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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 42. TORONTO, CANADA, April-June, 1907. N^R. 92.

A MIDL WAY.

Much hostility is due to dread of fonetic speling. The moderat program set forth by British and American filological societies, embodid in all standard American dictionaries, is fairly complete, and satisfies appetite for more. Evidences to the eye of etymology ar respected, traces of false etymology removed, with no haroing of scolarly feelings, but considerabl approximatation of ritn to spoken words, and some sort of regularity imparted to vowels and difthongs. Can "fonetic" spellers be more effectually disarind?—VIA MEDIA in *Academy*.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF SPELING.

Our language has a long, varied and instructiv history which o't to be studid from a fonetic viewpoint. *Spoken* language is alone the tru standard. A comon error regards ritn forms as tru, some considering them almost sacred, deprecating changes however sensibl.

We hav many manuscripts from A.D. 700 in at least three main dialects. In all they atempt obviously to giv the sound, not trying to etymologize. From 700 to 1200 the speling folod Latin models.

The Norman cud not detach himself from his own habit of speling. He respelt English on French principls. Til now the habit prevails. He put French e for Latin æ, œ, and we hav *demon, enigma, phenomnon, cemetery, solecism*. Sixteenth century pedants reintroduced symbols which French speling had rejected, insisting on *aphæresis, cænobite*. Neither old nor new prevails. Many rite *primeval* who hesitate at *medieval*. The scoolboy (not the best judge) inclines to *medieval* as more lerned; his master (who comonly nōz no more about the history of speling than the boy) aplauds him. Hence two distinct and absolutely conflicting rules, productiv of the very caos which, to the speller by the eye, appears as exhibiting the hight of wisdom.

Printing fixt speling, retarded free development, it fel behind, became more unfonetic and caotic, a thing to lament.

Speling was reasonably fonetic (on Latin models) from 700 to 1200; stil fonetic, but on French models, from 1200 to 1500. It remaind the same with much interfe-

rence by teachers of Latin and Greek til 1600 and later. Then it ceast to hav vitality and became a tool for printers.

We ar much behind the age. The history of English is of more account in Germany than here: witnes Viëtor's recent *Shakspear's Phonology* and *Sh. Reader*.

We all rak orthograpy now, ignore b in *debt*, g in *reign*, n in *solemn*, gh in *through*, etc., without hesitation or compunction.—Prof. SKEAT in *National Review*, Oct., 1906.

SHAKSPEAR'S PRONUNCIATION.

Transcripts of the same pasagès by Ellis and Viëtor sho discrepancy but with litl real difrence. Each points out that his notation must be interpreted with latitude: vowel sounds differ within asignd limits from vowel symbols. This alowd, actual divergense is small. Beside, Elizabethan educated pronunciation was very far from uniform. Viëtor givs Shakspear an arcaic pronunciation, but posibly Shakspear was influenced in this by traditional orthograpy. The initial consonant was not silent then in *kn, gn, wr; gh* in *night*, etc., may hav been sounded slightly as a weak h or as a palatal spirant. "Long a" in *mane* was a in *man* lengthend, ai or ay as now in Cokny, while i in *time*, etc., was Cokny ee in *teen* (i. e., iy), u in *cut, dull*, was unnōn, being pronounced as in *pull*. Identification of the vowel in *change, danger* with that in *man* is questionabl, as no evidence is aduced, and seems unlikely on etymologic grounds.—ATHENÆUM, 22d Dec., 1906. in review of Viëtor's *Shakspear's Phonology* and *A Shakspear Reader*.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—This asks *yu* to subscribe.

