

## KANUM, NGKALMPW

**KANUM, NGKALMPW (ENKELEMBU, KNWNE, KENUME)** ... 150 (1996 Mark Donohue). South coast border area, east of Merauke, bordering Southeast Marind on the east: Yanggandur, Tomer, Tomerau, Sota, Kondo, Onggaya. to the north and west of Smärky language. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Trans-Fly-Bulaka River, Trans-Fly, Morehead and Upper Maro Rivers, Tonda. The Kanum varieties are separate languages, intelligible to each other's speakers only with difficulty. Closely related to Yei. It has also been classified as Australian, Pama-Nyungan. They use Moraori or Indonesian as trade languages, Indonesian for official purposes. They use Kanum at home and in hunting camps. ... One ethnic group with the other Kanum varieties. ...  
- Grimes 2000.

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### [KANUM]

[Montague, FUGERE in 1892: Sileraka]

[MAP; cf S&C]

KANUM

Romdu

Tamaleeka

Bimimka

- Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 1892.

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[Map]

Rohr -- KANUM ANIM

Sivasiv -- KANUM ANIM

Tamarau -- KANUM ANIM

Zakiram -- KANUM ANIM

- Wirz 1928

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Der Stamm, der von den Marind-anim Kánum-aním genannt wird, bezeichnet sich selbst als Kánum-írebe (Kánum-Leute). Unter Kanum verstehen die Kanum-írebe und die Marind-anim den teil des Gebietes zwischen dem Maro und dem Torassi, der östlich von den marind-Dörfern Kumsara und Kadmab und westlich von Kondo-mirav liegt und sich etwa zwei tage weit ins Binnenland erstreckt.

Die Kanum-irebe unterscheiden bei sich selbst die Wólo-írebe in den Strandsiedlungen und die Báko-írebe im Binnenlande. Zu den Wólo-írebe gehören die Einwohner der Dörfer Meliu (Máriwu), Ongaia (Unga), Tómer und Tomerau, alle übrigen Kánum-írebe aber zu den Báko-írebe, die in Jangándur, Semándir, Konobekátero und Tomergá und einer Zahl kleinerer / Siedlungen wohnen. Als Kanum-Dorf wurde mir nich Tóka im Binnenlande genannt.

- Nevermann 1939:2-3.

Nördlich von kondo-mirav (ndamand) liegt der kleine, von dem Stamme der sogenannten Kurkari-anim bewohnte Ort Túer. Nördlich davon liegt der den Kanum-irebe gehörige Ort Páter, ...Der Weg führt einen Tagemarsch nördlicher durch z. T. sumpfiges Gelände nach Semandir und einen weiteren Tag weiter nach Norden über Jarau (Jeró) nach Jangandur, ... Von diesem Weege zweigt bei Tambea ein Weg nach Südwesten ab, der nach Konobekatero und Semandir besteht ein Weg. Von Jangandur soll ein weiterer Weg nach dem im Nordosten liegenden Sakai führen, ...

Als Orte der Kanum-irebe nennt Wirz noch Jamu zwischen kondo-mirav und Garam, das 1918 schon ausgestroben war. 1922 war auch Jamu nur noch dem namen nach bekannt.

- Nevermann 1939:4.

... Als Dörfer und kleinere Orte fand er Bangu als nordöstlichstes Dorf nahe dem von N'gowugar bewohnten Taimin am rechten Torassi-Ufer und von hier aus nach Südwesten zu Waigemu, Kariba, Kandokal, Tamerga und dann hinter dem etwa 2 km breiten Sumpfe Dopan und dem beginne des auch in der Trockenzeit bleibenden Sumpfbietes Jangandur (Jangandul), Tjokarambo, Majam kalem, Konobekatero und weiter hinter dem Sumpfe Kankane Dandibola und Kajer, beides früher Dörfer. 1927 aber nur noch Kokosgärten von Konobekatero, schließlich hinter einem großen tiefen Sumpf Tomerau und westlich von Kondo-mirav noch Serkani, Tomer, Ongaia und Maliu (Meliu, bei Wirz Mario).

- Nevermann 1939:4.

Zahlen über die Einwohner, Häuser und Krankheitsfälle in den Dörfern ...:

Waigemu  
Kariba  
Konobekatero  
Jangandur  
Tamerga  
Kandokal  
Tomarau  
Jamu  
Sivasiv  
Bangu  
Tomer  
Serkani  
Ongaia  
Meliu  
Semandir

- Nevermann 1939:5.

