

A SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY OF CREOLE STUDIES

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This chronology aims at giving an idea of the growth of interest in pidgin and creole languages and the processes of pidginization and creolization, mainly after the publication (1770) of the first systematic description of a creole language. Most items included are publications or theses dealing with pidgins/creoles. Some of these are works outstanding in their own right; others, however, are included as "firsts" in their respective fields although they have been followed by several other studies, often of higher merit. The user therefore will doubtless complain that many important works have been omitted and probably will take exception to several of the inclusions.

A chronology such as this of course gives little idea of some of the most important developments in the field of pidgin/creole studies: for example, the increased use (or disuse) of any particular pidgin/creole for educational, religious, literary, or journalistic purposes; academic courses offered and directed research undertaken at universities, and the development of some universities as informal centers of creole research; the deepening and refinement of research in the creole studies field, and integration of creole studies with linguistic theory generally.

In a word, it is a chronology, an instrument of orientation in time, and nothing more.

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[Lines of hyphens are used to separate decades, beginning with 1770. Persons and titles usually may be identified more exactly by reference to A bibliography of pidgin and creole languages (1975) and files of The Carrier Pidgin.]

- c. 1204 Pidginized Apostles' Creed resembling later Lingua Franca is recorded at Constantinople [see Kahane/Kahane 1976].
- 1353 First known text of Lingua Franca, from Jerba (Djerba), Tunisia [see Grion 1891].
- 1455 First use of Negro-Portuguese in verse, 14 years after importation of first black African slaves [see Teyssier 1959].
- 1520 Encina writes a humorous poem in the Lingua Franca of Jerusalem tour guides [see Harvey et al. 1967].
- 1590 Acosta notes that term criollo is used to designate Spaniards born in the West Indies [see Macedo 1979].
- 1622 Haedo discusses the Lingua Franca of Algiers.
- 1640 Bouton notes "mixed jargon" used between Caribs and Europeans on Martinique.
- 1655 Pelleprat gives examples of West Indian Negro-French; Rochefort does the same for Carib pidgin French, 1658.
- 1673 Molière, using snatches of Lingua Franca, supplies the word sabir, a French synonym or near-synonym for pidgin.
- 1685 First reported reference to "langue créole" of Sénégal, a form of pidgin Portuguese [see Chaudenson 1979].
- 1718 Herlein (2d ed.) gives brief examples of Surinam Negro-English (Sranan).
- 1765 First Moravian missionaries to Creoles and Saramaccans in Surinam.
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Magens, first systematic grammar of a creole language, the Neger-Hollands of the Virgin Islands. o0o Kilgo's and Wald's syllabaries of Neger-Hollands, the first educational material in a creole language.

Psalm-book in Neger-Hollands published by (German) Moravian Brethren, followed in 1823 by (Danish) Lutheran translation. These and other religious writings establish a "high" literary style of the creole. (The same phenomenon, less pronounced, is found in several other pidgin/creole areas.)

Van Dyk, first book on Sranan. o0o First Moravian catechism in Sranan. o0o C. L. Schumann, MS dictionary of Saramaccan [see Schuchardt 1914] and MS translation of OT stories.

Duque de Estrada, religious manual in the "incorrect language" of African-born slaves in Cuba; 3d ed. 1823.

Ducœurjoly briefly describes Haitian Creole French.

Robin discusses Louisiana Creole French.

Dunbar, short description of Plains Indian sign language.

Berrenger, grammar of Ceylon "Corrupted Portuguese," 2d ed.

Treu/Schumann, collation of the Gospels in Sranan.

First publications on and translations into Ceylon Indo-Portuguese by Wesleyan missionaries Callaway, Fox, and Newstead.

Translation of Matthew into Ceylon Indo-Portuguese. Newstead's translation of NT follows in 1824.

Chrestien, Les essais d'un bobre africain, the first more or less intentionally humorous literary use of Mauritian Creole French. (Such use of creoles for comic effect is still continued in several areas.)

Declaracion corticu di catecismo, first printed book and first known religious publication in Papiamentu.

Fables créole, first literary use of Réunion Creole. o0o First known catacheism in Mauritian Creole.

Moravian translation of NT into Sranan.

