

brazen, brazier, bun, bur, catechize, chimera, clue, coeval, colter, criticize, cue, cutlas, deposit, dolor, ecumenical, edile, eon, eponym, era, estivate, ether, etiology, fantasy, fervor, fulfil, gloze-gram, hematin, hiccup, hock, hypotenuse, instill, maneuver, naturalize, orthopedic, paleography, paleolithic, paleontology, paleozoic, patronize, pedobaptist, pigmy, prenomien, pretermit, primeval, quartet, questor, quintet, recognize, savior, simiter, splendor, succor, sumac, synonym, tabor.

Gram (15 $\frac{1}{3}$ grains) looks too much like *grain* with dotles *i*, a difrence that might be serios in prescriptions.

Altogether, it is encouraging to find a great university thus wake up and come into line with other eforts, tho on a plane so lo as Preferd Spelings.

DIFTHONGIZATION—NORMALIZATION.

Coknified and corupt difthongization of *e*, *o*, shud be discouraged. Eton's hedmaster protests. In north England it is herd only in afected fasionabl talk. I rote Dr Sweet about trying to stereotype *ei*, *ou*, by his own uzage, as wel as the farfetched, in-correct pedantries *iy*, *uw*, for *i*, *u*. His anser was only a sneer.

It is almost as important to regulate [*i*. e., normalize] pronunciation as spelling. If each spel acording to his own pronunciation, we shal be soon as unable to comprehend one another as Chinese in difrent parts of their empire.

E. A. PHIPSON.

[Readers shud note two points: 1) Drs Skeat and Sweet, tho they *appear* to agree, uze *ei*, *ou*, difrently. Skeat says:

ei is long close *e* [*they*], with slight after sound of *i* *o* in *no* has the close sound.—*Primer of Etymology*, § 18.

So, Skeat's *ei* = *eⁱ*, *ou* = *o^u*; Sweet's *ei* = *eⁱ*, *ou* = *o^u*. 2) For our *i*, *u*, Skeat uzes (not *iy*, *uw*, at all, but) *ii*, *uu*, meaning the same as our *i*, *u*, as *ii*, *uu*, ar more convenient typografically, tho les tru, than *i*, *u*.

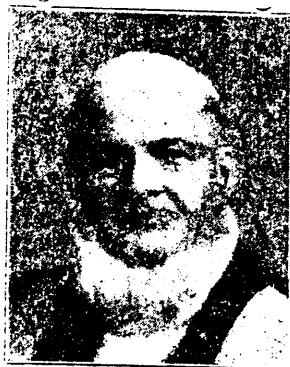
HERALD-Notation is simpler, truer, more potent and redy to express speech facts, than any other Roman one uzed. Jespersen, a foloer of Sweet, says onestly enuf:

difthongization of most long vowels (in *ale* eil, *whole* houl, *eel* iyl, *who* huw) counteracts in some degree the neatnes and evennes of the vowels.—*Growth and Structure of English*, p. 3.

Ellis thruout barely recognizd difthongization of *i*, *e*, *o*, *u*, and, tho a Londoner, oposed. Murray and Skeat recognize but giv no favor. Sweet goes 'hole hog.' Skeat specially comends (see our p. 142) "Italian vowels as tru and distinct [*i*. e., neither difthongized nor nasalized], and may wel be taken as the basis of any reformd system of spelling."

ELLIS AND HIS WORK.

ALEX. J. ELLIS, LL.D., 1814-90, acomplisht much for Pronunciation, including Fonology (historic fonetics) and kindred Prosody, the laws of rythmic or musico-acoustic speech (verse) and song. Lak of space



forbids more than mention of this and what he rote thereon.

In 1859 he discovered in the British Museum two treatises by W. Salebury,¹ publisht 1547,² 1567,³ that gave sound-values to letters for that (Tudor) period, as compared to

Welsh, in which pronunciation, thanks to the conservativ effect of an orthografy almost fonetic, is scarcely changed even yet. Salebury thus furnisht something to start with. Other treatises wer examind critically from Palsgrave in 1530 (only a generation after Caxton) to date. Sifting immense masses and mases of material was requisit. Few wer competent. Printers from Caxton on setld spelling til 99 percent is fixt. From 1300 to 1500 the language reasumed literary form after the caos caused by the iruption of Norman French at and after the Conquest. Words dond a haf-normal, haf-receivd grafic dres. Before 1500, letter and sound wer in comparativ acord on a Roman-vowel system, circulated and kept fairly uniform by the Church thru its scriptoria and monasteries with their traveling friars. After 1500, printers setld wordforms mecanicly to suit their convenience, making selections arbitrary, often unwise becaus without counsel and attention to the previos system. This and shifting orthoepy explain caos in spelling now.

In 1867, apeard Bell's *Visible Speech*, a new Notation on a fysiologic basis. Ellis with this tool began to work Orthoepy—Prosody too—bak to the dark ages. Bell's symbols wer not adapted to print; for this Ellis devised Palaeotype, a Notation on a Roman- or Latin-vowel basis, extending it as he went on, uzed in *Early Eng. Pronunciation* with special reference to Shakspear and Chaucer, 5 parts, 1869-89, 2400 condent pages (cited as *EE Pron.*) A sixth part, a summary, he did not liv to issue. For popular purposes he devised a simpler notation, Glossic, in English vowel-values, twelv ful ones (*i*, *i*, *e*, *e*, *a*, *a*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *u*, *u*) and weak neutral ([^] or [^]), uzed in *Eng. Dialects*, their Sounds and Homes, 1890.

¹ Born in Denbi(gh)shir in north Wales, he studied in Oxford and setld in London.

² A Dictionary in Englyfhe and Welfhe whereunto is prefixed a litle treatyfe of the englyfhe pronounciation of the letters. London.

³ A playne and familiar Introduction, teaching how to pronounce the letters in the Brytish tongue, now commonly called Welsh. London.