—Ald. G. B. Hunter our readers already no as holding decided views on improving word-forms and liberally helping to secure them. He is a man of action too: his shipbuilding firm at the Tyne's mouth recently laucht a monster Cunarder, the *Mauretania*. Fifty years ago the *Great Eastern* was tho't a monster with 27,000 tons displacement. Now the *Dreadnought (Dredno't)* is the largest batlship afloat with 18,000 tons of displacement. The *Mauretania* equals the two together! Now *Kaiser Wilhelm II* holds the speed record at 23½ nots, 27 miles, an our. The *Mauretania* goes 1½ miles an our faster. Her length is 790 feet, bredth 88, hight of masts 216, hight of funnels from keel line 155, diam. of funnels 24.

—Prof. Viëtör rites that ther is considerable authority for pronouncing *change, strange*, etc., in Shakspear's day with "short a" (æ), quoting Ellis (EEPrn., pages 885 and 904.) See the *Athenæum* for 5th January.

—"The se wun òld ful mūn" is how Mr Thornton wud represent these test words in New Speling. Reasons and a fuller specimen ar on p. 184 in a 2-page supplement belonging to this number. Any one failing to see it shud aply.

—The Supplement aforesaid contains too notes on certn pronunciations in America and how they came about; as also notes on orthoepy of *Oronhyatekha Hiawatha, Ojibway*, and on Galician (a dialect of Portuguese, rather than Spanish), and an acurat rendering of Linconshir dialect *a la Tennyson*, foloing Ellis and Wright.

—Such matter is hardly suitabl for general distribution. Hence it appears as an extra.

—HERALD receipts for 1903: Drummond, \$9.75; Wishard, \$5.35; Lyon, \$2.00; Kimbal, \$1.25; Halls, Wilcox, Mariot, \$1 each; Blanch, Cameron, Hempl, Hicks, 50 c. each; Herity, Pierce, Tuttle, Woollen, 25 c. each; Harris, 12 c. Total, \$24.47.

—In March, Chief Hiawatha (or Ayantwatha, Ayontwatha), a Cayuga Indian, attended the funeral of Oronhyatekha (1841 to 1907).

—The *Jarrow Guardian* and the *Wallsend Herald* print haf a colum weekly in amended spelling, calld Orthographic Notes. This is due to influence by Ald. Hunter, who can do more than bild monster Cunarders. He helps progres.

—"A Friendly Greeting" reacht THE HERALD from Mr and Mrs H. Drummond, Laburnum Hous(e, Hettou-le-Hole, Eng., "with harty Good Wishes for a Joyus Cristmas and a Hapy New Year: The wheel ov Time moovz on,
So must the mind ov man
March forward, receson and
Conshens obeying."

—Dr Murray wil issue a new edition of *Dialects of Southern Counties of Scotland*. He asks good stories or trases in dialect as actually spoken—with construction and grammar. Most dialect collectors neglect grammar which desends paralel to standard English. To frame the words into English grammar is to spoil the dialect. Even Burns often ignored this esential fact. "Scots wha hae" shud be "Scots at has." Hogg's "When the kye comes hame" (and not come hame) is good Scottish. To preserv the word and anglicize the grammar ousts the tung's genuin flavor.

—French Speling, as simplified by a Comision, has progres reported by Prof. Brunot (*Revue de Paris*, Nov. 1, 15) thus: No inovation to clash with receivd orthoepy as givn in Hatzfeld-Darmstetter *Dictionnaire General*; compounds and derivativs to conform to their originals; words otherwise related (as *baril, barrique*) to be speld similarly; no etymologic spelings recording derivation from languages except Latin to be preservd; no circumflex accent except over a, e, o; put acute accent over all e's not mute folod by a singl consonant and a vowel other than mute e; put a grav accent over all e's folod by a singl consonant and mute e; drop o from *oeu*; Greek *oe, y*, become *e, i*; *ien* pronounced *ian* to be *ian*; leav *homme, femme, -tion*, alone; Greek *ph, th, rh*, to be *f, t, r*; final *x* representing *s* to be *s*; *bb, pp, ff, gg*, to be simplified evrywhere; *mm, nn, tt, rr, ll*, before final *e*, and *tt* before *re*, to be simplified; retain dubl letters in mid-word (as *illogique*) if both ar pronounced, otherwise optional; keep *cc* only when actually dubl in pronunciation and if sounded *cs*; drop *c* from *equ* and *ck*; put *j* wherever its sound occurs—perhaps the most radical change of all.—New York *Nation*, 6 Dec.

