

G., the son E., whether speaking together or to others. The males of a family being more abro'd than the females, lern English more redily, and while father, mother, daughters and servants may speak German, father and son may speak English naturally, not to hav two languages, as in Russia. Foren Germans hu go into the interior uzually fall into the local dialect in a year.—Page 5.

Their vowel-system is: i, i, e, e, æ, ɪ, ɔ (in *fall, orb, awe*), ȳ, u, ū. Of them, i, e, ɔ, ū, and ai, may be nasalized.

This nasality replaces lost *n* (not lost *m*), and does not pervert the vowel or difthong as in French *un, vin*, as compared with *une, vinaigre*. Nor does it affect all vowels folod by *n*, for most remain pure.—Page 10.

æ, ɔ, and ȳ, occur brief and prolongd. Tru 'a' in *arm* is wanting except aproximately in au, ai. ä and ö of regular German become e of *met*, and ü is i in *fit*.

"The Germanism [and Amerindianism] of confusing p, b; t, d; k, g, is present and ar pronounced *flat*, that is, with more of the surface of the organs in contact than in English—a characteristic distinguishing German from languages of the Dutch and Lo-Saxon (Platdeutsch) type."

The consonants ar : b, ch, d, f, g, gh, h, k, l, m, n, ȳ, p, trild r, s, t, bilabial v, y. Ch and gh become ʃ and front-y respectively when ajacent to a tung-front vowel, and ʃ and bak-y (ɣ) with a bak one.

NOTES ON "PEN. DUTCH"

[In the articles preceding and foloing, ɔ is uzed *pro tem*. for open o in 'Pen. Dutch' because we ar not sure the sound is the same as our o in *for*, prolongd in *fought, awe*. Such ɔ may differ from our o in *for* in being (1) free from labial influence; (2) much more open than o in *for*, even more so than a in *far*; (3) of higher or loer tension. These points need farther observation—can experimental fonetics giv help?]

Of ten vowels, six (ɪ, e, ū) ar tru pairs: that is, each two forms a cupl of difrent, tho allied, quality; the others (ɔ, æ, ɪ, ȳ) ar unmated and differ in quantity: that is, tho difrent in duration, in volume, or stres, they strike one's ear, the arbiter in such case, as of the same quality.

"Tru a in *arm*" is a natural mate for ɪ in a language like Pen. Dutch or English that laks ā, tense ('naro') Italian a, such language being apt tu evolv ɪ in sted. We neglect the relic of 'a' herd in the two difthongs. Counting in this 'a', ɪ a make another cupl or tru pair.

As in English, ɪ occurs in stopt sylabls only. This refers tu its ful form in a strong or midling-strong sylabl, or isolated monosylabl; its weak form (ɪ) may occur anywhere in a sylabl.

The sounds ȳ, ȳ, w, z, ar absent.

Nasalization is a feature in Swabian, and prevails in regular French, tho not at all in regular or receivd German. It is no surprise then that nasalized vowels ar found among peple from north of Normandy, the district specified.

Again, ɔ is not in receivd German, hus "open o" has similar quality, but a good deal closer. French "open-o" is virtually the same as the German or Italian one (*o aperto*) and that of continental Europ generally. Yet in French Canada ɔ prevails: witnes Drummond's spelling Canada (*can'ado, Canada*), "Arkansaw" with a long *Canadian river* nearby, and Henri Bourassa (*būrassɔ*), the aspiring Nationalist leader. A sprinkling of their ancestors came from all over France, but mainly from Normandy thru its port St Malo. This ɔ, pure and nasalized (ɔ, ɔ'), is apt tu supersede receivd French a, pure and nasalized (a, a'), in both Kebek and Normandy.

The Scotch-Irish came in swarms tu the same district at the same time as these Germans, end of 17th and during 18th c. They spred farther afield, especialy south and west (see Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, notably part i, ch. v). Setlment coincidences may help tu explain the great similarity of their vowels. Did the Germans adopt the others' vowels? Wer they so similar at first as tu make coalescence easy? Sheridan, a good fonetician and observer, recorded, in his *Dictionary* in 1780, Sc.-I. vowels. He described nine: (ɪ, e, e, æ, ɪ, ɔ, ȳ, ū) and says

"o in *hot* is only the short [brief?] of a in *hall*
... u in *bush* is only the short of u in *noose*."

a statement stil tru of Scotland, Ulster(?) and northern England, where u in *bush* is brief ū in stopt sylabls. In Scotland and Ulster this brief ū has shifted tu ɪ. The absence "of tru a in *arm*" in Sheridan is conspicuos.

From 1877 til the erlier '80s the American Sp. Reform Asoci'n (not the English one, which pursued its own course from organization in 1879) was dominated by Haldeman (1813 tu 1880) and Dr Francis A. March. The personal equation in both shud be considerd. March, born in Massachusetts 1825, livd in Virginia 1852-5, then til now at Easton, Pa., in the Pen. Dutch district. The Sp. R. As'n vowels ar those of the district with "tru a in *arm*" aded. March deplored its shift tu æ or ɔ, and helpt (in *Standard dict'y*) tu restore it.

A HAF-WAY CLIMB-DOWN

In a considerabl part of England from and around Winchester (the capital until 1154), London and north tu some extent lies a district wherin i, e, ȳ, ū, ar scarce (Ellis tu the contrary) say Sweet and his foloers. In sted, they say, ar i' or iy, ei, ou, u^a or uw, wherin e is between e and e, o between ȳ and o. Old London speech, recorded by Walker, Smart and others, is much alterd since 1850. See our p. 196.