Greenfield, A defence of the Surinam Negro-English version of the NT, pointing out that Sranan was a language in its own right, and making the first comparative study of creoles and their source languages. o0o Dictionnaire de la langue franque, prepared for French expeditionary force to Algeria.

First Moravian primer in Sranan.

Williams (?), "Jargon spoken at Canton," first description of Chinese Pidgin English.

Goux's catechism and grammar of Martinican Creole, the first systematic grammar of a French creole.

Translation of Matthew into Papiamentu. o0o Helmig van der Vegt, manual of Sranan.

Hale, pioneer sketch of Chinook Jargon. o0o Marbot's paraphrase of La Fontaine's Fables in Martinican Creole, a genre imitated in other French creole areas. o0o Jiménez, lexicon and illustrative texts of creolized Spanish Gypsy speech.

Putman's grammar of Dutch written in Papiamentu. o0o Héry, Esquisses africaines, first humorous literary use of Réunion Creole.

- 852 Cherepanov's article on Kjachta Sino-Russian pidgin.
- 852-79 Makzien vo Kristensoema Ziele issued monthly by Moravians in Sranan.
- 856 Bonneau, a journalist, declares French creole structure to be analogous to that of African languages. o0o Wullschlägel, German-Sranan dictionary.
- 859 First attested English use of pigeon (= pidgin), referring to Chinese Pidgin English.
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- 863 Teza, pioneer grammatical sketch of Papiamentu. (He also analyzes Ceylon Indo-Portuguese, 1872.) o0o Smart, pioneer sketch of grammatically simplified Anglo-Romani.
- 868 Russell, The etymology of Jamaica grammar, first amateur analysis of a West Indian English creole.
- 869 Thomas, Theory and practice of [Trinidad French] Creole grammar.
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- 870 Van Name, first comparative study of creole languages on a fairly wide scale, embracing 8 Caribbean creoles.
- 871-75 Civilisadó, first Papiamentu periodical.
- 872 Saint-Quentin, grammar of Guyanais Creole; his brothers publish the first extensive collection of folk literature in creole. Modern treatments by Horth (1949), St-Jacques-Fauguenoy (1967-72), Corne (1971), Contout (1978) o0o Hartt, "Notes on the Lingoa Geral..."
- 874-77 Turiault, grammar of Martinican Creole.
- 875 Van Ewijk, first dictionary of Papiamentu.
- 876 Leland, Pidgin-English sing-song, the first and best use of Chinese P.E. for humorous effect. o0o Clough, On the existence of mixed languages.
- 877 Audain, 2d ed. of collection of Haitian Creole proverbs.
- 879 Egger first compares infants' speech with pidgins/creoles. o0o Atkinson's facetious sketch of "Yokohamese" pidgin Japanese, soon to become extinct.
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- 880 Baissac, Etude sur le patois créole mauricien. o0o Mercier, pioneer sketch of Louisiana French Creole.
- 880-82 Mallery, first systematic large-scale description of Plains Indian sign language, followed by various writers to 1934.
- 880-86 Coelho, dean of Portuguese linguists, publishes wide-ranging, jumbled survey of Romance-based creoles, particularly Cape Verdean Portuguese. This initiates several descriptions of Portuguese-based creoles, notably Costa/Duarte (1886) and Brito/Coelho (1887) of Cape Verdean; Negreiros (1895) of São Tomé; Leite de Vasconcellos (1892) and Pereira (1899-1901) of Macao; Barros (1897-1907) of Guiné; Dalgado (1900-17) of Ceylon and other Indo-Portuguese; Leite de Vasconcellos (1899, 1901), general survey of creole Portuguese.
- 881-1920 Schuchardt, a prestigious and highly prolific linguist, becomes "father of creole studies" through numerous publications, including two major monographs, dealing with pidgins/creoles of Portuguese, French, English, and Dutch base and Lingua Franca. [On Coelho, Schuchardt, and Hesseling, see Meijer/Muysken in Valdman 1977; also translations of Schuchardt by Markey (1979) and Gilbert (1980).]
- 882 Hahn, first writer on partial creolization of Afrikaans, attributes it to Hottentot influence.
- 883 Adam, Les idiomes négro-aryen et maléo-aryen, overstates substratum theory of origin of European-lexicon pidgins/creoles. o0o Schuchardt's pioneer inquiry into Melanesian Pidgin English. o0o Harris uses Gullah in literature, the first of a number of writers, notably Gonzales (1922-24). o0o Brinton, The Güegüence; a comedy ballet in the Nahuatl-Spanish dialect of Nicaragua.
- 884 J. A. Harrison's pioneer study of American Negro English. o0o Steere notes use of pidgin Swahili by foreigners at Zanzibar.

