

SOMETHING NEW,

COMPRISING

A NEW AND PERFECT ALPHABET

CONTAINING 40 DISTINCT CHARACTERS, CALCULATED TO
ILLUSTRATE ALL THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF
THE HUMAN VOICE;

AND SHOWING,

IN A PLAIN AND SIMPLE MANNER,

HOW A NEW AND PERFECT ORTHOGRAPHY
MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PRE-
SENT ERRONEOUS AND TEDIOUS
SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION:

DESIGNED ALSO

To Facilitate the Acquisition of any Foreign Language, by
Furnishing a Graphic Representation of the Simple Elements of
All Words; and thus removing all Uncertainty of Pronunciation.

BY M: H. BARTON.

NYCOW DA UNOZ - NOA 8210 720 220 22 672 -
3631 -

TO WHICH IS ADDED

STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY

OR A NEW THEORY OF SHORT HAND WRITING; BY THE
AID OF WHICH THE LANGUAGE OF A PUBLIC
SPEAKER MAY BE RECORDED AS
FAST AS DELIVERED.

Sold by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON—BOSTON.
S. BLANCHARD. AND H. WINCHESTER.
HARVARD, MASS.

.....
1833.

820.52
B295

KEY TO THE PERFECT ALPHABET.

To ascertain the name of any letter in the new Alphabet, pronounce the word at the right (in the same line) a few times in a very slow and distinct manner, so as to perceive what are the simple elements of the word; then endeavor to speak that part of the word only, which is represented by the **ITALIC LETTER**, (or letters,) and that part of the word is the name of the new letter at the left.

The result of this exercise will be, not merely to learn the new orthography, but to furnish a perfect analysis of articulation.

INDEX.

- Alphabet**, great inequality prevails among the members of our present, 47; deficiencies in the powers of the letters the occasion of a diversity of pronunciation, 6, 91; the reformation of language should commence with the alphabet, 105.
- Alphabet, Perfect**;—latest improvement of, 64, 81, 86—eight different authors of, 129; advantages of, 11.
- America**, to the inhabitants of, on the new orthography, 4.
- Atheist**, shown to be no atheist, 170; refutation of, 182.
- Barber, Dr.** on the vocal elements of language, 9; effect of pronouncing them in his public lectures, *ibid.*
- Barton, David**, Judge, of the U. S. Senate, his opinion that the introduction of a perfect alphabet is practicable, 3.
- Benton, M. H.**, on the facility of learning the perfect alphabet, 3.
- Blatchly, Dr. Cornelius C.** on "Something New", 21; editor's reply, *ibid.*
- Burnap, U. C.**, A. M. inventor of a new alphabet, 41; his remarks on the subject 3, 4; review of something new, 44 reply to, 45.
- Brigham, J. Sect. A. B. Society** on the application of the new orthography to the scriptures, 88; remarks on the same, *ibid.*
- Cadmus, Dr Thornton's** an excellent work on the perfect alphabet, 31.
- Cadmus** on the new orthography, 69, 114, 129.
- Colleges**, address to the Presidents of, 81; engage in the support of Something New, 97.
- Chinese**, remarks on their language, 5.
- Franklin** published a new alphabet, 31.
- Grosvenor, Lorenzo D.** on combining the pronouncing alphabet with stenography, 99; answer to, 176; his system of shorthand the latest improvement, 173.
- Hoss, Henry**, President of Greenville college on Something New, 97.
- Hull, Oliver** on the characters of the new alphabet, 64; on the benefit of the new orthography, 91.
- Hunter, Rev Moses**, of N. Y. a literary reformer, his letter, 175.
- Jackson, Andrew**, President of the U. S. address to, 43.
- Jefferson, Thomas**, on slavery, 72.
- Justis, Peter**, on the perfect Alphabet as a subject of interest

- to christians of all denominations, 155.
- K** Lord, Abner, inventor of a new alphabet, 41; his review of *Something New*, 42; reply to, *ibid.*
- Language, Union of, 49; new alphabet applied to French, Latin, and Greek, (a specimen,) 50, 88.
- Montreal, utility of the new alphabet tested in that city, 5.
- Maturity, on the advantage of early attention to the elements of Language, 7; not decided how many simple sounds, 8.
- Orthography, a correct system of, highly desirable, 2, 3, 4; extent of Webster's improvements in, 5; absurdities of the common exhibited, 20; a confused mass of learned lumber, 114; barbarous customs in 6, 115.
- Panathropos, a late valuable publication by, 101.
- Printing, origin of, 186; abridged one third by the new orthography, 18.
- Remarkable circumstance, 97.
- Raezles, James, his *Something New*, 28.
- Rush, Dr. on pronouncing the elements singly, 9.
- Stenography, See *Short Hand*.
- Something New*, its object described by the Portland Experiment, 3; by other papers 1, 2, 3, 40, 46, 47; by the Editor from 4 to 20 inclusive, 31, 32, 160.
- Spelling Book, 21.
- Sheridan, *Something New* agreeable to his principles of a perfect alphabet, 8; sentiments of that author on the same, *ibid.*
- Short Hand, origin of, 126, 162; the more readily acquired by a knowledge of *Something new*, 148; system of, 177.
- Sullivan, on the power of habit, 167.
- Testimony in favor of Christianity &c. 66, 118, 132.
- War, reflections on, by A Poor Man's Son, 169.
- Washington, George on morality and religion, 71.
- Weeks, Dr. , curious fact proved by, to the American Lyceum, 169.
- Webster, remarks on his lectures, 82; his pronunciation compared with Walker's, 85.
- Wells, Seth Y. , communication of, admitting the prospect of a revolution in the department of letters, 115.
- Willacy, Abraham, extract of a letter by, 91.

SOMETHING NEW.

Prove all things ; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MICHAEL H. BARTON.

VOL. I.

Boston, 4th mo. 27th, 1830.

No. 1.

A CARD.

The public's generous reception of "Something New," has produced in the editor, feelings of gratitude that can only be suitably manifested by a continuance of disinterested efforts to benefit his fellow men.

Unexpected patronage, and solicitation of friends, render it expedient to publish the work at Boston, instead of Exeter ; and also to print a new edition of the first number, and defer issuing the second until June. By this arrangement, the philanthropick may have ample opportunity to encourage the undertaking.

Subscriptions received by Carter & Hendee, and at the office of the *Mechanicks Magazine*, 52 Washington street, six doors north of State street, Boston ; Samuel Wood & Sons, New-York, and Baltimore ; B. Kite, Philadelphia ; and by Post-Masters throughout the United States.

Editors who wish to see the orthography of our language perfected, are invited to publish this Card, and a part, or the whole of the following extracts.—EDITOR OF SOMETHING NEW.

"We have received the first number of a contemplated weekly work, under the title of 'Something New,' to be published by Michael H. Barton, containing eight octavo pages, on a semi-medium sheet. The object of the publication appears to be, from the introduction and address of the publisher, to improve and perfect the orthography of the English language, by substituting an alphabet in place of the present, which shall contain thirty-nine letters, each representing one of the distinct and articulate sounds used in our language, (being thirty-nine,) by means of which many of the useless letters and combination of letters used in our present system of orthography would be dispensed with ; the difficulties in spelling obviated ; the expense of printing reduced one third, and the arts of reading and writing language be materially facilitated. Mr. Barton states that he has taught a seminary in Montreal upon his system, to both English and French pupils, with surprizing

success. The whole work is calculated to contain a volume of 416 pages, and matter equal to 600 in the present method of spelling. Price \$1, in advance.

There is much argument in Mr. Barton's disquisition on the subject, and if he can bring about such a great revolution in the science of orthography and language, he has our hearty assent. The project is not altogether new; several eminent linguists have had somewhat similar ideas, but none has, as yet, brought his plan into complete operation."—N. J. American Star.

"'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,' says Mr. Barton, whose disquisition upon the formation of a perfect alphabet, was noticed in our last. His undertaking is certainly very laudable. He has our best wishes for his success."—Boston Essayist.

"We think the design a good one, and certainly of great advantage to learners, either in our own or foreign nations. There is no doubt that the English tongue is the most difficult to learn of any language extant, and any project tending to ameliorate this difficulty should be encouraged."—Providence Patriot.

"Whether the plan of the author is a feasible one,* we are unable to determine; but if it be so, and the difficulties which have hitherto existed in gaining a correct knowledge of our language shall by it be obviated, every one will admit it to be a valuable improvement. Great inconvenience has arisen, even among our citizens, and much perplexity and trouble to foreigners, from the infinite variety of sounds given to words and letters of the same denomination. If this objection can be removed, much trouble will thereby be saved."—Maine Democrat.

"Nothing can be more desirable in language than a simple orthography, in which the sound of each letter used shall be invariable. The variation of the sound of many of our letters is arbitrary; we depend on orthography for our pronunciation, and consequently burden the memories of our children with much that would be altogether unnecessary, if each character in the language had a single sound. The author believes that he has supplied this desideratum. He flatters himself that his new alphabet, applied to the English orthography, will remove the uncertainty of pronunciation, which is the consequence of the different sounds given to the same letters, and will form an unerring standard of pronunciation. For as each character has but one sound, and always the same quantity of sound, and is never silent in the word in which it is used, it is impossible that the pronunciation of the word should vary. For the same reason it is impossible that one mistake in orthography can ever occur in writing when this alphabet is used."—A Philadelphia work.

* Dr. Franklin, pronounced the plan a feasible one, as may be seen by reading a letter he wrote to Noah Webster, upon the subject.

"*Something New*.—Its object is nothing less than to introduce and establish a complete alphabet and simple system of orthography. Though this is 'a consummation devoutly to be wished, and a blessing I verily believe old Time has in store for us, yet Hercules help him who has the prejudices of fifty millions of people to encounter. To the eternal disgrace of those who have stood in the high places of literature, and kept the tree of knowledge, they have only, like wanton boys, pelted each other with its fruit, and stripped off its branches to make bonfires, when they might have fed and warmed a world."—Portland Experiment.

"That the English language, and particularly its orthography, is very imperfect, we think no one acquainted with it can deny. That the object Mr. Barton has in view is an important desideratum with all friends of reform, of literary improvement, and 'the march of intellect,' is equally certain. We heartily wish the philanthropic adventurer success in his present undertaking; and we shall not be surprized if '*Something New*,' should yet make a great noise on this, and even the eastern continent."—N. Y. Gospel Advocate.

"In our last, we noticed the first number of '*Something New*,' and invited the corps editorial to a thorough perusal of it. We believe, as yet, no editor has come out against Mr. Barton's plan; and we can but wish him success."—Exeter Hive.

"We never feel disposed to ridicule any effort that seems to have been adopted with the sincere and Christian desire to improve the world, since we know that so many theories, once branded as foolish, contemptible or wicked, have finally proved useful, glorious and wise. So we give Mr. Michael H. Barton this notice, and our good wishes for his encouragement."—Ladies' Magazine.

From the American Journal of Education, No. III, Vol. IV.

"A simpler orthography of our language is highly desirable. The art of spelling can be acquired only from the memory of every word. When a child has learned to spell one half of the words, he has obtained no rules to assist him in the other half. In no case is the pronunciation of a word a sure guide to the spelling; nor is the spelling, when seen, any sure guide to the pronunciation.

Years of labour, perplexity, and discouragement, are spent in learning to spell; nor is the art ever obtained to perfection. With regard to literature, we take a heavy burden on our backs in childhood, and carry it through life without deriving any benefit from it during any of our course. We may throw it off now, and never impose it upon our posterity."—U. C. Burnap, A. M.

Extract of a letter from Judge Barton, of the U. S. Senate, to the Editor.

"Dear Sir,—Your project of an alphabet, fuller than ours, is, I doubt not, practicable, and would be useful. I shall be ready to act on the project if presented. Yours, &c.

DAVID BARTON."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

Men, Brethren and Fathers,

The writer of this essay, having for years been engaged in investigating the nature of written language, begs leave to introduce the subject of a *perfect alphabet* for your consideration, which, if applied to the English language, will enable the unlettered of all nations to learn to read and pronounce the same with the greatest facility, after being taught the names and nature of *thirty-nine letters*.

The object of written language is to communicate, transmit, and preserve ideas. The system of orthography that will effect this object with the most accuracy, and with the least trouble and expense is the best; and must in due time prevail, to the subversion of all others. Letters are the first principles of written language. With these are made syllables and words, by the different sounds of which, different ideas are expressed. When a word is written, we recognize its signification, by knowing what sound is attached to it when it is spoken. The labour of learning to read, consists in rendering familiar the sounds which are attached to a certain combination of letters and syllables.

The amount of labour required to read any language, by one who can already speak it, depends upon the simplicity and perfection of the alphabet. To be perfect, the letters of an alphabet must be equal to the number of simple sounds in the language; each letter expressing but one sound, and having but one form. When the child has learned the letters of such an alphabet, and the nature of combining them so as to express words, he has learnt to spell every word in the language, and cannot be at a loss how to spell a word which he can pronounce.

There are thirty-nine original, simple, and distinct sounds in our language, and only twenty-two distinct letters to represent these sounds, as *c, q, j, and x*, express no sounds but what are more properly represented by other letters, hence some letters have to represent more than one sound. *A, e, i, o, and u*, are made to express fourteen sounds, and some of them have the same sound in different places, as *i, e, and u*, represent but one and the same sound in *sir, her, bur*. The sounds signified by the united letters *th, sh, ng, and tch*, are elementary, and have no single appropriate character in our language. Principles are laid down in the rudiments of spelling, and in spelling contradicted; such as *bu, ho, lo, &c.*; which, in other places, are spelled *beau, haut, laure*, as in *beauty, hautboy, roquelauré*.

Words that are perfectly and naturally represented by two letters, are again unnaturally represented by five, such as *do, na, &c.* which are again spelt *dough, neigh*. These and other fundamental errors cause confusion and inconsistency to pervade the whole system of orthography. "If we would have the benefit of seeing our language more generally known among mankind," said Dr. Franklin

in a letter to Noah Webster, "we should endeavour to remove all the difficulties, however small, that discourage the learning of it."

Webster improved by the remark so far as to cut off a few of the most deformed branches of the shapeless tree of orthography, but, like other writers on language, left the root of the tree untouched.

By changing the names and use of *c*, *q*, *j*, and *x*, and the names of *h*, *w*, *y*, and *k*, and adding thirteen new letters to our alphabet—the name of each being as analagous to the sound it represents as the nature of the case will admit—we have a perfect alphabet of the English language, containing a number of letters precisely equal to the number of simple articulate sounds, each being the invariable representative of a certain sound.

After inventing this alphabet, I opened a school in Montreal, (in 1821,) to test its utility among uneducated men. The result was, I found that by its use they could learn to read and write, either French or English, in thirty days!—I commenced by teaching them to pronounce and write the alphabet letter by letter, and by the time they could copy a sentence intelligibly, they could compose and read one in either of the languages they spoke, (as the alphabet is applicable to different languages.) The diffusion of light and knowledge among men cannot be done with facility until a perfect alphabet is applied to every tongue spoken. The *Chinese* have no alphabet of letters or simple sounds, which compose their words, but every simple character which they use in writing is significant of an idea; it is a mark which stands for some one thing or object; they must, of course, correspond to the whole number of objects or ideas which they have occasion to express. They are said to have seventy thousand of these characters! To read and write them to perfection, is the study of a whole life. Hence, a different system must go into operation in China, in order that that great nation might be enabled to read the Bible, should it be translated into their language. Were it printed in that language, with a perfect alphabet, and introduced into the empire, it is not likely the government could prevent its circulation, should they be so disposed. Were books printed with a perfect alphabet, all nations would soon acquire the art of reading. Persons would teach each other the names and use of the letters, and without further verbal instruction they would learn to read. The difficulty of teaching pronunciation on the present system of orthography, arises from the variety of sounds which the letters are made to represent in different words, and from the impossibility of forming rules adapted to the capacity of learners. These evils may be remedied by adopting a perfect alphabet. An uniformity in spelling and pronunciation will necessarily follow its application to any language, if words be rightly accented and divided. The present system of orthography teaches the nature of letters, and then requires us to use them contrary to their names and nature. Hence, if a person learns to spell cor-

rectly, and his memory should in the least fail him, he becomes imperfect, which would not be the case did he spell from undeviating principles. "If we were at liberty to apply a new orthography to words," says the author of the National Spelling-Book, "there can be little doubt that the labour of acquiring a knowledge of our language would be abridged, and correct pronunciation become more common." What law denies us this privilege? None but popular delusion! But cannot this law be disannulled? Yes—the experiment of Columbus, of Penn, of Newton, and of Franklin, disannulled it, relative to America; war; astronomy; and electricity; and the experiment before us will test its power relative to letters. The Greek alphabet when introduced into Greece by Cadmus, fifteen hundred years before Christ, consisted of only sixteen letters. Eight were afterwards added, in the fifth or sixth century before Christ, which came into use, notwithstanding ignorance and prepossession strongly opposed the innovation. The alphabet now consists of twenty-four letters, and most of their names are in no wise significant of their natures, or analagous to the sounds they represent, and therefore stand to this day as marks of ignorance and barbarity.

Teachers have heard children not four years old testify against such ignorance, by substituting natural names for letters instead of using the unnatural ones taught in the rudiments of orthography. The argument, that the application of a new orthography to our language would impoverish it by effacing the connexion that now exists between it and those languages from which it is derived, contains as much weight as the Dutchman's, who went to mill with a stone in one end of his bag, to balance the grain in the other, because his father did so. We make use of five letters to spell the word *neigh*, for no other reason than that our fathers did so; two letters represent it better. We spell *tizik*, *phithysick*, because the Greeks did so before we were born. Not one in an hundred that reads the English language, knows any thing about its derivation or connexion with other languages; and it is of little consequence whether they do or not. If the distance from Washington to New-York could be shortened one third by opening a new road, would it be wise to relinquish the advantages of it, rather than lose sight of certain useless monuments on the old one? Certainly not. The ancient language of the Anglo-Saxons proceeded through various stages of innovation, and several gradations of refinement, with occasional accessions of foreign words, to the formation of the present English tongue. If another innovation will render a knowledge of it attainable in half the time now requisite, and effect a saving of one fourth in writing and printing, should we hesitate in making it?

Notwithstanding all this may be accomplished by the application of a perfect alphabet; yet aware of the opposition the attempt

would subject the projector to, I have hesitated for years, after proving its practicability and utility, to lay the scheme before the publick. But as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, I can no longer hesitate. If an effort to benefit my fellow men should place me as a mark for the arrows of criticism, a consciousness that publick good demands the effort, will cause them to fall harmless around me.

In weighing the subject before us, locality, and the interest of those who can already read, should not alone influence us. Remember that two thirds of the human family are yet destitute of the knowledge of letters, and that but a small portion can read the English tongue, which, if perfected, will supplant all others, as it is already deservedly popular—and America should wear the star of its reformation. Place the aggregate good in one scale, and the temporary evil that might ensue, if the perfect alphabet were adopted, in the other, and if the scales do not preponderate in favour of the former, let it be condemned; but, if they do, the good of unborn millions demand it—the opposition of many, notwithstanding, who might feel somewhat chagrined at beholding their fine-spun, tangled skein of orthography rejected for one so simple that a child five years old may unwind it without difficulty.

“It is a point of considerable importance,” says Murray, “that every learner of the English language should be taught to pronounce perfectly, and with facility, every original simple sound that belongs to it. By a timely and judicious care in this respect the voice will be prepared to utter with ease and accuracy every combination of sounds, and taught to avoid that confused and imperfect manner of pronouncing words which accompanies many persons through life, who have not in this respect been properly instructed at an early period.” Had Murray introduced into our language as many letters as there are original sounds, and given them names analagous to the sounds they represented, learners might have been taught, as he desired, at an early period; but to inform a child that *a* has four sounds, as in *fate, fat, far, fall*, and not articulate each vowel sound, is unintelligible to his mind. The sounds are, *a* in *fate*, *ah* in *fat*, *ar* in *far*, *aw* in *fall*. *Th* has two sounds, one hard and the other soft, as in *thin, thine*.” Can a child comprehend this, unless he be informed that the sound of the *th*, in *thin*, is *the*, as in *theology*, and in *thine*, *thee*? “The standard of our language,” says Perry, “can never be fixed by a rational division only of the words into syllables, without certain characters denoting the different sounds of the vowels and consonants.” “The first necessary step,” says Sheridan, “towards establishing rules for this art (reading, &c.) upon any solid foundation, is, as in all others, to ascertain the number and explain the nature of its first simple elements, for any error there must carry an incorrigible taint throughout.”

By a critical examination of the *perfect alphabet*, I apprehend the enlightened mind will discover that the above mentioned objects

were never before gained. . Even the philosophick Murray, who had the researches of Sheridan, Perry, Harris, Walker and others, to aid him, left it with the learner to decide whether there were 32, 34, or 36 simple elementary sounds belonging to our language ;—but, that there are 39, I think the publick will be convinced on examining the *perfect alphabet*.

My new system of orthography is formed in strict unison with the following principles laid down by the learned Sheridan. “ 1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced. 2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it. 3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds. 4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.”