—The British Medical Aso'n's meeting in Toronto last summer furnisht oportunity to

compare speech from difrent districts. The impression remains that these difrences ar largely of intonation (tension, duration, pitch, stres) and not altogether in differences of vowel quality.

—"The American Language" by Mrs Dauncy (*Monthly Review*, Oct.) is very readabl. "The most striking divergences from the mother-tung ar in accent and intonation. This we ar told by sientists is due to a peculiar formation of palat, peculiar originally to American Indians" [what is ment?] as wel as climatic action on the vocal cords, which in our dry air become tense, hard, and giv shril sounds. The sentence rise and fall is peculiar, and vowel sounds ar altered. Americans change orthograpy and meanings givn words and evolv queer names. "Peculiar" appears a frequent word with Mrs D. We wish she had stopt to explain what she ment. We don't no.

—The *Dial*, Chicago, on 1st Sept. last savagely "pitcht into" the 300 words. We red its reasons, but found nothing but wind, unless it be that "program" is likely to "transform a mouth-filing spondee into an insignificant trochee." Of course, 'program' wil hav stres on its second syllabl weakend like *progress* (n.) If this is a valid objection, spel it 'programm' then.

—The *Dial's* artiel wound up with 'We must take no chances with Milton,'—meaning hands off! In its next issue a correspondent said that these lines from a modernized Milton
A fiery deluge, fed

With ever-burning Sulphur, unconsum'd
had four difrences in spelling from what appeared in Milton's own time!

TENNYSONS DIALECT POETRY.

Chief points to be noted in the reading of Tennyson's dialect poetry :

1. R after a vowel in the same syllabl is dropt. When the next word begins with a vowel this r is pikt up again before it.

2. Speech is slo and drawld.

3. Ther ar eight vowels $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \quad e \quad \bar{o} \quad \bar{u} \\ i \quad e \quad a \quad o \\ \text{in pairs. Two (a, o) ar} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \quad e \quad a \quad o \\ \text{often so prolongd as, in efect, to make two more. All eight belong to standard English. It is doubtful if u as in } put \text{ is herd. When such appears, it is, rather, a briefer } \bar{u}, \text{ so prevalent in north Britan.}$

4. æ and ʌ ar not herd. By the omision of æ, ʌ and u, the elevn American vowels ar reduced to eight. Briefer ū with two (a, o) prolongd giv elevn in efect.

5. Weak i, a, u (i^a, a^u) ar fairly markt in their slo speech. Weak a (ä in Tennyson) is very frequent, being tagd at the end of most principal vowels, giving that sort of difthongization calld 'fracture' or 'breaking,' a markt feature of Platdeutsch (Lo or North German) also. Weak e, o (e^o, o^e) ar often theoretic or hypothetic only.

6. H is comonly dropt. It is inserted in the rong place before emfatic words that begin with a vowel.

7. I difthongal is a + i farther apart (due to the drawl) than in U. S. or Canada. (In the latter, ai strike many ears as a singl sound.) We hav Tennyson's express statement (in note to *Northern Cobbler*) for ai. He put oi or oy in erlier pieces until ma-

ture judgment led to aī.

8. In north Linconshir ou (as in *house, cow*) is ū, as in Yorkshir, etc., and Scotland. In mid- and south-L. it is au, not ū.

ERLY NORTH AMERICAN SETLMENTS.

[Extract from a Lecture by Dr A. Hamilton on Tennyson's Dialect Poetry before University of Toronto Modern Language Club, the Toronto Tennyson Club and Saint Pauls Church Y. P. A.]