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[Map  
KANOEM ANIM:  
Mondo

Tomerau  
Tapia  
Toear  
Konobagatro  
Poter  
Jero  
Weo  
Janggandoer  
Tomer  
Onggaja  
Marioe  
Senajoe

- Baal 1941:ff. p. 190.

Of the tribes surrounding the Marind we already mentioned the Kanum-anim, called Kanum-irébe by Nevermann ... They have a few settlements on the coast between Nasem and Kondo, but most of them live inland, where their biggest village is Yangandur. In 1937 these groups numbered 263 people among them. ... It is not impossible that the Kanum-anim actually comprise more than one language-group.<sup>18</sup>

- van Baal 1966:13.

<sup>18</sup> Information given by Verschueren and noted down in my Memorie of 1938 (p. 25) definitely suggests a rather important linguistic variation.

- van Baal 1966:13, n. 18.

Sometimes the term Kanum-anim is extended to cover neighbouring groups with a related culture, such as the Manikor or Mani (pronounce: money) living in Australian territory near the mouth of the Torassi, the Kurkari on both sides of the border east of Yanggandur, and the N'gowugar on the upper Torassi, mostly in Australian territory. The latter are by far the most numerous: Nevermann's estimates vary between 400 and 600. The Mani may have numbered about 50 people when I visited them in 1937, and the Kurkari ca. 100.

- van Baal 1966:13.

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Probably the name Kanum is a Marind term used by the Marind people to indicate all Papuans living east of the river Maro below a line traceable from Merauke to the Australian border. Drabbe analysed the Kanum-language as it is spoken in the villages Jénggaintjur and Onggaja.

- Boelaars 1950:37.

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De naam Kanum is waarschyntlyk afkorstig van de Marindinezen, die er mee aanduiden alle hun bekende Papoea's die wonen ten

Oosten of Zuid-Oosten van de Beneden-Marò, tot over de Australische grens toe. Wy vatten onder die naam samen drie dialecten, waarvan het eerste gesproken wordt in de dorpen Jénggalntjùr (vreemdelingen zeggen Janggàndur) en Onggàja, met een zielenaantal van 165, die ongeveer 60 k.m. van Merauke af liggen, het eerste ten Oosten in her achterland, het tweede ten Zuid-Oosten aan de kust. In onze nota's vindt men de Kanùm-taal zoals ze gesproken wordt te Jénggalntjùr. Een tweede dialect wordt gesproken te Sota, een dorpje van 57 zielen. Een derde dialect is dat van de groepen Kurkari, Semerki en Walakàl, waarvan de eerste woont in drie dorpjes, nl. Tuar, Jéréw en Bawo, de tweede te Semendir an Kombò, en de derde te Tomaràw, alles samen 100 zielen. ...

- Drabbe 1954:36.

Kanùm ... The name Kanùm is probably a Marìnd term used by the Marìnd people referring to all tribes living to the south and south-east of the lower Marò River, as far as, or even beyond, the Australian border. The Kanùm people themselves are acquainted with this term, but say it means "stranger, guest". Father DRABBE found three dialects of this language, one spoken in the villages of Jénggalntjùr and Onggàja, both about 40 miles from Merauke, the former to the east and situated inland, the latter to the south-east and situated on the coast. The number of speakers is 165. A second dialect is spoken by the 57 inhabitants of the village of Sota, and a third by about 100 speakers in six other villages.

- Wurm 1954:302.

... Ten Oosten en Zuid-Oosten van de Benden-Maròh tot over de Australische grens woont echter ook nog de zogenaamde Kanum-stam, die ongeveer 300 zielen telt, en een geheel andere taal spreekt.

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- Drabbe 1955:13.

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**(Kanum of Enkelembu)**

Onggaja, Janggaintjur, Janggandur, Maliu, Samandir, Tamarkar, Tomer, Katmap, Kasindu (= 200 zielen).

- Galis 1955-56:176.

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KANUM-ANIM  
Mariu  
Onggaya  
Tomer  
Tomerau  
Konobagatro  
Yanggandur  
Sota

- Simmons et al 1967.

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**(KANUM)**

Sota

Bronga (or Beronk)

- Wurm 1971a:127.