“ Such is the state of our written language,” continues Sheridan, “ that the darkest hieroglyphicks, or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all, except a few well educated natives ; no alteration in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making considerable addition to its characters.”—This is what I have attempted ; and, after weighing and answering objections for eleven years, I now appeal to my countrymen for assistance. Will you patronize the attempt to perfect your native tongue, and to render it so attracting, that it shall hush all the sounds of barbarity, and extend its empire, with the light of truth and liberty, to earth’s remotest bounds ? All I ask is your individual subscriptions for ‘ *Something New* ;’ to be published weekly, in numbers of eight pages each, at Boston, for one year ; to contain a perfect alphabet of the English language, and a Spelling Book connected with the same ; by the aid of which, the unlettered of every nation may learn to read and pronounce the English tongue, after being taught the names and nature of thirty-nine letters ; also, a selection from the Bible, and an extract from the writings of each of the Presidents of the United States ; and from Luther, Calvin, Fox, Penn, Wesley, Murray, and others ; concluded with an address by the Editor to all nations and people.—The whole to be printed with the perfect alphabet, making a volume of 416 pages, equal to 600 of the present method of printing. Price \$1, in advance. The second number, containing the Perfect Alphabet, &c. will be issued in June. The work will be printed on script type, for the purpose of facilitating the learner in writing the characters.

SOMETHING NEW.

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MICHAEL H. BARTON.

VOL. I.

Boston, 6th mo. 30th, 1830.

No. 2.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

Dr. Rush, Dr. Barber, and U. C. Burnap, A. M., will accept my thanks for aid received from their writings upon the subject of a Perfect or Vocal Alphabet, and, I hope, pardon the free use that is made of them in the following pages.

Their efforts to induce the publick to investigate a subject that should be thoroughly taught every English pupil, at the commencement of their education, (and yet which is understood but by few teachers,) will be lauded by a future, if not by the present generation.

“I should feel ashamed of urging such plain matters of fact,” says Dr. Barber, “were it not for our extreme ignorance of the subject.” Persons in general, perpetually using, or often miss-using the elements of the English language, are ignorant of their existence as simple specifick sounds. “I never yet,” continues the Doctor, “pronounced the vocal elements of our language in my publick lectures without exciting the mirthful wonder of the audience.”

“When the elements are pronounced singly,” says Dr. Rush, “they may receive a concentration of organick effort, which gives them a clearness of sound, and a definite outline, if I may so speak, at their extremes, that makes a fine preparation for distinct and forcible pronunciation in the compounds of speech.”

“That a new system of orthography will prevail in the course of a few years, I have no doubt,” says professor Burnap.

“Every language,” says Dr. Barber, “to be perfect for the purpose of speech, ought to have a vocal alphabet; so that every elementary sound should have its own appropriate character or letter, and these characters, and none others, should be employed in spelling; no letter being admitted into a word which is not actually sounded.”

Such an alphabet and mode of spelling is now presented to the publick. That they will be adopted without opposition, is more than I expect, but their ultimate preva-

lence to the subversion of all others, must be expected by every one that enters the interior of the first temple of literature, viz. a thorough investigation of the elementary sounds of the human voice.

This is the age of improvement, and the spirit of reform that is abroad in the land, cannot cease to operate until every vestige of barbarity is discovered and consumed.

In the way of so great a change in our orthography as the following system contemplates, there are formidable objections, but none that are insurmountable. A partial change would not be desirable, it would open the way for frequent and perplexing alterations, and prevent permanent uniformity.

The change effected by this system leaves room for no further. It renders our orthography perfectly simple. It spells every word in the most simple way, according to the most approved standard of pronunciation; hence it will render our spelling and pronunciation uniform and permanent. Each elementary sound of our language is represented by a graphick character. When a child has learned these characters, and the nature of combining them so as to represent compound sounds, he has learned to spell every word in our language. He finds no ambiguity—no contradiction, no superfluity. He has but one method to form any syllable, and that is to combine the vocal elements, that compose the syllable. A vocal element is a simple sound of the voice, not capable of being further divided. The vocal elements of the English language are forty in number.

We may compare these elements to forty links, which by being differently welded together, compose every word in our language. "If each element which ought to be sounded in a word," says Dr. Barber, "is distinctly formed by the organs of utterance, the word must be well pronounced."

A syllable is sometimes a single, indivisible sound; but sometimes it consists of several simple, distinguishable sounds, into which it can be divided by the voice. If I pronounce the word *man*, it appears, to a hearer unaccustomed to a scientific consideration of speech, to be one sound, not capable of division.

The lips are first pressed against each other, and air being at the same time forcibly impelled from the throat, a sound is heard which is represented by the letter *m*. The lips, which before were held in somewhat forcible

contact, are now separated, the mouth is opened, and its cavity is put into a particular shape; and air being again impelled from the throat, the sound of *a* as in *at*, is heard. The tip of the tongue is then carried from the lower part of the mouth, and pressed against the upper gums, and roof of the mouth, and air issuing from the throat in a forcible manner, produces the sound represented by *n*.

“Our present method of spelling,” says Burnap, “is a continual perplexity. The memory is assisted by no general rules. Every word must be learned by itself. Probably there is not a person to be found who can readily spell every word in our language. If his memory fails he can appeal to no rules for assistance. Putting such a task upon a child discourages him, and rather unfits his mind for vigorous exertion in other branches, and occupies years of time that might be devoted to higher attainments in literature.”

The Perfect Alphabet will render the perplexing study of months, the pleasing amusement of as many weeks.

The introduction of this alphabet is not an object, the value of which is doubtful when accomplished.

Like the revolution that made our nation free and independent, it may occasion some inconvenience for a few years, but the blessings resulting from it will extend to all future generations that may speak the English tongue. The permanency of all valuable institutions depends upon the diffusion of right knowledge, which must be commensurate with the simplicity and purity of the channel through which it flows.

By the aid of a perfect vocal alphabet, the art of spelling and pronouncing will be so pleasing and inductive, that very young persons will become adepts in the same. But it will be somewhat mortifying for the many millions that read English to be convicted that, with all their attainments, but few of them are acquainted with the vocal elements of their own language! that is, they are not acquainted with the sounds, that the letters stand for.

Much of the reading of our country is periodicals, the orthography of which may be changed when ever required, and valuable works may be reprinted when wanted. The intrinsic value of the new system of orthography induces me to believe that within ten years the majority of our periodicals will be printed with it. In hopes that it will be a blessing to the world, I submit it to the examination and decision of its inhabitants.

A VOYSEL USSEL

Forms.	Names.	Explanations of the letters.	New mode of spelling.
a	ai	the long slender a, as in age— <i>af</i>	
z	ah	the Italian a, as heard in at— <i>z</i>	
r	ar	the third sound of a, as in arm— <i>urm</i>	
w	aw	the sound of broad a, as in all— <i>wa</i>	
e	ee	the long e, as heard in eel— <i>ea</i>	
ə	eh	the sound of short e, as in edge— <i>ʔ</i>	
i	ie	the long i, as heard in isle— <i>ia</i>	
z	ih	the short i, as heard in it— <i>z</i>	
o	owe	the long o, as heard in old— <i>ow</i>	
œ	oh	the close o, as heard in ooze— <i>œz</i>	
ε	ew	the sound of oo, as in good— <i>εw</i>	
u	ugh	the short o, as in object— <i>uʔʔʔ</i>	
ou	ow	the sound of ou, as in our— <i>ur</i>	
u	ue	the long u, as in beauty— <i>uœ</i>	
u	uh	the short u, as in utter— <i>ʔuʔʔ</i>	
z	b	the sound of b, as in bow— <i>z</i>	
p	p	the sound of p, as in pit— <i>pa</i>	
d	d	the sound of d, as in dare— <i>dr</i>	
t	t	the sound of t, as in take— <i>ta</i>	
m	m	the sound of m, as in man— <i>mm</i>	
f	f	the sound of f, as in fame— <i>fa</i>	
n	n	the sound of n, as in no— <i>no</i>	
ng	ng	the sound of ng, as in song— <i>su</i>	
j	j	the sound of j, as in Jew— <i>ju</i>	
g	g	the sound of g, as in gave— <i>gw</i>	
k	k	the sound of k, as in kite— <i>ku</i>	
l	l	the sound of l, as in lord— <i>ldr</i>	

Forms.	Names.	Explanations of the letters.	New mode of spelling.
r	r	the sound of <i>r</i> , as in row—	row— <i>row</i>
v	v	the sound of <i>v</i> , as in vow—	vow— <i>vow</i>
s	s	the sound of <i>s</i> , as in sir—	sir— <i>sir</i> —
h	h	the sound of <i>h</i> , as in horse—	horse— <i>horse</i>
w	w	the sound of <i>w</i> , as in woe—	woe— <i>woe</i>
y	y	the sound of <i>y</i> , as in ye—	ye— <i>ye</i>
z	z	the sound of <i>z</i> , as in zone—	zone— <i>zone</i>
th	th	the sound of <i>th</i> , as in thou—	thou— <i>thou</i>
th	th	the aspirate <i>th</i> , as in thumb—	thumb— <i>thumb</i>
zh	zh	the sound of <i>zh</i> , as in azure—	azure— <i>azure</i>
wh	wh	the sound of <i>wh</i> , as in what—	what— <i>what</i>
sh	sh	the sound of <i>sh</i> , as in show—	show— <i>show</i>
ch	ch	the sound of <i>ch</i> , as in church—	church— <i>church</i>

EXPLANATION OF THE CHARACTERS USED FOR PAUSES.

— stands for a comma; — for a colon; — for a period;
 . for the interrogatory point; * for the exclamation point.
 The two last points are placed at the beginning instead of the
 end of sentences.

*3l xarnaro te 80rto2o xonvrs-ur te nacur
 uv zum3un2o tem so uz oo raxrezno zum-
 onnr xonrz-a narjun ma saxi ana wvrrp un
 ner2o 2o r2s2an2o2a nrcnams2o—3l v3r2an-
 2oo te xonrz uv te xonvrs we xrn rrr namz—
 2en no decvrr az v2 onnr oo r2mun2or2o r2s
 w2r n2z v22s-te 8u2o2o r2r2vvn2z ur2i xer
 te v22n22v sou22no 2o a nar22vvn uv tem—
 x2o ec wvrr 3l 22c te x2em2n2vte xonr ur x2o-
 nvr 22 22v2or222 2n te x23l 3e nrcnams2o 2n
 a v2r2 22o r2r22o m2n2r—r2r2o 22s nro-
 nvn22vvn x2o x22v2l n222 3e 222n uv*

20 W-DZ TER—UNR BUR STR—LD TE NYT BYZOO
 80T7 BTZ—TE ET4 NEUPZOO TER—UNR TE STUS
 ORE NEUPZOO STUS USOT NAZ UNR—URZ TER
 AZ AN ZOTAS—USOT NAZ UNR—UNR BUR ST
 ND 20 W-DZ TER—UNR TE EVN200 UNR TE MDTN
 200 UNR TE UNTR RD—

The opinions of many to the contrary notwithstanding, I still think, that the thirty-nine letters promised the publick in the first number of this work, are symbols of as many vocal elements of the English language; and through the kindness of Dr. Barber, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now lecturing upon elocution, at Cambridge college, I have been made sensible that there is a simple element represented by *wh*, as heard in *what*; for which, I had no character in my Alphabet. By adding this to my Alphabet I have forty letters. "A vocal element," says Dr. B. "is a simple sound of the voice, or a sound not capable of being farther divided. The vocal elements of a language consist of the simplest possible sounds into which its syllables can be divided or resolved. It is, by many, supposed that *i* in *isle*, *u* in *duty*, and *ou* in *oul*, represent, not simple, but compound sounds; but a thorough investigation has convinced me that no two vocal elements perfectly represent these sounds; hence, I have retained them as simple vocal elements. The ear can clearly perceive the difference of each vocal element in the Alphabet; or, in other words, that each letter can be distinctly and simply sounded, if pronounced as heard in the words selected to illustrate them.

If any improvement can be made in the Alphabet, I hope to stand ready to be convicted of it. Two important objects are gained by changing the form of the letters. 1. A fount of type sufficient to print with, can be obtained for one half that a fount of the old form costs. 2. It renders capitals unnecessary, and enables a person to learn to write in half the time necessary on the present system. Having been at considerable expense to procure the matrices for new type, &c. persons may now be furnished with it to print on. All persons are at liberty so to do, as no copy-right is secured

Two or three weeks will elapse before the next number is issued, so that returns from those that have agreed to pay, on the reception of this number, may be received. Correspondents will please to pay their own postage, and, in future, direct their letters to M. H. Barton, or S. N. Dickinson, at the office of the Mechanics Magazine, 52 Washington st. Boston, instead of Carter & Hendee.

After the lapse of a few weeks, the work will appear weekly till it is completed. Agents that have subscribers' names not returned, will please forward them immediately.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. Boston, 6th mo. June 6th, 1831. No. 3.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

Indisposition and obstacles thrown in my path, by persons unfriendly to me and my work has been the cause of its long suspension. But kind heaven, having in a measure restored my health, and afforded me means to surmount those obstacles, I now intend to go through. On my return to Boston, after an absence of ten months, I found many letters, relative to "Something New," waiting a reply. The kindness of correspondents is duly appreciated, and they may rest assured that "Something New" is now established upon a firm basis.

Should the health of its editor, or any thing else again drive him from the city, matter, prepared to fill the first volume, will be left in the hands of a literary friend, who has become thoroughly acquainted with the new system; and funds sufficient to publish the same left in the hands of a respectable printer of this city, who will see the work printed and forwarded to its patrons.

By issuing the work monthly, in the present form, of 16 pages, one half of the postage will be saved to subscribers, as the postage on a whole or half a sheet is the same. Twelve monthly numbers, in addition to those already sent, will be forwarded to subscribers.

Should any be dissatisfied with this arrangement, they will please notify me of the same, and extra numbers shall be sent them, to fulfill the first engagement. But when they are informed that by fulfilling this arrangement I expect at the end of the volume to be a loser, they will doubtless be satisfied. New subscribers must expect but 12 numbers, of this form, for \$1.

I regret that so many errors were found in the second number. In this number I have made a new arrangement of the letters,

ε and ζ are exchanged for ρ ζ, which are more easily formed with the pen.

A great saving in writing and printing, and a relief to the eyes, is effected by each letter representing a word as well as a sound. The adoption of this, however, is optional with the writer and printer.

Those that wish the old form of the letters retained, are informed that I do not consult the prejudices of the English scholar but the greatest good of the human family. I have endeavoured to produce such an alphabet as I should, if the whole human family, save myself, were now destitute of the knowledge of any whatever.

Letters (post paid) and subscription money, yet due, directed to M. H. Barton, Boston, will be thankfully received.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE WORLD.

MICHAEL H. BARTON, of the United States of America, begs leave to introduce a new Alphabet; which being applied to the English language, will enable the unlettered of all nations to learn themselves to read, and pronounce the same, after being taught the names and nature of forty letters; and by which, in one week, a person of common capacity may learn how to spell any word, only by hearing it accurately pronounced; and to pronounce any word by only seeing it properly written.

It abridges printing one third, and facilitates the art of writing one half. Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, when combined with others, and of a certain word, when standing alone in composition, for example: *and*, stands opposite α; *the* opposite of γ, *was* opposite of ω; hence the sentence, 'and the man was there,' should be written α γ man ω tur. The letter, or letters, in each word that represents the simple sound, for which the corresponding letter in the alphabet stands, is separated from the rest of the word by the horizontal line, and is always, distinguished by an italic letter or letters.

☞ Pay particular attention to the first sound you make in pronouncing the word opposite of each letter, and you will hear the name of the letter, if that sound be the one for which the letter stands, which is the case of all except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th.

A NEW ALPHABET.

No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.
1	ai	a	a	21	p	p-raise	PRAZ
2	ah	au-ut	UNO	22	b	b-ut	3FO
3	ah	a-nd	2NR	23	t	t-o	OE
4	arh	o-f	VO	24	d	d-ay	RA
5	awe	a-ll	DL	25	k	Ch--rist	PRISO
6	ee	e-vening	EVNNO	26	g	G--od	GR
7	eh	e-very	EVERE	27	th	th--ings	12NO
8	i	eye	I	28	the	th--e	TE
9	ih	i-n	IN	29	fe	f--or	FOR
10	owe	o-we	O	30	ve	v--ain	VAN
11	ouh	oo-ze	OZ	31	z	z--eal	ZEL
12	uh	g--oo-d	GNOR	32	s	s--pirit	SPRIT
13	ugh	upon	UPON	33	sh	sh--all	WAL
14	eu	yo-u	U	34	zh	pleas--ure	PLAZUR
15	ow	ou-r	OR	35	ch	ch--urch	CHURC
16	ur	r-ight	RI	36	j	Je--sus	JESUS
17	eul	l--lord	LDOR	37	y	y--e	YE
18	um	m--orning	MORNING	38	wh	wh--ich	WIC
19	un	n--ot	NO	39	w	w--as	WIZ
20	ung	si-ng	SNO	40	h	h--im	HIM

NO IORN O REP 7 NU WA,
 2 MA ZE REN IN WEN R;
 2 IORN OE 7 VO WISO,
 28 ENMARD NU U WER NO—

U I N O 2 A 7 L, U N O V I N O A:
 O b 2 7 2 7 L; 8 D N L, 7 L 7 b—

The above contains two verses of poetry. Find it out by the alphabet, ye lovers of 'Something New.'

A very slow and forcible pronunciation of any syllable, may soon discover to an attentive ear, the true sound of every letter. When the alphabet is thus learned, which is but the work of a few hours, all is learned necessary to read, write, and pronounce any thing. The forty thousand words in our language are all compounded of the forty sounds represented by the letters of this alphabet. Hence it is self-evident, that if a person learns to articulate these forty sounds, and to associate a certain character with each

as its invariable representative, he may, without any further tax upon his memory, by the mere exercise of judgment, bring together as many of these sounds, or first principles, as enter into the composition of any word, and in so doing, perfectly spell the word. If he be taught to associate this character *w* with the first sound in *our*, and this *r* with the last; and if he then wish to spell or compound the word *our*, in articulating it in two syllables, he speaks the names of the two characters *w* and *r*; and hence his judgment would tell him that *w-r* spells *our*. Thus associate the simple sounds that make any word, and those sounds will be the names of as many letters in the alphabet. The word *ought* is compounded of but two simple sounds: let the student ascertain what they are, and he has the names of *w-o*. *Wrought* contains three: when found, he has *r-w-o*.

The following table of 60 words contains but 164 simple sounds, and therefore requires but that number of letters to spell them naturally; whereas the old system requires 331, more than double that number. Oh! the folly of submitting to barbarous custom.

neigh— <i>na</i>	know— <i>no</i>	asthma— <i>2s-ma</i>
dough— <i>po</i>	show— <i>wo</i>	borough— <i>3e-ro</i>
though— <i>to</i>	isle— <i>li</i>	beauty— <i>3u-de</i>
ought— <i>od</i>	edge— <i>ef</i>	bureau— <i>3u-ro</i>
height— <i>ni-d</i>	itch— <i>ic</i>	doughy— <i>po-r</i>
bough— <i>3o</i>	gnaw— <i>nd</i>	heighten— <i>ni-d-n</i>
haugh— <i>nd</i>	chew— <i>cu</i>	knowing— <i>no-wo</i>
eight— <i>ad</i>	nigh— <i>ni</i>	thorough— <i>rw-ro</i>
chough— <i>ces</i>	laure— <i>lo</i>	hautboy— <i>no-3o-r</i>
heigh— <i>ni</i>	thou— <i>to</i>	although— <i>di-to</i>
thigh— <i>li</i>	quay— <i>re</i>	haughty— <i>nd-de</i>
weigh— <i>wa</i>	shoe— <i>we</i>	wrought— <i>rd-d</i>
ought— <i>od</i>	each— <i>ec</i>	thought— <i>to-d</i>
rough— <i>ro</i>	sigh— <i>si</i>	taught— <i>od-d</i>
sough— <i>so</i>	lieu— <i>li</i>	slough— <i>su-d</i>
wreath— <i>rel</i>	beau— <i>bo</i>	phthisick— <i>oz-z-r</i>
seebe— <i>set</i>	they— <i>ti</i>	daughter— <i>nd-ur</i>
light— <i>li-d</i>	through— <i>lr-u</i>	inveigh— <i>rn-ur</i>

knew— <i>nu</i>	naught— <i>ndd</i>	tongue— <i>ofo</i>
view— <i>vu</i>	thought— <i>tdo</i>	eye-sight— <i>lido</i>

In the following eight lines of poetry, (composed for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of our present orthography, and the difficulty of a foreigner's learning it,) the letters *ough* have no less than seven different sounds.

Our friend Thomas *Hough* (1) has got wisdom enough ;
 He shot from a *bough*, (2) a poor white-headed crow ;
 He shot through (3) the *hough*, (4) and it fell in the *lough* ;
 There came a great *drought*, and he drained the *lough* out :
 So, quick as he *ought*, (5) the lame crow he then got ;
 He made a neat *trough*, (6) and so moved his bird off ;
 He fell in a *slough*—O what spluttering now !

