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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

S U P L E M E N T (MAY 1905)

AMERINDIAN NAMES.

Aboriginal names are apt to remain to mark physiographic features in districts settled by nations calling themselves civilized, though Pizarro (Pizarro) and Cortes destroyed a civilization better than that they brought in.

Uniformity in spelling such names is a desideratum. Most of them came to us through Spanish, but chiefly French, explorers and missionaries. These recorders followed the analogies of the language they wrote. Some of these names have been copied only, with little or no allowance for notation; a few were transliterated questionably to different systems or no-system. Result, confusion. Aiming at uniformity, conflicting statements and usages are to be considered. We do not attempt this, but call attention to its necessity as did Max Müller :

It is hoped that the study of native American languages may before long receive that attention which it so fully deserves. It must be taken up in good earnest, and with all the accuracy we are accustomed to in comparative study of Indo-European languages. All ethnologic questions must for the present be kept in abeyance till the linguistic witness can be brought into court, and it would be extraordinary if the laurels that can here be gained should fail to stimulate the ambition of some young scholar in America.—Last Essays, 1st Ser., p. 164.

Now this call is most urgent because old workers like Trumbull (1821-97), Dorsey, Powell, H. Hale, and Brinton are all dead. They who think loosely and illogically (or not "in good earnest, with all accuracy") are begged not to begin—over-supplied now.

Abroad is a popular sentiment favoring retention of aboriginal names for landmarks. It has found this voice :

"Ye say, they all have past away,
That noble race and brave;
That vanished at their light canoes
From off the crested wave;
That mid the valleys where they roamed
Their rings no hunter's shout:
But on your waters read THEIR names,
Ye THEM may NOT wash out.

"Ye say, their cone-like cabins light
That clustered o'er the vale
Have fled away like withered leaves
Before the autumn gale;
But on your hills their memory lives,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore."

Of the flotsam and jetsam passing THE

HERALD recently there may be mentioned Trumbull's *Natick Dictionary*¹ [nə'tɪk] which in its Introduction (by the venerable Edward Everett Hale) has this to say :

In 1899 I placed before a Chipawa [i. e. Ojibwa] boy in the Hampton (Va.) school thirty words of Massachusetts Indian. He recognized fifteen at once, giving their full meaning; with little study he made out most of the remainder. In two and a half centuries words differ as much among Indians as among white men, but not more.—Page x.

In other words, the language of Eliot's (1605-90) bible, spoken by King Philip's dusky followers, is today a living, wide-spread tongue, inwoven with ours in many a word. But the Bureau of Ethnology, a part of the Smithsonian Institution, now begins publishing Indian vocabularies in extension of its previous work in aboriginal linguistics. Bishop Baraga's (baraga) *Ojibwa* dictionary put out eighty years ago (2nd edition, 2 vols., Montreal, 1879-80) is out of print, and rare and dear second-hand. It is with thankfulness we pick up an *Ojibway Dictionary*² though loosely got up: under *hug* it says "see embrace;" under *embrace*, "see hug;" so, of *avoid* and *shun*; under *carver* it says "see sculptor," but *sculptor* is not found; the same with *scar* and *cauterize*. Glad of help from any source, the promised 2d part (Ojib.-Eng.) is awaited. Meantime *St. Matthew*³ is an addition to reading matter in Ojibway. *The American Nation, a History*, edited by Dr Hart, coming out in 28 vols., devotes its 2d vol.⁴ to an admirable *résumé* of Amerindian questions, with an excellent critical essay on authorities. *The History of North America*, 20 vols., edited by Dr Lee, published by Barrie & Sons, of Philadelphia, devotes two volumes to these

¹ NATICK DICTIONARY by James Hammond Trumbull, Bulletin 25 Bureau of American Ethnology, xxviii + 347 pages 4to, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1903.

² A DICTIONARY of the Ojibway and English Languages in Two Parts. Part I—Eng.-Ojibway. Published by the International Colportage Mission, 202 King st. east, Toronto, and 17 Eagle st., Rochester, N. Y. Paper, 115 pages 24mo. 50 cents.

³ THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SAINT MATTHEW. English and Ojibway in Parallel Versions, with a short Historical Sketch of English Scripture Translations. Paper, 128 pages 12mo. Ibid., 15 cts.

⁴ BASIS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1500 to 1900, by L. Farrand, A.M., M.D., prof. of Anthropology, Columbia Univ., with maps, 303 pages 8vo, Harpers.

matters, the 2d¹ and 19th². Begining in 1887 Ontario issues annually an *Archeological Report* of 61 to 211 pages givn mainly to material remains all over the continent but mostly in Canada. Scaterd thruout ar many linguistic statements deserving verification "in good earnest, with acuracy." Thus, that for 1902³ has 44 pages by Rev. A.E. Jones, S.J., Loyola College, Montreal. It is sprinkld with fonetico-etymological notes on names in the Hurons' cuntry.

Winona is an Ontario railroad station, a county and city in Minnesota, a town in Wisconsin, a vilage in Misisipi. Longfellow rote it *Wenonah*; McLachlan, *Wenona*

PREFERD SPELLINGS.