- 1885 Pères Blancs publish catechism in Kingwana Swahili, the first known religious writing in that dialect. o0o Parépou, Atipa, roman guyanais, the first novel written in a creole.
- 1885-1900 Anderson's translations of the Gospels and Acts into Mauritian Creole.
- 1889 Grade publishes the first of several sketches of West African Pidgin English by Germans.

- 1890 Schuchardt's monograph on Batavia-Tugu creole Portuguese in Java.
- 1891 Cambier, first description of Bangala (Lingala) of Belgian Congo, now Zaïre. o0o First native sketches of Papiamentu grammar, by Evertsz, Pijpers, and Sintiago. o0o Vila, sketch of and catechism in Annobonese creole Portuguese.
- 1892 Coelho writes on Portuguese Gypsy speech.
- 1895 First Ph.D. thesis on a creole subject, Poyen-Bellisile on structure of Guadeloupean Creole. o0o Rat's translation of Mark into Dominican Creole. o0o Weeks' translation of Matthew into Bangala (Lingala).
- 1899 Hesseling describes Het Afrikaansch as semicreolized Dutch influenced by pidgin Portuguese.

- 1901 Newberry Library, Chicago, acquires Bonaparte Collection of linguistic writings, including many rare creole items.
- 1903 Stapleton, first grammatical sketch of Lingala.
- 1904 Kittredge on New England Amerindian Pidgin English.
- 1905 Hesseling, monograph on Neger-Hollands, incidentally adumbrating monogenetic theory of pidgin/creole origins. o0o Stapleton's translations of selections from the Gospels into Lualaba dialect of Kingwana Swahili. o0o Van Sertima, first amateur treatment of Guyana Creole English, followed in 1916 by Cruickshank.
- 1907 Ray, "The Jargon English of the Torres Straits," a pioneer sketch; no further writing on it until 1967.
- 1908 Trapp, pioneer sketch of Isikula (= Fanagalo). o0o Bennett, "Gullah," the first of several amateur accounts.
- 1909 Stefánsson, "The Eskimo trade jargon of Herschel Island." o0o Schuchardt, "Die Lingua Franca."

- 1910 J. S. Long points out pidgin-like features of deaf-mute sign language.
- 1912 Dérindinger first calls attention to pidginized Arabic of the Chad region. o0o Prince's article on Delaware Traders' Jargon.
- 1913 Shellabear's article on Baba Malay; next description in Lee's unpublished thesis, 1981.
- 1914 Schuchardt's monograph, Die Sprache der Saramakkaneger in Surinam.
- 1914-21 Polemic between Meillet and Schuchardt on genetic relationship of creole languages.
- 1916 Eybers' translation of NT into Papiamentu, revised 1952, 1976; RC translation 1966.
- 1919 Mangado's description and lexicon of Fernando Po Pidgin English [see Zarco 1938 for 2d ed.].

- 1922 Jespersen, Language, a widely read book with a chapter on "Pidgins and Congeners." o0o E. Bool, first reported play in Papiamentu; drama later thrives in the Antilles.
- 1925 Thorburn, first texts in pidgin Sudan-Arabic (now called Juba Arabic).
- 1926 Shepherd, first book on Kituba. o0o De Josselin de Jong's field study of moribund Neger-Hollands. o0o Ray proposes theory of pidginization of Melanesian languages, probably the first of several theories of pidgin origins of languages, e.g. Feist (1928) for Germanic languages, Zylharz (1932-33) for Old Egyptian, Sauvegeot (1968) in part for early French, L. Bender (unpublished, 1976) for Amharic.