He made up some *dough*, (7) and then fed the poor crow.
u sʔnɔ ɔʔmɔʔ nɔʔ (1) nɔʔ ɔʔo wɔʔɔʔm ɛnɔʔ ;
nɛ wɔʔo sʔʔm a ʔɔ, (2) a nɔʔɔʔ ʔʔo nɔʔɔʔɔʔ ʔʔo :
nɛ wɔʔo ɔʔʔ (3) ʔ nɔʔɔ (4) a ʔo sʔɔ ʔ ʔɛ nɔʔ ;
ʔʔɔʔ ʔɔʔm a ɔʔʔo ʔʔʔo, a nɛ ʔʔʔʔʔ ʔ nɔʔɔ ʔo ;
ʔo wɔʔɔ ʔʔ nɛ ʔo, (5) ʔ ʔʔm ʔʔo nɛ ʔʔn ɔʔo ;
nɛ mɔʔ a nɛʔ ʔʔʔo, (6) a ʔo mɔʔʔ nɔʔ ʔʔʔʔ ʔo ;
nɛ sʔɔ ʔ a ʔʔo, o ʔʔo ʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ nɔʔ !
nɛ mɔʔ ʔʔ ʔʔm ʔo, (7) a ʔʔʔ sʔʔ ʔ nɔʔɔ ʔʔo—

1. *Ough* in *hough*, sounds *ɔʔ* ; that is, like *short u* and *f*.
2. In *bough*, *u*, like *ou* in *thou*.
3. In *through*, *u*.
4. In *hough*, *ʔ*.
5. In *ought*, *ʔ*, like *a* in *hall*.
6. In *trough*, *ʔo*, like *broad a* and *f*.
7. In *dough*, *o*.

Thus in *bough*, *through*, *ought*, and *dough*, *ough* represents but a simple vocal sound in each, viz. *u—u—o—o—*

TABLE 1.

Compound sounds, made by one consonant and one vowel.

*pa pu pz pʔ pɔ pe pɔ pi pʔ po pe pʔ pu pʔ
 za zu zʔ zɔ ze zɔ zi zʔ zo ze zʔ zu zʔ
 da du dz dʔ dɔ de dɔ di dʔ do de dʔ du dʔ
 ra ru rz rʔ rɔ re rɔ ri rʔ ro re rʔ ru rʔ*

The — stands for a period. The other pauses are not altered.

This No. contains the spelling *book* complete. Subscribers will do well to put a cover on this, and succeeding numbers, so as to preserve them clean for binding. We now commence our extracts as promised in the prospectus, and shall fill up the remaining No.'s with the same, except the last page in each, which, if needed, may be devoted to correspondents and the editor.

The extracts from the Bible will form an interesting and beautiful chain, exhibiting the miraculous works and counsel of God, from the days of Adam to those of John the Revelator, (so called,) when banished upon the isle of Patmos, for holding the testimony of Jesus. The arrangement and division, as well as the orthography, will be peculiar to this work. It is such that the Canadian—the Indian—and the poor slave, that can speak English, may, with a few hours instruction, read and comprehend. The spirit of philanthropy that is abroad in the land, will doubtless soon carry it among them.

In printing the first chapter of Genesis with the new orthography, we save 1146 letters, about one-third.

THE BOOK OF MOSES,

Containing the substance of his writings in Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

73 3P2 UV MOSES,

VRNDNM20 7 SP3302M3 'L NZZ TLD2003 2 9M2E33,
2230P23, LEV202E23, NPM23T2, 2 P2U23R2V2NOME—

1—2 7 3E2VN200 6 2RE202P 7 N2VN 2 7 P2L—2 7 P2L
W W2L200 820R2M 2 V202P, 2 P2V2M23 W P 7 823 'L 7
P2E2: 2 7 3 'L 6 M2E2P P 7 823 'L 7 W202R2Z—

2—2 6 3P2 230 720T 3E 2L20, 2 720T W 2L20—2 6 3D 7
2L20, 720 20 W 2V: 2 6 P2E2P23P 7 2L20 8R2VM 7 P2V2P2-
N23—2 6 2D2P 7 2L20 P, 2 7 P2V2P2-N23 2E 2D2P 2L20—
2 7 E 2 7 M W2 7 8P230 P—

3—2 б тэр, лэд тухт эе а сэрмэмэнэ и т мнрэд
 и т удоорз, 2 лэд иэ реуир т удоорз срум т удо-
 рз—2 б млар т сэрмэмэнэ, 2 реуирэр т удоорз
 2 ут энэр т сэрмэмэнэ срум т удоорз 2 ут
 эсру т сэрмэмэнэ; 2 иэ у эо—2 б эдир т сэр-
 мэмэнэ нэун—2 т е а т м ут т эээнэр р—

4—2 б ээр, лэд т удоорз и т нэун эе бэирэ де-
 бэир энэе у-эн нэдэ, 2 лэд т рлэ нонр эонер:
 2 иэ ну эо—2 б эдир т рлэ ланр рлэ, 2 т бэррээ
 онхотр и т удоорз эдир не эез; 2 б эд тэд иэ
 ут ну—

5—2 б ээр лэд т рлэ эрээ сору брэд, 2 эрз нелр-
 ээ, 2 т сруо өрө нелр-ээ сруо үрсот нээ
 эунр, нээ эер иэ и ээдэс э т рлэ 2 иэ у эо—2 т
 рлэ эрээ сору брэд, 2 эрз нелрээ эер эрсот нээ
 эунр, 2 т өрө нелрээ сруо, нээ эер ут и ээдэс
 эрсот нээ эунр: 2 б эд тэд иэ ут ну—2 т е а т м
 ут т лэрэр р—

6—2 б ээр лэд тэр эе мэд и т сэрмэмэнэ и т
 нэун, о реуир т р срум т нэд: 2 лэд тэм эе 8
 эунз 2 8 эээнз, 2 8 рэд 2 нерз, 2 лэд тэм эе 8
 мэд и т сэрмэмэнэ и т нэун, о бов мэд э т рлэ
 2 иэ у эо—2 б млар о брэд мэд: т брэд мэд о рүү
 т р, 2 т лэтр мэд о рүү т нэд: не млар т эорүз иэ-
 эо—2 б эд тэм и т сэрмэмэнэ и нэун, о бов мэд
 э т рлэ: 2 о рүү оут т р, 2 оут т нэд, 2 о реуир т
 мэд срум т рлэрнэд: 2 б эд тэд иэ ут ну—2 т е а
 т м ут т сөрү р—

7U VDUJ 7 7 b'Y'RN, 2 L W ASYAT, 3P'WZ L W NADAR;
 2 L NUR MIAJUS—2 NE JAR, NE DOUT 7 72D HE W'JAD
 NADAR—NADU 7M EON 7 7 ORE, 2UR'U L VIMANPAP
 7E 72D 7M WUR'AD N ED—2 7 MAN JAR, 7 W'UMEN
 NADM 7M TAV'AD 3 BE W'U ME, WE TAV ME 7 7 ORE, 2
 L R'UR ED—2 7 L b JAR J'NOE 7 W'UMEN, 2DD'UZ 7'J
 72D 7M NADU R'EN—2 7 W'UMEN JAR, 7 JAR'NAND
 3EB'LE ME 2 L R'UR ED—2 7 L b JAR J'NOE 7 J'P
 N'AND, 3E'W'AD 7M NADU R'EN 7'J, 7M 'U'U 3P'J'AD 23'V
 U 22'U, 2 23'V 3 3E'AD 7 7 SE'LE; P 7U 3'LE W'ADU 7M
 TO, 2 R'P'AD W'ADU 7M ED U 7 R'AZ 7 7U M'IS; 2 L W'U
 NADU 3'NM'OE 3E'W'N 7E 2 7 W'UMEN, 2 3E'W'EN 7U
 J'ER 2 N'ER J'ER; U 7 3'RUZ 7U N'AR, 2 7M W'ADU
 3'RUJ N'J N'U—

Another "Something New" for the Literati to think of!

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 1830.

I received from the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, of the United States' Senate, the first number of "Something New;" since which your prospectus, addressed to the Post Master of Cincinnati, has been handed to me. I have received these favors, I presume, from the consideration of my being the author of "A Universal Language," published in this place last year.—It will be useless to say that your undertaking, to me at least, is interesting, having had for a few months past in contemplation a similar project. Mine is not only to spell the English Language with a corrected alphabet, giving to every letter a uniform sound, and to every simple sound a single letter, but to suppress all irregularities in the grammar; that is, to confine it to rules without exceptions—as for examples, the plural of nouns shall always be formed by adding *s*—adjectives always be compared by subjoining *er* and *est*, or *r* and *st*, when the positive ends in *e*—verbs to be all regularly conjugated, as I rise, I

rised, I have rised, I speke, I speked, I have speked, I run, I runed, I have runed. Adverbs to be all formed from adjectives, (or as I call them adnouns,) by subjoining *h* (ly) except those which correspond to the class of words in my Universal Language ; called Proverbs, such as *here, there, when, how, &c.*—and in syntax, giving only the simple rules, without permitting any exceptions which have been sanctioned by irregular practice and idiomatic expressions. This method would so abridge the trouble of learning the English as to give it a claim to become universal, without so much innovation as to be objected to by those who now use it in its irregular and imperfect state, it giving them no trouble to understand it thus reformed, as you will see by selecting any example.

“ I hav noed meni mans hoo cood rite a gooder hand than mi-self but fu can skribed swiftlier.”

The above will give you such an example of my plan as can be given without the use of some new letters. With my best wishes for your success,

I remain Sir, respectfully, &c.

your obedient servant,

MR. M. H. BARTON.

JAMES RUGGLES.

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA Co. N. Y. AUG. 1830.

Mr. M. H. Barton.

By accident one of the numbers of “*Something New*,” a few weeks ago, fell into my hands ; I perused it with more pleasure as it agreed in some respects with a plan of my own, long since suggested. I cannot but believe the innovations you recommend in our orthography will prove highly beneficial, if brought into general use, and you have my hearty wishes for your success in establishing your plan upon a permanent basis. Put my name on your subscription list. Remittance made as soon as I know the terms.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

E. GIDDINS.

Something New, again.—It is ominous of something good, as well as new, to receive so many letters from correspondents that are able to write with the New Alphabet. I will give a few specimens, changing the orthography however, to correspond with the present arrangement of the Alphabet.

MARSHEN WORD NOD, VA—1830.

SIR—7 JEFFER NEMER 7 JEMMUD NU' NAZ RECP
 713 NOD, 2 1 2M SERSE 7 LER NAZ MASHUR—
 3 4 RESED 7 7 JEFFER NEMER 1 22N 2WUR U 20 W N
 NODUR; 3 20 22 22NOD 4RMM 2 7 JEMMUDNEN
 a 70Z NE DEL 2N UNRSD 2 20—NURZ RESODOLE—
 M N BURON— NEMER 713—

ELLCOTTVILLE, N. Y. SEPT. 1830.

SIR—I received the first and second numbers of *Something New*, containing the *NERSERD 2.182300, 200 1 112 W.21*, and many others here like it.

It would be very valuable if it was in fashion.—Please send *Something New* along, and oblige.yours,*

JOHN M. BURLINGAME, P. M.

VICKSBURG, MICHIGAN, AUG. 1830.

SIR—I have received the five copies of the two first numbers of your paper, and am highly pleased with your plan. I have no doubt of the ultimate success of your efforts. Fifteen minutes study enabled me to read, (after the school boy fashion of spelling hard words,) the specimens you have given in the second number. I was sorry to find it so full of errors, however, the *e* instead of the *o* in *JEM*, the *ny* instead of the *o*. You have spelt *nature*, *over*, and *after*, thus—*NACUR, OVR, 7SR*—If the word after does not require a vowel to precede the *r*, it appears to me that neither of the others do.†

Enclosed are ten dollars, for which please to send ten copies.

* I could not send it before.—ED.]

† A vowel is not needed in the last syllable of either of these words.—ED.]

Perhaps it would be well to send fifteen copies. I have no doubt but that the other five will be readily taken.

Yours, &c.

M. H. BENTON, P. M.

Many, besides friend Benton, have learnt the new system so as to detect every error in spelling—but it is not every one that can read school boy fashion in fifteen minutes.—ED.]

New York, 3d of 8th mo. 1830.

FRIEND MICHAEL,

I thank thee for thy second number of "Something New." About sixteen years ago I published a new system of orthography. Dr. Franklin published one, a very accurate one, and had types cast, and corresponded in his alphabet. Dr. Thornton's Cadmus is a very excellent work on the subject.

On a re-examination of thy alphabet, thou mayest discover thou hast too many characters.

Thy *ɛ* is a diphthong, composed of thy letters *ɛ* *e*-eye.

Thy *u* is a diphthong, composed of thy letters *u* *e*-you.

Thy *ɔ* is a diphthong, composed of thy letters *u* *w* ow.

Thy *ɔ* is a character of the sounds of *ɔ* *ɔ*-zh.

Thy *u* and *u* are different characters for the same sound.

Thy *ɔ* is a character of the sounds of thy letters *u* *w*-hw.

Thy *ɔ* is a character of the sounds of *ɔ* *w*-sh.

Thus thou mayest perceive thou hast seven superfluous characters. These superfluities are, however, not so bad as our present deficiencies. My alphabet, with thirty letters, I deem to be complete for our language. Wishing success to the cause, I am thy friend.

CORNELIUS C. BLATCHLY.

Before I answer the above, in full, I will give the Doctor an opportunity to re-examine his own statements—He will certainly find some of them to be incorrect. Should I admit that *ɛ* and *u* are diphthongs, I should still think it best to retain them, as they are well known to be representatives of certain vocal sounds; and as it would bother a child to decide which of the other vowels would

the most naturally represent these sounds. *Blatchly*, *Burnap*, and *Barton* disagree, relative to this; how then would children decide; These remarks are equally applicable to the sounds represented by *æ* and *æ*.

Abner Kneeland, in a letter, advises me to add two more characters to my alphabet. *Dr. Barber*, in his grammar, attempts to show that there are forty-six vocal elements in our language. *Dr. Rush*, in his *Philosophy of the human voice*, makes but thirty-five; and *Dr. Blatchly* thinks there are but thirty. When Doctors disagree who shall decide? It must be admitted, however, that a certain number of vocal elements in different combinations make all the syllables in our language. And it must also be admitted, that a perfect analysis of those syllables would give us the number of simple elements that enter into their composition. If any person has perfectly investigated this subject he is able to divide or resolve every word in our language into its elementary parts. If this has been accomplished, and a distinct character applied to each element, a perfect alphabet has been produced. But if as yet our investigations have been imperfect, the sharp-eyed Doctors around us will make it manifest. The public may rest assured, therefore, that the subject will never rest till a perfect alphabet is produced, and reduced to practice to earths' remotest bounds. Theologians, Philosophers, Politicians and Scholars, after deciding in favour of a certain system, have generally exhausted their after researches exclusively in defending that system, instead of continuing to search for defects in that, as well as other systems. I hope the projectors of new Alphabets will not do so.

Blatchly, *Burnap* and *Kneeland*, have each within a few years, published a new system of orthography; and they have each manifested a disposition to aid me in bringing mine into use. I am equally disposed to glean every good thing from theirs that is not attached to mine, and give them credit for the same, and thus let the four systems merge into one; providing they will admit the forms of my letters to be preferable to theirs. We agree in principle, but disagree relative to the number of letters, and their forms.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. I. Boston, 7th mo. July, 1831. No. 4.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

THE AMERICAN ALPHABET,

Which, when perfectly learned, will constitute a person a perfect speller of the English language. Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound when combined with others; and of a certain word when standing alone in composition. The word opposite of each letter contains the sound of the letter, and is the word for which it stands in composition, and in pronouncing the word the first sound heard is the name of the letter, except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th. The first sound in air, is *u*, the second is *γ*, the two make *ur*.

Thus unite the simple sounds that make any word, and these sounds will be the names of as many of the letters in the alphabet.

No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.
1	ai	a	a	21	p	p	p-raise
2	ae	u	ai-r	22	b	3	b-ut
3	ah	2	a-nd	23	t	0	t-o
4	ar	z	o-f	24	d	2	d-ay
5	aw	0	a-ll	25	k	2	Ch-rist
6	ee	e	e-vening	26	g	b	G--od
7	eh	2	e-very	27	th	l	th-ings
8	i	l	eye	28	th	7	th--e
9	ih	z	i-n	29	fe	8	f-or
10	owe	0	o-we	30	ve	v	v-ain
11	ooh	ae	oo-ze	31	z	z	z-eal
12	ouh	w	g-oo-d	32	s	f	s-pirit
13	uh	z	u-pon	33	sh	w	sh--all
14	eu	u	yo-u	34	zh	2	pleas--ure
15	ow	0	ou-r	35	ch	C	ch--urch
16	ur	γ	r-ight	36	J	γ	J-esus
17	eul	l	l-ord	37	y	u	y--e
18	um	m	morning	38	wh	l	wh--ich
19	un	n	n-ot	39	w	w	w--as
20	ung	0	si-ng	40	b	u	b--im

7e amaraan aisaao,

3l m n 3uroen-

a u 2 r d e 2 l 2 o e w f u m r 4 m n 2
n 3 o r 2 b 4 7 8 v z f w e e n 2 u n

To change any word from the old to the new orthography, nothing more is necessary than to ascertain its true pronunciation, and then make the sounds in the most simple manner possible, keeping in view the true pronunciation of every syllable; and the full sound of every letter. Use no silent or superfluous letters.

7a 3ur2 'w moze

3uroennur 8rim 7 22ao nemer, aaz 28

17—enoe 7 wnmepn ne fal, l wra bradlemel:
Desul 7i 3uro; 2 7i vnsaowen: 2 3uro walo 7m
3ruo 8ory ounarn; 2 7i resur w 3e o 7i nraze-
nr, 2 ne v rull out 7e—2 enoe 2rpm ne 3ar,
3eoz 7m 22ao nrmnr enoe 7a vna 7i 7i wis
2 22ao eon 7i 7 ore 2 l vmanra 7e 7ao 7m w-
nrso n eo; 3r3ar 2z 7i 3rmnr 8 7i fal; 2 22ao
walo 7m eo 7i 2o 7i 2az 7i 7i us—lornz 22ao
2 22az w 2o 3ruo 8ory, o 7e 2 7m w eo 7i 3r3 7i
7i 3er—2 7i 3ur2 7i 7i 8az walo 7m eo 3r3ar 2ul
7m reoern enoe 7i 3rmnr, 8 22ao 7m 3ur2: 2 enoe
22ao 7m walo reoern—

18—2 2rpm 3ur2 nrz wis nam ev—enoe 2r-
pm 22ao 2 o nrz wis 2r2 7a 4 b mar 2o3 7i
3rn, 2 22ora 7am—2 7i 4 b 3ar, 3eou 7i man
2z 3e3em 2z wen 7i 3a, o no w 2 ev: 2 nm 2-
so ne 3ur2 8ory nrz narn, 2 oaz 22ao 7i 7i ore
7i us, 2 eo 2 2ur 3ur2ur—3ar3or 7a 4 b 3mo n

ԲԱԶ 2 ՏՐՎՈՆ ՈՍԺ—ը 7 ՖՁՑ ՏՈՄ Ի ԶՈՐԵՐ ՈՐ
 2 ՎՅՄ, 2 ՈՂՄ, 2 ԳՁՈՂ, 7 ՖՔՆԶ Ն ՈՐԻ; 2 7 ԿԵ
 ՎՍՄԶ Ն ՈՂԶ ՖՔՆԶ ՎՍԼ ԴՅՄ, ՆՈՎԵ 7 ՆՐԶ—2 7 ՏԼԲԲ
 Վ ՏՐՎՈՆ ԲԱԶ Բ 7 ՔԻԼ: 2 Ո 7 ՆՍԻԶ 2 7 ՄՈՄՈՐՔՆԶ
 ՎԻ ԶՔՎԻԲ—ՏԻՏՈՆ ՉԱՅՈՎ ԲՈՎՔԻԲ ԲՆԻ 7 ՎՈ-
 ՎՐԶ ՈՐԵՎԱԿ, 2 7 ՆՐԶ ՎՅՈՎ ՈՅՔՎ 7 ՏՈՎ Ն 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ
 —2 Ո ՏԻՅՎ ԲՆԻ ԴՁ ՄՍԵՎԻ Բ 7 ՔԻԼ, ՏՈՂ, ԶՁՈՂ, ՅԵ-
 ՏՈ, 2 2 ՄՁՆ—ՈՐ ՕՈՂԵ ԿԵՄԱՆԻԲ ԱՎՍ, 2 ԴՈ ԴՁ
 ՎԻ ՎՍԼ ՈՐՄ Ն 7 ՆՐԶ—2 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ ՈՐԵՎԱԿ Բ
 7 ՔԻԼ Ա ՆԲԵՐԵԻԲ 2 ՏԻՏՈՆ ԲԱԶ—

