

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Mast head/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The Phonetic Herald

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND REVISED SPELLING.

2ND YER. PORT HOPE, CANADA, APRIL, 1886. N^R. 14.

SHAKSPERE'S ORTHOGRAFY.

By E. JONES, B. A. Liverpool.

Referring to my facsimile reprint of Shakspeare's works, 1623, I find in the "Tempest" alone the following:--

SHARP CONSONANT ENDINGS - *drecht, chopt, leapt, vezt, voucht dropt, mockt, compost, clipt, prickt, husht, fixt.*

FLAT CONSONANT ENDINGS - *performd, curld, abhord, entertaind, staind, robd, dround, dismaid.*

They illustrate that elementary law: Verbs ending in sharp consonants, *f, k, p, s, sh, ch*, form past participles with a sharp sound, *t*, while verbs ending in flat consonants, *v, g, b, z, j*, take flat *d*.

The above are good old fonetic spellings in vogue long before Landor, Lamb, Hare and Thirwall attempted their restoration. But this is not all. I find other classes of words more consistently spelled, more fonetic, and more in accord with English analogy than the current fashion, such as *shat, dwel, tel, hit, stil, od*, etc., with single instead of double final consonant. Why were the second *l* or *d* added in modern times? What use?

Again, we have *hart* for *heart*, *brst*, *iland*, *rime* for *rhyme*, *shoo* for *shoe*, *ake* for *ache*, *frend*, *hony*, etc. The following also, all from the "Tempest", are more in accordance with English analogy than the modern spellings: *peeces, yeeld, yeer, beleve, greef, relevee, neer, cheef, feend*.

These words have been altered for the worse in modern times by somebody, nobody, no one, why. Why not go so far at least as to support a return to better old spellings in these and similar words?

Since Shakspeare's spelling has altered for the better in the following respects:--

1. Useless double consonants have given place to single ones in these words and the like: *pitty, linnen, marriner, felony*

widdne, comming, pulluce. 2. Duplication of a final consonant with an added *e* has been dropped as in *shippes sonne tarre logge, legge*. 3. Unnecessary dropping of useless final *e*, thus *cheere, drinke, looke*, etc., are altered to *cheer, drink, look*, etc. Why should not a clean sweep be made of similar rubbish from modern spelling? 4. The most important improvement was introducing three new letters. It is not non to whom the credit of this is due, but they deserve a monument for their courage and success in overcoming the prejudice of their age.

J is not found in the 1623 edition, at least *I* have not found it. I find *Julia, John, Iack, Iuno, Iupiter, iust, iest, Ioyne* etc. for *Julia, John, Jack, Juno, Jupiter, just, jest, join*, etc. In the title page we have ornamental *I* (which may have suggested new *J*) in ORIGINAL, but in the body of the work *J* is not.

Again in the 1623 edition we find 'vv' in separate types for *v*, tho' *w* as a single type is often found. As a new letter *W* is fully established. We find *University* for *Uniuersity*, showing that modern functions of *U* and *V* had not been definitely fixed. *U* is our third new letter introduced with a definite power since 1623.

What can be the objection to farther development of new letters as needed?

The practical and material question now is: if all these changes have taken place in the past, why should they stop short now? A dead language like Latin may become 'fixed,' 'established,' but for a living one there can be no finality.

—The Canada Pacific Railway adopts the 24-our plan on its western portion and will perhaps do so on the eastern. Other lines will follow suit. Galileo's exclamation "It moves for all that" (*E pur si muove.*) is still true in a double sense

JAPAN. As already stated p. 35, the Japanese are discarding the Chinese arbitrary characters long in use and are adopting Roman letters. This is but part of a general adoption by them of western civilization. In this respect we are slow coaches in comparison. Japan's sudden emancipation from the thralldom of an effete and unprogressive civilization is one of the most marvelous spectacles now witnessed. Following Hepburn's labors, putting their speech in the Roman dress has devolved on Messrs Eby and Chamberlain with three natives of wide culture. Mr E. has been a missionary for 9 years, sent by Methodist Church of Canada. He is now in Coburg. In Japanese paper in Roman type is published by him. His letters in another place answers what values was the most proper for the letters. It adds reasons therefor to some extent. As such was doubtless matter of mature thought and as it applies to all oriental tongues it is doubly important. Italian values are the same as continental. It follows that the continents Europe and Asia are in comparative accord with Japan in their use of vowel letters. From our point of view the matter involved is momentous.

WHY have we two *v*'s in *rabbit* and but one in *habit*?

ITALY.—Mr R. A. Borge, Professor of English, 42 Via Condotti, Rome, is going to write a fonetic English grammar for Italians. The world moves.

I.—Mr J. B. RUNDLE writes from London, Eng., "I believe very much in *iy* for long *i*. It is easily written and keeps up the resemblance to *my, thigh, light, (mily, thiy, hyl)*, but chief of all it steers clear of difficulty in distinguishing between *ei* and *ai*." Our experience is that new expedients as a class find almost no favor in America.