According to Drabbe (1954), Kanum is spoken in three dialects, one of them in two villages called Yenggalntyur and Onggaya by 165 speakers, the second by the 57 inhabitants of the village of Sota close to the Australian border north-west of the Tonda-speaking village of Wereave, and the third by about 100 speakers in six other villages, amongst them the village of Bronga (or Beronk) just beyond the Australian border south-west of Weam. The total number of Kanum speakers was therefore about 320 round 1950.

- Wurm 1971a:155.

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+ 300 [speakers]

Dialects: There are three dialects, spoken in the following villages:

1. in Yenggailntyur (Yanggandur), Onggaya;

2. in Sota;

3. in Tomaraw, Tuar, Yerew, Bawo, Semendir, Kombo.

- Voorhoeve 1975f:21.

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[Map]

Sota (NOT Soto) -- KANUM

Tamerau -- KANUM

- Wurm & Hattori 1981

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Map 10: Named "Peoples" of Morehead (cf W&H)

PARAMA -- KANUM

- Ayres 1983:132.

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**Kanum** (Enkelembu)

POP: +/- 300

LOC: South coast border area, due east of Merauke, bordering southeast Marind on the east

...

NOTE: May be same as Kanum or Bothar in PNG

VILLAGE(S):

Yenggalntyur (Yanggandur)

Onggaya

Sota

Tomaraw  
Tuar  
Yerew  
Bawo  
Semendir  
Kombo  
- Silzer & Heikkinen 1984:70.

(Enkelembu)  
300

LOC: South coast border area, due east of Merauke, bordering southeast Marind on the east  
- Silzer & Clouse 1991:53.

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**Kanum:** 320 speakers reported in 1975, in the southwestern half of the area between the Fly River and the coast, Western Province, Papua New Guinea. Also spoken in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Sometimes called Enkelembu.  
- Comrie 1992rr:172.

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South coast border area, east of Merauke, bordering Southeast Marind on the east. Also in Papua New Guinea. ...  
- Grimes 1992:574.

Western Province, southwestern half of area between Fly River and coast. Also in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. ... Dialects: NORTH KANUM (SOTA), SOUTH KANUM, CENTRAL KANUM (BRONGA, BERONK). related to Peremka, Rouku, Aramba, Bothar. ...  
- Grimes 1992:939.

**KANUM (ENKELEMBU)** ... 320 in all countries (1975 Wurm). South coast border area, east of Merauke, bordering Southeast Marind on the east. Also in Papua New Guinea. ... 4 different languages. [sic] ...

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...  
- Grimes 1996.

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The label Kanum is an ethnic one ..., but does appear to include a number of (relatively) closely related languages, both in terms of lexicon and morphosyntax, and exclude those that display nor or only distant linguistic relationships with the Kanum people. The major Kanum linguistic groups found in Wasur [National Park] are Ngkâlmpu (which can be divided into Ngkântr, spoken in Yanggandur and Bâdi, the original language of Onggaya

and Tomer), Ngkrn (spoken in Sota and east into Papua New Guinea around Wando and Weyam), Ngkântia (spoken by the Tamr of Yanggandur), Ngkrnc (spoken by the Smârki of Tomerau and Rawa Biru [previously called Wew], and Bârkâli [originally from Kurkari but now resident in Kondo or scattered across the border in Papua New Guinea]). Since Ngkântia and Ngkrnc are nearly identical languages, they will be referred to under the cover label Smârki, contrasting with Ngkâlmpu and Ngkrn. When the identity of the particular variety of Kanum is not in question, I shall simply use the term 'Kanum' to refer to the languages as a group.

- Donohue n.d. Ts.: [2].

Previous work in Wasur has not recognised the linguistic diversity in this region: Drabbe, based on notes gathered in Yanggandur and Onggaya (where Ngkâlmpu, Kanum language, is spoken) labelled all the languages of the region south of Yei as one, 'Kanum'. Wordlists for this 'language' have appeared in Drabbe (1954), some parts of which have also appeared in Voorhoeve (1975). Wurm using the same data, grouped both Yei and Kanum in his 'Morehead and Upper Maro Rivers' family: Kanum in the Tonda family, Yei in a family of its own. ...

- Donohue n.d. Ts.: [2].