- 1927 Broch, "Russenorsk," the only description of a recently disused pidgin in northern Norway. o0o Kroon, Dos novela, the first substantial literary work in Papiamentu, whose literature "gets rolling" only in the 1940s.
 - 1928 Lenz, El Papiamentu. o0o First translation of NT into Lingala.
 - 1929 Van de Weyer/Quets, probably the pioneer study of Lubumbashi Swahili.
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- 1930 Turner begins study of Gullah, culminating in Africanisms in the Gullah dialect (1949).
 - 1931 Tagliavini, "Lingue Crèole" in Enciclopedia Italiana, bibliographic survey of European-based pidgins/creoles. o0o Chatterji, "Calcutta Hindustani," for many years the only study of urban pidginization in India.
 - 1932 German's unpublished thesis, The Spanish dialect of Cavite, pioneer study of Chabacano (Philippine creole Spanish). o0o Tavares, Mornas, the first major literary use of Cape Verdean creole. o0o Jacobs, first treatment of Chinook Jargon in modern linguistic terms.
 - 1933 Bloomfield, Language, emphasizes baby-talk theory of pidgin origins.
 - 1933-43 Parsons, Folklore of the Antilles, French and English, with many texts.
 - 1934 Göbl-Gáldi, "Esquisse de la structure grammaticale des patois français-créoles." Reinecke/Tokimasa, amateur description of "The English dialect of Hawaii." o0o Translation of John into Kituba.
 - 1935 Lane, "The [Louisiana] Negro-French dialect," first professional description.
 - 1936 Faine and S. Sylvain, native semi-amateurs, publish full-length studies of Haitian Creole.
 - 1937 Reinecke's unpublished surveys most theretofore described pidgins/creoles. o0o Pardoe's unpublished thesis adumbrates creolist view of origins of U.S. Negro English.
 - 1938 University Microfilms begins photocopy publication of doctoral theses, which later makes available many American dissertations on pidgins/creoles.
 - 1939 Hjelmslev's papers on creoles, stating "optimum grammar" theory.
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- 1940 Sawyerr's unpublished thesis, the pioneer study of Krio.
 - 1940-1951 Protestant literacy campaign in Haiti, using McConnell-Laubach orthography developed 1940-43 [see McConnell 1945 et seq. and Smart in S&L Dec. 1980].
 - 1942 R. A. Hall, well-known Romance scholar, begins writing on Melanesian Pidgin English, later turning his attention to Haitian Creole (1949-62) and pidgin/creole theory; he probably does more than any other person to revive American interest in creole studies. o0o Silva Régo, Dialecto português de Malaca.
 - 1946 Chatterton, A primer of Police Motu. o0o Foetoe-boi, monthly in Surinam, succeeded 1958 by Wie Eegie Sanie, encourages cultural nationalism.
 - 1946-77 D. Taylor writes extensively on creoles, in particular Dominican Creole French, contributing to revival of interest in Caribbean creoles.
 - 1947 Faublas/Pressoir present their system of Haitian orthography, now with modifications the official orthography.
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- 1950 First translation of NT into Haitian Creole, followed by others in 1960 and 1975. o0o Plissonneau, Pidgin English catechism for Cameroon.
 - 1950, 1952 Funk's theses on Martinican Creole, the first of a continuing number of studies of that dialect.
 - 1951 Le Page begins a linguistic survey of British West Indies.
 - 1952 Riley's brief description of pidgin Spanish used by Venezuelans and Piñaguero Panare Indians. No further interest in this field until the 1970s.
 - 1952-72 Collymore's amateur writings on Barbadian English, still little described.