Tennyson's Linconshir, with its port of Boston, is in speech much allied to what is yet calld Puritan East Anglia, whence came most pioneers to New England, the first English-speaking setlment (erlier setlments being mere adventures, or else failures.) Dutch setlment in Hudson vally coincided in time; French adventure started at Kebec in 1608, but real setlment with wives and families much later. Ellis raises the query, what shire contributed most New England settlers? —hard to anser, as they wer mixt. By speech-evidence, perhaps Norfolk gave the leading note. For twenty years after 1620 emigration was rapid from the district between Thames and Humber. At one time twelv sailing vessels in the Thames wer being loaded by these emigrants with their worldly goods, bound for New England. This emigration was bro't about thru the Cavalier-Roundhed or Anglican-Puritan struggl going on. Up to 1640 the Puritan was under dog in the fight, Charls I and Laud led the Anglicans. In these twenty years New England was founded.

The Puritan emigration stopt completely in the twenty years between 1640 and the restoration. Why? The Puritan was top dog now: the Parliament with Cromwel ruled. The ax severd the heds of Laud and Charls. The Anglicans, chiefly from the same district, began to emigrate. They cud not wel join their Puritan foes in New England, and so't fresh fields. Too hot for them at home, they went to Virginia. Washington's grandfather went in 1657. Both setlments soon became slaveholding with interchange of slaves. Erly speech in New Eng., especially east of Coneticut river, and in Virginia wer much alike, as they wer setld from the same district. From their masters the slaves, more in the household then than later, acquired their speech. Hence the suthern Negro now reflects the main characteristics of fused Thames-to-Humber speech.

Quaker setlments in Pensylvania wer made later in the same century.

Germans from the Palatinat, co-religionists of the Quakers, soon folod to the same district. A notabl contingent went

to central South Carolina.

The great Scoto-Irish emigration began in 1699.

LITERATURE.

SIMPLIFIED SPELING IN WRITING AND PRINTING. A Publisher's Point of View, by Henry Holt, LL. D. 10 pages.

This, the SSB's latest, givs an estimat of the money los caused by superfluos letters taken at 5 per cent average. It is by the hed of a New York publishing house alredy nōn to our readers. For the U. S. only, he figures (p. 8) that

"a grand total of \$100,000,000 [a year] is not extravagant. . . . So far the publisher. Superfluos letters make but a fraction of the trubl in our speling, but the rest of it is not so directly in the publisher's province."

Publishers and printers shud wake up!

SIXTH REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, containing all Decisions to 30 June 1906. Paper. 82 p., Gov't Printer, Ottawa. 10 c.

Decisions proper occupy pages 12 to 70. On p. 10, 'canyon' is accepted insted of 'cañon,' and the use of the words 'city' and 'town' as parts of names is discouraged. Curiously, the Report laks some Canadian names (Abino point on Lake Erie, e. g.) found in the U. S. Report. General principls alowd, each word shud be consider on merit. Objectionabl ar qu for k in Algonkin, y for i in Prejev-alski, ll in Tilsonburg. Questionabl ar o in Ingonish, ey in Hawtry unless ey is pronounced as in 'they.' Comendabl ar Atikwa for Deer (as atik is Ojibway for deer), Ausable for aux Sables, Chidley for Chudleigh, Dispatch for Despatch, Eskimo for Esquimaux, Kaministikwia for Kaministiquia, Lelu for Le-loo, Kushog for Kah-wah-she-be-ma-gog, Klemtu for Klemtoo, Miskwabi for Mis-quah-be-nish, Otanabi lake as distinct from Otonabee river, Otauwau for O-Tow-Wow, Tyendinaga for several others, Washagami for Washegummy. Gami or gami (a as in 'far') is Ojibway for water, but 'a' in it, as in many cases, becomes ʌ as in 'gum' or 'gummy' above—proof, wer it needed, that ʌ and a ar mates.

A BETTER WAY TO LEARN TO READ.