23—2 Ե ՄԱԻ ՎՐՈՒԻ Զ ՈՍԺ ՕՎԻ 7 ՔԻԼ, 2 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ
 2 ՖՎՈՎԻԲ—2 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ ԿԵՐԵՐՈՒԻ ՏԻՄ ՈՑ Ն 7 ՔԻԼ ՉԵ-
 ՆՈՎՈՒԼԵ, 2 2ՏՎ ԴՅՆԻ Ն 7 ՆԲԵՐԵԻԲ 2 ՏԻՏՈՎ ԲԱԶ
 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ ՎԻ ԱՅՈՎԻԲ: 2 Լ ՆՐԶ ԿՅՅՈՎԻ ՆՈ 7 ՖՎ-
 ԲՈՂ ՄԲՈՂ, ՆՈ 7 ՖՎԲՆՈՏԵՆԼ Ի Ն 7 ՄԲՈՂ, Բ 7 ՄՈՄ-
 ՎԲՆԶ Ն 2ԻԶԻԶՁ—ը 7 ՎՅՈՂ ՄԲՈՂ ՎԻ 7 ՄՈՄՈՐՔՆԶ
 ՅԵՆ—2Ո 7 ՅՆԻ Ն ՏՐՎՈՆ ԲԱԶ, ՈՐ ՕՎԵՆԻ 7 ՎՐՈՒԻ-
 ՕՐ Ն 7 ՆՐԶ 2, ՆԵ ՈՂԻ ՄԱԻ, 2 ՖՅՈՎ ՏՈՒԼ Ա ԿՈՎՈՂ, 2
 ՎՅՈՎ ՏՈՒԼ ՕՎ 2 ՏԻՈ, ԲՈՂՈՂ 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ ՎԻ ԲՆԻԻԲ ԲՈ
 ՏԻՄ ՈՑ 7 ՔԻԼ—ՈՂՅՈ ՆԵ ՖՅՈՎ ՏՈՒԼ Ա ԿՔՎ Զ ՖԵ ՆՑ
 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ ՎԻ ԱՅՈՎԻԲ; ՅՔՈ 7 ԿՔՎ ՏՈՒԻ ՈՈ ԿՅՅՈ 8 7
 ՏՈՂ Ն ՆԲԻ ՏՆՈ, 2 ՎԵ ԿԵՐԵՐՈՒԻ ՆՈՎԵ 7 ՆՐԶ, 8 ԴՁ ՎՈ
 ՎՐԶ ՎԻ ՆՈ 7 ՈՂՂ ՏՈՎ ՆՍ ԴՁ ՔԻԼ: ԴՅՆ ՆԵ ՈՔՈ ՏՈՒԼ
 ՈՂԶ ՈՂՆԻԲ 2 ՈՂՎԻԲ ՆԲԻ ՆՈՎԵ 7 ՆՐԶ—2 ՆԵ ՖՈՎԻԲ
 ՆՁՁ ՔԻԻ ՖՅՈՂ ՈՂԶ, 2 ԱՅՈՂ ՆԵ ՖՅՈՎ ՏՈՒԼ 7 ԿՔՎ ՈՂ
 Ն 7 ՆՐԶ—2 7 ԿՔՎ ՉԱՄ Ն Զ Ո Ն 7 Ե, 2, ՈՈ, Ն ՆԲԻ ՄՈՂ
 Վ 2Ո ՆՎՍՎ ՎԵՑ ՈՂՔՁՁ ՈՑ—ՏՈ ՈՐ ՈՂ ԴՁ 7 ՎՈՎՐԶ
 ՎԻ ԱՅՈՎԻԲ ՏԻՄ ՈՑ ԴԵ ՔԻԼ—

—2. *ne soat' nado p'it' s'oun' r'az, a ne aban s'ano*
sotl' t' r'p'u; 2 r'ad'p'it' n' aban p'noe n—2 t' s'p'it' s'o
m'p'ni, t' s'p'it' s'o r' u' t'o m'p'ni, t' w'dot'z w't' p'it' r'
so s'it'm' d's' t' p'it'; a not' r'em'p'it' t' z'p'it' r'oo' u' t'o
t'it', a z'eno'it' t' s'at' t' t' t'it'm'it' w'it'z' p'it'—2 b' s'at'z
p'noe not', s'at'oo, to sotl' t' t' t'it', t'o a t' u' w'is, a t' u'
s'p'it', a u'it' w'it'z—2 not' w'ano sotl', a a z'efo, a
s'om, a z're'oo' t'oo' w'ano sotl' oo' u' t' t'it'—2 not'
z'it'it'it' a' d'it' p'noe t' u', a t'it' t' a z'ien z'efo a
t' a z'ien s'om a d's'it' z'p'it'oo' d's'it'oo'z, u' t' d'it'
a t' u' s'at', l' w'it' n' aban s'm'it' a' u'it'oo' u'oo—u' u'
t' p'it' r'em'p'it', s'ep'it' a' u'it'oo' s'at', a z'it' a' n'ed,
a s'p'it' a' w'it'it', a r' a' n'it', u' n' s'at'

24—*a b'z'it'oo' not' a' u'it' s'p'it', a s'at' p'noe t'om, z'e*
s'it'oo' s'it', a m'p'it'oo' u' u', a r'ed'it'oo' t' p'it'—2 t' s'ep'
t' u', a t' r'it'it' t' u', u' z'e s'it'm' a' z'efo t' t' p'it', a s' a
s'om a t' u', a s' d' t' s'it'it' t' t' s'e, u'noe u'it' u'z'it'it'
u' t'o r'ed'it'it'it'—a' m'it'oo' t'oo' t'oo' u'it' u' z'e
m'ed' s' u': e'it' a'z' t' t'it' p'it' u'z' u' l' t'it'it' u' d' u'
z'o t' u'z'it' t' a' m'it' s'it'it' u'z' l' r'ed'it'it' t' u'z' t'
m'it'—u'z'o' w'it'it' m'it'it' z'it'it', z'it' m'it' u' u'z' z'it'
it' z'e w'it'—a'it' t'it' s'at'z' p'noe not' s'at'oo, z'eno'
it', l' s'at'z'it'it' m'it' z'p'it'it'oo' u'z' u', a u'z' u'it'
s'ep'it' z's'it' u'—t'it' u'z' t' d'it'it' t' t' z'p'it'it'oo' z' l' m'it'
z'ed'it'it' m'it' a' u' a' a' u'it'oo' z're'it'it' s' d'it'it'oo' u'z'
t'it'it'oo' p'it': l' r'ed'it'it' m'it' z'o' u' t' z'it'it', a' z'o' u' z'e' s'
u' d'it'it' t' u' z'p'it'it'oo' z'ed'it'it' m'it' a' t' p'it'—a'it' t'
r'az' t' not' w'it' m'it' n'p'it'it'it' a' s'it'oo' u'it'z'

a nam zi mas nol—
 1800 2 3030PEN 20 7 2222L 2222L 2222L 2222L 2222L 4.

we zem in OLTERNZ b22222,
 de 3100 01 21002 'U 0102;
 202 220 010 220 220 22222
 ze 22002 22 01 22;
 802 022 0 222022 2002,
 22 222 'U 8222222 222;
 01 8222 2222 'U 2202,
 'U 2202 2222 7 22—
 22 2222 22 222222 202202,
 222 22022 222 222222 222!
 2222 22 222 222222 2202,
 802 222 22 2202 22 222—
 222 22 222 2222 '2222222,
 222 222 22 222222 22222,
 2222 222 22 2222 222222222,
 22222 22 2222 2222 2222—
 2222 222 2222 2222 22 22222222,
 2222 22222 2222 2222 22 222222,
 2222 2222 2222 222222222222,
 2222 2222 2222 222222222222,
 2222 2222 2222 222222222222,
 2222 2222 2222 222222222222—

“We never feel disposed to ridicule any effort that seems to have been adopted with the sincere and Christian desire to improve the world, since we know that so many theories, once branded as foolish, contemptible or wicked, have finally proved useful, glorious and wise. So we give Mr. Michael H. Barton this notice, and our good wishes for his encouragement.”—Ladies' Magazine.

The importance of the subject requires a deviation from the suggestion in our last, that this number would be principally filled with extracts. A few remarks appear to be indispensable, and to the reader will doubtless be acceptable.

When I first produced a new orthography, I had no knowledge that any thing of the kind had ever before been attempted. In vain, for years, did I converse with teachers upon the subject : no assistance did they offer, or encouragement give. Those that realized my object, thought it as chimerical as did the inhabitants of the east the attempt of Columbus to discover a new world. Since proving, at Montreal, in 1821, that uneducated persons may be taught in thirty lessons, the arts of reading and writing, with my alphabet, I have learned that the great Franklin, towards the close of his life, published a new orthography, and offered to furnish Noah Webster with type to lay the same before the public ; but failing in the attempt to procure the aid of a suitable coadjutor, and not having leisure to superintend the Herculean undertaking himself, he abandoned it—not however without a conviction that the thing would be revived and consummated. “If we would have,” said he to Webster, “the benefit of seeing our language more generally known among mankind, we should endeavour to remove the difficulties, however small, that discourage the learning of it.”

James Ewing, of Trenton, N. J. in 1798, made the second attempt to new model our alphabet. “Written language,” says he, “to be perfect, ought to convey distinctly, and with certainty, to the mind of the reader, those ideas which the characters presented to his sight are designed to express ; to effect this, it must be evident to the attentive observer, that the English alphabet now in use is very incompetent.” Sixteen years since, Dr. Blatchley, of New-York, published a new alphabet of thirty letters. In 1828, A. Kneeland, of Philadelphia, published one with fifty letters. In 1829, U. C. Burnap, of Vermont, published one consisting of thirty-five letters—and in 1830, the circulation of this work brought the intelligence that several other literary men had in contemplation the publishing of a new orthography ; but who now appear

to be willing to abandon their own projects, and unite in carrying mine into operation, thus demonstrating their objects to have been *public good*.

Franklin's and Ewing's systems having been abandoned, and probably Blatchley's also, it is only necessary to compare the relative merits of *Kneeland's*, *Burnap's*, and *Barton's*, that public opinion may sanction the best; for it already declares that a new system is needed. Should any doubt this, the names of several hundred literary men, from different parts of the Union, on the subscription book of "Something New," should dissipate their incredulity.

In the Boston Investigator of June 3d, 1831, Mr. Kneeland says, "Having given in our last a specimen of my new system of orthography, I would here mention that Mr. Michael H. Barton has attempted the same thing, but with a different kind of character for the letters of his alphabet. Whatever characters, or scheme for the alphabet, to represent the various articulate sounds in the language, are adopted, the principle must be the same; and, to be perfect, must have one character, and but one, for every (simple) sound in the language. And then, if it be thought expedient, a few characters might be introduced to represent certain (compound) sounds, which are very common, merely for the sake of abridging or shortening the words. I should like to see Mr. Barton's system, or any other, brought into use, if it should be thought to be preferable to mine. His letters are all formed like written characters—which plan is very good, in one sense, as there would be but one alphabet to learn, both for writing as well as in print. And, like the Hebrew, he uses no capitals.

The great cry, even among Working Men, is, *universal education*; and yet, notwithstanding there is no step that would produce the thousandth part so much towards introducing *universal education* as the system which I have proposed, yet how hard it will be to make people believe it."

But stop, Friend Kneeland! According to thy own statement my system would effect more than thine, as the student has but

one alphabet to learn, instead of four. Thy system, like the one now in use, requires the student to learn four; one of capitals, for printing—one of small letters, for the same: also, one of capitals, for writing, and one of small letters for the same. Thus four alphabets of fifty letters each, * making in the whole two hundred letters, must be learned, before the foundation of the art of reading is laid, according to Kneeland's system: whereas, according to mine, a foundation, much better, as I think the reader will discover, before he finishes this article, is laid in the student's mind by his learning but forty letters, only one-fifth the number that Kneeland's system requires. If his system be a thousand times better than the present, must not mine be two thousand times better? But this is more than I claim. I am about to prove how long it will require children that are ignorant of all letters, to learn to read and pronounce any thing that they may see written or printed in my alphabet. I think two months will be sufficient to qualify them to do this.

Mr. Kneeland thinks that my system would be perfect if I would add a new character to represent the sound of *a* in *was*, and in *father*, and two accents to represent the accented syllables in words of more than one syllable. I am not able to discover any difference in the sounds of *a* in *was*, and *o* in *of*, and therefore use but one character for both words. The accents I think necessary, and shall add them, before publishing an elementary book for children. Those already acquainted with our written language, do not need them.

The greatest objection I have to Kneeland's and Burnap's system, is their causing the same character to have different names, and represent different sounds. Those names and sounds to be distinguished by dots, accents, crosses, &c. attached to the characters. For example, *a* in Kneeland's scheme is called *ah*; (α) the same character, with this accent ($'$) over it, is called *ai*; with this accent, ($\grave{}$) it represents a different sound. Burnap uses the same letter to represent three different sounds, and it should have *three* names; viz. *ai*, *ah*, and *arh*. The second is distinguish-

* Mr. K. in his key, numbers his letters 48, as the three different forms to his *s* he considers but one letter. Ed.]

ed from the first by having one dot placed over it, and the third by having two dots. The different sounds of *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*, are distinguished in the same way. These systems would be very perplexing in writing. You would have to place one, two, three or more dots or accents over almost every word. Whereas, in my system, there is no occasion to lift the pen from the paper, in writing any word, there is no letter to dot, nor any to cross. It has already corrected a great fault in myself and some others, by causing us to write slow enough to form each letter distinct. There is time enough to do every thing well, that is needful to be done.

In fact, Kneeland has but thirty-one distinct characters, aside from accents, dots, crosses &c., to represent his fifty sounds. And Burnap has but 26 to represent his thirty-five; hence, about all the improvements in their schemes above Walker's, of representing the different vowel sounds by figures, is their dropping all silent letters, spelling words natural, and having characters to represent the sounds of *tch*, *sh* and *ng*. But friend *Burnap* may complain, should I do all the criticising, when his friendly review of the second No. of '*Something New*,' now lays before me, from which the following is an extract.

"I consider that a perfect alphabet consists in having such a number of letters, as will express every simple sound in the language; or, such an one, as will require the organs to be placed in every position to pronounce it, in which they will be required to be placed in speaking the whole language.*

An alphabet, which has more characters than is sufficient for this, is redundant, and one which has less, is defective. These faults constitute the evil of our present orthography.

I think your alphabet is redundant in several instances. First, there is no difference in the sound of your broad *α* (*ϝ*) and short *o*, (*ϙ*) except in quantity.

The positions of the organs are the same. I believe it must often perplex the scholar to know which to use of these two characters.

* Does my alphabet require any more or less positions than is necessary for this. Ed.]

The same may be said of your *O* (in) ooze, and (*W*) in *good*. The former is the continuation of the same sound which is made in the latter."

Speech, says Dr. Good, is the modification of the voice, into distinct articulations in the cavity of the glottis itself, or of that of the mouth, or the nostrils. This being the case, the seat of all the vowels is in the glottis, as they may all be coughed from the throat, and although the different positions or configurations of the glottis is so trifling in articulating broad *a* (*W*) and short *o* (*z*) or *o* (*æ*) in ooze, and *o* (*W*) in *good*, that friend Burnap thinks there is no change, yet if the articulate sounds represented by these letters be not identically the same, the positions of the glottis, or organ in which they are made, is not the same, even admitting that the sense of feeling could not perceive the change. The sense of hearing can perceive four distinct sounds, made by *a* in *all*, *o* in *of*, *o* in *ooze*, and *oo* in *good*. If friend Burnap will lend me his ears a few minutes, I would convince him of this fact. Hearing is a better touch stone, than feeling, to try articulation by.

Mr. Burnap thinks that my *W*, the sound of *ou*, in *our*, is compounded of *z* and *æ*, and that we have but twelve simple vowel sounds. If *W* be a compound sound, *l*, and *u* are also, which Burnap retains as simple vowels. "Among your consonants, says Burnap, I think there are two redundances; although I am not so fully satisfied in regard to these as to the vowels.

The sound of *ng*, (*ŋ*), and *wh*, (*ʍ*) I think is slightly compound. There is not in the compound, the full sound of both the simples; but the simples contain all that are wanted in the compound."

It was partly on the opinion of one, (who I still think has the most thorough knowledge of the elementary sounds of our language of any man I know,) that I added *z*, to my alphabet. Till I saw him, like Burnap, I called the sound that *sh* (*ʃ*) represents *she*; that of *ch* (*tʃ*) *che*; that of *th* (*θ*) *the*; (*u*), *we*, *h* (*h*) *he*, *y* (*j*) *ye* etc. I was not aware that the sound of each could be distinctly articulated. Burnap is certainly mistaken in supposing *W* to be compounded of *n* and *g*. In making the sound of *n* the tip of the

tongue is turned up, and pressed against the upper gums, whereas in making the sound represented by *ng*, the tongue does not touch any part of the mouth, but is balanced in it, somewhat nearer the roof, than the lower part, whilst the voice is impelled partly through the nose and partly through the mouth, making a simple and distinct sound from all others in our language. I once excluded *ŋ*, *l*, and *ll*, from my alphabet, before adding *z*, to it. It then contained but thirty-six characters. Suppose we admit that there are but thirty-six simple sounds in our language, and that *ŋ*, *l*, *ll*, and *z*, uniformly represent four simple compound sounds that are very common in our language. If we err in supposing them to represent compound sounds, the system is still practically perfect. If not their redundancy is not an imperfection but an improvement, as in all cases where they are used, they supply the place of two letters, and being uniformly used for those letters, cannot cause any perplexity.

Friend Burnap and others object to my dispensing with capitals, and having no stem letters, whereas a friend that has practised on my system for months, just observed, "how much better is this way of writing than the old." The more it is practised and the better it is understood, the more highly will it be appreciated. Instead of capitals, larger size letters of the same form, can be used if it should be thought best. But, let custom decide, that ornaments and capitals are opposed to utility, and our writing and printing will be more attracting to millions of our brethren, who are now groping in midnight darkness. Still I would say with Burnap, "let the best system prevail."

In our last No. we had to put *z* in several places where *Z* should have been, in consequence of the letter *Z* being all used.

Several other errors escaped our notice; the most prominent however were corrected with the pen. We shall in future take more time in revising the proof, and trust that so many typographical errors will not occur.

☞ Those that have not paid their subscription money, must do so, if they wish any more of "*Something New*," as our terms are one dollar in *advance*.

"That the English language, and particularly its orthography, is very imperfect, we think no one acquainted with it can deny. That the object Mr. Barton has in view is an important desideratum with all friends of reform, of literary improvement, and the march of intellect, is equally certain. We heartily wish the philanthropic adventurer success in his present undertaking; and we shall not be surprised if '*Something New*,' should yet make a great noise on this, and even the eastern continent."—N. Y. Gospel Advocate.

From the American Manufacturer.

"SOMETHING NEW." Mr. M. H. Barton has commenced in this city a new publication, the object of which is the perfection of English Orthography. Several new characters, representing different sounds in common use, for which purpose two or more letters are now required, are by this plan added to the present Alphabet, by the aid of which additional letters, words may be spelled without the redundancy of consonants that encumbers our orthography, and what is a still greater advantage, the sound of all words will be indicated by the manner in which they are spelled. We have partially examined Mr. Barton's alphabet, but are not competent, with such limited knowledge of the plan, to give an opinion as to its merits. One thing we know, that the evils which he proposes to remedy, have long been deprecated, and their correction by many well qualified judges been considered feasible. We are pleased to learn that the community look upon his efforts with a favourable eye, and that sufficient support will be afforded to enable him to pursue his experiment. He appears to be well qualified for the task, and a deserving man, and whatever be the result in a scientific point of view, we hope he will be no loser by his praiseworthy, and in a manner, disinterested exertions.

From the Alabama Spirit of the Age.

Now be it known to the Literati, that great inequality prevails among the members of our present alphabet. There is A, for instance, a rich nabob, who has four sounds at least, as in *fate*, *fat*, *far*, *fall*; whereas his next neighbour, B never has more than one sound, as in *bank*, and is frequently without a penny in his pocket, or in other words, has no sound at all, as in *comb*: and so of the rest. There are a few vagabond paupers in the alphabet, who have no permanent interest in the republic of letters, whom Mr. Barton intends to banish from the community. C has no sound that he can call his own; but sometimes borrows that of S, and sometimes that of K, according to the company he is about to keep. Q has no sound of his own; but lives upon one he has borrowed from K, who is a good natured fellow, and always willing to lend: and yet notwithstanding the poverty of Q, such is his pride that he never appears in company without taking U along with him, to wait on him. There is a crossgrained fellow called X, who is also a drone in society. He draws all his support either from K and S, or from G and Z. These and various other abuses Mr. B. intends to remedy.

We hope it will not be thought it is our intention to turn Mr. Barton's project into ridicule, by treating it with so much levity.—We are much pleased with "Something New;" but we were apprehensive that our readers could not easily be brought back to the study of their A, B, C's, unless we could succeed in rendering the subject amusing.

To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Respected Friend :—Though a stranger, I take the liberty of addressing thee upon an important subject, and I indulge a hope that thou wilt reflect and impartially decide upon the same.

The task of learning to read and write the English language with the present system of orthography, is so long and tedious, that but few Indians, who have entered their teens, can be induced to learn it, even amongst those that can speak it. But should they be convinced that they could be taught to read and write in thirty days, but few under twenty-five years old would refuse to learn. By the aid of a *Perfect Orthography*, which I have invented this may be accomplished. The most ready-way to effect this would be, to teach them to write, spell, and read all at once, in such a manner as to render it an amusement, instead of a task. My alphabet contains forty letters. The sound for which each stands is its name. My manner of teaching young people is this. Set them a copy of a letter that is the most easily formed with the pen ; then articulate its name, until the pupils can all simultaneously utter the same sound. Then teach them to hold a pen and write the letter. In writing one copy of the letter *l* (eye) they remember its name and can form it with a pen. Teach them to write, *l*, and pronounce it *cul*; that is the last sound you hear in the word *isle*.

Then give them a copy of these letters *ll*, united, and in pronouncing them you hear the word *isle*. Thus in one lecture, they discover the nature of spelling and writing, and are so delighted with the view, that with impatience they wait the hour of another lecture, that they may be taught to write and spell another word. In the course of thirty lectures, active people, may be taught to articulate, and write the alphabet, and the nature of compounding the letters so as to express compound sounds. Or in other words may be taught to write, and read any thing that they can speak.

