





CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Easy Lessons in Phonography.

LESSON III.

In Lessons I. and II. the learner has been taught the manner of writing most of the characters which represent in phonography the simple sounds of our language.

It will be observed that the letters S and Z are represented by the curves  called Es and ZEE. On account of the frequent occurrence of the sounds of S, Z, they are also furnished with a brief sign  called ISS, which is particularly convenient for joining.

No inconvenience or confusion is found to result from the common practice of employing the light circle for Z as well as S.

The circle is joined to *straight lines* according to the following examples :



Sosp. Stay. Such. Sake. Pence. Oats. Chase. Oz. Hose.

It is joined to *curves* by following the direction of the curves ; thus



Seem. Snow. Safe. Sleight. Sore. Miss. Knows. Less.


It is joined *between two strokes* by turning the circle in the most convenient manner, in such cases the rule for writing SECOND PLACE short vowels before second consonant does not apply.

Example :






Tusk. Pool. Feast. Nest. Fossil. Musk.

A circle at the beginning of a consonant-stroke is read before the consonant-stroke, or any vowels placed beside it.

The sound of Z at the commencement of a word is always represented by a Z-  curve, not by the circle; thus—ZEAL.

The sound of S at the commencement of a word is denoted by a circle, unless a vowel is

placed before it, it is then represented by a curve; thus,—ASK. 

In addition to the curve for R, that letter is also represented by a straight sign  which is invariably written upward,—and, when standing alone, at an inclination of 30 degrees. It is thus distinguished from CHAY,  which, when standing alone, is written at an inclination of 60 degrees. When CHAY and the straight sign for R are joined to other stroke-signs, they are distinguished by their directions; CHAY being always written downward, while R is invariably written upward; thus—



Rich. Cheer. Writ. Chest.

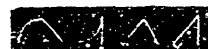
When speaking of the straight sign for R it should be called RAY to distinguish it from the curve, indicating the same sound known as AR.

EL, when written upward, is called LAY.

ISH, when written upward, is called SHAY.

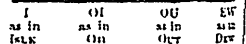
The learner has been taught to write FIRST PLACE vowels at the beginning of consonants, and THIRD PLACE vowels at the end of them; therefore, as LAY, SHAY, RAY and HAY, are written upward, they begin, of course, at the bottom and end at the top. FIRST PLACE vowels, connected with these letters, must always be placed at the bottom, and THIRD PLACE vowels at the top.

Examples :



Leap. Sheet. Rip. Hate.

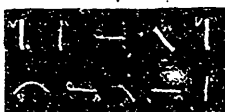
In Lessons I. and II. we presented the scale of LONG and SHORT vowels. We now give the characters which represent the CLOSE-DIPHTHONGS. As will be seen they are small angular marks, whose direction and place are indicated by the following illustrations :



Isk. On. On. On.

SIMPLE WORDS.

Ida. Tie. Sky. Boy. Fied.



My. Sew. Our. Cow. Toy.

Our friend, Prof. Cartier, artist and author of a stenographic work, of Sorel, Que., has accepted the position of assistant private secretary to the Postmaster General.