ONTARIO.—At a late meeting of University Senat, the motion to allow Spelling by Sound to be received at examinations was withdrawn and a wiser (because more moderate) course taken of giving notice of motion that a commission be appointed to ascertain and report what action has been taken by state authorities, colleges and learned societies to secure general adoption of a method of spelling more simple and according to sound than that in common use.

ITALIAN VOWELS ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

(To Editor F. Herald.)

SIR Our problem was not simplifying English spelling but transliteration of foreign languages.

1. For that, the English use of vowels is worse than useless for the simple reason that they have no settled value at all. If you spell a foreign word according to the analogies of English vowel values no man on earth could tell how to read it unless he knew beforehand what the word was. — With the continental vowel values, any word can be pronounced with ease.

2. The thing is reversed with consonants. With our slight variations English consonants have each a definite value — but continental consonants vary with every language and every dialect.

Hence the choice. It is an economy of time and obviates a thousand difficulties to take Italian vowels and English consonants with certain fixed values. All transliterations of eastern languages follow the same course. Such would be my choice for a universal alphabet.

C. S. EBY.

Coburg, Ont., 17 Mar. 1886.

U.S.—The bill recently before Congress was to provide \$50,000 to establish a school in Chicago to afford a test of spelling by sound for at least a year—to have a school fitted for 100 pupils and seating capacity for 1000 spectators that the public might have opportunity to judge of its merit. Congressman Frank Lawler had charge of the bill. All the Chicago congressmen were reported favorable.—The scheme which it proposed to try was Major Chas. A. Story's.

—RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE: "I often think that if I were a foreigner and had to set about learning English I should go mad. I honestly can say I cannot conceive how it is he learns English when I take into account the total absence of rule, method and system and all auxiliaries that people usually get when they have to acquire something difficult. Much may be done with advantage in reform of spelling our language. It is not in my power under present circumstances to offer to give time to the undertaking which I recommend and in which I should gladly have found myself able to join."

Fo is a contraction for Fono-cribing. It is a simpl system of contractions by omission of lettrs chiefly got up by Col. Stewart of Philadelphia and promulgated by Mr B. W. Readshaw 94 Bird Av., Buffalo, N.Y. Several correspondents hav sent us samples. They appear not to see the (to us) clear distinction between *Fo* and our work. *Fo* must be compared with Brief Longhand suitable for those who wil not lern Shorthand. Shorthand is for professional reporters. *Fo* and Brief L. ar for note taking for memoranda, some correspondence etc. Rational Speling on a scientific basis which we aim at is another thing entirely and for evrybody. Distinction between them shud be observd. To mislead the public to believ that the mangld remnants of words left in *Fo* or Brief L. is Amended Speling is to do great injustice to the latr. *Fo* is a set or system of expedients the spirit of which is *brevity* with moderat legibility; the latr is *speling by sound* or a more or les close approximation to it.

Col. S. N. Stewart is sound in the true orthographic faith so far as shortening goes. He writes to a friend in Toronto: "I'd rather b a tom tit & feed on evrything that squirms than 2 feel complot to spl t h o u g-h becaus my grandmothr did it. I'd rathr b th chipmonk that roams th ragd ej of rugd rails than b chaind to a chimpanzee tho th chimpanzee b my ancestor."

A GOOD EXAMPL. —Mr John Mills, Taftvil, Conn., has got up a club of 50.

—In *M*'s artiel on p. 49, 2nd colum, read *United States* insted of *America*. *M* contends that Canada shud be excluded from his statement.

PARTIAL CORECTIONS of English Spelings Aproovd of by the Filologic Soc. This pamphlet of 38 pages givs lists and clases of words whose speling shud be modified for etymological or historic reasons and the authoritis which warrant the change. It is printed in exact accordance with the simplified spelings. It is issued not only with the approval of but by Fil. Soc. The changes approved of ar mainly good old spelings which hav dropt out of use but deserv to be restored. It may be had for 25 c. from Mrs E. B. Burnz, 24 Clinton Place, N. Y.

ENGLAND.—The Eng. S. R. A. is collecting opinions on certain points of pronunciation preliminary to going on. They adopt the Five Rules givn p. 18. As a next move the 8 rules following ar on trial, (givn for exampl's sake in the rules themselves as promulgated):

1. Omit *a* from *ea* when sounded as in *head*, *hath*, or in *herse*.
2. Omit *e* when fonetically useless, as in *har a*, *har aiv*, *definit*, *raind*.
3. Omit one or duvid consonants also when fonetically use ess, as *apear*, *skind*, *deft*, *shal*, *weil*, *cliv*.
4. Change *ph* to *f* when so sounded, as in *al-fabet*, *phantom*, *photograf*.
5. Change *y* (vowel) to *i* except when final or followed by *i*, as *system*, *jaw*, *pitvins*.
6. Change *ed* to *t* (and after a short vowel or a consonant, *eed* to *et*) when so sounded, as *next*, *practist*, *pronounst*.
7. Change of *o* to *ov*; and *s* to *z* in distinctiv words, as *use* (noun) *use* (verb).
8. Change final *ce* to *se* after a consonant and to *s* after a short vowel; as *defense*, *perse*, *practis*.

