to instruct and benefit the Indians, by means of written characters. It is known as the "Hamloops Wawa." Written in an international language, set up in stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, and publisher, all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired.

Pronunciation:
- o: as in arm, arm.
- o: as in note.
- o: as in food.
- o: as in our.
- e: as in wax.
- e: as in obey.
- a: as in use.

Compound vowels:
- ow: as in now.
- aw: as in awe.
- ow: as in awe.

Consonants:
- h, always aspirate, never silent.
- th, guttural, explosive.
- sh, separate.
- sh, combined.
- th, soft, Ha, ly.
- th, separate.
- th, an explosive articulation.

French consonants
CHAPITRE VI

LES CONSONNES COMPLEXES

Définition

Les consonnes complexes sont des signes qui représentent un groupe de deux ou plus de consonnes. Les voyelles éventuellement intercalées entre ces consonnes ne sont pas représentées.

Il existe trois sortes de consonnes complexes.

1 - Allongement des consonnes ordinaires.

2 - Consonnes courbées sécantes.

3 - Consonnes contractées.

Notes

33 Dans chaque groupe, Se peut se lire Ze ou Xe
Ne peut se lire Cne
Je peut se lire Che

34 La consonne complexe De-Se ne fait pas Tse-Se
La consonne complexe Re-Se ne fait pas Le-Se
**TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL DES FINALES**

### A. Les finales attachées

1. Cionel, cionnaire
   Zionel, zionnaire

2. Té - Dé

3. Ta - To - Tou
   Da - Do - Dou

### B. Les finales semi-attachées

1. Tan - dan
   Amé - ane

2. Ana - ince
   One - lance

### C. Les finales détachées

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>euil</th>
<th>len</th>
<th>leur</th>
<th>eux</th>
<th>euse</th>
<th>ificative</th>
<th>iste</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wi/Weyi distinction**

Act of Love = 0 + ΩΩΩ

Act of Contrition = ΩΩΩΩ
Primary/Secondary orientation

Chinook Numbers

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

1 2 3 4 5

100 1000 10000 100000 1000000 10000000
K+W and G+W nominal differences vs. actual implementation (Perrault above Pernin)

Kw  Gw  quick  anguish

kw  gw  as in quick  anguish

Romanian arc consonant word signs

iel  și  colo,  centru,  milboe

Perin Affixes

Pro, fir, Perl. These may be classed among the most frequently recurring prefixes, and may be abbreviated with great advantage. Pro is represented by a light accent written from right to left and placed near the beginning of the sign following the omitted prefix; thus: protect — proceed — problem.

Pro is represented by a short inclined dash written downwards from right to left through the beginning of the following sign; thus: predict — proceed — problem.

Per is represented by a similar dash written in the opposite direction; thus: permit — perfect — perfect.

Con, couk, com. These prefixes are all contracted by the same form, which consists of a light accent written in the opposite direction to that used to represent pro; thus: connect — conceit — complain — custom.

Des, des is represented by a short dash placed immediately above the beginning of the following sign, as: direct — desire.

Mrs, mes, is represented by a short dash placed immediately below the beginning of the following sign, as: mistake — miscontrue.
Pernin Prefixes chart (note double prefix "precon-"

Pernin's Universal Phonography.

Lesson VIII.

Prefixes.

As a large number of words commence with the prefixes given in the present Lesson, the contracted method of writing them will be of great assistance in acquiring speed.

CON, COM, CUM, COD, CO, etc., are indicated by the grave accent written from left to right above the sign which follows, and to the left of it: thus:

concise, commit, number, countenance, cognisant.

CONTRA, CONTENT, CONTRO, COUNTER, etc., are indicated by a sign composed of the "con" prefix and a short "t" sign, written in the "con" position, thus making it very suggestive of the prefixes for which it is employed; thus:

contract, contribute, control.

DES, DESC, DEC, etc., are represented by a short dash written immediately above the sign following; thus:

display, descend, deceit.

EX, etc., is represented by an accent similar to that of "con", but placed immediately below the sign following instead of above it; thus:

example, exhaust, extract.

EXTRA, EXTRE, EXT, ENTER, etc., are formed of the "ex" prefix and the "t" sign, and written in the "ex" position; thus:

extract, extreme, extricate, external, extricate.