Shouldst thou doubt this, I am ready to prove it. Furnish me at Washington, the ensuing winter, twenty bright, active Indians, between 16 and 25 years of age, and if I do not qualify them, as before stated, to read and write, in thirty days, I will give my time and trouble, in going to Washington, and attending upon them.— But if I succeed, thou shalt defray the expenses of my tour.— Twenty Indians thus qualified to instruct their brethren to read and write with a perfect Orthography ; would do more in spreading a knowledge of letters among them than five hundred would on the present imperfect and contradictory system. My orthography is a perfect transcript of the elements of human articulation, and consequently its early application to children will greatly aid them in acquiring the art of speech.

With due respect, I am thy friend,

MICHAEL H. BARTON.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I.

Harvard, Mass. 1st mo. 1832.

No. 5.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*S&W*.

The injustice of men, and neglect of the greater part of my patrons to pay their subscriptions, caused the suspension of this work. A friend at Harvard, Mass. on learning this, kindly offered to erect a printing press, and give me all needful aid to go through with it.

I never doubted but that subscribers intended to pay their subscriptions, as soon as it should be evident that the work would be consummated. They may now do so when most convenient, between the reception of this and the last number.

Communications (post paid,) may be directed to M. H. Barton, Harvard, Mass. *TA W.L. 3E 2037P2P 3E—*

LEARNERS TAKE NOTICE.

Each character when standing alone, in composition, represents the word that stands opposite to it in the Alphabet, and the first sound heard in pronouncing that word, is the name of the character; if that sound be the one for which the character stands, which is the case of all, except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th. In the 14, and 20, the sounds represented by *u* and *o* are the last in the words *you* and *sing*. The 12th represents the sound of *oo* in *good*, and the 34th the sound now represented by *s* in *pleasure*.

By ascertaining these sounds, we have the names of these letters, as the sound represented by a letter should be its name, if that sound should be an audible one.

For example; the word *all*, stands opposite to *o*, and is therefore the word represented by that character when it stands alone in composition; and *awe* is the first sound heard in pronouncing the word *all*, and is therefore the name of *o*.

UNION OF LANGUAGES.

The following specimen will exhibit the utility of a perfect Alphabet, in aiding persons in the study of different languages. It will shew, that the elementary sounds of all languages are about the same, and that by differently combining these elements, different

languages are formed. Consequently, if this Alphabet should be applied to different tongues, those that learn it may learn those tongues without any verbal instruction.

English.

This large apple is very sweet.

723. 4279 204 22 532 3weo—

The same in French.

Cette grande pomme est tres suave.

330 67222 021 a 021 377v—

Latin

Hoc magnum pomum est valde dulce

023 12622 0012 330 2222 2222.

Greek.

Τουτα μηγα μηλου 'εσι λιαν γλυχυ
02700 12622 12422 330 1 11222 64212—

English—11 1210 2024 824 8727 72 272—

French—77 1206 021 02130 22 1 2737—

Latin—122 122 0222 332222 222 77302—

Greek. 2722 122622 12222 20222 02 021 2222277

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.
1	ai	a	a	21	p	a	p-raise 0212
2	aeh	2	ai-r 77	22	b	3	b-ut 320
3	ah	2	a-and 222	23	t	0	t-o 02
4	arh	2	a-f 22	24	d	2	d-ay 22
5	awe	2	a-ll 22	25	k	2	Ch-rist 2712
6	ee	e	e-vening 27222	26	g	2	G-od 272
7	eh	2	e-very 2722	27	th	2	th-ings 1222
8	i	l	eye 1	28	th	7	th-e 72
9	ih	0	i-n 22	29	fe	8	f-or 827
10	owe	0	o-we 0	30	ve	2	v-ain 2422
11	ooh	0	oo-ze 02	31	z	2	z-eal 221
12	ouh	7	g-oo-d 272	32	s	2	s-pirit 32222
13	uh	2	u-pon 2222	33	sh	2	sh-all 221
14	eu	0	yo-u 22	34	zh	2	plea-s-ure 02222
15	ow	0	ou-r 27	35	ch	0	ch-urch 0272
16	ur	7	r-ight 712	36	j	7	Je-sus 7222
17	eul	2	l-ord 1222	37	y	2	y-e 22
18	um	2	m-orning 12222	38	wh	1	ch-ich 220
19	uu	2	u-out 712	39	w	2	v-uz 272
20	ung	1	si-ng 120	40	h	2	h-is 222

107, 2 ԱՅՐԵՆԱՒ ԿՆ ԶՆ ՈՒՄՔԱՐԻՔ ԵՐԶ ՕՒՔ ԴՆ Ն ՏՔՆ
 Կ ՅՐԿՆ, 2 ԱՅՐԵՆԱՒ ԵԾՔՆ ՈՒՒ ԼԻԶԻ—ԴՆ ԱՅՐԵՆԱՒ
 Կ ՕՒՔ ՆԵ ՏՔՐ ԲՆՈՒ Ե ՏՔՐՎՈՆՈ, ԴՆ ՎՁԱԾ ԽՈ ԲՆ-
 ՈՒ Խ ԵՆՔԱՐԻՔ, 2 ՕՈՅ Ա ՎԻՑ ԲՆՈՒ Խ ՏՔՆ ԼԻԶԻ—
 2 Դ ՏՔՐՎՈՆՈ ՕՐՅ ՕՁՆ ԶԵԼԻԶ 2 ՔԵՆՄԻՃՔՐ ԲՆՈՒ ԴՔ
 ՏՐՈՂ ՆԱՆՈՒՐ—2 ՆԵ ԽԻՔ Ն ԶԵԼԻԶ Օ ՆԵՒ ՔՅՈՆ ԿՄԻ-
 ՄՈ Դ ՏՐՈՂ ՅԼ Ա ՎՁԱ Կ ԿՐՈՐ—2 ՆԵ ՏՔՐ, Օ Կ Ե Կ
 Խ ՔՐՈՐ ԱՅՐԵՆԱՒ, Լ ՈՒՐԱ ԴԵ ՏՔՆՔ ԽԵ Դ ՏՈՒՔ ԴԻՖ
 ՔԱ, 2 ՎՈ ԵՆՔԱՐՆՅՑ ԲՆՈՒ Խ ՔՐՈՐ ԱՅՐԵՆԱՒ—ՅԵՆ-
 ՕՒՔ Լ ՏՈՁՆՔ ՆԵՐ ՅԼ Դ ՎՁԱ Կ ԿՐՈՐ, 2 Դ ՔՐՈՐԻԶ Կ Դ
 ԴՆՆ Կ Դ ՏՐՈՂ ԶԲԻ ՄՈ Օ ՔԻՐՈ ԿՐՈՐ: 2 ԿՁՁ ԵՁ ԶԲԻ Օ
 ՈՒՄՑ, ԴՁՁ Դ ՔԵԼԻԶ Օ ՈՒՒՒ Լ Վ ՏԱ, ԿՁՁ ՔՅՈՆ Դ ՈՐՈՐ Լ
 ՈՒՐԱ Դ, ԴՁՁ Լ ԽԱ ՔԻՐՆՅ: 2 ՎԵ Վ ՏԱ, ՔԻՐՆՅ, 2 Լ ՎՁԱ
 ԽՎ Խ ԶԵԼԻԶ ՔԻՐՆՅ ԽՁՏՈ, ԿՁՁ Դ ՏԱՒ ՅԵ ՎԵ ԴՁՁ ԴՆ
 ՈՁՏՈ 2 ՈՐՈՐՈՅՔ 8 Խ ՏՔՐՎՈՆՈ ԼԻԶԻ—2 ԵՁ ԶԱԻ Օ
 ՈՒՄՑ, ՅԵՏՈՐ ՆԵ ՈՁՔ ՔՔՆ ՏՈՒԵՐԻՍ ԴՁՁ, ՅԵՆՈՒՔ ԴԵՅՅՅՔ
 ԶԱԻ ՄՈ, ՈՒԵ Կ ՅՐԿՆ Օ ՅԵՒԱԿ, ՏՔՆ Կ ՆԱՆՈՒՐ ԱՅՐԵ-
 ՆԱԻԶ ՅԻՔԻՐ, ԿՄԻ ՈՒ ՈՐՈՐ—2 Դ ՔԵԼԻԶ Կ ՎՐԵ ՏՈՐ
 Օ ԿՐԵ Ք, Ա ՎՔԻՐՆ, 2 ՎԵ ՎՁԱՆՈ ՔՅՈՆ Օ Դ ՎՁԱ 2 ՏՈՒՔ
 ՈՒ ՈՐՈՐ 2 ԶԱԻ ՔՈ, 2 ԴՔ ՏՔՐՎՈՆՈ ԴՁՆ Օ ԽԵՁ ՈՒ, 2
 ՏՔՐ, ԿՁՁ ԽԵ, Լ ՈՒՐԱ ԴԵ, ՔԻՐՆՅ Ա ԿՐՈՒ ԿՐՈՐ Կ Խ
 ՈՐՈՐ—2 ՎԵ ՏՔՐ ՔԻՐՆՅ Խ Կ: 2 ՎԵ ԽՎՍ ՈՒՒ ՔԻՐՆՅ
 2 ՏՔՐ, Լ ՎՁԱ ՔԻՐՈ ԿՐՈՐ 8 Խ ԶԵԼԻԶ ԽՁՏՈ, 2 ՎԵ ՈՁՏ-
 ՆՔ, 2 ՏՐՈՒՔ ՈՒ ՈՐՈՐ ԿՆՈՒԵ Դ ՕՒՄՑ, 2 ԴՁՆ ԱԵՆ
 ԲՆՈՒ ԴՔ ԿՐՈՐ ԿՐՈՐ ԿՐՈՐ 2 ՔԻՒ 8 Ո Ն ԶԵԼԻԶ—

20—22 Դ ԶԵԼԻԶ ՈՁՔ ՔՔՆ ՔԻՐՆՅԵՐՈ Դ ԴՁՆ ՕՐԵ Ա
 ԽՈՒՔՆ ԵՐԿՐՈ, 2 ՈՒ ՅԻՂՁՁՁՁՁ, 2 ՏՔՐ ՈՒՒ ՔՐՈՐ ԿՐՈ
 ԴՆ—ՕՁԱ ԽԵ Լ ՈՒՐԱ ԴԵ—ԿԶ ԴՈՐ ԴԻԻ ՎՆ Խ ԵՐԿԻԶ ՈՁՑ 8
 ՔՁ Օ ԿՐԵ ՎՆ—2 ՎԵ ՏՔՐ ԲՆՈՒ ԿՐԻ, Լ 2Ի Դ ՔՐՈՐ Կ
 ՅԵՒԱԿ —ՎԵ ՈՁՎ ՅՈՒ ՏՐՈՐ 2 ՈՐՈՐՈՒՔ, 2 ԴԻԻ ՈՒ
 ԿՐԵ Վ—2Ի ԴՁՆ ՏՈՒՔ ՔՅՈՆ 2 ԿՐՈՐՆՈ Դ Կ: 2 Դ ՔԵԼԻ-
 ԶԱ ԴՁՆ 2 ՕՈՒՔ ԴՁԻ Կ ՈՒ ՔՐԻԶ ՈՁՑ ԴԵԶ Կ: 2 ԴԵՅՅՅԻԶ
 ՅԻՔԻՐ ԱՅՔՆ ԴՁՆ ՄՈ ԲՆՈՒ Դ ԴՁՆ: 2 ՏՔՐ, ԶԲԻ Կ, ԴՆ
 ՅԿՁՅՔՐ Կ Դ Կ—2 Դ ԴՁՆ ԶԱԻ ԿՆՈՒԵ Դ ՈՁՑ: 2 ԴՂ ԴՁՁ ՅԵ-
 ՏՈՐ ՈՒՒ Օ ԵՁ: 3 ՆԵ ՏՔՐ Լ ՎՁԱ Ն ԵՁ ԲՆՈՒ Լ ՈՁՎ ՕՒ-
 ՒՔ ԽՆ ՏՐԱՆՔ—2 ՆԵ ՏՔՐ Լ 2Ի ԱՅՐԵՆԱԻԶ ՏՔՐՎՈՆՈ 2
 Խ ՔՐՈՐԻԶ ՎԻՑ, ՅՈՐ Ա ՏՔՆ ԴՆ ՎԵ Կ ՕՒՔ—2 ԼԼ
 ՔՐՈՐ ԽԻՔ ԽԵ ԽՎՆԻԿ ՏԱՐՈ ԴՆ ՎՁԱՆ Ն ՕՈՅ Ա ԿՐԻՑ
 Օ Խ ՏՔՆ Կ Դ ՔՐՈՐԻԶ Կ Դ ՈՒՔՆՈՑ—(ԿՏՈՐ ՆԵ ՈՁՔ

Ե ԱՆՔԻՒՆ: ԱՅՔԻ ՄԱՆ ԻԵ—2 ԳՈՅՔՅ ՔԱՐ ԺՈ. 2 ԱՍՅՔԻՆ
 ԿԻՄ ՆՐԻ ԴԱՍՈ Ծ ՄԻՍ—2 Ե ԶՈՒԵՐ ԲՈՎՈԸ ԳՈՅՔՅ 2 ՅԻՉ
 ԿԻ ՆՐԻ, 2 ՅՔԻ ԿԻ ՆԱԼ Վ Ո ՅԵ ԶՈՒԵՐ ԶՈՐ ԿՈՅՔՅ, 3
 Ի ԶԻՅՈ Վ ՅԵ ԿԻ ՆԱԼ—Ո՞՞ ՆԶԻՅՈ ԱՔՐԻ ԳՈՅՔՅ ԿՈՐ ԴՅՈ
 ԵՆ ՈՒ ՇԱՐՔՐԱՆ, 2 ՆԵ ԿԱՐ ՆՐԻ Ա ՅՈՐ Ե ԻՅՈՐ ԶՔԱՐԶ:
 2 ԼՅՈ Ո ՅՐՅՐԻՆ ԺՈ ԴՅՈ ԿՈՐ ՏՄԻՐ ԱՔՐԻ ՆՐԻ ԿՈՐ ԴՅՈ
 Ե 2 ՅՐՅՐԻՆ ԿԱ ԱՎՈՅՔ ՆՐԻ 2 ՅՐԻ Ո ԺՈՒՅ ՈԵՍՈՅՈՒ
 ԲՈՎՈԸ ՆՐԻ—2 ՆԵ ՅՔԻ ԲՈՎՈԸ ԴՅՐ, ՆԵՐ Ե ՈՒՐԱ Ա ԿՅՑ
 ԻՐԵԻ 2 Լ ՆՅՍ ԻՐԵԻՒ, ՏՈՐ ՅԵՈՒԿ, ՄԵ ՄԻ ՅԻՆԻՐՅՈ
 ՄԵՎՑ Ե՛ Դ ՅԵՒԸ, 2 ԱՈ ԿԼ ՄԵՑ ԱՐՈՅ, 2 ՅՈՐԻ ԲՈՒԿՈ; 2
 ՅԵՈՒԿ ԵՄԻ ՄԵՎՑ ՅՈՐԻ ԻՅՈՒԿ ԱՅՈ՞՞ ՆՐԻ ԿԱՐ ՈՅԵՑ
 ԶՈՅ ԲՈՎՈԸ ԿԼ ՄԵՑ—ՆՐԻ Ո ՅՐՅՐԻՆ ՅՔԻ Ծ ՆՐԻ, ՄՅՈՒ
 ԿՈ ՆՈՒՔԵՐ ԴԱՆ ՕՄԻ ԲՑ: 2 ԿԱ ԱՎՈՅՔ ՆՐԻ ԵՅՈ Դ ԿՈՐ 8
 Ո ԻՐԵԻԶ—2 ՆԵ ԻՐԵԻԿ ԱՆՔԻՒՆ ԻՐԵԻ, ՆՐԻ ՕՅՈՒ ԵՈ
 2 ՅՔԻ, ՅԵՈՒԿ Ե ՆՅՍ ԻՐՅՐԻ Ա ԻՐԵԻ ԿՈՐ; 2 ՅԵՈՒԿ
 Կ ԻՐՈ, 2 ԴԵ ԿԵՆ, 2 Դ ԵԼՅՈՆ ՅՈՒՐԶ ԿԱՐ ՈՅԵՅՈՒՑ ՈՒ
 ԻԵ—2 Ո ՏՄԻՐ ԴԵՅՈՒՅՐ ՆՐԻ, 2 ՅՔԻ; ԼՅՈ; Վ Լ, 2 ԿԼ ԻԲ
 ԿԻ, 2 ԿԱ ՅՐՅՐԻՆ ՆՈՒՔԵՐ ԶԲԻ Ծ ՅՈՐ ԻՅՈ՞՞ Ծ ԿԵ—2 Ո ՅՐՅ
 ԿՐԻ ՄՅՈ՞՞ ՈՒ ԵՐ ԿՈՐ ՏՄԻՐԶ ՏՄԻՐ ՆՈ ՄԵՎՈՒ—2
 ԶԻՅՈ ՅՔԻ ԲՈՎՈԸ ԳՈՅՔՅ: ԿՈ Ե՛ ԼՅՐԻ ԵՈ ՅԵ ՄՅՈ ՄՅԻ ԿԼ
 ՅՐՅՐԻՆ, 2 ՄՅԻ Կ ՏՄԻՐԶ: 2 ՅՐՅՈ ԻԵ ՄՅԻԿ—2 ԳՈՅՔՅ
 ՄՅՈ՞՞ ԿՅՐ Ո ՅՐՅՐԻՆ, 2 ՏՅՈՒԿ ԿՅՐ ՆՈ ՔՈԼՅՈ—2 ԿԱ
 ԺՈ ՆՐԻ ԱՏՄ ԿՅ, 2 ՅՔԻ ՄՅԻՆ Ծ ԱՆՔԻՒՆ, ՅԵՈՒԿ ԿՅՑ
 ԲՐԵԻԻ ԶԲԻՅՈ—ԶԲԻ Ո՞՞ ԿՅՐՅՈՐ, 2 ԱՅՈ ԲՑ ԿԱ Ո, 2.
 ԶՅՈ ՆՐԻ ՆՈՎՈ ԻՐԻ ՈՒՈ: 2 ՄԵ ՄՅՈ ԺՈ ԻՐԻ ԵՄԻ ՅԵՅՈ
 ԱՅՈ ԲԵՄԿԻՒՆ ՆՐԻ: 2 ՄԵ Վ ԻԵ ՆՈ՞՞ ՄՅՈ ՅԵՅԻ Կ Ո
 ԻՐԵԻԶ—2 ԴԱՅՈՆ ՅՔԻ, ՄՅՐ ՈՅՈՅԻԿ, 3 ԶՅՈ ՆՐԻ ՆՈՎՈ
 ԿՅՑ ՈՒՈ; ԴՅՈ ՆԵ ԿԼ ԿՅՐ ՆՐԻ Ո՞՞ Կ ԿՈՐ ԱՅՈՒԿ, Ծ ԿԵ
 ԱՅՍԻ ՆՐԻ Ծ Ո ՏՄԻՐ ԱԵՈ—2 ԼՅՈ ԳՈՅՔՅ Մ ԶԲԻ ԲՈՎՈԸ
 Ե ԶՐՅՐԻՆ ԿԱ ԺՈՒՐՈ՞՞ ԿՅ Ո ՅՈՐ Ե ԻՅՈՐ ԶՔԱՐԶ 2
 ԶՅՈ ՆՐԻ ՆՈՎՈ Ա ՈՒՈ—2 ԴԱՐՅՈ ՅՔԻ ԲՈՎՈԸ Ո ՅՐՅՐԻՆ
 ԿՅՈ ՈՐԿՅՈՒ ԶԶ ԵՈ ԶՅ ՄԵ ԿԱ Ո ՅՐՅԻԿ, 2 ՉՈՆՅԵԼ Ո
 ՅԼԻԿ; ԶԲԻ 2 ԱՅՈ ԲՑ ԿՅՈ ՆՐԻ Ծ Դ ՆՎԻԱՍՈՒՑ 2 ԱՅՈ Ո՞՞
 ԱՅՈՒԿ ՅԵ Բ ՆՐԻ: 8 ՆԵ ՆՅ Ո ՅՐՅԻԿ, 2 Ո ՏՄԻՐ, 2 Ո ՅՐՅ
 ԿՐԻ ՄԻ ԶՆՈՅՈ՞՞—ԴՅՈ ԿՈՐ Ո՞՞՞՞ Ե ԿՅՐՅՈ՞՞ ԻԵՐ
 ԵՅՈ՞՞-ԻՅՈ, 2 ԿԱ ԲԵՐԱ ԳՈՅՔՅ. Ո՞՞ Կ Դ ՈՒՈ 2 ՅՈՒԿ ՆՐԻ 8
 Ծ ՄՅՈ՞՞ ՈՒ ԵՅՐԶ Կ ԻՅՈՒՐ: 2 ԿԱ Օ՞՞՞ ԳՈՅՔՅՑ ԿՈ՞՞ 2 ԻՅՈՒԿ
 Կ ԶՅՐ, 2 ՆՐԻ ԿՅՈ՞՞ ԴԵ ԿՈ՞՞ Կ ԶԼԻԿ; 2 ԿԱ ՅՐՅՈ՞՞ ԵՈ Ծ

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Vol. I Harvard, Mass. 2d mo. 1832. No. 6.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

I have taken into consideration the various suggestions of my friends relative to the forms of the new letters, and think I have made some improvement, in exchanging *m n u w u z*, for
t r e v n a—

It is very perplexing for learners to have to learn one or more new characters in each number, but I hope, and believe, that this source of perplexity is at an end, as I shall not upon any trivial consideration make another alteration in the Alphabet. In the next No, my readers may expect *spuoo nu*. upon the subject of pronunciation.