In improvement of speling I take deep interest. While a student I new Sherif Watson, of Aberdeen, a man of great originality. He founded industrial scools, gathering ruf illiterat lads to teach them to read. He uzed an alfabet with a letter for evry sound. The lads red with greater acuracy in six months than in two years by the comon way. Then they lernd to read ordinary books in two or three weeks. Like trials in England or Scotland led ever to the same result, as recorded in pamflets by Ellis, pres't of

the Filologic Aso'n, and others. These arguments and experiments wer sanctiond by the greatest filologists, Max Müller gav a chapter to the subject in his *Lectures on the Science of Language*, and rote an essay strongly aproving Pitman's efforts as of great benefit to the nation and filology.

It is difficult to teach a child to read by symbols that confuse at evry step and mar his powers of acurat hearing. Intelligent teachers now reject the plan of naming letters, and uze the 'look and say' method. Even with good teaching the proces is painful. To the slo child it is torture. A good alfabet saves millions of ours of wasted labor and irritating vexation.

Second, evry citizen of the empire shud lern English. With simpl speling a great obstacl to this is removed for other nations incorporated with us. In 1881-2 I saw newspapers in French circulated in Egypt and calculated to stir up hostility to Britan. Egyptians believed them becaus in print. Ther wer no newspapers in English to contradict these. Egyptians did not lern English. Speling was the obstacl. Ther wud hav been no bombardment of Alexandria had our speling been regular.

Third, sience, scholarship and intelectual effort uze many languages, English, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Spanish, modern Greek, Russian and others. The sientist and scolar shud no these books. How can he? Not long ago they wud hav been ritn in Latin. The question of a comon language arises. English cud be most easily acquired and wud be most serviceabl. Its speling is an insuperabl obstacl.

If these trials wer so successful, why has ther been no action taken on them? No action can be taken until we agree on an alfabet. It is in the Scottish Education Department's power to fix one alfabet for Scotland. Evrything paves the way for the Department to do this. —Pres't DONALDSON in Adress at Saint Andrews University, Scotland.

DON'T BE HIDE-BOUND.

I do not view matters with the self-sufficiency of them who ask "Can any good thing come from Pittsburg?" My only fear is whether reformers understand what they ar to reform. If we change speling (that is, abandon tradition) we wud go much farther. Thankful for small favors, I welcome Carnegie's inovation if governd by a board of adequat noledge and properly controled. I wud like far greater freedom. We curb

natural development by a slavish adherence to gramatic pedants. Grammar is for us, not we for grammar. Ther is work to be done—not by milions or milionairs. Find a body of scolars both wel informed and open to change, and we can simplify our (and evry) tung imensely.—Prof. MAIR in adress to clas in Greek, Edinburg univ.

LEARNING TO READ WELSH.

32 magazines and 25 newspapers ar publisht in Welsh. How do the Welsh lern to read and rite their language? The childern ar taut the alfabet in Sunday-school, and the orthografy being fonetic ther is hardly any farther trubl. Thus a nation lerns to read and rite by a litl effort on Sunday afternoon. At what cost to the ratepayer? Nothing!—G. PORTER in *Newcastle Chronicle*.

TWO CONCURRENT LINES OF ADVANCE.

Be content to advocate what givs least change to presnt habit with the greatest practical gain. Ask more, get nothing. Drop a silent 'e' where it misleads. In 'shave, alive, Argive, dare,' e lengthens the foregoing vowel. 'Hav, liv, giv, ar,' sho that they do not rime with 'shave,' etc. This wud save an apreciable amount of time and ink. When uzed to these, go on to 'ofensiv, progressiv, imagin.' Get rid of ff altogether. We never pronounce more than one. The space in a compositor's case or linotype machine shud be put to better use.

Suplement presnt speling by a complete scientific system for use of yung childern and foreners lerning English. Let them uze this only til thoroly familiar and they hav masterd pronuncia'n. Then when they hav lernd to read with eas and to speak acuratly, let them pas to the speling of their elders. Transition, if not too erly, wil be easy, and conventional speling wil be lernd more thoroly by contrast, and becaus its intelectual faculties hav been developd by the training pursued. The dubl proces wil take les time than the presnt singl proces, and wil giv a result more satisfactory; for the child taut thus wil both spel and speak better.—HAROLD COX, M. P., in *London Daily Graphic*.