ENTER, INTER, INTRO, INTR, etc., are indicated by "ent" written parallel with and in close proximity to the beginning of the sign following; thus:

entering, internal, introspect.
As is one of the most frequently occurring consonants, great brevity may be secured by omitting it generally after circle vowels, the omission being shown by turning the position the vowel would naturally occupy. (See page 25.) The ‘r’ sign must be supplied, however, between two circle vowels, and occasionally at other times, wherever uncertainty might result from its omission. When ‘f’ follows ‘r’, a slight tick separates the two signs.

Trace the circle vowels below the horizontal t, d, d, at the beginning of words, and above at the ending of words, as in oil, dough. Trace them inside of curved signs on beginning and ending words, as in oak, as.

Trace them to the right of up strokes ′ k, r, on beginning words, and to the left on ending as in oil, rose. Trace them to the left of ′ t, r′, on beginning words, and to the right on ending, as in off, fox.

Trace the circle vowels to the left of stems p, b, k, g:
At the beginning and ending of words as in oak, go.

When they occur between the two vertical or the two oblique consonant stems, as in pop, gap; also when preceded by an oblique and followed by a vertical as cup, cape.

Circle vowels and Pernin "R" reverse circle vowels

Pernin Vowels
Perrault Consonants

CONSONANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTERS</th>
<th>SIGNS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>board</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td>tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>doll</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>fool</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td></td>
<td>coal</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>laws</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>mow</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>knight</td>
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<tr>
<td>C (ch)</td>
<td></td>
<td>chart</td>
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<tr>
<td>S (sh)</td>
<td></td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z (zh)</td>
<td></td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td>home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
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</table>

In practice, the dots are omitted.
Perrault nasal vowels

Romanian Affixes

FIRST LESSON

1. Perrault-Dupuyan Stenography has twenty consonants:
   \[ \text{th, sw, sh, ch, sh, sk, sk, sn, sm, kw, gw} \]

2. And twenty-two consonants:

3. As in our Latin writing, in Stenography the signs are of these dimensions: let,
   \[ \text{o o} \]

4. The brief sounds are represented by short signs:
   \[ \text{F T K L N J} \]

and the long signs represent long sounds:
   \[ \text{B D V C G R C R S H Th W} \]

5. It is most important to keep the proportions: small signs should not be made too large, nor the large ones too small:
   \[ \text{b, p, t, c, g, k, m, n, s, z, j, ch} \]

6. The consonants are always written from top to bottom:
   \[ \text{L & R, only, are written upwards (see rule 3).} \]

7. Isolated, the consonants are supposed to be followed by the silent vowel E:
   \[ \text{pe, be, te, fe, re} \]

8. Final, they are always supposed to be followed by the silent E:
   \[ \text{pee, b, te, fe, re} \]
ABREVIAREA SUFIEZELOR A PREFIEXELOR SI A UNOR GRUPIURI FIXE DE SUNETE COMUNE MAI MULTE CUVINTE UZUALE (cu ajutorul lui punct, unor semne, unor litere).

Abrevier cu ajutorul unui punct:

- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

Abrevier cu ajutorul unui punct:

- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

In stenografie este NE-VOEDE, de un mare numar de abrevieri pentru a dobiuta viteza dorita.

---

Terminatii: tigan, tiona, tiona, loian,blob, toeanza formaz suffix derivat, dict transfer.

Relational actionat mentionam menziona.

Terminatii: mentat, mentare, mintare se redau printr-un m stenografic plus abrevia sau la dreapta radacinii cuvantului:

Abrevier cu ajutorul unui punct:

- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

---

- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

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- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.

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- Punctul plasat primul litera a radacinii abrezi se poate pune in loc de punct.
Unique Romanian arc consonants

Romanian I

ep, eb, et, ed, ec, eg, ef, ev, el, er

Pentru a deosebi pe i de e vom pune un punct:

ip, ib, it, id, ic, ig, if, iv, il, ir

Romanian Numbers
Exemple:
900 9
9 000 1 2 1
9 000 000 9
9 000 000 000 9
230 000 2 3 0
560 000 5 6 0
500 000 000 9

Fracțiile se scriu astfel:
\[ \frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \]

Numerele multiplicative:
îndoit, întreit, împătrit, înțeit, înscmit, înmiiit


Dacă vrem să scrijem 3 la sută (3%) vom pune un mic zero deasupra cifrei.
(De ex. 3%, 6%, 8%, 10%)

Dacă vrem să scrijem 6 grade, vom pune un mic zero la dreapta cifrei:
6 grade, 8 grade, 10 grade, 100 grade.