- 1953 Morisseau-Leroy stages Antigone in Haitian. o0o Loftman (B. Bailey), unpublished thesis comparing several Caribbean creole languages. o0o Swartenbroeckx, Kituba-French dictionary; Eliel et al., lexical and grammatical sketch of Kituba.
- 1953 ff. Voorhoeve's writings on Sranan, putting its study on a scholarly plane and encouraging its use as a literary medium. o0o Maduro's writings on Papiamentu.
- 1955 Stichting voor Culturele Samenwerking (STICUSA) takes up the task of cultural interchange between the Netherlands and Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, encouraging literary production in Sranan and Papiamentu. o0o Papua New Guinea officially approves but does not consistently follow newly recommended standardized Tok Pisin orthography.
- 1955-71 Samarin's publications on Sango.
- 1956 Whinnom's book on Chabacano calls wide attention to it.
- 1957 Chomsky, Syntactic structures, first generally circulated statement of his generative-transformational theory, immensely influential in the field of creole studies as in all linguistic theory. o0o Whinnom, Spanish contact vernaculars in the Philippine Islands, calls attention to Chabacano and argues for relexification (Portuguese to Spanish creole). o0o Trefossa, Trotji, first outstanding literary work in Sranan. o0o Translation of NT into Kituba. o0o Lopes da Silva, O dialecto de Cabo Verde.
- 1958 Allsopp in unpublished thesis initiates scholarly study of Guyana Creolese. o0o Stageberg's pioneer sketch of Vietnam pidgin French (see also Schuchardt 1888).
- 1959 March 28-April 4, Conference on Creole Language Studies, Mona, Jamaica, with 13 participants, all but two anglophone, the first conference of creolists (proceedings published 1961). o0o Ferguson, "Diglossia," citing Haitian French and Haitian Creole as an example (see Dejean 1979 for a critical view). o0o Lacroix, sketch of simplified Fulfulbe in northern Cameroon.
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- 1960 Le Page/DeCamp, Jamaican Creole, first of several substantial and still continuing studies of that dialect. o0o Schneider initiates scholarly study of West African Pidgin English, writing on West Cameroon grasslands dialect. o0o L. West's dissertation analyzing the grammar of Plaiis Indian sign language. o0o Bible is translated into Union Kingwana Swahili. o0o Bureau Volkslectuur Sranan-Dutch-English dictionary.
- 1961 Haitian government establishes Office National d'Education Communautaire (ONEC), replaced in 1957 by O.N. d'Alphabétisation et d'Action Comm. (ONAAC). o0o First publication on Pitcairn Island creole English, by Ross. o0o Readdy's thesis on an Australian Aboriginal creole English, the first of a continuing number of such studies. o0o Álvarez Nazario, El elemento afronegroide en el español de Puerto Rico. o0o Daal et al. report in favor of phonetic orthography for Papiamentu, the first of several attempts to standardize its orthography.
- 1962 July 16-21, Colloque sur le multilinguisme, Brazzaville, Congo, largely devoted to pidgins/creoles (proceedings published 1984). o0o Montes G., first description of Palenquero creole Spanish, later analyzed by A. Lewis and others.
- 1962-64 Richardson's publications on Town Bamba.
- 1963 Alexandre, sketch of Ewondo Populaire. o0o Chataigner, sketch of Casamance creole Portuguese.
- 1964 Le Page heads language department at University of York, which becomes a center of creole studies. o0o M. Goodman, A comparative study of creole French dialects. o0o Friedemann, first texts in San Andrés creole English, followed 1970 ff. by studies of it and Providencia creole by several others. o0o Ferguson, "Baby talk in six languages." o0o Reisman's thesis on Antiguan creole English.
- 1965 Whinnom, "The origin of the European-based creoles and pidgins," first explicit statement of monogenetic-relexification theory. o0o Mafeni is the first African to write on West African Pidgin English (of Nigeria). o0o B. Bailey argues for creolist theory of origins of U.S. Black English. o0o Stewart introduces the terms basilect, mesolect, and acrolect.
- 1965-72 Saint Jacques-Fauquency writes on Guyanais Creole French.