Quite an error is made in the last eight pages of this number. The letter *n*, is put where *v* should have been in most cases.

A PERFECT ALPHABET

No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.
1	ai	a	a	21	p	n	p-raise <i>praz</i>
2	aeh	ai-r	na	22	b	3	b-ut <i>3ed</i>
3	ah	a-nd	na	23		o	l-o <i>oa</i>
4	arh	o-f	ru	24	d	re	d-ay <i>ra</i>
5	awe	a-ll	na	25	k	2	Ch-rist <i>kriso</i>
6	ee	e-vening	evnno	26	g	h	G-od <i>god</i>
7	eh	e-very	evre	27	th	l	th-ings <i>lnoo</i>
8	i	eye	l	28	h	7	th-e <i>7e</i>
9	ih	i-n	in	29	fe	8	f-or <i>8or</i>
10	owe	o-we	o	30	ve	v	v-ain <i>van</i>
11	ooh	oo-ze	oz	31	z	z	z-eal <i>zel</i>
12	ouh	g-oo-d	god	32	s	3	s-pirit <i>spirid</i>
13	uh	u-pon	upon	33	sh	v	sh-all <i>vai</i>
14	eu	yo-u	eu	34	zh	7	plea-sure <i>plizur</i>
15	ow	ou-r	or	35	ch	e	ch-urch <i>cece</i>
16	ur	r-ight	rid	36	j	Je-	Je-sus <i>jezys</i>
17	eul	l-ord	lord	37	y	e	y-e <i>ee</i>
18	um	m-orning	morning	38	h	2	wh-ich <i>rich</i>
19	un	n-ot	not	39	w	u	w-az <i>vuz</i>
20	ung	si-ng	ing	40	h	v	h-is <i>ris</i>

8747 և ԿԻՐԻՅ Ա ԱՌՈՒ ԴՏՈՒ—“ԴԵՆ ԿՐ ՏՈՒԹՅ Զ
ԷՄԻ ՏԵՏՅ Ի ՕՂԻՈՂ, ԼՅՈՒ ԴԱ ՏԵՏՅ ԱՐԿ Ա, ՏԵԿՆՈ
ԴՅԻՅԱՆՆԸ ԱՐԿՈՅ ՏԵՐ—

ՅԻՆՈՒՂԱՅԻՆ ԿԱԶ, 2 Ա ՅԻՆՈՒՂԱՅԻՆՆԵՐ Ի Տ, ՅԵՐՈ
ԻՕԳ ՅՏԵՐՈՒՄ ԵՂԵՐԸ Օ ՆՏՐԱԵՄԻՆՈ, 2ԱԵՐ ԱՅԱՆ
Օ ՈՒՐԵՎ Կ ԿԱՆ Ի ԻՆՆ; 2 ԴՈՅ ՕՒ Ի Կ ՇԱՒԷՅ, ԱԵ ԻԵՅ
Օ ԴՅԻՅԱՆՆԸ ՈՒ ԲԻՐ ՈՒՐՈՇՈՅԱԸ ԴՅՈՒ Օ ԻԵՅ Կ ՅՅԻՅ
ՆՏՐԱԵՄԻՆՈՒ Ի ԼՆՈ ԴԱ ԱԶՎ, 3 2ՈՒ Կ ԿԱՒ ՕՒԿ ԿՐԱԵՄ
ԱԲԻԱՆ ԿԵԳԵՅՈՒ ԵՒԿԵՒ Ի ՕՐՈՒՂՈՒ ԿՐՈՒՄԻՆ 87 ՅՅՈՒ, ԴՐ
Ի ԵՐՈՒՂՈՒ ԲՆ Ա ԿՐՈՒՄ ԿՐՈՒՄ Ի ԴՅՈՒ ՏԱԿ ԿՈՇՈՒ 2 ԴԱ
ԱԶՎ ՅԻՆ ՆՈՒՎԵՈՒՅԻՆ 8747 Կ ՅԵՐՈՒՂՈՒ—Կ 2ԱՐԿԻՆՈ
2ԱԵԿԻՄՈՒ Ի ՕՐՈՒՂՈՒ ԿԵՂԵԳԵՆ, 2. ԱՐԿ ԿԵՒ 2ԱԵՐԸ Օ ՅԵ
2ԱՆ ԵՆՈՒՐԻՅՅ ԿՐԿ. ԱՐՅՈՒՅ Օ ՈՒՐԵՅԱԿ Ծ ՈՒՐՎԱՅԻՆ
Ի 2ԱԿԱՆՏԻՆՈՒՅ Կ ՆՆԱԿ Ի Ե 2 Ա ՎԿՐԻ Ի ԿԱՆԱՎՈՒՄ
ԿՆԱՅ 2ՈՒ ԵՆ ՅԵՐՈՒՂՈՒ 2ԿՐ ԴԱ ԿՈՇՈՒ. 2ԿՐ ԿՆ Կ
Կ ԿՐԱԵՄ ԿՐ ԿՐ Ո—ՈՒ ԼՅՈՒ Ա ԻՆ ԱԿ ԿՆԱՎՈՒՄ
ԿՐԱԿ Կ ԿԱ 2 ԱՐԱՅՈՒՅ Ի ՎԿՆ ԿՈՇՈՒ, 2 ԱԿ Ո
ԿՐԱԿ ԴՅՈՒ 2 ԵՆ ՏԱ Ա ԿՈ 2 ԿԱՅԻՍ Ա ՅԻՆՎՈՒՅ, Օ
ԿԵՂԵՐ 2ԿՐ Կ ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ Ի Կ ԱՈ 2 ՕՐԱԿ Ի Ե Կ ԿԱՅԻՍ
ԿՐՈՒ, 22 ՈՒ ԿՐ Ա ՎՈՒՄՈՒՄ Ի Կ ՏԱԿ Ի Կ ԴՐ Ա ԿԱՅՈՒՂ
Կ ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ, ԴՅՈՒ 8 ԱՈՒ Օ ԿԵՆՈՒՅ Կ ԿԵՂԵԳԵՆ Ի Կ
ԿՐ 2 ՅԵԿԵ Ա ԿՐԱՅԵՆ, ԴՐ 8ԴՐ ԿՐՈՒՄ ԱՄԻ Օ
ԿՐՈՒՄՆ ԿՈՒԿԵՐ 2 ԵՈՒ Կ ՈՒՐՎԱՅ Ի Ա ՅՅՈՒ ԿԵՂԵԳԵՆ,
ԴՐ 8 ՕՆԵ ԲԻՐ ԻՆ Օ 8ԴՐԱՅ ԴՅՈՒ Օ 2 ԱԿ Կ 8ԴՐ Ի
ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ 3 ԿԵՆՈՒ Կ ՈՒՐ—

3—2ԱՐԱՅԻՆ ԿՈՒՅ, ԱԵ ԿՐ ՕՐԱԿ 2 ԿՆԱՅՈՒՂ ՅԵՐՈՒ
ԿՐՈՒ ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ, ԾՈՒ ԿԵԿԵԿԱՆ Օ ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ ԴՅՈՒ ԿՐՈՒ
Կ ԿՐԱՅ ԿԱՅԱՐԱՅՈՒՂՈՒ ՎՈՒ ՅԵՄԵՆ Ե 2 Կ ԿՈՒ; ԴՅՈՒ Կ
ԿՐԱՅ Ի ԿՐՈՒ 22 Կ ՕՐԱՅ ՎՈՒ Օ ԱՅՈՒ; 2 ԴՅՈՒ ԿՐԱՅ ԴԱ
ԿՐՈՒ ՏԱՐ ԿԵՒ ՎՈՒ Կ ԿԵՂԵՐԱՅՈՒՅ 8747 ԴՈՅ ԷՎԱ ՈՒՐ
ՕՐՈՒՅՈՒՅ 2 ԱՅՈՒՅԱՆ ԱԵ ԿՈՇՈՒ ԿՐՈՒ, ԴԱ ՈՒՐ ԵՆ
ՕՐԱՅ ԿԱՆԱՎՈՒՄ 8747 ԿՐՈՒ, ՈՒՐ ԿՈՒՄ 2ԱՆ ԵՆՈՒՐՈՒՅ
ԿՈՇՈՒ Կ ԿՐԱՅԻՆ Ի Կ—ՈՒՐՎԱՅ ԿՐԱՅՈՒՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ
ԿՐԱՅ ԿՈՒ; 3 ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿԵՂԵՐ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ Կ
ԿՐԱՅ Կ ԿՐՈՒ— ԴԱ ԿՈՒ ԿՐԱՅՈՒ Օ ԿԵՒ ԿԵՒ 255ԿՈՒ
ԿՐԱՅ ԿԵՂԵՐԱՅՈՒՅ. 2 ՈՒ ԿԵՒ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ
ԿՐԱՅ Կ ԿԵՂԵՐԱՅՈՒՅ 2ԱՄ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ
ԿՐԱՅ—

ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԿՐԱՅ ԱԵ, ԿՐԱՅ ՅԵՐՈՒՂԱՅԻՆ

31 7 ՏՈՒՂԻՉ ԶՈՒՔ ՈՒՄ ԻՍ ԶԻՆՈՒՆՎԵՆ, ԺՕ ԶԶ ՕՂ ԵԵԿ
 ԴՅԻՏԱՆՄԸ ԲՈՒՐՈՒՄ ԶՈՒՔ ԱՄՅՈ ՏՐԻՒ ԵՒՔ, ԱՄԿ
 ԲՐՆՅՅՈՒՆ ԵՒԼ ԵՐԻ ԲԵՐՅՈ— ԻՆ ԴՅՑ ԲՈՒՄԱՎԻՆ, Ա ԴԱ
 ԻՍ ԱՅՈ ԸԶ ԶԻՆՈՒՔ ԻՆՈՂ ԴՈՒՐ ԵԿԸ, ԵՐԻ ԴՈՒՐ ԴԵԼԵՑ
 ԶՈՒՔ ԶՈՒՄԻՆԻՄՈՆՈ— ԵՔՈ ԶԸԶՑ; ԴՅՑ ԲԵՐԵՏԻԱ ԶԻՆԻԵ-
 ԲՈՒՄԵՆ ԻՍ ՆՈՒՄԻՆ ԱԲՍ, ԻՆՅՈՒՔ ԻՍ ԵԼԻՍ ԴԵՍԻՆ
 ՆԻՆՈՒՄԻՆ, ԸԶ ՈՏՈ ՕՈՒՆ ԵՐԻ ԶՈ ՇՈՒՄՆՑՑ ԴՅՈ ԴԱ
 ԻՍ ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱՅՈՒՔ ԶՈՒՔ ԵՐԻՆ ԻՍ ԵՒՔ; ԶԶ ԴՈՒՑ ԵՒՍՈ
 ԱԲԻՆ ԴԵՍԻՄԻՔ ՈՒՄԸ ԻՍ ԴՅՈ ՆՈՒՆ ԸԶ ԴՈՒՆ ԵՒ ԴՅՑ
 ԻՆՅՈՒՆՈՒՄՆԵՑ ԻՆՅՈՒՄԵՆ ԻՍ ԴԵՍԻՆ ՈՒՄ, ԲՈՒՆ
 ՕՂ ԻՆՅՈՒՄ ԸՈՒՆ ԶՈՒՔ ԶՈՒՄԻՆ 7 ԲՈՒՆ ԻՍ ԱՅՈ ԴԵՍԻՆ—

Ու ՅԵ ԶԻՆՈՒՄԻՆ ԲՈՒՆԵՑԻԶ ՈՒՄԸ ԻՍ
 Զ ԴԵՍԻՆ, ԴՅՈ Օ ԵՐԻՆ ԻՍ ԵՐԻՆ; Զ Ա ԴՅՈ ԻՍ
 ԵՐԻՆ ԵՐԻ 7 ԲԵՐՅՈ Ը Ա ԱՅՈ, Զ ԴԵ ԵՐԻ ԴՅՈ ՆԵ
 ՆԶԶ ԲԵՆ: Զ ՆԵ ԻՍ ԻՍՈՒՄԻՆ ԵՐԻՆ ԵՐԻ ԶԶ ԶԵՆ
 Զ ԴԵ ԱԲԻՆ— Զ ԴԵ ԵՐԻՆՈՒՆ ԻՍ ԶԻՆՈՒՄԻՆ ԻՍ
 ՈՒՄԻՆ ԴԵԲԵՐ Ը ԲՈՒՆ ԵՐԻ 7 ԶԻՆՈՒՄԻՆ Ը Ա ԵՐԻՆ Զ
 ԴԵ ԶԻՆՈՒՄ ԸՈՒՄ— ՆԵ ԻՍ ԶԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՑ Ա ԻՆՅՈՒՄ ԵՐԻ
 7 ԶԻՆՈՒՄ Ը ԶԻՆ, ԻՍ ԶԻՆՈՒՄ ԱԲԻՆ ԵՐԻ ԶԶ Զ ԴԵԳՆ-
 ԲՈՒՄԻՆ— 7 ԱԲԻՆ Ը ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱՄ ԸՆ Ո ԴԱԲԻՆ Ը Ա
 ԻՍՈՒՄ— ԸՅՑ ԵՐԻՆ Ը Օ ՈՒՄԻՆ 7 ԲՈՒՆ ԵՐԻ ԶԻՆ, Զ
 ԴԱԶ ԶՈ ԵՐԻ 7 ԲՈՒՆ 7 ԵՐԻ Օ Ա ԱԲ Ը ԴԵԳՆՆԵՑ ԻՆ
 Զ— ԸՆ ԸՆ ԸՈՒՄԻՆ 8 ԶՈՒ ԲՈՒ Օ ԶԻՆՈՒՄ 7 ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱ
 ՄՈՒՄ ԸՆ ԱՅՈՒՄ Ը ԶՈՒ ՈՒՄ ԶԻՆ; Զ ԱՅՈՒՄ Ա ԶԻՆՈՒՄ Ը
 7 ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱՄ, ՈՒ ԲՈՒ ԸՆ ՇՈՒՄ ԶԻՆ 7 ՈՒ ԵՐԻ—
 “ ԱԵՅՈՒՄ ԸՆ ԵՐԻՆ Ը Բ ԴՈՒՆ ԶԻՆ; 8 Ա ԵՐ
 ԴԵԳՆՈՒՄ Ը ԱԲ; Զ ՆԵ ԸՆՈՒՄ ԶԻՆ, ԵՐԻՆ ՆԵ ԸՆ ԵՐԻՆ
 Ը Բ— ԴՅՑ ԸՆ 7 ԵՐԻՆՈՒՄ Ը 7 ԵՐԻՆ ԶՈՒՄ ԶԻՆ; Զ
 ԶՈ ԸՆ ԱՅՈ ԱԲԻՆ Ը 7 ԵՐԻՆ ԶԻՆՈՒՄԻՆ Ը ԴՈՒ
 ՆԵ ԸՆՈՒՄ ԴԱ ԻՍ ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱՅՈՒՔ Զ ԵՐԻՆ Ը Բ, Զ ԵՐ
 ԱՅՈ Ը ԶԻՆ— ԴԵՐ ԶԻՆՈՒՄ ԶՈՒՄ Ը ԶՈՒՄԻՆՈՒՄ
 ԴԵՍԻՆՈՒՄ ԶՈՒՄ 7 ԱԲԻՆ Ը ԴԵԳՆԵՐԱՄ, ԲՅՈ ԵՐ
 ԵՐԻՆՈՒՄ ԴԵՍԻՆ ԵՐԻՆ ԲՈՒՆ ԶՈՒՄ ԶԻՆ
 ԶՈՒՄ ԸՆ ԴԱ ԲՅՈ ԴԵ Օ ԵՐԻՆ—

4— 7 ԱԲԻՆՈՒՄ ԻՍ Ա ԶՈՒՄԻՆ ԶՈՒՄ 7 ԵՐԻՆ Ը
 Ա ԵՐԻՆ ԶՈՒՄ ԱՅՈ ՈՒՄ ՈՒՄ (ԸՈՒՄ, ԸՆ ԶՈՒՄ, ԶԻՆ ԶԻՆ-
 ԶԻՆՈՒՄ, ԵՐԻ ԱՅՈ ԶՈ ԵՐԻՆՈՒՄ ԶՈՒՄ 7 Ե
 ԶԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՑ ԸՆ ԶՈՒՄԻՆ, ԴՅՈ ԴԱ ՆԵ ԱՅՈ ՈՒՄՆԵՑ—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

ԳԵՆԱԼԻՉ ՔՖ Ը Կ ԵՄԱ Զ, ԱԵ ԽԻՐ ՔՈՂ ՈՂԻ—Ա ԴԱ ՏՈՈ
 Ա ԻՃՅՈՂԻ ՔՈՂ ԳՕԶՑ, ԺԱՐԾ, ԴԼ ՏՄԻՐ ԽԻՐ ՉԻԿՈՒ
 ՅԵՏՈՒ ԱԵ ԽԻՐ, ԺԱՐԾ, ԺՈ Ո Ե ԺԱ ՔՈՂ ԳՕԶՑ, ՏՈՒԵՄ, Լ
 ՈՒՐԱ ԴԵ ՈՉ Կ ՕՐՅՈՒՔՖ Ի ԴԼ ՅՐՅԻՐՈՒ: 8 ԴԱ ԽԻՐ ՔՈՂ ԴԵ
 ԵՄԱ. Ա ՈՉ, ԱԵ ՈՒՐԱ ԴԵ ՏՈՒԵՄ Կ ՕՐՅՈՒՔՖ Ի Կ ՅԻՐ.
 ՕՅՈՂՑ Ի Կ ԵՐ ԴԼ ՏՄԻՐ—Ա ԳՕԶՑ ՍՅՈՉ ԶՅՈ ԴԱ ԺԱՐԾ
 ՔՈՂ ՈՂԻ—Ա Ո ՅՐՅԻՐՈՒ ԾԱՅՈ ՍՅՈՉ Ա ՏՅԱ ԽՅՈՒ ՅԵՏՈՒ
 Ո ՏԱՅ: Ա ԺՐ, ՅԵՈՒՐ, ԱԵ ՅԵ ԴԼ ՅԻՐՍՅՈՂՑ—Ա ԳՕԶՑ
 ԺՐ ՔՈՈԵ ԴՅԻ, ՏԵՐ Ո: 8 Ա Լ Զ Կ ՈՒՐԱՅ Ի Ե: 3 Ա 8 Ա, Ե
 ԱՈՉ ԵՄԱ ԶՅՈՂՑ ԻԵ: 3 Ե ԻՅՈՉ ԶՅ ՔՈՂ Ի, Օ ՅՐՈՉ ՈՂՅ
 Ա Զ ԶՅ ԴՅ ԽՅ Ի, Օ ԺԱՍ ԻՔ ՈԵՆԱ ԱՍՍ—ՈՉ ԴԵՐՏՈՒ,
 ՏԵՐ Ե Ո: Լ ՍՅԱ ՈՒՐՈՒ Ա, Ա ԵՄՐ ԱՐՈՒ ՍՔՈՂ—Ա ԱԵ
 ՉԻՏԵՐՈՒՐ ԴՅԻ, Ա ԺԱՐԾ ԶՈՒՐԱ ՔՈՂ ԴՅԻ—Ա ԳՕԶՑ
 ԽՅՈՉ Զ ԵՐՈՉ, ԱԵ Ա Ո ՏՄԻՐ ԶՅ: Ա ԳՕԶՑ ԱՍՍ Ա Ո
 ՈՒՐՅՈՒՐ Ա ՕՅՈ ԵԵՐԶ—Ա ԳՕԶՑ ԺՐ ՔՈՈԵ Ո ՅՐՅԻՐՈՒ,
 Լ ԽԼ: Ա Ե ՍՅԱ ՈՒՐԱ ՍՅՈՉ Ա, Ա ՅՐՈՉ Ա ՈՉ Ի ԴՅ
 ԱՅՈՒ, ՔՈՂ Կ ԱՅՈՒ Ա, ԱԵ ՍՅՈՒ Օ ԱՅՐԱՈՂԱ, ԼԱՐ. Ա
 ԳՈՂՔՈ—ԺՈ ԳՕԶՑ ԽԻՐ, ՅԵՐԾ Ա Ո ՈՒՐՅՈՒՐ Ա ՕՅՈ
 ԵԵՐԶ ՈՒՐ: Ա ԴԱ ՅՐՅԻՐ ՈՂԻ, Ա ԱԵ Ս ՈՂՉ Ա ՅՐՅՈՒ Զ
 ԵՐՈՉ—

