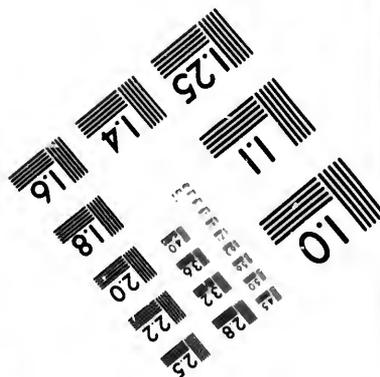
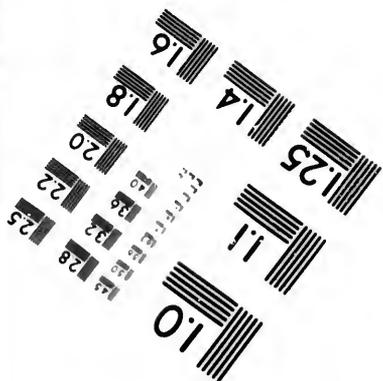
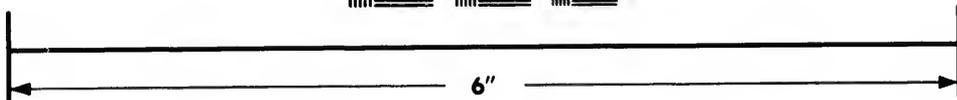
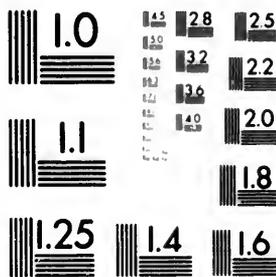


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

28
25
22
20

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

01



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

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
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- 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.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

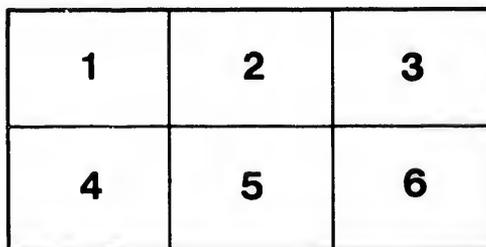
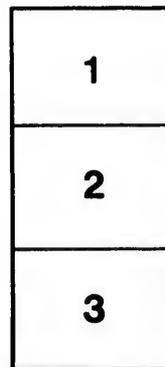
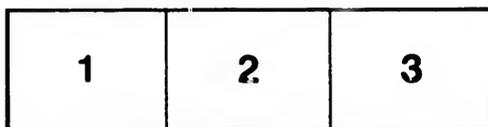
Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library,
University of Toronto Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library,
University of Toronto Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
difier
une
mage

rrata
o

elure,
n à

32X

Pamph.
Latin lang.
Gram.
C.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, ONT.

1892

TORONTO : ROWSELL AND HUTCHISON, PRINTERS.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

Your Committee, appointed to consider the subject of Latin Pronunciation, beg leave to report as follows :—

As the reports of the High School Inspectors sufficiently prove, there is at present in Ontario no uniform system of Latin Pronunciation.

Owing largely to this defect, the oral reading of Latin is little attended to in many schools, while in others it is completely excluded.

It is hardly necessary to point out what an important instrument for teaching is thus neglected. If taught through the ear as well as through the eye, pupils learn much more quickly, and get a far more secure hold upon a language.

Not the least serious effect of the present disregard of oral teaching is the ignorance of quantity that prevails very generally, with the consequent inability to appreciate Latin metres.

In the hope of partially rectifying present evils, your Committee have decided upon a scheme of Latin Pronunciation which it is hoped will be adopted by the Association and classical teachers throughout the Province.

The scheme follows that known as the Roman method, and is based upon a report made in 1887 to the Cambridge Philological Society by a committee consisting of John Peile, J. F. Postgate and J. S. Reid. This report opens with the following announcement :—“Your committee have come to the conclusion that the classical pronunciation of Latin has been sufficiently ascertained for the purpose of drawing up a scheme which may reasonably be regarded as permanent.”

Before being adopted the report was fully discussed at two meetings of the Philological Society, and was “put forth by the Society as an approximate statement of the pronunciation of Latin by the educated classes in the Augustan period.”

Besides giving what is presumably the correct pronunciation of Latin, the scheme involves three main advantages :—(a), it is brief and simple ; (b), it presents a practically phonetic alphabet ; (c), it makes very clear the distinction in quantity between long and short vowels.

The Roman method is already used in some parts of Canada, and is commonly followed in the best schools and colleges in the United States.

The following books of reference are recommended :—

- Ellis, A. J.—Quantitative Pronunciation of
Latin..... Macmillan, 1874.
Seelmann.—Die Aussprache der
Lateins..... Henninger, Heilbronn, 1885.
Roby, H. J.—Latin Grammar Macmillan, 1887.
Cambridge Philological Society.—Pronunciation
of Latin..... Trübner, 1887.
(Price 3d.).

