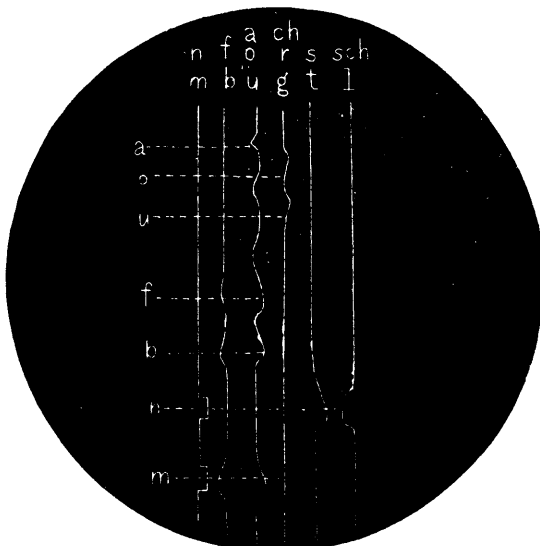


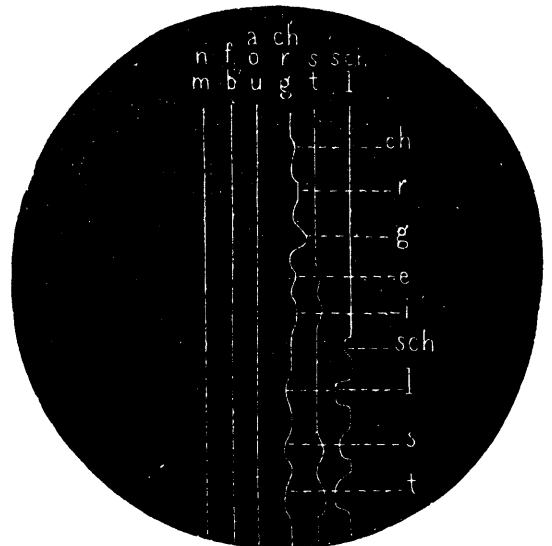
GENTILI'S GLOSSOGRAPH.

through the nose. These characteristic motions through double levers are transferred in the instrument from the inside to the outside of the mouth in such a way that with the utterance of ch, r, g, lever IV. ; with e, i, levers IV. and V. with s, ch, l, lever VI. ; with s, t, levers V. and VI. ; with a, o, u, lever III ; with f, b, levers II. and III. and are put in motion and produce larger or smaller variations of the pencil from its position of rest. The nasal sounds n, and m, place lever I. in motion.

These few signs suffice for the interpretation of language, for in our conventional orthography, taking into consideration only the phonetic sound marks, it will be found that b, d, and g, are only less degrees of intensity of sound than p, k, and t ; that c, z, q, and x, are composed from ts, kw, and ks ; that between f and v no difference exists ; and that w is only a sonorous modification of v. The system of writing of this apparatus, as represented in Figs. 3 and 4, may be quickly learned. There are certain rules which make the deciphering



RECORD OF THE GLOSSOGRAPH.



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