In the coastal and near-coastal areas of Onggaya and Tomer the [Kanum] language is all but dead; in Onggaya only a few old men and women can still remember and [sic] words, and then with hesitation, and in Tomer the language is never spoken any more. In Onggaya this is part of a long-term shift caused by an influx of people from Maluku since Merauke started to expand as a Dutch city on the south coast of Irian Jaya. In the case of Tomer, and also a contributing factor in the demise of the language in Onggaya, Kuler and Ndalir, a large influx of transmigrants in the mid-1980s has shifted the balance in favour of Indonesian or even Javanese as the language of everyday communication in the villages. In Yanggandur, by contrast, both the Ngkântr and Tamr languages are still strong, being used as the first language of children in the area, ...

Rawa Biru and Tomerau are nearly monolingual in their use of Smârki, ... The Bârkâli have been living in Kondo since being forced out of their original village of Kurkari, near the PNG border, but have maintained their language.

In Sota the situation is grim; of the 120 people resident in Sota in 1984, many have fled over the border since the army began burning sago trees in the area, and more still have fled after a transmigration camp was started on the village site at the end of 1995. The remaining residents no longer use Ngkrn to communicate with their children, who use Indonesian in daily life, ...

- Donohue n.d. Ts.: [11].

The names used by these different peoples for each other are

given in the table below ...

Name for:	Marind	Moraori	Kanum	Yei
Group:				
Marind	Marind	Ma_gat-rik	Kanum; Sandawi	Yei
Moraori	Porom	Moraori	Kanum	Yei
Kanum	Pârmâ	Mâtâkâli	Kënume	Yei
Yei	Marind	--	Kanum	Sit

- Donohue n.d. Ts.: [6].

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#### [BOLOTANA 'UWAI]

... a general linguistic classification of the western portion of the Trans-Fly into six groups belonging to separate areas.

1. Morehead-Bensbach Area (1-12).  
[Bolotana 'Uwai {L.A. Flint PR 1916};  
Kuarakari {W.J. Lamden PR 1926};

...

This corresponds with Ray's 'Bangu Group' [1923]. Numbers 1 and 2 [Bolotana 'Uwai and Kuarakari] differ from the rest in respect of a few words and may be influenced from the west. Similarly, numbers 11 and 12 [Setavi and Serki] have some idiosyncracies which may point to influence from the north-west.

- Williams 1936:29, [30-31].

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#### KUARAKARI

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- Williams 1936:29, [30-31].

#### [KURKARI]

Kurkari-anim

Kurkâri-aním" ist eine Bezeichnung der Marind-anim, der bei den Kanum-irebe "Kurkâri-írebe" entspricht, für einen Stamm, der das kleine Dorf Túer nördlich von Kondo-mirav bewohnt. ...

- Nevermann 1939:43.

Kurkari

- Simmons et al 1967.



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**[MANIKOR]**

Mani-kor

An der Mündung des Torássi liegt etwas landeinwärts in geringer Entfernung vom Westufer des Flusses das Dorf Máni, das von den Mánikor bewohnt wird. Von den Kanum-irebe werden sie Máni-írebe und von den Marind-anim Torássi-anim genannt. Gelegentlich werden sie von den marind-anim auch mit anderen Stämmen im Osten, besonders den Gambadi zusammen als Burik-aním bezeichnet, was etwa die Bedeutung "Einwohner unserer alten Heimat" besitzt. Wenn auf der Karte der niederländischen Militärexpedition als Stammesname an der Torassimündung Jawiem-anim angegeben ist, so bezieht sich das nicht auf die Mani-kor, sondern auf die südlichsten Gruppen der Gambadi an der Mündung des Morehead-Flusses, dessen eigentlicher Name Yawim (nach Beaver Baiamkad) ist.

- Nevermann 1939:45.