[Prepared by L. Lyon. Continued from p. 146.]

bazaar, *beadle, *beadsman, beestings, befall, behavior, behoove, belabor, beldam, bellflower, bellfounder, *belligerant, bellman, bellmetal, bellwether, benedict, benefited, benefiting, *benum, *benzamid, benzil, *benzene = benzöl, benzöyl, *benzyl, *bequeathe, berime, berth (in ship), *beryl, beryllium, bestrew, *betaïn, betel, *betrotthe, *betulin, bevel, bever, bezant, *biasing, *bichlorid, bicolor, bigoted, bilge

CORRECTION: On p. 120, for amide, amine, read amid, amin; and before 'ambérgris' insert '[ambassador].'

*NOTES

beadle: The ordinary speling is beadle, but the archaic forms beadel, bedel, bedell, ar in use in specific senses.—NED.

beadsman: The archaic spelings bedesman, bedeman, ar also uzed as historical forms.—NED. (Murray's or Oxford New English Dict'y.)

belligerant: The current spelling, if due to imitation of Latin gerentem, is etymologically eroneos, since the word is not derived from gerere.—NED. Skeat says "More correctly, belligerant. Latin belligerant-, stem of pres. pt. of belligerare, to carry on war. Latin belli-, for bello-, stem of bellum, war." Accepting this, Analogy wud seem to require belojerant in New Speling. Johnson uzed 'belligerant' in 1775. Belligerant is the French form.

benum: Benumb is a bad speling of benum, after dumb, limb, etc.—NED.

benzamid is benzo- + amid. Benzimid (benzin + amid) is givn by the Standard dict.—not wel becaus, first, benzene is preferabl; second, benzo- is the regular combining form (with o elided before a vowel). Compare NED.

benzene is put as incorrect in the Standard dict. NED says "benzene is generally uzed by chemists but benzine is in comon use for the commercial product" and that benzeline is a

¹ THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA IN HISTORIC TIMES by CYRUS THOMAS, PH. D., archeologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, in conference with W. J. McGEE, LL.D. anthropologist, etc.

² PREHISTORIC NORTH AMERICA by W. J. McGEE, chief of Department of Anthropology, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis.

³ ANNUAL ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT 1902 being part of Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. Printed by order of the Legislativ Asembly. 186 pages large 8vo., Toronto.

commercial name for impure benzene. Analogy in nomenclature appears to require benzene beside methane, propine, acetone, etc. Benzene is C. P. (chemically pure); benzin and benzolin ar more or les impure. Benzol has close o becaus chemists conventionally agree that all alcohols (except alcohol itself and argol) ar to be so pronounced. Benzene is a spirit (petroleum ether).

benzyl is C₆H₅.CH₂, benzil is C₁₄H₁₀O₂; benzylamin is a compound of the former.

bequeathe: When th sounds ð it appears wel to indicate that by keeping e after th. Compare soothe (verb) with sooth (noun), breathe with brea(ath), bathe with bath, etc. So, sinoothe. See betrotthe belo.

beryl: NED. says that 'beril' is obsolete.

betain is pronounced bitæïn by NED, bita-in by the Standard. The latter appears the better as chemists drop final e from betaine. If tho't requisit a dieresis may help to point orthoepy—seldom required in cocain, coincide, etc.

betrotthe is pronounced bitrö'ð or -tröb' in NED, which ads: "betrotth is asimilated to troth; since this is now shortnd, the same sound is by many extended to the verb, but the historical and analogical pronunciation is as in clothe, loathe." Compare cloth, lo(a)th (adjectiv).

betulin (noun) has *betuline* as adjectiv, but its use is extremely rare. Is ther need to spel them difrently?

biased and *biasing* ar uzed in NED.

bichlorid comes under that rule as to terminations in -id adopted in 1891 by the Chemical Section of the Amer. As'n for Advan't of Science: In names of chemical elements and compounds of this class, which includes all those formerly ending in -ide, final e is dropt and the syllabls pronounced id in evry case (as chlorid, iodid, oxid, hydroxid, hydrid, sulfid, amid, anilid, murexid).

In New Speling]

Twinkl, twinkl, litl star,
Hau ai wander hwot yu ar,
Ap abav ðe werld so hai,
Laik a dai'mond in ðe skai.

Comon-sens iz saiens eczactli in so far az it fulfilz ði aidial ov comon-sens; ðat iz, siz facts az ðe ar, or at eni ret wiðout ðe distorsion ov prejudis, and rizonz from ðem in acord wið ðe dictats ov saund jAjment. And saiens iz simpli comon-sens at its best; ðat iz, rijidli acyurat in obzervation and mersiles tu falasi in lojic.—HUXLEY on *Crayfish*.

För scör and sevn yirz ago aur faðerz brot förth on ðis continent a niu nesion, consivd in liberti and dedicated tu ðe propozision ðat ol men ar created icwol. Nau wı ar engejd in a grat sivil wor, testing hweðer ðat nesion, so consivd and so dedicated, can long endiur. Wı ar met on a grat batl-fild ov ðat wor. Wı hav cam tu dedicat a pörسیون ov ðat fild az a fainal resting-plez for ðöz hu hir gav ðer laivz ðat ðat nesion mait liv. It iz oltugeðer fitting and proper ðat wı shud du ðis.—LINCOLN'S *Gettysburg Adress 19 Nov. 1863*. (St Report of Joint Committee, p. 39).

KEY: ð æ i a ö ü oi ai au iu as in they see us old moon oil aisle owl few (Marking o or u is unnecessary in open syllabls.)