- 1966 R. A. Hall, Pidgin and creole languages, the first book on the subject generally. o0o Beginning of a voluminous production of articles, papers, and theses on Black English, mainly dealing with pedagogical problems but in part arguing for and against creolist views of its origins. o0o B. Bailey, Jamaican Creole syntax: A transformational approach, the first creole grammar to use transformational methods of analysis. o0o Valkhoff, Studies in Portuguese and Creole, restates Hesselning's theory of pidgin/creole Portuguese influence on Afrikaans. Most South African linguists take strongly opposing stands. o0o D. Solomon's thesis, the first scholarly treatment of Trinidadian English. o0o Cammack, pioneer sketch of U.S. Virgin Islands English. o0o J. S. Goodman's description of an English-Japanese pidgin at an air base.
- 1967 Cassidy/Le Page, Dictionary of Jamaican English, the first comprehensive dictionary of a colonial dialect including its creole forms. o0o Carrington, St. Lucian [French] Creole. o0o Alexandre's pioneer comparative study of reduction of nominal class systems in Bantu-based pidgins.
- 1968 April 9-12, Conference on Pidginization and Creolization of Languages, Mona, sponsored by Social Science Research Council, with over 50 linguists in attendance, at which several theoretically important papers are presented (proceedings, with theoretical introductions by Hymes, published 1971). o0o Heine, Afrikanische Verkehrssprachen. o0o Clyne, "Zum Pidgin-Deutsch der Gastarbeiter," the first publication in a field later explored in detail in Germany and to some extent in other countries. o0o Perego, "Les sabirs et les créoles." o0o Berry's mimeographed A dictionary of Sierra Leone Krio. o0o Granda begins writing on African influences on New World Spanish.
- 1969 Team headed by Le Page and Tabouret-Keller begins survey of multilingual communities in Belize. o0o Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), Surinam, begins publication in Djuka and Saramaccan. o0o A conference of Papua New Guinea specialists attempts to standardize Tok Pisin orthography. o0o MLA annual bibliography begins listing pidgins/creoles under a special heading. o0o Nagara's dissertation on Japanese pidgin English in Hawaii, the first of several scholarly studies of Hawaii pidgin/creole. o0o Kohlman's thesis on Grand Cayman creole English. o0o Edelweiss, Estudos tupis e tupi-guaranis, the nearest approach to a comprehensive view of more or less creolized Língua Geral. o0o Kontakto Antiano begins publication in Amsterdam, where it becomes a Papiamentu cultural center. o0o Jabłońska's article on Russo-Chinese pidgin in Manchuria.
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- 1970 Jan. 5-8, Caribbean Linguistics Seminar, St. Augustine, Trinidad. o0o Conference of short-lived Asosyashon pa Estudyu di Papiamentu, Curaçao. o0o Crawford records first material in Mobilian [see Haas 1975].
- 1971 Allsopp launches Caribbean Lexicography Project. o0o Camden's translation of the Gospels into New Hebridean Bislama; entire NT published 1977. o0o Lauffer, Di nos, Papiamentu literary anthology. o0o Hancock's unpublished thesis on lexicon of Sierra Leone Krio. o0o Unpublished sketches of Ethiopian pidgin Italian by Ferguson and Marcos (see also Bender et al. 1976). o0o Carrillo et al., Peace Corps workbook on Solomon Islands Pijin. o0o P. Roberts' thesis, The verb in Grenadian French Creole. o0o Berry, 'Pidgins and creoles in Africa,' in Sebeok, Current trends in linguistics series.
- 1972 July 24-26, UNESCO Conference on Creole Languages, St. Augustine. Society for Caribbean Linguistics is organized. o0o March 18, pidgin/creole interest group session at Georgetown University Round Table in Language and Linguistics, with ca. 60 participants; papers published 1974 in DeCamp/Hancock, Pidgins and creoles. Plans are laid for a newsletter. o0o Chaudenson's thesis (published 1974), Le lexique du parler créole de la Réunion. Chaudenson, Carayol and others begin developing the Centre Universitaire de la Réunion as a center of creole studies. o0o Baker, Kreol, and Moorghen, Etude structurale du créole de l'île Maurice. o0o Mühlhäusler's thesis (published 1974), Pidginisation and simplification of language. o0o Grimes (ed.), Languages of the Guianas. o0o Dillard, Black English. o0o S. Harrison's thesis, The language of Norfolk Island (printed in part, 1976). o0o G. Lefebvre, first reported paper on St. Barts French. (See Highfield 1975 thesis for offshoot in St. Thomas.)
- 1973 Sept. 18-21, Conference on Pidgin English (proceedings published 1977) at University of Papua New Guinea. o0o The Carrier Pidgin newsletter is founded to be a clearing house for creolists and to supplement the forthcoming Bibliography. o0o Tok Pisin Society is organized. o0o Bickerton, "The nature of a creole continuum," theorizes on variability in creole continuums, using data from Guyana. o0o Heine, Pidgin-Sprachen im Bantu-Bereit. o0o Günther, Das portugiesische Kreolisch der Isla do Príncipe. o0o Minderhout's dissertation on Tobagonian creole English.

