarraga. CCU hopes it will attract more interest in Basque.

1925

61. 'Le tchouktche et le basque' [Chukchi and Basque], *RIEB* 16 (1925), 85.

In French. CCU points out that there are remarkable similarities in the alignment systems of Chukchi (Siberia) and Basque. Both Chukchi and Basque show ergative alignment; the Chukchi instrumental is used for transitive subjects. Bogoraz's description of Chukchi is very good, the one by Radloff insufficient.

62. Rev. of: H. Schuchardt, *Primitiae linguae Vasconum: Einführung ins Baskische* (Halle a. S.: Max Niemeyer, 1923), *RIEB* 16 (1925), 365-367.

In German. On the basis on a 16th century text in Basque, Schuchardt provides a deep insight in the structure of Basque. A very positive review. There are a number of points that CCU highlights.

1926

63. Rev. of: A. Trombetti, *Le origini della lingua basca* (Bologna: Coop. Tipografica Azzoguidi, 1925), *RIEB* 17 (1926), 423-424.

In German. CCU expresses doubt about the possibility of the task that Trombetti has given himself, suggesting links with many languages. Trombetti is a "great scholar", but CCU is pessimistic about the solution of the ever hopeless question of the origins of Basque, at least as long as its dialects have not been sufficiently described.

64. Rev. of: W. Rollo, *The Basque dialect of Marquina* (Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 1925), *Museum* 34 (1926-1927), 101-102.

In Dutch. Rollo was CCU's student. CCU praises the book and the author, but he misses a thorough discussion of the accent. The Markina dialect is the easternmost

Bizkaian dialect, with only few influences from the Gipuzkoan dialects. CCU believes that the dialect border is unusually sharp, and may be due to the fact they were once not border dialects, but separated by e.g. a Romance language. CCU praises the dissertation collected by Rollo, not all which have been included in the book.

1927

65. 'Baskisch *elkar*' [Basque *elkar*], *Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling letterkunde, Serie A*, 63/6 (1927), 179-182.

In Dutch. Basque and Dutch are two extremely different languages. But the languages have a word in common with the same meaning and form: Dutch *elkaar*, Basque *elkar* 'each other'. The Dutch word is morphologically analyzable, but the Basque word has not been explained. CCU suggests that Basque *elkar* originates in a juxtaposition of ergative and absolutive pronouns *hark* and **har*, with dissimilation of the liquids, and with the original /k/ for modern /h/ or \emptyset . Thus, from **kark-kar* to *alkar/elkar*. See also no. 72.

66. 'Die mit *b-* anlautenden Körperteilnamen des Baskischen' [The Basque body part terms starting with *b-*]. *Festschrift Meinhof: sprachwissenschaftliche und andere Studien*. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co., 1927, 351-357.

Spanish translation 1949 = no. 89.

CCU is struck by the frequency of initial *b-* in body parts. First he lists some 50 non-borrowed words that do not start with *b-*, then 17 words starting with *b-*, which Uhlenbeck considers relatively large number. Uhlenbeck proposes an origin in a prefix, even though there are only few cases in which the remaining root can be related to another word, as *behatz*, *atz* 'finger'. Uhlenbeck thinks that the prefix was originally a third person possessive prefix, and the possessive pronoun *bere* 'his own' and the form *bera* 'self' would be cognates. On the other hand, there are also many words like those for 'cow', 'grass' and 'mare' that start with *be-*, which Uhlenbeck compares with Bantu-type prefixes, suggesting a different source for a formally similar prefix.

67. Rev. of: P. W. Schmidt, *Die Sprachfamilien und Sprachenkreise der Erde* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1926), *IJAL* 4 (1927), 229-233.

In English. Generally, CCU likes the book very much. Most of the review consists of minor corrections. Basque is discussed twice. The type of stem taken by Sapir as evidence for a Penutian language family is also found in Basque, so it can develop independently. On p. 392-477 Basque is discussed. CCU writes: "Schmidt's observation on the Basque verb is inexact, in the first place because he does not take the forms of the preterite tense into account".

1928

68. 'Quelques observations sur le mot *Ilargi*' [Some observations on the word *ilargi*]. *Homenaje a Don Carmelo de Echegaray (Miscelánea de estudios referentes al País Vasco)*. San Sebastián: Imprenta de la Diputación de Guipúzcoa, 1928, 557-560.

