

# The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

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## OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Cont'd from pages 87, 101, 107, 111, 115, 123, 127.)

As a scholar, as a student of the history of language, I simply maintain that in every rith language a reform of spelling is, sooner or later, inevitabl.—MAX MÜLLER.

I hav advocated speling reform for forty years, but real reform can never come by mere talk. Let persons of authority and position make the reform practical by actually bringing it into use.—F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.

## THE NATURE OF SPELING,

Riting is not language, but a more or les imperfect picture of language. A perfect system of riting wud hav to suply (1) a sign for each sound and one only, (2) an indication of its duration, or length, (3) an indication of the stres of voice that falls on a sylabl and the character of this stres, (4) an indication of the pitch and other modulations of the voice. Such an alfabet wud be very useful to a filologist; he wud be glad if all riting had been made in it. But riting is chiefly for practical purposes, and it is probably best that it contains no elements that the reader can more easily suply than interpret. Most alfabets aim only at the first and in part at the second requirement above.—HEMPL in *German Orthograpy & Phonology*, part 1, §24.

[So Orthograpy and Fonetics ar not co-extensiv, as is wel put. In the words of Plank 9 of our Platform, "Speling always lags a certn way behind actual speech."]

## NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

--That rich and flexibl voice from which Eton and Oxford hav not quite banisht fine roll-in; Doric r is how a Toronto newspaper (*Globe*, 6 Sept., p. 6) spoke of the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech when he visited us.

--This weak r ( <sup>r</sup> in HERALD notation) is believd to be that (mentioned on our p. 136) of Goldwin Smith, who, born in Re(a)ding, had an Eton-Oxford education. Such an r prevails elsewhere, however. Toronto foneticians shud study this good specimen.

--Toronto has been a very good field for study of the language's dialectic aspects. Of late this is better than ever becaus of increast immigration. From all over they flock to Canada.

--Beside r, listen for Northumbrian r

(r), as also for r trild and untrild, voiceles and voiced. All ar herd here.

--Shakspear is to be reprinted acording to the orthograpy and arangement of the more authentic versions. "Loues Labors lost" is first to appear. Moring, of the De La More Pres, London, is publisher and Dr Furnival editor. In his 'Forewords' Dr F. uzes amended forms, as: prest, publisht, enterd, lockt, resolvd, englisht, showd, surrenderd, miscald, markt, developt, enuf, thru, licenst, allowd, maskt. The editor reminds readers that central u often stands for v, initial v for u, I sometimes represents ay, then than, whither where, whither whether, and initial i for j. Long s appears, ct is hooded, was is vvas on title-page.

--Dr Furnival is to be commended for this adoption of modified spelings. Practis helps reformd speling more than mere arguments, as is wel put by Dr Barnard in our first colum.

--"The First Folio of Chaucer," to wit, the first collected edition by Thynne in 1532 is to be reproduced fotografically by the Clarendon Pres. Prof. Skeat supplies the introduction. The edition of 1532 occupies, in scholars' esteem, a place paralel to the 1623 folio of Shakspear.

--"The Settlement of Nova Scotia," rith by Hannay the historian anent the tercentenary celebration of the setlments at Annapolis and St Croix by De Monts, Champlain, Poutrincourt and Pontgrave (sevn pages illustrated, *Canadian Magazine*, August) treats of the French regime and then stops at a point of intense interest to us thus: "The last great wave of colonization to reach Nova Scotia had its origin in the American Revolution. 30,000 royalists setld there and almost dubld the population. They wer the real founders of New Brunswick which til 1784 was a part of Nova Scotia."

--The setlment of each state in the Union and evry province (now nine, soon twenty) in Canada shud be recorded from a linguistic viewpoint as part of the language's history upon this continent. Wer this done, Sweet's startling statement in 1888 wud not be so tru. He said (*Hist. Eng. Sounds*, page ix) "American-English and Irish-English ar equally important and at presnt equally inaccessible." He ment that a rigidly precise and scientific study of Irish and American speech wer not on accesibl record. Since, it has been done in small part.

--*Kebec* (Quebec) and *Gachepé* (Gaspé) appear on L'Escarbot's map reproduced in facsimile in the *Can. Mag.* for August, page 331.

--Ontario was setld like Nova Scotia. From 1733 refugee royalists, mainly from New Jersey and New York state, setld a fringe along the Niagara frontier and the northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie. From New Hampshire came a band to setld north of St Lawrence river. A few on lake Erie shore wer from Virginia. Governor Simcoe organized all as Upper Canada in 1792. About 1804 and later "Pennsylvania Dutch" (Germans really) setld inland in Waterloo and northern part of York counties. The war of 1812 to 1815 stoppt all this. Plots of old-country immi-