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KANUM, NGKALMPW	150	Morehead & Upper Maro Rs (Grimes 2000)
KANUM	322	Drabbe 1954, Wurm 1954
KANUM		Galis 1960, Salzner 1960, Capell
KANUM	320	Wurm 1971
KANUM	320	Morehead + Upper Maro Rs (Wurm & Hattori 1981;
KANUM	300	Morehead & Upper Maro Rs (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Silzer & Clouse 1991)
KANUM	320 (1975)	Comrie 1992rr
KANUM		Donohue n.d. Ts.
KĀNUM-ANIM (MARIND name)		Nevermann 1939
KANOEM ANIM		Baal 1941
KANUM-ANIM	263 (1937)	van Baal 1966
KANUM-ANIM		Simmons et al 1967
KĀNUM-ÍREBE (own name)		Nevermann 1939
KANUM-IRÉBE = KANUM-ANIM		van Baal 1966 (Nevermann)
BOLOTANA 'UWAI		<b>Morehead-Bensbach Group (Salzner</b>
BOLOTANA UWAI -- GAMBADI/ SEMARIJI		<b>Williams 1936 (Flint)</b>
BOLOTANA UWAI = KANUM		Williams 1936 (cf W&H)
ENKELEMBU = KANUM		Galis 1955-56; Silzer & Heikkinen
ENKELEMBU = BĀDI KANUM, NGKALMPW		
KANUM, SMĀRKY KANUM, SOTA		
KANUM		Grimes 2000
KENUME = BĀDI KANUM, NGKALMPW		
KANUM, SMĀRKY KANUM, SOTA		
KANUM		Grimes 2000
KĒNUME = KANUM (own name)		Donohue n.d. Ts.
KNWNE = BĀDI KANUM, NGKALMPW		
KANUM, SMĀRKY KANUM, SOTA		
KANUM		Grimes 2000
KOERKARI -- GAWIR		Vertenten 1935
KUARAKARI -- GAMBADI/ SEMARIJI		<b>Williams 1936 (Lamden)</b>
KUARAKARI = KANUM		Williams 1936 (cf W&H)
KURKĀRI-ANĪM = KURKĀRI-ÍREBE		
KANUM (MARIND name)		Nevermann 1939
KURKARI		Torassi Group (Salzner 1960)
KURKARI -- KANUM-ANIM		van Baal 1966
KURKARI		Simmons et al 1967
KURKARI = KANUM		Salzner 1960, Simmons et al 1967
MANI = MANIKOR -- KANUM-ANIM		van Baal 1966

MÁNI-ÍREBE -- KANUM	Nevermann 1939
<b>MANI-TONTAIYUM</b> <b>MANI-TONTAIYUM = KANUM</b>	<b>Torassi Group (Salzner 1960)</b> Salzner 1960 (cf W&H)
<b>MÁNIKOR = MÁNI-ÍREBE KANUM</b> MANIKOR -- KANUM-ANIM	Nevermann 1939 van Baal 1966
<b>SANDAWI = KANUM (MARIND name)</b>	Donohue n.d. Ts.
<b>TORASSI = MANI-TONTAIYUM</b> <b>TORÁSSI-ANIM = MÁNI-ÍREBE KANUM (MARIND name)</b>	Salzner 1960 Nevermann 1939
Alu -- KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Bádi -- NGKÂNTR NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
BÁKO-ÍREBE -- inland KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Bangu -- BÁKO-ÍREBE KANUM Bangu -- KANUM	Nevermann 1939 van Baal 1966
BÂRÂKÂLI -- d of NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Bawo -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954, Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
BERONK -- (Central) d of KANUM <b>BERONK = CENTRAL KANUM d of KANUM</b> BERONK -- d of SOTA KANUM	Wurm 1971, Wurm & Hattori 1981, Grimes 1992, 1996 Grimes 2000
Beronk -- KANUM	Wurm 1971
Bimimka -- KANUM	Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch (Montague) [cf S&C]
BRONGA -- (Central) d of KANUM <b>BRONGA = CENTRAL KANUM d of KANUM</b> <b>BRONGA = BERONK d of SOTA KANUM</b>	Wurm 1971, Wurm & Hattori 1981, Grimes 1992, 1996 Grimes 2000
Bronga -- KANUM	Wurm 1971

Jamu -- KĀNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Jangándur -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Janggaintjur -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Yanggandar -- NGKĀNTR NGKĀLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Janggandoer -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Janggándur -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
Janggandur -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Jénggaintjur -- KANUM	Boelaars 1950
Jénggalntjùr -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954, Wurm 1954 (Drabbe)
Yangandur -- KANUM-ANIM	van Baal 1966
Yanggandur -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Yanggandur -- KANUM	Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Clouse
Yanggandur = Yenggalntyur -- KANUM	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Yenggalntyur -- KANUM	Wurm 1971, Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Jarau -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Jéréw -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
Yerew -- KANUM	Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Jeró = Jarau -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Jero -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Kamulu -- KANUM	Silzer & Clouse 1991
Kandokal -- KĀNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Kariba -- KĀNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Kasindu -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Katmap -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Kombo -- KANUM	Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Kombò -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
Kondo -- KANUM	Grimes 2000
Konobagatro -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Konobagatro -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Konobagatro -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Konobekátero -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Kuprik -- KANUM	van Baal 1966