In French. CCU discusses the etymology of a set of Basque words for 'moon', which contain the root *il-* 'death, dead', most of them compounds. He points at a

parallel with Baltic folklore where the moon is also associated with death. The word for sun, *eguzki*, similarly is a compound, and this leads CCU to suggest that both words are innovations and that the original words for ‘sun’ and ‘moon’ have been lost.

69. Review of Karst, Joseph. 1928. *Grundsteine zu einer Mittelländisch-Asianischen Urgeschichte. Ethnographische Zusammenhänge der Liguro-Iberer und Proto-Illyrer mit der Lelegisch-hetitisch-Alarodischen Völkergruppe erwiesen in Toponymie, völkischer Onomastik und vergleichender Mythologie*. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* 29 (1928), 153-155.

In German. Negative review. Karst proposes outrageous Basque etymologies for many geographical and historical names, and CCU discusses about a dozen of them, and rejects them e.g. the derivation of *Aborigines* from Basque *aurre* ‘front side’.

1930

70. ‘The Basque words for “woman”’. *A grammatical miscellany offered to Otto Jespersen on his seventieth birthday*. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard / London: Allen & Unwin, 1930, 419-427.

Spanish version 1948 = no. 87.

In English. There are several Basque roots meaning ‘woman’: *andere*, *emakume* and *emazte*, the last two with a root *em-* ‘female’. Quotes from the most important 16th and 17th century texts are presented to show that only *emazte* was used at that time, and not *emakume*. CCU discusses compounding with roots meaning ‘female’ and ‘male’, and CCU himself writes “this paper is inconclusive”.

71. [Untitled address at the ‘Séance d’ouverture’] *Actes du premier Congrès International de Linguistes à la Haye, du 10-15 avril 1928*. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff’s Uitgeversmaatschappij N. V. [1930], 72-76.

In English. Opening speech of linguistic conference deals with recent achievements in linguistics, among other long distance relations. Suggested connections between Basque and Caucasian languages and Afro-Asiatic languages are mentioned on p. 74.

1931

72. ‘Zu Donum Natalicium Schrijnen, S. 190 sqq.’ [On the Festschrift for Schrijnen, p. 190ff], *RIEB* 22 (1931), 602.

In German. CCU defends his etymology of Basque *elkar* from two demonstratives, against a proposal by Saroihandy, that cannot be taken seriously. CCU draws parallels with Greek, Sanskrit and German.

1932

73. ‘Baskologisches zu IF 49, 253 ff.’ [Bascollogical to IF 49 p. 253 ff], *Indogermanische Forschungen* 50 (1932), 123-126.

In German. CCU formulates some harsh criticism of some Bascologists. Marr was "justifiedly criticized" by Trombetti, and Joseph Karst wrote some "fantastic" papers, full of disorder, Karl Oštir lacks critical abilities, Feist does not make matters clearer, Karl Classen is not well-informed. Schuchardt is praised. Gutmann/Goutman is a dilettant, Trombetti's statements are unprovable and his theory of monogenesis is simplistic.

74. 'Baskisches zu S. 134 f.', *Indogermanische Forschungen* 50 (1932), 231.

In German. Basque *erditu* has a parallel in Dutch 'bevalen'. Further remarks on the instrumental, wrongly identified as an intransitive case, referring to examples from 16th century Basque. Further some remarks on the suppletive paradigm of the 'to be' verb.

75. 'Udagara', *RIEB* 23 (1932), 1-3.

In German. According to CCU Basque *udagara* 'otter' is a loan from Germanic **udro*, perhaps via Gaulish. The sound changes are illustrated with parallels elsewhere in Basque.

76. 'Bilarrausi', *RIEB* 23 (1932), 487-488.

In German. The word *bilarrausi*, originally a taboo word for a 'calf' is used only in the northern dialects. According to CCU it is derived from the word *bular* / **bilar* 'breast' and *autsi* 'broken, ripped'.

77. 'De jongste denkbeelden over den oorsprong der Basken' [The most recent ideas about the origin of the Basques], *Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling letterkunde, Serie B*, 74/1 (1932), 1-10.

