

wards, or backward, to figure the first and second sound. Example: pea: b, pay: j; tea: ʌ, tay: ʌ; see: v, fay: ʌ; hey: ʌ, quay: ʌ; see: ʌ, Say: ɔ:; e:; ʌ:.

A dash may with advantage replace the dot, to distinguish a long sound.

Exercises. 9 - 2 = 7 9 + 6 = 15  
15 - 9 = 6 15 - 6 = 9  
2 + 7 = 9 9 - 2 = 7

## XIII<sup>th</sup> Lesson.

*U, ew; U, ü: e. - A large quarter of a circle  $\cup$ , or  $\circ$ , or  $\curvearrowleft$ , or  $\curvearrowright$ , is used to represent the sound of  $\ddot{u}$  in use, or  $ew$  in few, now.*

The same with a dot inside will represent ū as in us.

This quarter of a circle must be turned so as to avoid angles, whenever it is possible.

The sign of  $\mu$ , may also be turned upwards or forward for  $\bar{\mu}$ , and backward or downward for  $\tilde{\mu}$ . Then the dot may be omitted.

Exercises. L-L~w-25  
16725.

### XIII<sup>th</sup> Lesson.

A small quarter of a circle, turned so as to avoid angles, is used as an abbreviation to figure *an*, *en*, *in*, *ar*, *un*, *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*, etc..

When alone, it can have four different positions,  $\sim \sim \sim$ , and represent different words:  $\sim = an$ ;  $\sim \sim = in$ ;  $\sim = or$ ,  $\sim = un.$

When confusion is apprehended, accents may be used, as follows:

- 1: An acute accent above, for *an*, *am*.
  - 2: A grave accent above, for *en*, *in*, etc.
  - 3: An acute accent below, for *on*, *un*.
  - 4: A grave accent below, for *un*, *um*.

## XIV<sup>th</sup> Lesson.

A heavy dot in front of a will point out *h* aspirate, i.e.: has; *h*: here; *h*: him, etc.

The vowel *i*, as in *ice*, *fine*, etc., is figured by the *ā* and *e*, combined: *a* like pipe *ā*; *bite b*, *light f*, *life f*. A like: *ī*, *lies w*, *time ū*, *line ū*.

The letter *t*—, or *d*—, with a mark above one side, figures *th*: —*th* sharp.  
—*th* soft: —*this*, —*these*.

The letter *s* - , alone will figure the article *the*.

Compound vowels: *wa:θ*; *wie:θ*  
*woo:θ*; *wow:θ*; *we:θ*; *way:θ*  
*wy:θ*; *way ee:θ*; *wee-ah:θ*  
*Quah:θ*

Abbreviations: Jesus-Christ: *h.*  
Blessed Virgin: *V.g.*

*Blessed Virgin  
Numerals.*

*Numerals.*

4

When  $\hat{z}$  is  $\hat{x}$  are doubled.

When 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are divided, as  
in 11, 22, etc., the sign of  $\ddot{\alpha}$ , a very  
small circle, is made between the two:  
 $11:\ddot{\alpha}:22:\ddot{\alpha}; 33:\ddot{\alpha}; 44:\ddot{\alpha}; 55:\ddot{\alpha}.$   
But: 66:  $\ddot{\alpha}$ ; 77: 3; 88:  $\ddot{\alpha}$ ; 99:  $\ddot{\alpha}$ .

Numbers may be also abbreviated as follows: 1000: (1); 10000: (0); 100: (b); 100000: (b); 1000000: (0).

## The Creation of the World.