Kurkari -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954, van Baal 1966
Kurkari -- KURKARI	Simmons et al 1967
Kurkari -- BÂRÂKÂLI NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Maliu -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Marioe -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Mariu -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Mariu -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Máni -- MĂNI-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Mani -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Manikor -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Măriwu = Meliu -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Meliu -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Mondo -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
N'GOWUGAR -- KANUM-ANIM	van Baal 1966
<b>NGKÂLMPU</b>	<b>Donohue n.d. Ts.</b>
NGKÂNTIA -- d of NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
NGKÂNTR -- d of NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
NGKRN -- d of NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. ts.
NGKRNC -- d of NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Ongaia -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Onggaja -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Onggàja -- KANUM	Boelaars 1950, Drabbe 1954, Wurm
Onggaja -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Onggaya -- KANUM	van Baal 1966, Wurm 1971, Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984,
Onggaya -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Onggaya -- NGKÂNTR NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Unga = Ongaia -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
PARAMA -- KANUM	Ayres 1983:132.
Páter -- KURKARI-ANIM KĂNUM ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Poter -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Rawa Biru -- NGKRNC NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.

Rohr -- KANUM ANIM	Wirz 1928
Romdu -- KANUM	Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch (Montague) [cf S&C]
Sakai -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Samandir -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Semándir -- BĀKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Semendir -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954, Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Sangar -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Semerki -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
Smärki -- NGKRNC NGKĀLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Senajoe -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Senayo -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Serkani -- KĀNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Sermayam -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Sivasiv -- KANUM ANIM	Wirz 1928
Sivasiv -- KĀNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
SOTA -- d of KANUM	Drabbe 1954, Wurm 1971
SOTA -- (North) d of KANUM	Wurm & Hattori 1981
<b>SOTA = NORTHERN d of KANUM</b>	Wurm 1982
<b>SOTA = NORTH KANUM d of KANUM</b>	Grimes 1992, 1996
SOTA -- d of SOTA KANUM	Grimes 2000
Sota -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954; Wurm 1954 (Drabbe), 1971; van Baal 1966; Voorhoeve 1975; Wurm & Hattori 1981; Silzer & Heikkinen 1984; Silzer & Clouse 1991; Grimes 2000
Sota -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Sota -- NGKRN NGKĀLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Sota -- MARIND	Galis 1955-56
Tamaleeka -- KANUM	Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch (Montague) [cf S&C]
Tamarau -- KANUM ANIM	Wirz 1928
Tomaràw -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
Tomaraw -- KANUM	Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Tomerau -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939

Tomerau -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Tomerau -- KANUM	van Baal 1966, Wurm & Hattori 1981, Silzer & Clouse 1991, Grimes 2000
Tomerau -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Tamarkar -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56
Tamargar -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Tamr -- NGKÂNTIA NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Tambea -- BÂKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Tamerga -- KÂNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Tomergá -- BÂKO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Tapia -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Tómer -- WÓLO-ÍREBE KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Tomer -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Tomer -- KANUM	Galis 1955-56, van Baal 1966,
Tomer -- KANUM-ANIM	Simmons et al 1967
Tomer -- NGKÂNTR NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Torassi R, mouth -- KANUM	van Baal 1966
Toear -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Tuar -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954, Voorhoeve 1975, Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Túer -- KURKARI-ANIM KÂNUM ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Waigemu -- KÂNUM-ÍREBE	Nevermann 1939
Walakâl -- KANUM	Drabbe 1954
WÓLO-ÍREBE -- coastal KANUM	Nevermann 1939
Wando -- NGKRN NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Weyam -- NGKRN NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Weo -- KANOEM ANIM	Baal 1941
Wew = Rawa Biru -- NGKRNC NGKÂLMPU	Donohue n.d. Ts.
Zakiram -- KANUM ANIM	Wirz 1928

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