The above instructions ar provisional only and ar not ment to limit the diseretion of individual writers. Letters may be omitted when the omission wil not mislead as to pronunsiation a reader acustomed only to the ordinary spelling.

PLEASE SUBSCRIBE to help along an educational advance.

Some literature of Revision of Speling after perusal by us is wasted. Much remaield appears but to miscary if we judge by lak of respons. It shal be sent to those sending stamps for postage—a redy test of appreciation.

WEBB'S NEW WORD-METHOD, Potter, Ainsworth & Co., 107 Chambers St. N. Y., postpaid, 24 c., is a strongly bound book of 130 12mo pages, excellently printed on good paper. Its author is Mr J. R. Webb of St. Josef, Mich. who first conceivd and practist the method 40 years ago. It is about the best elementary reading book for those who employ that method. The principl of the method is that each word is a logograf and is to be lern'd by sight as a hole insted of by analysis into component sounds. So far has speling been divorst from sound, that this is a good way to get pupils familiar with a large clas of words with unfonetic forms, as *one*, *who*, *might*, *straight*, *enough*. As Abe Lincoln is credited with saying— "For those that like that sort of thing I judge it the sort of thing they'd like." It is illustrated and teaches script and Roman forms concurently.

LITERATURE.

MINUTES OF SIXTH CONVENTION of the Provincial Educational Assoc'n of Nova Scotia at Truro Halifax, N. S. 1886. This pamphlet of 70 pages contains an able paper pressing claims of Revised Spelling. It was prepared by Principal McKay of Pictou at request of Dr Alison, Superintendent of Education. As vigorous a plea for 'revision shud make an effectiv impression if repeate annually which shud be done. Friends of Am ended Speling in Ontario hav been remais in this respect since 1883. Vigorus skirmishing can redily be kept up all along the line of States and Provinces. Another important paper is that by J. B. Calkin, A. M., Principal of Normal School, Truro, on Methods of Teaching Beginners to Read viz., Alfabetic, Fonic, Fonic, Word and Sentence methods. With present alfabet it is found that a use of the fonic or word method is best according to what the word is; with an enlarged alfabet, the fonic method wud at once come into vog, supersede evry other and render both Reading and Pronunciation perfectly simpl,

PRONUNSIASHUN.

Psalm, sam or sam, not sɔm. amen, a'men' "a'men' "əmen In singing it is comonly pronounst a-men. Walker says it is the only word in the language which has two consecutiv accents.

Tokio, (Japan) To kyo been, ben ɔr bin, not ben, altho ben is favor'd by the rime in these lines from Whitier

"Of all sad words of tung or pen,
The sadest ar it might hav been."

Don Juan, Den Hwan (Spanish) but Den or Don Ju'au Anglicized as Byron rimes it with ruin.

—Mr ISAC PITMAN, the venerabl inventor of fonografy, rites us from Bath, Eng., that Rule B givs but 3 changes in the old speling while 10 ar required for even a first stage. We ansr that it is intentionally so restricted as ther is not perfect agreement beyond these 3. The rule is so framed as to admit of a

redy extension when wisht as thus

CHANGE { d, ph, gh c s g u q.
if sounded so } to t, f, f' s z j w k.
Mr P objects that Rule A — Omit evry useles letr — is difficult of application by the multitude as they wil not be able to tel when a letr is useles. To any reader this wil not aply; we expect no riter to aply it who laks the litl noledge of the use of lettrs requisit. Such a one wil stil go to mil with grist in one end of bag across horse's bak, a stone to balance in the other. as did his grandfather.

A E I O U. — In the folowing list, each vowel. insted of having an onest character which might be depended on "plays many parts."

A — hating, futher, lather, water,
many, want.

E — be, clerk, pretty, let.

I — invalid, sin, bind.

O — go, do, women, on, son, woman.

U — unruly, busy, bury, but, using,
pull persuade.

No one cud posibly tel from the a in hating what its sound o't to be in a-father, and the same of any other two words in the list.

MARKT LETTRS ar objectionabl because 1. Markt lettrs ar tantamount to new lettrs in trubl and then ar not as distinct as good new shapes. Evry accented letr has to be cast separatly and kept in a separat box in font. 2. They ar almost impossi:l as capitals. 3. The space above a letr is ofn wanted for extra marks. 4. They require a frequent raising of the pen: that is, after a word shud be finisht we must stil tinker it up in one or several places. 5. They disfigure the page: a correspondent rites "they make it as frekld and spotted as a turky s eg. They ar wel enuf for a scientific alfabet: we want a practical alfabet for evryday use." Dr T. R. Vikroy has had experience and rites to *Jurnal Am. Orthoepy*: "we caution printers not to use markt lettrs. They ar so trublism as to be impracticabl. New lettrs of characteristic shapes ar superlativly betr."

TERMS:—One copy . . . per year \$0 25
2 copies, to one adres, in advance " 0 25
5 " " " " " 0 50
12 " " " " " 1 00
2 " " " " for 5 years. 1 00
Adres FONGIC HERALD, Port Hope, Ontario,
British or U.S. postage stamps taken.