230

Repetările de numere care arată aproximăția (la numerele mari) cum ar fi sute și sute, mii și mii, milioane și milioane, miliarde și miliarde se notează prin două puncte în loc de unul.

Numerale ordinate
al doilea, al treilea, al zecelea, al o sutălea se notează printr-o mică liniuță orizontală

Folosind literele alfabetului latin — scris cu mîna — dar lăsînd un spațiu mai mare între ele și cu vantele următoare putem obține:
parametri.
pleni potenții.
diametri.
diametrical opus.
lice.
ad interim.

Marea Revoluție
Socialistă din Octombrie

sute și sute
miil și miil
milioane
miliarde

Romanian U

ba, bo, bu, baba,
Bob, bubă
bat, bot,
Buda, bac,
bagă, buc

217

Romanian overlaps, double overlaps, etc.

următor, minim,
maximum, deoarce
de aceea, deocamdată,
din aceasta
din această cauză, din
cauza aceasta
din multe cauze, din
multiple cauze
din diverse cauze, de-a
lungul și de-a latul
Face parte, face față, face cunoscut:
bun venit, bun găsit,
pur și simplu
radio și televiziune,
radio-amatorii

— Se tăie cu o linie cuvintele care se repetă. Ex.:
ceea ce, să se, zi de
zi, ceas de ceas
an de an, fel de fel

de jur împrejur

a vă aduce la
sprijin, organizare
organizări, de acord, de
comun acord
de ordin, prin urmare,
că urmare
ordine de idei, ordinea
următoare

Romanian U & Ow in overlaps.

Sloan Letters
Sloan combined consonants + combining R (note TRS & DRS)
The following signs are shaded to affix "R," thus:

pr \| br /| kr /| gr & jr /| fr /| vr \| tr \| dr _. thr _.

lr \( (up) \)| rr \( (up) \)| wr /| swr /| str \| str \( (up) \)| sl(st)str \\

smr /| anmr \| kwr /| skwr & skr /| trs \( (up) \)| dre /| dre \( (up) \)

spr \( (up) \)| slr /| slr \( (up) \)| an mr enr \| enr & unr \( (up) \)

The vertical and horizontal curves are thickened to prefix "R," thus:

rm | rmm | rn | rrg | rs-r | r-s | rsh & rnh | rch

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

N.B.—When a vowel (or diphthong) comes between p-r, b-r, w-r, m-r, s-p-r, r-s, &c., it is omitted. The above is the only practical Phonetic Alphabet in the world.
Sloan Combined consonants

Sloan Numbers

proper names should be underlined. As figures may be written r pily, no special signs are given for them. The figure 1 may be used for one, once, first, firstly; 2 for two, own, second, secondly; 3 for three, third, thirdly, &c. 20, twenty; 30, thirty; 40, forty; 50, fifty; 60, sixty; 70, seventy; 80, eighty; 90, ninety. A line above a figure denotes hundreds, so F, which means 600; if a line is drawn through it denotes thousands, as K, which means 600,000. Two or more such abbreviations may be used, as 2, which means 200,000; O, which means 900,000,000; 3, which means 900,000,000,000. The first half of a large semicircle may be shaded to prefix "R" and the second portion written light, or vice versa, thus: remember (present, lead, resist, renew, action, action or serious)

The Sloan R rule

THIRD LESSON.

"R" RULE

INITIAL and final vowels may be thickened in all. "a," than: and a, see, hurry a, said a, more a; order y, earth a; her a, hear a, tear a, tear a, rare a, rare a, cheer a. It will be observed, from above examples, that it is necessary to thicken one side of vowel only. With a little practice the student will find he will be able to dispense with the thickening of initial and final vowels, and be able to read with ease. It is only necessary that it should be mastered as above, to show the vowel sounding between y, i, a, e, oe. In words of two or more syllables it is not necessary, that the vowel the vowel sound of y, i, a, e, oe. When a vowel is omitted it is very important to fix the exact position. Note: When a consonant or nothing follows a thick line there is always a vowel between, and to this rule there are no exceptions; thus: garden L (g, vowel, r, d, vowel); burden L (b, vowel, n, vowel, r, d, vowel, r).

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6