








shoe: write first sh, a half circle, same size as for m, but curved above, in the shape of a cup: . The vowels oe sound the same as oo, in good, and are figured in shorthand by a large circle, with a radius: ; this circle is turned so as to avoid angles: , or .

said: first the letter s, half a circle turned downwards, in the form of a cup: ; then the sound ai, a hook connected with the preceding letter without angle: ; and last the letter d, a horizontal line, as above: .

*Remark.* We have already seen four kinds of a large half a circle:




m, as in me, my: (




n, as in can, not: )



sh, as in shoe: (


s, as in said: )



See that you acquire the habit of recognising these four letters, and of distinguishing the one from the other.

Grace: four sounds: g. r. a. s.; the first, g, an oblique line, written downwards and from right to left, same as k, or c in can, but much longer: ; then comes, r, same as above in dear, beginning at the point where g finishes: gr: ; the third letter a, is a hook, so turned as to avoid angles: both with the preceding and the following letters: .

Grace: . A dash above the hook would help to distinguish e long, as in grease, and a dash below for a long as in grace:  grease,  grace.

The two first letters of this word  show to evidence how the g and r differ in Phonography. g is written downwards, and r upwards: .

rg, as in argue would be .

*And*: there is no difficulty in this word an d: ; and .