35—Ա Ը Կ ԺԱՐԾ ԴՅՈ ԶԱԻ ՈՉ Ի Կ ԱՈՂՈՂ Ի ԳԱՅՔՈ
 ՍՒ ԺՅՈՂՈՒ—Ա Կ ՕՒՐՅՈՒՐ ի ԶՅՐՅԱ ՍՒ ՏՐԱՍՏԻԱ, Ա
 ԱՅՅՈ ԺՅԵՐԾ ԱՐԻ: Ա Կ ԱՅՈՒ Ս ՏՒՐ ՍՒՐ ԴՅԻ—
 ՈՉ ԴՈՒ ԱՐՕԶ ՔՈ Ա ՈՍ ԶՈՉ ՍՒՐ ԵՐՈՉ, Ա ՈՍ Ո ԳՕ-
 ՅՑ—Ա ԱԵ ԺՐ, ՅԵՈՒՐ, Կ ՕՒՐՅՈՒՐ ի ԶՅՐՅԱ ՍՒ ԻՕՒ Ա
 ԻՕԵՐ ԴՅՈ ԱԵ: ՅԻ ԻՈ, ԱՐՅ ՔՅ ԽԵԱ ՍԼԱՐ ՍՒՐ ԴՅԻ,
 ԱՐՅ ԴԱ ԻՔՈՅՈՒԱ: Ա ԶՅ ՅԻ Օ ՈՂՅ, ԴՅՈ, ԶՅՈ ԴՈՒ
 ՏՈՒՅԱ ՈՉ ՅՈՒ ՍՈՒ, ԴԱ ԳՈՂՈՒ ԾԱՅՈ ՔՈՈԵ Ո ՅՈՒՐԱ Ա
 ՏԼՅ ԶՅՈՂՑ ՔՅ, Ա ԺՈ ԵՐՅ ԴՅԻ ՔՈ ՈՉ Ի Կ ԱՅՈՒ—ԿԵՐ-
 ՏՈՒ ԴԱ ԽԻՐ ԺՅՈ ՍՒՐ ԴՅԻ ՕՂՅՐՅՈՒՐ, Օ ԱՅՈՂՅ ԴՅԻ
 ՍՒՐ ՅԵՐՈՒՐ—3 Կ ԻՕՒ ԴԱ ԱՅՈՂՅՈՒՐ ԴՅԻ, Կ ԻՕՒ ԴԱ ԻՔ-
 ՈԵՆԱՐ Ա ԵՐԱ—Ա Կ ԵՐՈՒՐՈՂ ԱՐ Կ ՕՒՐՅՈՒՐ ի
 ԶՅՐՅԱ Օ ՅԻՐ ՍՒՐ ԴՅՅԵՐ: Ա ԻՐ ԴՈՒ ԱՍԶ ՅՈՒ ՍՒՐ
 ԱՒՐ ՅՈՒՐԱՐ, Զ ԻՐՈՒ, Ա Զ ՅՐՅ, Ա Զ Ո ԻՈՒՐ Ի
 ՅԻՐՅԱ Զ Կ ՏԵՐ—Ա ՏՈՒՐ ՕՒՐՅՐ Ո Ո ՈԵՆԱ, ԺԱՐԾ, Օ
 ԺԵՈ ԴՅՈ ԶՅ ՅՈՒՐ Ո Ո ԶՅՈ ԶՈՈԵ Կ ԴՅՈՒ, Ա Օ ԽՈՒՐ
 Ք Ո ԺԱՍ ԱՍՍ—Ա ԴՈՒ ՍՅՈՉ Ա ԻՅՈ Ի Կ ՈՂՅ Ի ԱՍՍ,
 Ա ԴՐ Օ ՍԻՐ Ա ԽՈՒՐ Ի ԱՍՍ—Ա Կ ՍՒՐՅՈՒ ՅՈՒՐԱՐ Ա
 ԴՈՒ Ա ՅԻՐ: Ա ԶՅՈ ԱԵ ԺՈ ԱՐԻՅՈՒ ԱԵ Ի Ա ԽՅՈՒ ԱՍՍ

ԲԷՒ, ԾՐ ԲԵՑ, ԾՐ Կ ՅԵՐՈ, ԾՐ Դ ՅԱՆԻՐ: ԱՅՆ ՈՒ Կ Ն,
 ԴՆ ԿԵՐՏՈՒ ԽՈ, ԵՒ Լ ՄՆԱ ՅԵ ՄՄԻ ԴԼ ԻՃԱ, ԵՒ ԾԵՐ ԴԵ ՆՆՈ ԴՄ
 ԱՅՆՈ ՅԱ—ԱՆԻՐ ՆԵ ԳՅԻՐ, Օ ԴԼ Ն, ԳՅԻՐ, Լ ՄՐԱ ԴԵ, ՅԼ Դ
 ԱՅՆԻՐ Կ ՆՈՒ ՆԵՒ ԴՄ ՄՆԱՍ ԳՅԻՐ—Ա Դ ՅՈՐ Կ Դ Ն
 ԶՆԻՐԱԿ ԱԵՆԱՍ ԻՕՅՅ, ԵՒ ՆԵ ԳՅԻՐ, ՆՅ Ո ՄԻՔՆ Դ ՆԵՍԻՍ
 ԴԼ ԳՐԻՐ: Լ ՈՒ ԴՅՈ ՆԵ ԳՅՈՒ ԳՅԵՅ ՄՅԱ. ԵՒ ՈՒՅՈ, ՅԵՆՈՒՐ
 ՆԵ ԳՅԻՐԱ ՏՈՒՆ Օ ԴԵՐ ԴԵ: ԵՒ ԴՅՈ ՆԵ ԳՅԵՒ ԴԵ, ՆԵ ՄՆԱ ՅԵ
 ԵՒՅԻՐ ԵՒ Ն ՄՐՈ—Ա ԴՄ ՈՒՅՈ ԳՅԵՅ ՔՆՈՂ ՆՈՒ. ԵՒ ՈՒՅՈ
 ՄԻՔՐԵՅ ԵՒ Ն ԻՃԱ: ԵՒ Լ ՄՆԱ ՅԵ ՄՄԻ ԴԼ ԻՃԱ, ԵՒ ՄՄԻ Ն ԻՃԱ
 ԵՒ ՄՆԱ ԾԵՐ Ա ՆՆՈ Ե Ո ԴՅՈ—Ա ՆԵ Ո ՅԵ ԴԼ ԳՅՈՐՅԱԿԵՆ
 ՔՆՈՒ Դ ՈՒՅՆԱ: ԵՒ ՆԵ Ո ՅԵ, ԵՄՆ ՆԵ Ո ՅԵ Օ ԴԵ ՆՈՐՈՐԵՐ
 Կ Ա ԻՃԱ, ԵՒ ԴՄ ՈՒՅՈ ՅԵ Օ ՆՈՒ ՆՈՐՈՐԵՐ Կ Ե—Ա ԴՄ ՈՒՅՈ
 ՈՒՅ ԴԵՅ ԿԵՐ ՆՈ ԴՆ ՈՒՅՈ ՆՅՆԻՐ, ԴՄՄՄԱ ԴՄ ՈՒՅՈ ԴՅՈ
 ԳՆԻՅ—Ա ԻՕՅՅ ՄՅՈՍ, ԵՒ ԴԵՐԻՐՆԻՐ Օ ԳԵՐՈ Ն ՏՐԻՐ ՆՆ
 ԱՌ: ԵՒ ԳՅԻՐ ՔՆՈՂ ՆՈՒ, ԱՅՈ ԻԵ ԽՈ, Լ ՄՐԱ ԴԵ, ԵՒ ԴԵՐԻՐՆ
 ՔՆՈՂ Լ ՅՐԻՐՆ ԵՒ ԿՐ Ն ԵԳՆՈՍ, ԵՒ ԳԵ ԳՅԻՐ ԴԱ ՅԵ ԵՅՈ
 ԱՄՍ—Ա ԳԵՐՈ ԳՅԻՐ Օ ԻՕՅՅ, ԽՈ Դ ՈՒՅ—

37—Ա Դ Ն ԳՅԻՐ Օ ՄԻՔՆ, ԽՈ ՆՈՂ Դ ՄՆԱԿՐՆՅՅ Օ ԴԵՐ
 ԻՕՅՅ—Ա ՆԵ ՄՅՈՍ Ա ԻՃԱ ՆՈՒ Ն Դ ԻՃԱՍ Կ Ե, Ա ՎՅՈ
 ՆՈՒ—Ա ԻՕՅՅ ՕՍԿ ՄԻՔՆ Ո Դ ՄԻՔՐԵՅ Կ Դ Ն, ՆԱ ՆՅԻՐ
 ԳՅՈՍ ՆՈՒ, ԵՒ Ո Դ ԳՆԻՅ ԵՒ ՆԵ ՆՅԻՐ ՎՅԻՅՆԻՐՆԵՐ ՆՈՒ—Ա
 ԴՈ ՄՅՈՍ, ԵՒ ԵՒՐԻՐ ՈՒՅՐԻՐ Ո Դ ՎՅԻՐԵՅ Կ Դ ԵՒՅՐԻՐՆ Կ
 ԶՅԻՐԱ: ԵՒ ՄԻՔՆ ԳՅՈՒՅ Ո Դ ՄԻՔՐԵՅ Կ Դ Ն ՆՅԻՐ ԳՅՈՐՆ
 ՔՆՈՒԵ ԻՕՅՅ, ԵՒ ԴՅԻՐ Դ ԳՆԻՅ Ն Դ ԳՅՈ Կ Դ ՈՒՅՆԱ—Ա ԴՔ
 ՈՒՅՆԱ ՅԵՆՎԵՐ: ԵՒ ԴՅՈ ԴԱ ՆԴԻՐ ԴՅՈ Կ Ն ՆՅԻՐ ՄՅՅՅՅՅԻՐ
 Դ ԵՒՅՐԻՐՆ Կ ԶՅԻՐԱ, ԱՆԻՐ ԴՅՈ ՆԵ ՆՅԻՐ ԱՐՈՍ Ք ԴՄԻ
 ԱՏԱՅՅՈՒՔՆ, ԴՅՈ ԴԱ ՅՈՒՐ ԴՄԻ ԱՅՐԵՅ Ա ՄԻՔՐՈՒՅՈ—Ա
 ՆՅՈՒՄԻՐ ԻՕՅՅ ԵՒ ՄԻՔՆ ՄՅՈՍ Ն Ա ՕՍԿ ԳՄՐՈ, ԴՔՅ
 ԳՅՈ Կ Ն ԵՒ ԶՅԻՐԱ, ԱՅՈ ԴԼ ՈՒՅՆԱ ԽՈ, ԴՅՈ ԴԱ ԽՈ ՈՍԿ Ա
 ԵՒՅՈ ՔՆՈՂ ԻԵ Ն Դ ՄՆԱԿՐՆՅՅ—Ա ԳՄՐՈ ԳՅԻՐ, ՆԱ ՆՅ Կ Ն
 ԴՅՈ Լ ՈՐԻ ՕՅԱ Ն ՄՈՒՅ Օ ԱՅՈ ԶՅԻՐԱ ԽՈ: ԵՒ ԴԱ ԳՅԻՐ, Դ Ե
 Կ Դ ՈՅՐԱՅ ՆՅԱ ԻՃԱ ՄՄԻ ՔՅ: ԱՅՈ ՔՅ ԽՈ, ՄԵ ՄՐԱ ԴԵ,
 ԱԿԵ ԴԱՅ ԳԵՐՆՆ ՆՈՒԵ Դ ԴՅՅԵՐՈ, ԵՒ ԳՅՅԵՍԻՅ ՔՆՈՒԵ Դ
 Ա Ո Ե: ԱՅՈ ՆԵ ԳՅՈ Ք ԳՅ ՄՄԻ ՈՅՅՈՒՅՆՅՅ, ԾՐ ՄՄԻ ԴՔ
 ՏՈՒՐ—Ա Դ ՎՅՈ Կ ԵԳՆՈՍ ԳՅԻՐ ՔՆՈՂ ԴՅՈ, ԴՄՄՏՈՒ ԴՅՈ Ե
 ԻՕՅՅ ԵՒ ՄԻՔՆ, ԱՅՈ Դ ՈՒՅՆԱ ՏՐԻՒ ԴՄԻ ՄԻՔՐԵՅ: ԽՈ Ա
 ՔՆՈՂ ԵՄՐ ՅԵՐԻՐՆԵՅ—Ա ԳՄՐՈ ՎՅԻՅՆԻՐ Դ ԳՅՈ ԴՅՈ ԴՔ
 ԱՅՅԻՐ-ԻՅՅՈՒՅ Կ Դ ՈՒՅՆԱ, ԳՅՅՈ, Ե Ո ՈՒ ԽՈՒ ԵՄՐ Դ ՈՒՅՆԱ
 ԳՅՅՈՒՅ ԻՃԱ ԳՅՅՈՅ ԱՅ ՆԵՐՈՐՏՈՒ: ԱՅՈ ԴՅՈ ԽՈ Ա ԵՒՐ ԳՅՅՈ

8 70130102—2 7 001 7 3122 2 70 212 102 20102.
 801, 8 1 10 2 701; 8 1 1 2 21222 1 10 21222: 8 70 20.
 102; 701301 70 212, 1020, 102 2 10 2 21222 0 10
 6—102 212 102 102 2 102 2 102 2 102 70 10 1021
 70122; 2 102 701 1 20122 102 102 222—2 7 0222-
 10222 7 7 1021 1020 102, 2 1022 0 7 1021, 1020
 701 20 8010, 1 102 1 102 102 102—10 2, 102 202
 1020 102 2 222 202 20; 202 1 102 7 202 102 2
 20 212222—10 7 1021 102 222222 22222 10202
 10 7 1021 7 2020, 0 1021 2022 10222 7 1020—2
 7 0222-10222 10222 701, 1020, 80122 202 2022
 02222, 22 202 212 102 1020—2 7 10222 7 7 202-
 222 7 2222, 2, 80102 0222-10222 102 202 202
 701, 102 202, 2 202222, 21222 102 20 80122
 202 0222 2 1020 2122, 202 20222 2 0222, 22 202-
 0222; 701 7 10222 7 7 20222 7 2222 202 2
 212 202 8010, 1020, 21222 20222 70 701 102
 70 202222; 212 22 102 102 102 02 70 202222
 2 70 10 0 20; 102 2122; 2 20222, 70 202222 102
 202; 3 7 8010 22 2 70 02 1021—3 20 202, 20 102
 102, 2 102 102; 701301 2 102 20 2 102 222222
 0 7 10—10 701301 102, 2 1022: 8 212 1 10 1020 20
 102 102, 202 10 2 20222 701 7 3122—2 7 102222
 7 7 20222 7 2222 202 20 70 102 102 2 202 202
 1020 20 102 202, 8 1 1 2 21222 1 10 8012 202 3122
 7 202 20222—2 70 102 1022 2 1022, 102 102
 2 7 102, 22 70 202 202 8012 8012 8010: 2 70 202 202
 701, 7 1 102 2 102, 2 202; 20222 2 102 102 102 202
 2 20222 2 7 102 7 8010, 2 7 10 202222, 0 102
 102 202 2 102 10222 0 102 202—2 10222 202222
 202 7 102, 2 202, 102, 21222 1022 70 102 202222 202-
 202 702 1021: 22 22 20 702 70 1022 2022 102; 8 2022
 6 202 0 80102 2022 2 70 102, 20 222 202 202 0 702
 1021: 2022 1022 70 202222 70 1021 20 102—702
 2 102 202 10222, 102 1022 70 2022 2 102 202—

Lines printed in the new, and partly in the old orthography

2Z 13N2 33N2Z, 2Z 22N 3E 83N2Z,—As many sounds, as can be
 2N 2VRE VEP2R VE 3E:—In every word we see;
 7E 7V23 VE N21, 21 7V2 22 222N,—The marks we name, to—
 2N 2E13Y 212 23RE ————In number should agree.
 2N 7E VEP2R 22, 22E 33N2Z 2V 222.—In the word ought two—
 3E 82V 2V23 7V23 VE 3E;—By five great marks we—
 2N 22 2230, 22E 33N2Z, VE 22, —In eight also, two sound:—
 2Z 22 722 7V2 22N 3E ————Is all that there can be
 3E2 2V 2V23 13N, 22E 22Z 7E 22N, But our great men, who
 82V 7V23 13E 82V 7E 22:—Five marks make for the
 3E2 723 WE22 22E, 22N 13N 22 7V2, But this wont do, when
 222 222 7E 2V222 7223 2V2—And take the ground th
 3E22Z VE 2V2, 2N 22222 2V2,—Suppose we could, in han
 32V 222 7E 322 222 22:—Save half the bad old
 2V2 VE 3E 22Z, 2V2 21 2V2Z,—Should we be wise, not
 222 7V2 2 22 222.—And make a new highwa
 3E2 VE 222 83N2Z 2E 22222 2V222, But we have found, the
 82V 2VRE 2E2, VE 22:—For every tongue, we
 222 22N 22 3E, 22Z 13N 2222 3E,—And can it be, wise men
 7E 2V222 22 7E 22 ————The crooz d way they go
 2E 2V2 7E 22Z, 222 7E2 222Z,—Why should they use, and
 82V 222Z 2N 2 2E22:—Five letters in a word:
 22N 22E 2V2 22E, 222 2222 22 2V2,—When two would do and
 7E 33N2 722 2V2 3E 2222—The sounds that should
 7E22 222 22 22, 2E2 222 7E 22,—Just looz at neigh, hear
 82V 222Z 7E 1E22 222;—Five letters they must
 21 22E 222 22E, 2E22 222 222 22E,—To do what two, once
 22N 2E 2222 2 3E 22Z—When we learnt a B ab s.
 222 3E 2230, 2N 7E heigh-ho,—And see also, in the heigh-
 2 22222222222 2222:—A contradiction plain;
 8V2 222 VE 222, 22N 8E222 VE 222, From what we said
 hi, ho, 222 22 2V2Z 2222—Hi-ho, and it was plain
 22 2E 22E 13N, 22 82E222 3E22,—Now why do Men so fooli
 21 822 3E2222 7E22:—To follow barbarous rules
 722 22222 222, 7V2 3E22 2222,—That always had, their—
 222 2V2 2N 2E222 2222—And not in learned sch
 22 222 222, 2V2 2222 VE 22,—Though neighbour taught
 2V222222 222 2V22 ————Traitorous road pursue;
 22 2E 222 22, 7E 22 VE 22,—Yet he shall know, the
 2Z 222, 2222, 222 2V2 ————Is easy, plain, and true.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I Harvard, Mass. 3d mo. 1832. No. 7.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—Bible.

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

| No. | Names. | Forms. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. | No. | Names. | Forms. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. |
|-----|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ai | α | ai-d αr | 21 | p | α | p-raise pɾαz |
| 2 | aeh | η | ai-r ηr | 22 | b | β | b-ut βɛd |
| 3 | ah | α | a-nd αnr | 23 | t | θ | t-o θe |
| 4 | arh | ʀ | a-rt ʀr | 24 | d | ð | d-ay ðe |
| 5 | awe | ω | a-ll ωl | 25 | k | χ | Ch-rist χrɪst |
| 6 | ee | ε | e-vening εvrɪŋ | 26 | g | ɣ | G-od ɣɒd |
| 7 | eh | ε | i-n εn | 27 | th | θ | th-ings θɪŋz |
| 8 | i | ɪ | e-very ɪvrɪ | 28 | th | θ | th-e θe |
| 9 | ih | o | o-we o | 29 | fē | ɸ | f-or ɸɔr |
| 10 | owe | α | oo-ze αz | 30 | ve | ʋ | v-ain ʋeɪn |
| 11 | ooh | ʋ | g-oo-d ɣr | 31 | z | z | z-eal zɛl |
| 12 | ouh | ɸ | u-pon ɸɔn | 32 | s | ʃ | s-pirit ʃpɪrɪt |
| 13 | uh | l | eye l | 33 | sh | ʃ | sh-all ʃɔl |
| 14 | eu | u | yo-u eu | 34 | zh | ʒ | plea-s-ure ɸlɛz-ʒɪr |
| 15 | ow | ω | ou-r ωr | 35 | ch | ç | ch-urch çɜrç |
| 16 | ur | ʀ | r-ight ʀɪd | 36 | ʒ | ʒ | Je-sus ʒɛzʒ |
| 17 | eu | l | l-ord lɔrd | 37 | y | ɪ | y-e ɛe |
| 18 | um | ʃ | m-orning ʃɔrnɪŋ | 38 | h | ʒ | wh-ich ʒɪç |
| 19 | un | η | n-ot ηd | 39 | w | ʋ | w-as ʋɛz |
| 20 | ung | ω | si-ng ʃɪŋ | 40 | h | ʀ | h-is ʀɪz |

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The Editor of this work would esteem it a particular favor to receive from each of you an answer to the following Questions.

First. Is it not highly desirable that there should be one general standard to the pronunciation of the English Language?

Second. Can this object be effected short of the adoption of a perfect orthography, the letters of which shall invariably represent the true sounds of the words that they are used to express?

Third. Would not such an orthography require a pronouncing Alphabet containing a distinct character for each distinct elementary sound of the human voice?

Fourth. How many letters, in your opinions, are required to form a perfect pronouncing Alphabet for this purpose?

Fifth. What English Dictionary, has the College over which you preside adopted as a standard of pronunciation?

Traveling, inquiry, and reading, have led me to believe that Custom has not as yet sanctioned any as a general standard: even in the United States.

If however the majority of our Colleges have adopted one Standard, I will acknowledge the same. I take this method to ascertain.

I was taught to consider Walker a standard; but a critical examination of his Dictionary, and increased information, produced a conviction in my mind that neither Custom, nor ease of pronunciation will support him.

As words are but signs of ideas, no person should refuse to exchange a few peculiar sounds rendered familiar and pleasant by custom, for a few others not so pleasant to him, but more so to the majority of his fellow citizens by reason of their having been accustomed to these and not the former.

The spirit of conciliation and accommodation, is increasingly prevalent in our country. This is evident from the many Encomiums, pronounced upon Webster's Lectures, by editors who had been educated where Walker was considered as a standard of pronunciation. But the remarks of Webster caused them to doubt of Walker's being strictly followed by a single person in the Union.