1974

July 16-17, meeting of Society for Caribbean Linguistics, Barbados. o0o Bickerton, "Creolization, linguistic universals, natural semantax and the brain," first statement of his theory of origin of creoles from inherent mental processes. o0o Sreedhar, Naga Pidgin. Ferraz begins publications on Gulf of Guinea Portuguese creoles. o0o I. Robertson reports on survival of two moribund Dutch-based creoles in Guyana. o0o Guy, Handbook of Bichelamar. o0o Wright M., thesis on creole English of Limón, Costa Rica, a field developed by Herzfeld 1976 ff. o0o Dharmadasa portrays Vedda as the creolization of an aboriginal language. o0o Sulistyo in an unpublished paper confirms survival of creole Dutch in Indonesia.

1975

Jan. 6-10, International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles, Honolulu, with ca. 100 participants (some papers published 1979-81). o0o April 11-13, 6th Conference on African Linguistics, Ohio State University, includes session on pidgins/creoles. (Increasingly, portions of linguistic conferences are devoted, at least in part, to papers on creole subjects.) o0o July 7-12, Colloque de Linguistique Appliquée des Caraïbes, Port-au-Prince, begins planning for foundation of an association of francophone creolists. Dec. 11-15, plans are further advanced at 2d Table Ronde des Centres de Linguistique Appliquée d'Afrique, Lomé. o0o Dec. 14 A Festival of Guyanese Words, Georgetown, with ca. 250 in attendance; first edition of papers published 1976. o0o Field work is begun in St. Lucia on second phase of Linguistics Survey of Multilingual Communities. o0o Reinecke et al, A bibliography of pidgin and creole languages. o0o Ferguson, "Toward a characterization of English foreigner talk." o0o Voorhoeve/Lichtvelt, Creole drum, anthology of Sranan. o0o Sosa, dissertation on creolization in Cuban Spanish. o0o Valkhoff (ed.), Miscelânea luso-africana.

1976

March 4-6, Colloquium on Romance Languages in Contact with Non-Romance Languages, Wuppertal, largely on creoles. o0o Aug. 11-14, "New Directions in Creole Studies," 1st biennial conference of Society for Caribbean Linguistics, University of Guyana, with ca. 30 participants and 60 observers. o0o Sant pou Etidyé Kréyol Ayisyin organized, Port-au-Prince. o0o Nov. 14-18, Premier Colloque International des Créolistes, Nice, 70 participants, at which Comité International des Etudes Créoles is organized (proceedings published Nov. 1978). Detailed plans are made under auspices of AUPELF for organization of francophone creolists and publication of a journal. o0o Two short movies are made in Haitian Creole, probably the first in the creole field. o0o Bollée, Le créole français des Seychelles, the first of several substantial studies of that dialect. o0o Mark is published in Solomon Islands Pijin. o0o Molony et al., (eds.), German in contact with other languages. o0o "Socio-historical factors in the formation of the creoles" issue of International Journal of the Sociology of Language. o0o Bentolila et al., Haitian Creole-French dictionary. o0o Bebel-Gisler, Le créole; force jugulée, politically partisan sociology of Caribbean creole French. o0o Oct. 30, Aruba officially adopts its own Papiamentu orthography. o0o Cohen et al., collection of papers on Panamanian creole English. o0o Dutton in inaugural lecture at University of Papua New Guinea urges adoption of Tok Pisin as a general national language. o0o Vintilă-Rădulescu, Le créole français.

1977

Aug. 10 workshop on Pidgins and Creoles at 11th International Congress of Linguists, Vienna, with 11 papers. o0o Valdman (ed.), Pidgin and creole linguistics. o0o Meisel (ed.), Languages in contact. Pidgins. Creoles. o0o GEREK, in Martinique, issues first number of Espace Créole. First number of Mofwaz is issued in Guadeloupe. o0o First of two issues of Journal of Creole Studies, edited in U.S. but published in Belgium. o0o Amsterdam Creole Studies, No. 1, edited by Muysken. o0o Beginning of Les Chemins de la Liberté publications in Réunion creole. o0o SIL begins publication of reading material in Northern Territory Aboriginal creole English. o0o Shilling's dissertation on Bahamian English. o0o Jardel, Le conte créole. o0o Publication of New Guinea area study of languages and language, with much material on Tok Pisin and Hiri Motu. o0o Dutton/Kakare, "The hiri trading language of central Papua." o0o Roosman, "Pidgin Malay as spoken in Irian Jaya." o0o Gnerre reports on pidgin Spanish formerly spoken in parts of eastern Perú.

