

between the first consonant and the vowel, and wherever possible, between the vowel and the following consonant.

The table on page 101 is more complicated, yet it may be observed that angles are more scarce in this table than in any other preceding one: that is owing to the double sound, figured by the combination of circle and hook, which affords a way to connect it without angle with almost any preceding and following consonants. But great care should be taken to examine and write out all the monograms of this table exactly as they are in the printed table.

NOTA.—The sign adopted for “i” as in “pipe,” “pite,” etc., may appear somewhat complicated: but another one could not be adopted without disfiguring the system of shorthand we have adopted: it would at once break its universal adaptability to all languages. Other adaptations of the Duployan Shorthand to English

have taken the same sign, circle and hook combined, to represent the long “i,” and in fact it is as short, and in many cases shorter than a tick or reversed hook, which necessitates one or two angles. To become convinced of this, one needs only write down any of the monograms on page 101, one hundred times, watching the number of seconds required to do it; then write the same syllable according to another method that requires one or two angles, one hundred times also: by the time spent in writing each kind it will be easy to see which is the shortest.

The table on page 102, “pi-ep,” “pi-et,” etc., contains more angles than the preceding one; yet the angle with the preceding consonant is avoided in every case, and with the following one more than half the time.

All that has been said of the monograms on page 101, can apply as well to those on page 103.

---