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## OBITUARY: E. JONES.

EDWARD JONES, B. A., born at Aberystwyth, Wales, 25 Dec., 1823, died near Liverpool, 17 Sep., 1908. At 22 he entered Boro' Road Training College, London. At 24 he taught a colliery school at Blaena. His energy in his work secured government encouragement and salary doubled to £200 a year. Next he is master of the Hibernian School at Liverpool. He married a sister of Sir I. Pitman. There survives a second wife, most active of late years to help along his work for temperance, as a poor-law guardian and political liberal, and, more especially for us, his untiring advocacy of orderly orthography—Max Müller called him "spelling Jones." This many-sided man's interest in this was due to the ease with which reading of Welsh (compared with English) is acquired, to his teaching experience and to his contact with Pitmans. From his pen came *Common Sense of English Orthography*, *Essentials of Spelling*, the *Place of Welsh in Aryan Family of Languages* and endless pamphlets, letters, articles. In 1876 he attended the Sp. Ref'm Conference at Philadelphia and was secretary of a like one at London in 1877. To the end he held to old-letter schemes, favored a government inquiry (presumably joint British-American), but never realizing the mountain of prejudice and ignorance needing removal before slow and timid officialdom dares lay hands on the orthographic deity that English people worship and fear. Present agitation results from work by many. In it he had a large part. Gratified by this, he longed to see more done in England. This the SSSociety just formed in London promises.

H. DRUMMOND.

## SETTLEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[This synopsis gives a key to pronunciation. Authority, Bourinot's *Builders of Nova Scotia*.]

What De Monts, Champlain and De Poutrincourt did for France (1604 on), and Sir W. Alexander by grant of James I (1621 on), were but overrunning and exploration, and failures as to settlement, as were

like attempts in Virginia then. Argall's expedition from Virginia destroyed Port Royal in 1613. It was partly restored and remained under French influence till captured by Nicholson, 1710, named Annapolis, and ceded to Britain by Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

1714, Luisburg founded; after 1720 for several years it was made a strong fortress.

1745, Luisburg taken by Pepperel's expedition from Massachusetts (Gov. Shirley).

1748, Luisburg rebuilt by France.

1749, Halifax founded by Cornwallis.

1755, of an Acadian population of about 10,000, some 6000 were actually deported; 1000 remained in forests and southwestern coast; 3000 went to east New Brunswick, and appear to have extended over northern New Brunswick. The total French population reached 30,000 in 1890. About 12,000 of them are descendants of Acadians; 18,000 are of other French origin.

1760 on, pre-loyalist settlers from Massachusetts to present counties of Annapolis, Queens, Shelburn, Yarmouth, Cumberland and Colchester, especially in the beautiful townships of Cornwallis and Horton where Acadian meadows were richest. Others settled at Mungerville and other places on St John river, now Sunbury county. Sakville township was settled from Rhode Island.

1767, total population of what is now N. Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was 13,374, of whom 6913 were Americans, 912 English, 1946 Germans, 1265 Acadian French (a low estimate), 2165 Irish Presbyterians brought out by Alex. McNutt, some from New Hampshire. There is a Londonderry in New Hampshire, in Colchester co., N. S., and in Kings co., N. B. A few others of this class went to Windsor, Amherst and Wilmot.

1784, population 43,000, of whom 28,000 were "new inhabitants" (loyalists and disbanded troops). "The old British inhabitants," (the immigration before 1783), are given at 14,000. Only 400 were Acadian French. Of loyalists nearly 10,000 settled on St John river, 8000 in Shelburn co. With them were some Negro slaves, most of whom were deported to Africa later. Descendants of the remnant drifted to Halifax mainly.

Scottish immigrants came to Halifax in its

EXPLANATION: OMIT useless letters. CHANGE (if sounded so) *d* to *t*, and *ph* or *gh* to *f*. For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of *Annual of New Spelling* (postpaid, 10 c.)