In Dutch, with longer quotes in Spanish and German. German summary p. 9-10. CCU criticizes Julien Vinson's view (and the one of his follower Sigmund Feist) who as late as 1919 claimed that the Basques were undistinguishable culturally or physically from their neighboring peoples, except for their language. T. de Aranzadi, representing physical anthropology, has shown that physical properties of moderns Basque are also found in ancient skeletal remains of the region. Research by Bosch Gimpera confirms these conclusions. CCU also discusses a possible connection with the Iberians. There are similarities between the Basque and Iberian languages, but the Basques are not a continuation of the Iberians. In the late palaeolithic period the areas were quite distinct. Nevertheless, in a later neolithic period the so-called Asturian complex, originating in North Africa, shows a break in the continuation, which is unsatisfactorily solved by Bosch Gimpera. Later the Almeria culture spread over most of the Peninsula, but not into the Pyrenees. CCU addresses archaeologists to assist in solving these issues, including similarities of Basque with Caucasian languages.

1940

78. 'Vorlateinische indogermanische Anklänge im Baskischen' [Pre-Latin Indo-European similarities in Basque], *Anthropos* 35-36 (1940-1941), 201-207.

In German. CCU discusses early Indo-European loans in Basque, inspired by a paper by colleague Bascologists Georges Lacombe and René Lafon on this matter. CCU stated that there were only a few old Germanic and Indo-European loans, and he lists them. CCU also provides a number of claims regarding strata of loans in Basque. 21 words are discussed. Studies on Caucasian languages are necessary. See also no. 79.

79. 'Berichtigung zu *Anthropos* XXXV-XXXVI (1940-1941), S. 205 f.' [Corrections to *Anthropos* XXXV-XXXVI (1940-1941), p 205 f.]. *Anthropos* 35-36 (1940-1941), 972.

In German. CCU gets back to his earlier discussion in the preceding paper that Basque *eperdi* could be a Celtic loanword. CCU does not believe this because initial *p*- disappeared in Celtic. CCU wonders whether it would be another Indo-European language, onomatopoeic or just accidental resemblance. See no. 78.

80. 'Zu den Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen des Baskischen (Kritische Bemerkungen zu D. J. Wölfel, *Archiv für Anthropologie* N.F. Bd. XXVII, S. 137 ff.)' [On the genetic connections of Basque: critical remarks on D.J. Wölfel], *Anthropos* 35-36 (1940-1941), 970-972.

In German. CCU is critical about Wölfel's claims of a connection between Basque and Afro-Asiatic. CCU points out the author's methodological weaknesses, his lack of knowledge of Basque grammar and his insufficient knowledge of the neighboring Romance languages. The connection was most likely secondary. Some 20 concrete words are discussed. CCU is looking forward to more research on a Basque-Caucasian connection.

1942

81. 'De oudere lagen van den Baskischen woordenschat' [The older layers of the Basque lexicon], *Mededeelingen der Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling letterkunde*, N.R. 5/7 (1942), 327-376.

French translation 1947 = no. 85.

CCU presents an extensive list of words which, in his view, belonged to the original stratum of Basque vocabulary, trying to identify typical stem forms.

82. Rev. of: R. Lafon, *Le système du verbe basque au XVII^e siècle* (Bordeaux: Éditions Delmas, 1943), *Anthropos* 37-40 (1942-1945), 385-387.

In German. Generally very positive review. Lafon knows the work of his predecessors, and does a very thorough investigation of the verbal morphology of 16th century Basque. Some of the innovative findings are the distinction between determined and non-determined events, and a distinction between realis and non-realís. CCU has a few minor points, the most relevant of which is a brief discussion of the distinctions between active/passive and transitive/intransitive, in connection with the concept of the dative.

1946

83. 'Gestaafde en vermeende affiniteiten van het Baskisch' [Proven and presumed affiliations of Basque], *Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling letterkunde*, N.R. 9/2 (1946), 13-24.

French translation 1947 = no. 84.