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—Our right adress is, THE HERALD, 25 Bellevue av., Toronto, Canada (no more, no les). For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of *Annual of New Speling* (postpaid, 10c.) publisht evry July as archives of the year.

Sept 1877

ORTHOEPIC NOTES.

(a) Guy E. Miller (of Colorado, Socialist agitator, born in Kansas, and never east of the Misisipi til three years ago) spoke here. I had charge of him for a day. *Creek* he pronounced *crik*, not *crik*, so comou in America; his *food* rimed with (not *wood*, but) *good*. Otherwise I wud hav taken him for a nativ of this county. His intonation and vowels to the finest shade wer the same as in the yunger generation here.

(b) A yung nativ of Addison makes *spoon* and *spool* with u of (not *rule*, *truth*, but) *pull*, *full*. His brothers and sisters do the same. The family hav livd here always, the father born here, the mother in Rochester; N. Y., 70 miles north.

(c) A yung Negro, born and bro't up in Washington, D. C., is manifestly not a nativ of this region before he has said a dozen words.

(d) The speech of a nativ of Haverhill, Mas., resembles the Negro's speech more than ours.

(e) A yung man, a nativ of and always resident at Federalsburg, Md., just west of Georgetown, Del., has speech identical with ours.

Addison, N. Y.

E. B. THORNTON.

We publish these Notes as observd facts becaus, as Sheldon says,

"all truly scientific work involvs collection of a large number of singl facts which become valuabl only when co-ordinated and studid in their relations. Evry sience must hav its toilsumely accumulated store of facts."—*Dial. Notes*, i, p. 294.

In another colum is givn reason to believ the earliest speech centers in America wer, first, New England along its coast and east of Connecticut river; second, just later in Virginia, from the same district between Humber and Thames. Both, but the second mainly, formd Negro speech. Later, between them came the great Quaker and Scoto-Irish setlments, swamping Dutch and surrounding and overflowing German ("Pen. Dutch") ones. This explains how two persons, one from Md., the other from N. Y. state, speak alike, as also that an elderly nativ of Haverhill, 18 miles from the Atlantic and 33 north of Boston, speaks much like the Negro. His speech was formd before the French-Irish invasion of New England. Haverhill's shoe factories ar filld with French, Boston has more Irish than Dublin or Belfast.—West of N. Y. state ther is great fusion of eastern and imported speech, but this is more complete across the Misisipi.

As to (b), ther appears a tendency, more noticeabl in the *u*-family, to uze the secondary or derived vowel in stopt sylabls, the primary in open ones. It takes more breth and efort for *ü* than *u*; usiug *u* for *ü* leaves breth and efort for consonants, one or more, foloing it in closed sylabls. Spun and spul, insted of spün and spül, for *spoon* and *spool*, do not conflict in orthoepy with other words. Ther being no barrier, motion may folo the line of least resistance, and spun and spul spred.

Sheldon has wel said (*Ibid.*):

"our local forms of speech, or most of them, go bak to some form of standard English as their main (by no means their only) source . . . we hav the phenomena of dialect mixture to study

here, and we can watch these as they take place, as the speakers of foren languages (and, for that matter, of some forms of English, as Irish-English) who come as imigrants mix in varying proportion with speakers already here. Setlment of largest part of our immense teritory by white men is stil so recent that the memories of old men furnish facts valuabl to study language problems. We hav oportunity to study dialect difrences at their very beginings, becaus even local forms of speech in general diverge litl from standard."

"ORONHYATEKHA."

