

# The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL II, 51. TORONTO, CANADA, July-Sept., 1911. N<sup>o</sup>. 101.

## A FOUNDATION UNDERSTOOD

On the red cover of our *Annual* appears a concise summary of fundamental positions. These shud be understood by all readers tu prevent misconceptions.

Many statements wud hav tu be repeated in these pages tu make some points clear. Lak of space forbids this. Acordingly, tu save repetition, most points of such nature ar givn succinctly in the red cover mentioend.

Readers hu do not understand or find fault ignorantly now no where they can get light.

A cover of two pages was publisht 1897. This, avowedly incomplete, awaited later development. This came in our issue of April, 1910, when the two pages of 1897 wer revized and enlarged tu four pages. Such revizion stil appears on the red cover. It has three parts:—(1) A Fundamental Declaration of elementary principls; (2) The Notation of speech uzed herein; (3) A Platform of 33 planks.

## SETTLEMENT

History of a district's setlment givs a key tu the pronunciation prevalent there. On p. 201 we gave a summary of Nova Scotian setlment; and on p. 214, of Prince Edward Iland's. We need a like summary for evry State, older Provinces, and even districts of British Iles. Such wud thro great light intu dark corners.

For Upper Canada (now suthern Ontario) we await a new edition of Canniff's *Settlement of Upper Canada*. Hu wil send brief accounts of the setlment of other districts? or shal we hav tu wait for a German tu come and do it?

We keep our eyes on the remarkabl movements of population in America.

## "PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH"

Three districts of Ontario wer setld by imigrants from German Pensylvania in the first decade of the 19th century. They took up a region (1) west of Niagara river; (2) in York co.; (3) in Waterloo co. and parts of sevn adjoining ones. Within

EXPLANATION: OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) *d* tu *t*, and *ph* or *gh* tu *f*.

the century the Waterloo region receivd acessions direct from Germany.

The speech of the districts shud be studid. As a help we hav Haldeman's<sup>1</sup> work issued forty years ago with virtual colaberation of A. J. Ellis hu put it thru the pres and rote its preface. Haldeman, an earnest advocat of beter spelling til deth, a nativ of the region, tels us:—

"The dialect of German known as Pen. Dutch [as they hu spoke it calld themselves *Deutsch*] presents variations due tu the limited intercours of a widely scatterd agricultural population, and tu the several dialects bro't from abro'd, chiefly from the region of the Upper Rhine and the Neckar, the latter furnishing the "Swabian or Rhenish Bavarian element. The language is therfore South German, as bro't in by emigrants from Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wuertemberg, German Swisserland, and Darmstadt. Ther wer also nativs from other regions, with certn French Neutrals deported from Nova Scotia tu varios parts of the U. S., including the county (Lancaster) where materials for this essay hav been collected."—Page 1.

"Pen. German does not ocur in counties along the northern borders of the state, but it has extended intu Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and farther west, western New York and Canada.—P. 2.

"Several thousand Germans had enterd Pen. before 1689, when a steady stream of emigration set in. Their number is stated as 100,000 in 1742, and 280,000 in 1763. They occupied a region which has located the Pen. dialect chiefly south-east of the Alleghenies, excluding several counties near Philad'a. Germantown, near there, has lost its German character tho setld by them. The language is uzed by a large part of the cuntry population, and may be constantly herd in the county towns of Easton on the Delaware, Re(a)ding on the Schuylkil, Allentown on the Lehigh, Harrisburg (state capital) on the Susquehanna, York, Lancaster and Lebanon."—Page 2.

This German-English mixture is analogos tu that of French-English after the Norman Conquest. It is like the French-Eng. one in Kebek in a belt twenty miles bro'd between sections of pure French and English. There two persons speak *tu* one another in difrent tungs; yet each understands the other. The speaker uzes the tung more convenient: so in Pen.:—

"Many speak both languages vernacularly with the pure sounds of each. . . . Children, even if very yung, may speak English with parents, and German with grand-parents, and of two house-painters (father and son) the father always speaks

<sup>1</sup>PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH: a Dialect of South German with an Infusion of English, by S.S. Haldeman, A. M., prof. of Comparativ Filology in the Univ. of Pa. 69 pages 8vo, cloth, Truebner, 1872.