VOWELS.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
Latin A long in <i>cālo, mānāre</i> . short in <i>cālor, mānēo</i> .	as Eng. <i>a</i> in <i>psalm, salve</i> . the same sound shortened. Both <i>ā</i> & <i>ā</i> are found in <i>āhā</i> ! N.B. <i>ā</i> in Latin was never pronounced as in <i>mate</i> , nor <i>ā</i> as in <i>man, mat</i> .
E long as in <i>nēdum,</i> <i>sēcēdo, diē</i> . short as in <i>nēfus,</i> <i>sēco, arcē</i> .	as Eng. <i>e</i> in <i>grey</i> and <i>skein</i> . as Eng. <i>e</i> in <i>sped</i> and <i>met</i> . N.B. Lat. <i>ē</i> was never pro- nounced as Eng. <i>ee</i> in <i>see</i> .
I long in <i>sī, sīn, rūlō</i> . short in <i>sīne, sītīs,</i> <i>rīgīdus</i> .	as <i>i</i> in <i>machine, ee</i> in <i>feel</i> . N.B. The Latin <i>i</i> was never the <i>i</i> in <i>fine</i> . as <i>i</i> in <i>fit, pin</i> .
O long as in <i>cōmīs,</i> <i>ōmēn</i> . short as in <i>cōmēs,</i> <i>ōpūs</i> .	as <i>o</i> in <i>bone, lone</i> . nearest representative Eng. <i>o</i> in <i>not, rock</i> .
U long as in <i>ūnā, ūmōr</i> . short as in <i>ūtēr,</i> <i>hūmīs</i> .	as <i>u</i> in <i>ruin, rude</i> . N.B. Lat. <i>ū</i> was never pro- nounced like <i>u</i> in <i>acute,</i> <i>mule</i> , which is <i>yoo</i> . as <i>u</i> in <i>full, oo</i> in <i>foot</i> . N.B. Lat. <i>ū</i> never as Eng. <i>ū</i> in <i>but, cut</i> .

Y long as in *gýrās*, as I long.
Hýdra.
 short as in *cýmbā*, as *y* in beauty, lady.
lýrā.

DIPHTHONGS.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs is best learnt by first sounding each vowel separately and then running them together. *ae* as ah-eh, *au* as ah-oo, *oe* as o-eh, *ei* as eh-ee, *eu* as eh-oo and *ui* as oo-ee.

AE in <i>taedæ</i>	nearly Eng. <i>a</i> in fare.
AU in <i>laudo</i>	Eng. <i>ou</i> in house.
OE in <i>foedus</i>	N.B. Avoid the pronunciation "feed us."
EI in <i>hei</i>	Eng. <i>ey</i> in grey, <i>ei</i> in skein.
EU in <i>seu, neuter</i>	} The general rule, as given above, a
UI in <i>cui, huic</i>	

CONSONANTS.

C in <i>cāno, cecini, circā, condicio</i> .	always as Eng. <i>k</i> , never as <i>s</i> or as <i>c</i> before <i>e, i</i> .
Qu in <i>inquit</i> .	as Eng. <i>qu</i> in quick.
G in <i>gaudeo, genus, gýgās, agē</i> .	always as Eng. <i>g</i> in got, get, begin, never as <i>j</i> or <i>g</i> soft.
N before c (<i>k, qu</i>), <i>g</i> , as <i>incipit, inquam, congero</i> .	as <i>ng</i> in sing, thus ingkipit, ingquam, conggero.
R in <i>ringi, rārus, datōr</i> .	trilled <i>r</i> as in French or Scotch.
S as in <i>sūs, accūso, tristes</i> .	always voiceless, as in hiss, hist; never voiced as in has (haz).
J or I consonant as in <i>iūgum, iūcio</i> .	as Eng. <i>y</i> : <i>yugum, yakio</i> .
V or U consonant as in <i>uānus, uīs, seruo</i> .	as Eng. <i>w</i> : <i>wānus, wees, seruo</i> .
N.B. There is no ancient authority for spelling <i>i</i> consonant as <i>j</i> or <i>u</i> consonant as <i>v</i> . The Romans used one symbol for both vowel and consonant.	
B, D, F, H, L, M, N, P, T	as in Eng. N.B. <i>t</i> is always the same: Editio is not to be pronounced edishio.
X as in <i>saxum, exulto</i> .	as Eng. <i>ks</i> (<i>x</i>); <i>eksulto</i> , not <i>eggsulto</i> .

Z as in *gaza*, *Zephyrus*.

Probably as *dz* in *adze*.

Double consonants should be carefully separated in pronunciation, as *ag-ger*, *pos-sum*, *pen-na*.

QUANTITY.

Observance of the quantity is of vital importance for the proper appreciation of metre in Latin poetry and of rhythm in prose. The difference in duration between short and long vowels should be carefully observed. Distinguish (*e.g.*) *bōnum* and *dōnum*, *mīles* and *fīdes*, *cūpidus* and *dūrus*. Observe the quantity in *sic*, *vōn*, *sīnē*, *dīē*, etc.

Each vowel has a quantity of its own, and as far as possible the natural length of a vowel should be distinguished from the conventional "lengthening" which it undergoes before two consonants. The *i* of *scribo* is still *i* in *scriptus*, as the *e* of *sēco* is still short (by nature) in *sēctus*. But in *sectus* the weight of the double consonant allows the syllable to be treated in verse, as if it were naturally long.

From ancient authorities we learn that vowels were regarded as long in themselves, when preceding *ns*, *nf*, *gn*, *cl* (when representing *gt*, as in *lētus* from *lēgo*), and at least sometimes before *nc*, *ng*, and *r* followed by a consonant. Thus *cōnstāns*, *infēnsus*, *rēgnum*, *signum*, *quīnque*, *sānctus*, *ōrdo*, *ōrno*.

NOTE.—Communications should be addressed to H. R. Fairclough, M.A., Secretary of the Classical Association, University College, Toronto.