A riter in *Notes & Queries* asks orthoepy of Oronhyatekha, chief of Canadian Order of Foresters, of whom Max Müller speaks (in *Sc. of Lang.*) as "a yung Mohawk," in part educated in Oxford in erly '60s. He is a hard man to find, being much abro'd and busy. Acording to his son it is *ʼrū*-*hya.tek.ha*, meaning bright (or burning) cloud. Ther is no *n*, the *h* being sign that *ü* is nasalized; *kh* is not guttural. Müller in one place puts it *yh* (for *hy*) meaning voiceles *y* (our *ä*, or, more likely, *χ*, coming between *ü* and *a*, both bak vowels—*ʼrū*-*χa.tek.ha*)—questionabl. Intensity is lo in Mohawk: words ar utterd in a lazy way. We wud hav anserd thru *N. & Q.*, which askt us to reply, but printers hav not type to do it justice.

"HIAWATHA."

Longfelo's dauter, askt how her father pronounced *Hi* in *Hiawatha*, said *hi*. This we folod on p. 173. It is uncertn whether th is *t*h or *p*. Longfelo folod Schoolcraft, 1793 to 1864, who livd chiefly at "the Su" (Sault Sainte Marie) among the Ojibways. Longfelo lays the sene of *Hi*. around Lake Superior among Ojibways (where evry summer aborigines enact, in Ontario east of the Su, for weeks its senes like an Ober Amergau pasion play), while the pre-Columbian Bismare, *Hi*., was an Iroquoï, doiug his confederation work 800 or 1000 miles east of Lake S. Among Iroquoï no name is let die out. It is stil herd among them, renderd *ʼyont.wap* by Ontario's archeologist, Mr Boyle. This looks like a shifting (*a* in *far* and *o* in *for* being redily interchangeable) of *ʼAa*-(*t*)-*wat ha* thru *ʼhya*-*watha* to Longfelo's *Hiawatha*.

"OJIBWAY."

Rev. Peter Jones, 1802 to 1856, an Ojibway haf-breed, moved in the Methodist Upper Canada Conference in erly '30s, to hav a definit notation or fixt speling for Ojibway words. Nothing came of it, tho he went on to print hym-books, etc., with vowel-names as their values mostly. From this we infer that he said *ʼjibwe* for his *Ojibwa*. Schoolcraft says of his "Ojibwa":

"The letter *a*, in this word, is pronounced like *a* in *hate*, or *ey* in *they*. 'Chippewa,'—often ritu with a useles terminal *v*—is the Anglicized pronunciation."—*Personal Memoirs*, p. 129.

Jones' name, *Kahkewaquonaby*, is renderd *Ka-kiwe-guun-ebi* on a medal pre-

sented by William IV when Jones visited him in 1832, manifestly his name latinized. The "on" in such names may be conventionalized for ū as above. The o beginning many names implies but the weak neutral and may vanish altogether in other forms of the same word, as Chipawa. "Ottawa" appears to be 'taawas, but the ^ is dropt in Tawas, a county in Michigan, the same word, recently normalized (but with questionabl wisdom) to 'Ottawa.' When a vowel disappears, or is variously givn in a weak syllabl by difrent observers, it is safe to infer a weak neutral. Conversely, weak vowels ar likely to hav difrent symbols or none.

(SPANISH) GALICIAN.

Galician, spoken in norwest Spain, is comonly said to be a dialect of Spanish. Tuttle has examind its erlier fonetic development, and thinks it (*Mod. Philol.*, Oct.) more allied to Portuguese. In later developments it sometimes folos Port. (as its x is j, weak o is u), but sometimes Spanish (thus, close o is hardly distinguisht from open o, ch is tʃ as in Spanish, Eng. *church*). In one case it underwent change difrent from both: its old g is something between x and h. In the peninsular tungs ther is a strong tendency to weaken b, d, g, to fricativs; but g tends so least in Sp. and P. It was acomplisht erly in Galician, the voiced bak stop shifting to a voiceles bak open continuant.

GLIMPSES OF DIALECT.
LINCO(L)NSHIR.

