

8. It must be remembered that however the sounds may be expressed with the letters of the common alphabet, each is expressed by its own sign, in Phonography. Thus, for example, *e* long is with the common letters variously written *e*, *ei*, *ea*, *ee*, &c., (see Table, example words of first line). But the Phonograph line *e* is the only means of expressing all these different spellings, phonographically or naturally, because they express one and the same sound.

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### THE CONSONANTS.

9. In the following Table of the Phonographic Consonants, those joined to the Vowels are the ones most commonly used. The other forms of each are supplementary, and, with two or three exceptions, are very rarely used. The last in the list, viz., *hwe*, is a compound, but is inserted here for convenience.

10. In the following table each of the Consonants ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> joined to a Vowel. This Vowel, however, of course, forms no part of the Consonant, which might with equal propriety have been joined to *a* or any other Vowel. They are all, except *ng*, *n* final, and *ith*, joined to *e* for the sake of uniformity, and in order to name them; for the Consonants are, strictly speaking, not sounds but whispers or modifications of sound; and some of the Consonants' Phonographs, like their Consonants, cannot be expressed without being joined to a Vowel. This is the case with all of them except the Stroke Consonants.