

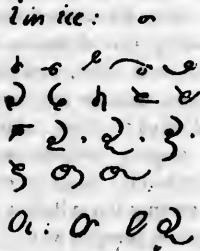
THE WAWA SHORTHAND

FIFTEENTH LESSON.

A small circle and a small semicircle combined will figure "i" as in "time," "milo," etc., or "y" in "by," "my," etc.

The diphthong of "oi" may be written the same way, but the circle should be larger. In every case see that angles are avoided whenever possible.

XV.

i in ice: 

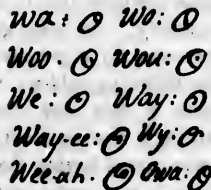
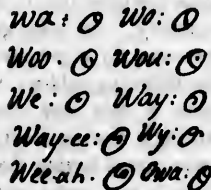
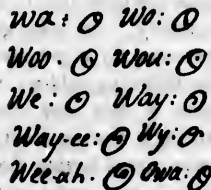
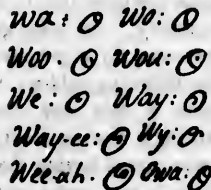
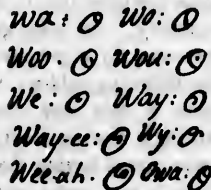
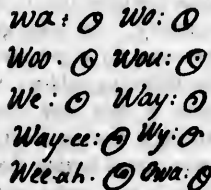
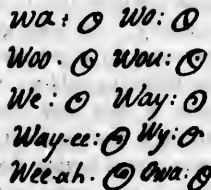
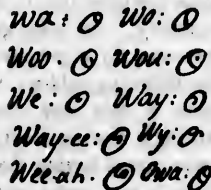
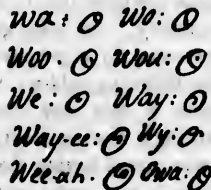
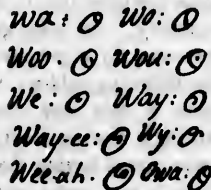
XVI.

th sharp: -
th soft: —
the: -

SIXTEENTH LESSON.

"Th" is represented by a "t" or "d" marked on one side or crossed by a dash.

A few samples of compound vowels are given here, to serve as a key for the writing of those and similar sounds, whenever they occur.

wa:  wo: 
woo:  wou: 
we:  way: 
Way-ee:  Wy: 
Wee-ah:  Owa: 

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

NUMERALS.

The numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are represented, respectively, by P. T. F. K. R. M. N. Sh. S. O., only the M. N. Sh. and S. are reduced to a size corresponding with that of the P. T. F. K. When 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are represented, as in 11, 22, 33, etc., a small circle as used for ä in für, is used to separate them. See the example.

Round numbers may be abbreviated as in the accompanying example.

XVII.

1 2 3 4 5
1 - \ /
6 7 8 9 0
10 11 22 33 44
b d - x y
100. 1000. 10000
b o o
100000. 1000000
b o