Mis Peaco(c)k's "Taales fra Linkisheer" (tɛ'lz fr' lɪk'ʃɪr) givs literature for the north. The midl and south ar best represented in Tennyson, of whose 'Churchwarden and Curate' (tʃʊtʃwaadn 'n kyūr't) here is stanza III:

'n sō^a dɛ^v mɛ^d ða^a paaⁿ, 'n
 dau'lt git 'lɔj, nɪv^a fɪ^a,
 fū raɪ bɪⁿ tʃʊtʃwaadn maɪsɛn i ð^a
 paɪf fɪ^o fɪftɪⁿ ɪr^a.
 wel—sɪn ð^a bɪ^a tʃʊtʃwaadnz, ð^a
 mūn bɪ paaⁿz 'n oɪ;
 'n ɪf t'ɔn stɪk 'lɔjsaɪd t'ūð^a ð^a
 tʃʊtʃ wɪⁿt apⁿ a fɔɪ.

ANOTHER SOLUTION PROPOSED.

On this page appears a specimen of New Speling for newspaper, commercial and general use. For scool use a few diacritics wud be needed (better than new letters becaus making the scool and general wordforms virtually the same). Ther is no material conflict with the HERALD's Plat-form. Its treatment of a, o, u, is folod.

In scool orthograpy distinguish the two th's by any simpl diacritic. *Worcester, Web-*

ster and *Century* agree to mark voiced th. Scool books folo this: see *Amer. Educa'l Readers*, Gilbert's *School Studies in Words*, Monro's *Geography* and many others, also the *Self-Pronouncing Bible*. Why upset this establisht uzage? Most recent shorthand systems abandon extra th with other encumbrances. In riting, an alfabetic letter, more or les, is of littl concern. Keys aded to typeriter or linotype bring difficulties in an increasing ratio. Keys most uzed ar struk from first, second, third, etc., positions. Too many positions make 'tuch' riting impracticabl. Special keys for ch, com, con, ed, etc., ar found, on thoro test, to decreas speed. Th can be struk more quickly on two keys than on one with the hand much shifted to reach it.

Telegrafy wud not tolerate many new letters as all shorter signs ar appropriated: new signs must be longer.

Stenografic machines (10 to 14 keys) beat the telegraf with one, and typeriters with 40; typeriters beat linotypes, 90 to 100.

No material part of the speling evil is from th doing dubl duty. The distinction between voiceles and voiced th is significant in about a dozen pairs of words of difrent parts of speech: *with withe, wreath wreathe, sheath sheathe, ether either, sooth soothe, louth louthe, thigh thy, luther lather, Seath seethe*. Plank 16, tho aplicabl to vowels especialy, forbids second th; dh avoids an extra key, but is hideos and uncalld for. Hence printers and others ar unlikely to uze other than presnt digrafs, th, ch, ng.

I extend THE HERALD's use of a raisd comma, on trial as an orthografic holder.

a and e ar for THE HERALD's e and i. I gave reasons on p. 51 as to i: that aply to e. e-with-dot was uzed by March and Vickroy in erly '80s: either way a good letter.

u is uzed for vowels in *but* and *full* (ū as in HERALD). In scoolbooks one of them needs a diacritic. Words with principal u in *full* ar few and may be memorized. In weak syllabls, difrence of u and a is microscopic and orthografically unimportant. Compare *wilful* wil^ul and *consul* cons^al.

r is syllabic r, strest, held, absolutely untrild (except by some Irish-Kelts), a vowel in efect.
 E. B. THORNTUN.

A L'ION'Z SHAR.

The L'ion and uthr bests formd an ali-ans tu go aut ahunting. Hwen tha had taken a fat stag, the L'ion propōzd himself az komisiunr, and, dividing it intu thre parts, thus proseded: "The frst part," sed hɛ, "I shal tak ofisial, az king; the sekond I shal tak for mi ōn prsnal shar in the chas; az for the thrd part, let him tak it hu darz."