

"*ô* produced with the accent, is a *regular distinction* betwixt the *first and second persons plural* of the *Suppositive Mode*; as
 { Naumog, *If we see*: (as in *Log.*)
 { Naumóg, *If ye see*: (as in *Vogue.*)

"The other *Accent* is (*^*), which I call *Nasal*; and it is used onely upon *ô* when it is sounded in the *Nose*, as oft it is; or upon *á* for the like cause.

"This is a *general Rule*, When two (*o o*) come together, ordinarily the *first* is *produced*; and so when two (*œ*) are together.

"All the *Articulate sounds* and *Syllables* that ever I heard (with observation) in their *Language*, are sufficiently comprehended and ordered by our *Alpha-bet*, and the *Rules* here set down.

Character.	Name.	Character.	Name.
a		n	en
b	bee	o	
c	see	p	pee
ch	chee	q	keuh
d	dee	r	ar
e		s	es
f	ef	t	tee
g	gee as in geese	u	
h		v	vf
i		w	wee
j	ji as in giant	x	ex
k	ka	y	wy
l	el	z	zad."
m	em		

Remark. The venerable author above quoted observes, that "all the articulate sounds and syllables," that he ever heard "(with observation) in their language, are sufficiently comprehended and ordered by our Alphabet and the Rules here set down." Every one who studies the several dialects of the family or stock to which the Massachusetts language belongs, that is, the Delaware or *Lenape* Stock, will be surprised, that Eliot says nothing of any guttural or strongly aspirated sound in the language of his day. A question then arises, whether the Massachusetts language had the guttural, or aspirate, which is found in the modern dialects of that family. In the Delaware language, for example, the word *nooch*, my father (as written by the German missionaries), is a guttural or strong aspirate; and so in the Mohegan, in which Dr. Edwards writes it, according to the English, or rather Scottish orthography, *nogh*. In Eliot's and Roger Williams's Vocabularies, we find the corresponding word written