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The KAMLOOPS
Phonographer.

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No. I.

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July, 1892.

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Price : 25 cts.

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St Louis Mission
KAMLOOPS.
B. C.

Other publications:

Chinook Vocabulary	32 pp.	25 cts.
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Kamloops Wawa. Vol. I

complete in 32 numbers. \$1.⁰⁰

Vol. II. now begun, gives short English Lessons at each number.

The Kamloops
Phonographer.

~~~~~  
N<sup>o</sup> I

~~~~~  
Elements of Phonography.

~~~~~  
I<sup>st</sup> Lesson.

~~~~~  
The first lesson comprises five
phonographic elements, and exer-
cises.



1°. Write a small circle, the
smallest you can: that is

the sound ah², or a as in
fat, father, ask. o

2°. Write now a circle much
larger than the first: o
that will answer for oh,
and will figure o as in
note, not, form: or a as in
all, talk.

3°. The same size circle,
with a tail inside: o, will
stand for oo as in moon,
wool, or u as in rude,
bull.

4°. The fourth sign is a short
perpendicular, about one eighth
of an inch long: !, invaria-
bly written downwards: it is
the letter p.

5. A perpendicular two or three times longer is the sign used for the consonant b.

With these five elements we can already figure a number of words.

Draw the sign used for p, ending in a small circle as used for a; b you have the word pa: b.

It would be wrong to make an angle between the p and the a, by placing the circle straight under the perpendicular "b": that would make two strokes of the pen instead of one. The angle can be avoided by turning the circle either side of the perpendicular: f or b.

Our great rule is to avoid angles, whenever it is possible. Take notice also that, after beginning a word, the pen should not be lifted from the paper, before the word is ended.

Now draw the p, as before, and terminate by a large circle, as for oh b: you have the word pow.

Draw again the same as for pow, drawing in a tail at the point where the circle naturally closes: b: you have poob.

b b b

Write now, first the letter
ah : a, beginning at the
bottom, so as to connect it
without an angle with the
following letter p : q : you have
ap.

Write in the same
manner oh and p : q.
also O and Q : oop.

q Q Q

or as well :

p P P
ap op oop.

Write now a long perpendi-
cular, as for b; terminating
into a small circle : you have

b : ba. In the same manner
b : beam ; b : boo.

Write again the monogram
 b, pa, but before lifting
 the pen, draw downwards
 another perpendicular; it
 makes: d :: pap. In the same
 manner: O : pope. O : poop.
 If to the monogram d, pap,
 you add another o, you
 will have d : papa.

Exercises.

o	o	o		+
b	b	b	q	q q
b	b	b	q	q q
d	d	d	d	d

Note. - It will be good to study this lesson two or three times, copying out all the signs and monograms, before passing to the next lesson: it will secure rapidity in mastering the system.

We also suggest attention to avoid making the ah o too large, and the oh o too small.

Beginners are also liable to make the p too long, and the b too short, so as not to be able, when reading them over, to distinguish one letter from the other.

IIIrd Lesson.

The second lesson adds only two more elements to the ones already given.

Like *p* and *b*, the sounds *t* and *d* are similar, the one being short and sharp, and the other long and soft.

The letter *t* will be represented by an horizontal line, very short, and always written from left to right. : —

The letter *d*, the same sign, but much longer: —

t *d*

~~~~~

-9-

Now write an horizontal line, very short, terminating, without an angle into a very small circle turned above or below the line: it is ta

o or o, ta.

In the same manner:

o or o : toe,

o or o : too.

Then, write first the vowel, followed by the consonant, without making an angle.

a or o : at

o or o : ought

o or o : oot

~~~~~

Write again a, ta, but before lifting the pen, draw another t in this manner:

a or o : tat.

In the same way you have:

ta or to : taught.

to or to : toot.

A number of other words can be written with the help of the two consonants of the first lesson:

a p o p
t.a.p tap t.o.p top

oo p
t.oo.p toop

Here the circle has to be turned above the line, so as to connect with the following consonant without an angle, and without the pen running the same course twice.

Rule: The circular vowels should always be turned in the direction opposite to that which the following consonant is to take.

Exercises:

o o o o o o

a a a f f f

p p p e e e

IIIrd Lesson.

a o o p b t d

f v

Two more signs added to the ones already known: the similar sounds f and v are represented by starting lines drawn downwards, and from left to right, the v being much longer than the f.

Exercises :

b b b a a a
p p p f f f

d d d r p p

2 a

IVth Lesson.

o o o
ah oh oo

p | b t d f v.

k g.

Two more signs. k is short and sharp; and g is long and soft.

A slanting line, very short, written downwards, and from ~~the left~~ right to left, will give k; the same line, much longer, g.

k g.

Note. = Whenever g sounds like j, as in age, it is written like j. in Phonography.

Exercises:

o o o g g g
q q q t t t
x x x f f f
b b b p p p
r r r

Vth Lesson.

o o o | | | | |
ah oh oo p b t d f v k g.

L R

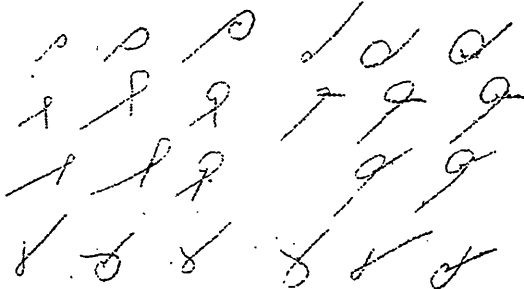
L and R are called liquids
Lines written upwards, from
left to right, will represent
these letters: a short one for l
and a long one for r.

At first sight, these two
letters seem to resemble R and
lg. Yet they are perfectly
distinct, and no confusion
can be made; for l and r





are always written upwards,
and k and g, downwards.
When written on the same
line, l and r will ascend
above, and k and g descend
below the line.

K and g, being downward
strokes will also appear thicker
and heavier than l and r,
which are upward strokes.







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








Duployan Phonographic Alphabet








 ah ch oo ow wa a ai e









 u[se] u[s] an in on un











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