

NOTE.—In Micmac there are no *silent* letters, and each letter is invariably sounded *one* way: the consonants *c* and *g* being always *hard*; *ch* as in *church*: and the rest exactly as in English. The vowels are sounded as in the following scale: viz:

a as in <i>father</i> ,	ö as in <i>not</i> ,
ā as in <i>fate</i> ,	u as in <i>bugle</i> ,
â as the second a in <i>abast</i> ,	ũ as in <i>tub</i> ,
ǎ as in <i>fat</i> ,	oo as in <i>fool, move</i> ,
e as in <i>me</i> ,	öö as in <i>good, wood</i> ,
ě as in <i>met</i> ,	ei as i in <i>pine, height</i> ,
ĩ as in <i>pin</i> ,	ow as in <i>cow</i> ,
o as in <i>note</i> ,	āoo as ow <i>nearly</i> .*

When a, ā, or e, is *doubled*—thus: aa, āā, ee—the two letters are to be sounded as one, the sound being *prolonged*. In the same manner the accented vowels, ō and oo', express simply a *prolonged o* or *oo*. The usual place for the accent in Micmac words, is on the penult. It is marked when it falls on any other syllable. A prolonged vowel is accented of course.

* The exact sounds of ā and oo are combined into a diphthong. They form a single syllable; as in coon-dāoo, a stone; kāoo-che, I am cold.