In Dutch. CCU considers a systematic comparison of Celtic and Basque necessary, but more in order to discover early contacts than to prove a genetic connection. He suspects that Celtic elements may have entered Basque via the Romance languages. CCU criticizes P. Fouché's work in which it was claimed that Altaic elements

could be found in Basque, an idea that Uhlenbeck strongly rejects. CCU considers the presence of Afro-Asiatic words in Basque a "proven fact", and a systematic comparison would be desirable. CCU calls a connection between Basque and Caucasian "undeniable", but he is not sure of its nature. There are undeniable similarities between Basque and Iberian, resulting from contact between the indigenous Basques and the Iberian invaders, rather than a genetic relationship. Further CCU evaluates almost 30 proposed cognates between Basque and Chukchi, almost all of which are rejected. Uhlenbeck concludes that the link is "still not certain".

1947

84. 'Affinités prouvées et présumées de la langue basque' [Proven and presumed affiliations of Basque], *Eusko-Jakintza* 1 (1947), 171-182.

French translation of 1946 = no. 83.

85. 'Les couches anciennes du vocabulaire basque' [The old layers of the Basque vocabulary], *Eusko-Jakintza* 1 (1947), 543-581.

French translation of 1942 = no. 81.

1948

86. 'La langue basque et la linguistique générale' [The Basque language and general linguistics], *Lingua* 1 (1948), 59-76.

In French. Basque typological characteristics are discussed in a general synchronic framework. CCU discusses declination, ergativity, composition, tense and aspect marking, pointing out parallels in languages from other parts of the world. CCU characterizes Basque as a mixed language, as some features are the result of diffusion from other languages. He also repeats his views on possible wider connections of Basque.

87. 'Las palabras vascas para designar la mujer' [The Basque words referring to the woman], *Eusko-Jakintza* 2 (1948), 623-631.

Spanish translation of 1930 = no. 70.

1949

88. 'Zur allerjüngsten Fachliteratur' [On the most recent academic literature]. *Homenaje a d. Julio de Urquijo e Ybarra: estudios relativos al País Vasco* [= Número extraordinario del *BAP*], 2. San Sebastián, 1949, 25-31.

Partly reprinted 1981 = no. 96.

89. 'Los nombres vascos de miembros de cuerpo que comienzan con *b-*' [The Basque body part terms starting with *b-*], *Eusko-Jakintza* 3 (1949), 105-111.

Spanish translation of 1927 = no. 66.

1950

90. 'Passivnyj charakter perechodnogo glagola ili glagola dejstvija v jazykach Severnoj Ameriki'. In: E. A. Bokarev (ed.), *Ėrgativnaja konstrukcija predloženiya*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo inostrannoj literatury, 1950, 74-96.

Russian translation of 1917 = no. 48.

91. 'K učeniju o padežach'. In: E. A. Bokarev (ed.), *Ėrgativnaja konstrukcija predloženiya*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo inostrannoj literatury, 1950, 97-98.

Russian translation of the second part of 'Miscellen. 1. Zur Geschichte des *s* im Slavischen. 2. Zur Casuslehre'. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 39 (1906), 600-603.

92. 'Agens i patiens v padežnoj sisteme indoevropskich jazykov'. In: E. A. Bokarev (ed.), *Ėrgativnaja konstrukcija predloženiya*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo inostrannoj literatury, 1950, 101-102.

Russian translation of 1901 = no. 13.

1951

93. Rev. of: K. Bouda, *Baskisch-kaukasische Etymologien* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1949), *Anthropos* 46 (1951), 292.

In German. CCU recommends the book, but he does not elaborate on its contents.

1967

94. *Beiträge zu einer vergleichenden Lautlehre der baskischen Dialecte*. Wiesbaden: Dr. Martin Sändig oHg, 1967. [105 p.]

Reprint of 1903 = no. 15.

1969

95. **Zur vergleichenden Lautlehre der baskischen Dialecte: Berichtungen*. Vaduz: Sändig-Reprint. 11 p. [Not seen; source: *Karlsruher Virtueller Katalog*].

Reprint of 1923 = no. 53.

1981

96. 'Zur allerjüngsten baskologischen Fachliteratur' [On the most recent academic Bascolological literature]. In Pedro de Yrizar, *Contribución a la dialectología de la lengua vasca*, 1. San Sebastián: Caja de Ahorros Provincial de Guipúzcoa, 1981, 93-94.

Cf. 1949 = no. 88.