1978

March 16-18, International Colloquium: Romance Languages in Contact with Other Languages, Augsburg. o0o July 17-22, 2d biennial conference of Society for Caribbean Linguistics, Barbados. o0o Centre Linguistique Appliquée de Port-au-Prince (CLAP) is organized in Haiti. o0o Valdman, Le créole: Structure, statut et origine. o0o Papen's dissertation, The French-based creoles of the Indian Ocean. o0o First number of Fangok, journal for Réunionnais creolists. o0o Les créoles français, Feb. issue of Langue Française. o0o Bouquiaux et al., Dictionnaire sango-français. o0o Holm's dissertation, The creole English of Nicaragua's Miskito Coast. o0o Todd/Mühlhäusler (eds.), Papers in pidgin and creole linguistics No. 1.

1979

March 28-31, Conference on Theoretical Orientations in Creole Studies, St. Thomas, V.I., with ca. 70 participants and 100 observers (most papers published 1980). o0o April 8-16, Creole seminar, São Vicente, Cape Verde, with UNESCO participation. o0o May 20-27, Colloque "Etudes Créoles et Développement, 2d conference of Comité International des Etudes Créoles, Seychelles, with 46 papers presented, several from Indian Ocean creolophone areas. o0o Haiti formally introduces Creole as a medium of instruction in elementary schools and tentatively adopts modified ONAAC orthography. o0o Aug. 17-22, seminar by Institut Pédagogique National d'Haïti (papers published 1980). o0o Symposium on the Relationship between Pidginization, Creolization and Language Acquisition at UCLA, Los Angeles (proceedings to be published 1981). o0o Sept. 26-28, Deutsche Romanistentag conference, Saarbrücken, with section on pidginization and creolization. Oct. 15, Instituto pa Promoshon i Estudio di Papiamentu is organized at Curaçao. o0o Görlach begins assignment of editors and compilers for ca. 40-volume survey of varieties of English; in 1980 begins publication of English World-Wide. o0o Hancock et al. (eds.), Readings in creole studies. o0o Mahmud's dissertation on Juba Arabic. o0o Matthew published in Guiné-Bissau creole. o0o Charpentier, comprehensive sociolinguistic treatment of Le pidgin bislama(n). o0o Chaudenson, Le créole français. o0o V. Cooper, dissertation on St. Kitts-Nevis English. o0o Dzokanga, Dictionnaire lingala-française, suivi d'une grammaire lingala. o0o Manessy/Wald, Plurilinguisme. o0o Hill (ed.) The genesis of language, Papers from the First Michigan Colloquium.

1980

April 14-16, Colloquium on Creole Syntax, Amsterdam, with ca. 28 papers and 80 participants. o0o Sept. 16-21, 3d biennial conference of Society for Caribbean Linguistics, Aruba, with ca. 160 participants and observers. o0o Central Institute of Indian Languages begins studies of Indian pidgins/creoles, especially Sadari, Deshi, Halbi, and urban Hindi. o0o New Hebrides become independent as Vanuatu, with Bislama, English, and French as official languages. o0o Alleyne, Comparative Afro-American. o0o Fyle/Jones, Krio-English dictionary. o0o Dijkhoff/Voz de Jesús, Papiamentu-Dutch dictionary. o0o Gnerre and others report probable remnants of creolized African languages in Brazil. o0o Muysken sketches Media Lengua and other Spanish-Quechua language blends in Ecuador. o0o Kihm's dissertation on Guiné-Bissau creole.

1981

March 2-4, Seminar on Convergence, Pidginization and Simplification, Mysore, India. o0o May 3-9, 3rd colloquium of Comité International des Etudes Créoles, St. Lucia. o0o June 4-6, Conference on "Papiamentu: Problema i Posibilidat," Curaçao, with 8 papers and over 200 participants. o0o Oct. 1-3, research conference on Language Variety in the South, Columbia, S.C., with a number of papers dealing with questions of creolization and decreolization. o0o Muysken (ed.), Generative studies on creole languages.