Do any pronounce the consonant *y*, in Sky and Kind, or accent *Commendable*, *Subsultory*, and *Remediless*, upon the first syllables, which is required by Walker's notation? Webster's reasoning is certainly good where he attempts to show that the primary principles to regulate accent, should be, "ease of pronunciation and melody of sound."

Walker is quite too lavish with the sound of long *e* as in me; especially in unaccented terminating syllables.

Webster remarks in his spelling book, "that it is a general rule in our language, that in unaccented terminating syllables, almost all vowels are pronounced like *i* and *u* short, originating doubtless from this cause, that short *i* and *u* are pronounced with a less aperture or opening of the mouth, with less exertions of the organs, and consequently with more ease than the other vowels in these terminating syllables."

In perhaps two thousand words where Walker uses the long *e*, I think both Custom, and ease of pronunciation require the short *i*.

Webster, in his Dictionary, in criticising upon this error of Walker's, says Sheridan and Jones have avoided it, and given to the *i* and *y* unaccented, the short sound of *e*, which corresponds with the practice of the United States.*

This does not appear to accord, with Webster's Spelling Book testimony, concerning short *i* and *u*, which I think is correct and in union with the most general practice in the United States.

From the class of words above alluded to, I select the following, and pronounce them first, according to Walker, secondly, according to Webster's Dictionary testimony, and thirdly according to his Spelling Book testimony.

Will you be so kind as to mark the one you prefer, unless you pronounce differently from either, if so, please to correct one accordingly, and write me

answer at the end of each question, and return this paper to "Something New" Harvard Mass. and you shall receive a future No. of this work containing the result of my present inquiries.

☞ Accented syllables are marked thus (´) for the want of accents that would correspond with the new type.

| | WALKER. | WEBSTER. | CUSTOM. |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Abbey | 23´-e | 23´-ə | 23´-ə |
| Ability | 2-32u´-e-əe | 2-32u´-ə əə | 2-32u´-ə-əə |
| Annoy | 2n-nD-e´ | 2n-nD-ə´ | 2-nD´-ə |
| Any | ən´-e | ən´-ə | ən´-ə |
| Abjectly | 23´-432D´-e | 23´-432D´-ə | 23-432D´-ə |
| Boy | 3D´-e | 3D´-ə | 3D´-ə |
| City | ʃD´-e | ʃD´-ə | ʃD´-ə |
| Directly | ru-r32D´-e | ru-r32D´-ə | ru-r32D´-ə |
| Easily | e´-ze-e | e´-ze-ə | e´-ze-ə |
| Envy | ən´-ve | ən´-və | ən´-və |
| Equality | e-2U´u´-e-əe | e-2U´u´-ə-əə | e-2U´u´-ə-əə |
| Facility | 82-ʃu´-e-əe | 82-ʃu´-ə-əə | 82-ʃu´-ə-əə |
| Guilty | gu´-əe | gu´-əə | gu´-əə |
| Humility | hu-tu´-e-əe | hu-tu´-ə-əə | hu-tu´-ə-əə |
| Journey | ʃe-r´-ne | ʃe-r´-nə | ʃe-r´-nə |
| Lastly | l2ʃD´-e | l2ʃD´-ə | l2ʃD´-ə |
| Many | ʃən´-e | ʃən´-ə | ʃən´-ə |
| Naughty | nD´-əe | nD´-əə | nD´-əə |
| Pity | pi´-əe | pi´-əə | pi´-əə |
| Query | ʒve´-re | ʒve´-rə | ʒve´-rə |
| Thrifty | ʃrʃs´-əe | ʃrʃs´-əə | ʃrʃs´-əə |
| Vanity | v2n´-e-əe | v2n´-ə-əə | v2n´-ə-əə |
| Weekly | vev´-e | vev´-ə | vev´-ə |
| Yearly | eer´-e | eer´-ə | eer´-ə |

Walker's tautophony of long e appears to have been the result of his misapprehending the component parts of long i.

'I, says he, is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of a in father, and e in he. The short sound of this letter is heard in him, and when ending an unaccented syllable, as vanity, where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of e, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long i.'

Thus we see, that Walker intended to pronounce i, and y, in unaccented terminating syllables the same as the last part of the diphthong i. Hence to be consistent with his own principles, we must expunge long e, from several thousand of his words, for the last letter of the diphthong that forms

long i, is not long e, but short i. For the correctness of this assertion, I will not appeal to authors, though I have the suffrage of many; but to your own organs of speech and hearing, if you will be at the trouble of exercising them a few moments.

If you pronounce the long i, and then, with the organs in the same position that you finish it, attempt to sound long é, you will perceive a contraction of the organs, and a little bending of the end of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth. But you may keep the organs in the position in which they finish long i, and, articulate the acute short i, without perceiving the least change. The fact is, short i is the second sound of e, or in other words an intermediate sound between long and short e, as will appear by pronouncing the elements e, 2, 3, that is, the vowels in eat, it, et.

In pronouncing short i, the organs proximate one half from the position requisite to form long e, to that of short e.

The little attention heretofore paid to the organick formation and specific powers of the elements of speech, accounts for the inconsistency and discrepancy of our best grammarians and lexicographers upon this subject.

"They who penetrate into the innermost parts of this temple of science, says Quintilian, " will there discover such refinement and subtlety of matter, as are not only proper to sharpen the understanding of young persons, but sufficient to give exercise for the most profound knowledge and erudition."

"Persons in general, perpetually using the elements of the English language," says Dr. Barber, " are ignorant of their existence as simple specific sounds."

"When the elements are pronounced singly," says Dr. Rush, " they may receive a concentration of organick effort which gives them a clearness of sound, and a definite outline at their extremes, that makes a fine preparation for distinct and forcible pronunciation in the compounds of speech."

"The standard of our language," says Perry, " can never be fixed by a rational division only of the words into syllables, without certain characters denoting the different sounds of the vowels and consonants."

"The first necessary step towards this," says Sheridan, " is to ascertain the nature of the first simple elements, for any error there must carry an incorrigible taint throughout."

The errors in Walker's scheme of the vowels and diphthongs, taint every page of his Dictionary. In bringing to view these errors, I have no object in view but their correction. I do by him as I wish others to do unto me; investigate and detect error.

Walker seems to have had an indistinct idea of the nonentity of what is called short i, just enough to spread confusion and inconsistency through his Dictionary. As he was at times, at a loss to know what to call it, in two or three instances, he terms it " the proneness of e, which " says he " is exactly the slender sound of i." As i in pine, and u in tube, are diphthongs, they cannot have but one sound each. Our pure vowels in my opinion, have but three radicles, viz. a, e, and o. A is the root of five, e three, and o four, which are represented in my Alphabet by

a, n, z, u, d, e, z, o, u, f—Perhaps *x* may be called the root of five impure vowels, or vocal sounds, viz. *x u t n o*

The first part of the diphthong *u*, is not long *e*, as Walker states, but the middle sound of *e*, known by the name of short *i*.

Equally incorrect is his statement that the diphthong *ou* in *pound*, is composed of *o* in *nor*, and *u* in *bull*, it is a compound of *a* in *far*, and *o* in *move*.

J. A. Cummings, whose Spelling Book, adapted to Walker's pronunciation, has an extensive circulation in this country; has in the fifth edition of said book, ventured to correct Walker, in giving *a*, but four sounds.

"In order to avoid a mistake," says he, "which is very frequently committed by those who use Walker's Dictionary, we have given an additional sound to the letter *a*. It occurs in such words as *fare*, *mare*, *care*, and should be carefully distinguished from the sound of *a* in *hate*, *late*, *mayor*. This distinction is always made by good speakers in England."

Walker's scheme of the vowels and diphthongs is not only defective and inconsistent as before shown, but it is also redundant, in representing *a*, in *fall*, and *o* in *nor*, as expressing different vowel sounds. Also in making the sound of *o* in *not*, and *a* in *far*, to be different.

Yet notwithstanding his defects, he has rendered the readers of English a material service, in attempting to bring to view the simple specific sounds that should be heard in every English word. A general knowledge of this, would doubtless, demand the establishment of a perfect pronouncing Alphabet. Walker's and Webster's Dictionaries, appear to have joined issue, in this country. Perhaps the contents of both, may furnish materials for the erection of a general standard of pronunciation.

Will you please to mark the preferable pronunciation in the following list of words?

| | WALKER. | WEBSTER. | OTHERS. |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Alkali | 2 <i>u</i> '-22- <i>u</i> | 2 <i>u</i> ' 22- <i>u</i> | 2 <i>u</i> ' 2 <i>u</i> '- <i>u</i> |
| Almost | 2 <i>u</i> '-10 <i>o</i> 2 | 2 <i>u</i> '-10 <i>o</i> 2' | |
| Amen | 2 <i>u</i> '-12 <i>u</i> ' | 2-12 <i>u</i> ' | 2 <i>u</i> '-12 <i>u</i> ' |
| Azure | 2 <i>u</i> '-11 <i>u</i> ' | 2-11 <i>u</i> ' | |
| Belles-lettres | 22 <i>u</i> '-12 <i>u</i> '-22 <i>u</i> ' | 22 <i>u</i> '-12 <i>u</i> '-22 <i>u</i> ' | 22 <i>u</i> '-12 <i>u</i> '-22 <i>u</i> ' |
| Celibacy | 22 <i>u</i> '-22-22 | 22-22-22 | |
| Christianity | 22 <i>u</i> '-22-22-22-22 | 22 <i>u</i> '-22-22-22 | |
| Chagrin | 22-22-22 | 22-22-22 | 22-22-22 |
| Clerk | 22-22 | 22-22 | 22-22 |
| Combat | 22-22 | 22-22 | |
| Cordial | 22-22-22 | 22-22-22 | |
| Creek | 22-22 | 22-22 | |
| Commendable | 22-22-22-22 | 22-22-22-22 | |
| Devotous | 22-22-22 | 22-22-22 | 22-22-22 |

| | WALKER. | WEBSTER. | OTHERS. |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Suite | <i>ſUEO</i> | <i>ſUO</i> | |
| Sword | <i>ſOVR</i> | <i>ſUOVR</i> | |
| Taunt | <i>OUO</i> | <i>OUNO</i> | |
| Typographical | <i>OUO-O-VRZS'-E-ZA</i> | <i>U NO-VRZS'-V-ZA</i> | |
| Virtue | <i>VR'-OU</i> | <i>VR'-U</i> | <i>VR'-OU</i> |

Is not Walker right in supposing, that *C*, coalesces with the other elements of this word, with less organick effort than *Q*; and Webster also right in supposing the same of *P*, in opposition to *Q*. Or in other words, is the sound of tsh, in the last syllable of Virtue, better than t?

And is the short u in the first syllable, better than short e?

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Volume | <i>VR'-EUt</i> | <i>VR'-Et</i> | <i>VR'-Eft</i> |
| Wound | <i>UONR</i> | <i>UONR</i> | |
| Yea | <i>EE</i> | <i>EA</i> | |
| Yeast | <i>EEſO</i> | <i>EEſO</i> | |
| Yes | <i>EEſ</i> | <i>EEſ</i> | |
| You | <i>EU</i> | <i>EU</i> | |
| Aaron | <i>A'-REN</i> | <i>A'-REN</i> | |
| Advertisement | <i>VR'-VR'-OUZ-ſONO</i> | <i>VR'-VR'-OUZ-ſONO</i> | |

Walker and Webster are now agreed in the pronunciation of this word; yet I am much mistaken, if three fourths of the inhabitants of the U. S. do not pronounce it, as Webster formerly did, as last marked.

Webster's new system of notation is so indefinite, that, in many words, I cannot determine whether he would have a, sounded as in what, or as in fancy; the former he terms the short sound of broad a, as in fall, and the latter, the short sound of open a, as in father. Had he introduced two more points to designate these two sounds, his system would have been more correct. If he has good organs of hearing, and will listen to Dr. Barber of Harvard College, while articulating the vowel sounds, I think, he will either, have to admit, that a represents five distinct vowel sounds, in the words, fate, fair, fat, far, and fall; or else that his own definition of a vowel is incorrect. Webster states, that a, has but three sounds.

A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of "Something New."

Esteemed Friend—You write me that you consider Walker and Webster the only competitors in this Country, for the different modes of sounding the letter t, in the words Habitual, Virtuous, &c; and that you think the time has come for the publick to speak out decisively, on this point, in favour of one or the other.

But as these sounds form an important feature in our language, and I think there is as really, three distinct modes, as two, I am desirous to institute the following inquiry.

Should the pronunciation of Walker be rejected in such words as Natural, Habitual &c, would it not still be preferable to give the distinct sound of u, (yu) thus Virt-yu-ous, Ha-bit-yu-al, &c.

For this pronunciation, we have the authority of Jameson, and others. But I shall cheerfully submit, and doubt not others will, to the decision to which you are to bring this subject.

AN INQUIRER.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I. Harvard, Mass. 4th mo. 1832. No. 7.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

Not expecting to be able to exhibit in this sheet, the result of our inquiries in the last, and having on hand numerous letters of approbation from the friends of reform in different parts of the Union, we presume our readers will be gratified by the perusal of the following extracts from them. The first is from the Secretary of the American Bible Society.

American Bible Society House, New York &c.

Dear Sir— I feel the very great desirableness of having the orthography of our language perfected, and of having the scriptures prepared in the most simple and easy form; therefore I cannot but wish your success in your laudable attempt to simplify the process of communicating written instruction.

Yours with respectful regard;

Mr. M. H. Barton.

J. BRINGHAM.

Friend Bringham appears to appreciate the importance of having a consistent orthography to facilitate the civilization of the many millions of heathen, that are now, in total ignorance of letters and the Bible.

Let the real philanthropist forget the small speck of earth where written languages are taught, and survey the vast extent of population; (more than three fourths of the human family,) that are ignorant of all letters; and then let him for a moment suppose himself one of these unfortunate human beings; & I think he will wish himself possessed of the wings of an Eagle, and the voice of thunder, that he might pass over the civilized world, and arouse the sleeping energies of those who have already experienced the benefit of written instruction, and who, if they would but do as they would be done by; seek the happiness of their neighbours, (and consequently augment their own;) might soon teach millions of their fellow beings to read & write a perfect language. Men may soon be convinced, if they will but open their eyes to the light of reason, that by the aid of a perfect orthography and the Gospel of Heaven; the streams of blood, that now drench the earth may be dried; and the flood of poverty & misery which, (without the influence of these) will ere-long deluge the earth, may soon be drained off, and the diversions and daughters of Adam, forget the Geographical boundaries of Kingdoms; the political division of states; the religious jargon of Babylon; and shake the friendly hand within the borders of Eden, and with hearts filled with gratitude to God, & love to each other, sojourn together on earth, until called to join the angelic throng above, in pure and ceaseless praise and thanksgiving to the Father and Author of all good.—But I must pause that our correspondents may speak. Ed.

Harrisonburg Louisiana &c

Sir. The following persons wish to become subscribers for Something New, that they may conjecture the probability of the confusion of tongues of the tower of Babel, being at some future period reconciled; and the war of opinions on religion, being reduced to one general peace.

To M. H. Barton

J. M. B. THOMPSON.

Smith's Cross Roads, Tennessee &c.

To Michael H. Barton.

It is with pleasure I declare to you, that I am glad to have the opportunity of patronising a work, which in my estimation, promises incalculable benefit to mankind. Be not discouraged. Prejudices, particularly those sanctioned by time immemorial are hard to overcome, but industry and the light of reason will make them vanish like the shades of night before the rising dawn. My belief and heart's desire is, that your project may be successful. Your obt, Servant;

Wm. SMITH; P. M.

Territory Florida, Monticello &c.

Dear Sir; One of your circulars came to this office, and has been read very attentively. I think your plan is a good one, provided it can be carried into operation, Prejudice will struggle hard against it; if that can be overcome, the world may eventually be blest with a new system of teaching the English Language—the Language simplified, and rendered easy for all; which will benefit not only every individual, but particularly such as are too poor to spend time in acquiring a competent knowledge of the language to read & transact common business; and this much could be obtained with comparative ease & pleasure. Hoping you may succeed to the utmost of your wishes, I subscribe your friend and well wisher.

Wm. H. MATHERS jr, P. M.

Vicksburg, Mississipi, &c.

Sir— I have examined your plan; and with perseverance, I have no doubt of ultimate success. There are few who deny the propriety of the proposed reformation, but the great mass doubt its practicability; in my opinion however you will soon convince them to the contrary. Yours &c.

M. H. BENTON. P. M.

Theological Seminary, Bangor; Me.

I have recently discovered a recommendation of M. H. Barton's new orthography, and must acknowledge it is something which I have long been desiring. If you will remit me Something New, I will send the money for it. Your friend.

JOSIAH HIGGINS.

Porter, Maine, &c.

I have perused your "Something New," and find it will be very useful when brought into practice.

M. M. Barton.

JOSEPH GILLMAN.

New York City, 1831.

Dear Sir; The subject you are now engaged in, is one I have often thought of, and studied upon; and as I think such an improvement in written language as you propose quite practicable, I sincerely hope you will persevere in it, until it is fairly proved how far it is so, in so doing, I think you would confer a benefit on mankind next only to the art of printing. I enclose your five dollars (in aid of the cause) and will be obliged by your sending me what you may publish on this subject.

M. H. Barton.

OLIVER HULL.

Shirley, Mass. March, 1832.

I received "Something New," which as far as I can understand exhibits a system admirably calculated for an accurate conveyance of ideas; to lessen the great expence of education; the perplexity and long labour of learning to read and spell, as well as to pronounce not only the English, but all other languages and dialects. There appears to be the greatest propriety in having a character for each articulate sound.

ABRAHAM WHITNEY.

Michael H Barton.

Other names from Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont &c. might be added; but the foregoing we deem a sufficient introduction to Cadmus.

For "Something New."

Harvard Feb 22, 1832.

Respected Friend:

I, have received the fifth No. of "Something New," and given it an attentive perusal. I am pleased to learn, that the publick begin to appreciate the merits of a work so manifestly of a good design; and as far as I am prepared to judge of an ingenious and philosophical execution,

To have a distinct character, or letter, for every elementary sound of the voice, is certainly the only means of representing correctly any written language. For as long as we have one letter (as in the use of a for instance) to represent four or five different sounds; so long there must continue to be a great diversity of pronunciation; for in such a case the letter has no capacity to represent the sound intended: all certainty is destroyed by its ambiguity, like a witness who has contradicted himself so much that he cannot be believed when he tells the truth. Accordingly in our use of the vowels we frequently see that one alone is not to be trusted to; and others are summoned on to represent the same thing; for example, f-a-t, if *a* would give the sound it professes to give in the alphabet, would be *fate*, but it so often tells a different story, as in "*fat, far, fall,*" *fair*, that *a* is by no means to be believed, till *e* appears for his confirmation.

This remark would apply to many hundreds of words. But then, *e* has nothing to boast of, for even himself is in no better credit, as we may see in the words mead, deam, league and a thousand others, thus in league was eil

pronounced *ee*, as in the alphabet would be *leeg*; but least he should *very* his story *a*, tho often a false witness has to be called to the stand to sanction his evidence: and even then by the laws of etymologists, the word is not legal and several more must attend, making in the whole for this little monosyllable *l-e-a-g-u-e*. But this is not the worst; we frequently see letters used to express words whose sounds have not the most distant resemblance to the names of the same letters in the alphabet. Who ever knew by the letters how to pronounce *quay*, *Beaux*, *eclat*, and numberless other words (more difficult to learn and remember their pronunciation than your orthography of the whole language,) till they were told some arbitrary maxims from the learned languages! If a learned language is one replete with so much irregularity and inconsistency *in learning it*, as to require almost a whole life for its acquisition I should think the English possesses a high claim to this title; for in this sense the language is not only extremely learned in itself, but has the vanity to patronise all the rest of the learned languages; and out of respect to their high original, furnishes each of their subjects the particular dress they were primitively accustomed to in their native land.

Now as all this requires a heavy tax on the memory, the cultivation of which is no trifling expense, would it not be well to consider whether these eccentric foreigners might not uniformly appear before the public in a plain English or American dress. One thing is certain; it would be vastly cheaper in a common school education, if not in academical attainments. Indeed if our orthography were in exact agreement with the pronunciation as your system proposes it would be as common for school boys to be masters of it as it now is for editors and publishers, who devote so much time to attain at perfection. Such I have no doubt is the difference between the old and the new means of acquiring this important branch of an English education. And thus it is that the good people of our enlightened land pay a tribute of several millions annually to the support of this barbarous and antiquated custom. And what seems more surprising, a great part of this time and money is devoted to the support of customs in our language which belong essentially to those that are said to be dead. The time and money expended to day for the celebration of the centennial birth day of the father of our country is trifling compared to the amount devoted not centennially, but yearly, to the support of the system of education which pays this immense tribute to the dead of foreign countries, that is the dead languages.

C A D M U S .

(To be continued.)

The following we extract from two letters, from (as we take them to be) two of the Literati, and experienced school teachers. A further extract from friend Spauldings communication may appear in a future No.

Northampton, Mont Co. N. Y.

Dear Sir;

A few weeks ago a friend placed in my hands a No. of "Something

New" and requested me to give it an examination which I can assure you I have done with great interest. Could your plan become general and supercede the present awkward and cumbersome system of orthography, it would be like applying rail roads and steam power to the education of youth, and instead of children being compelled to spend so many painful years in learning to spell wrong, they would be able in a few weeks to pass to other studies and at the close of the usual term of common school education they would be far advanced in useful science.

M. H. Barton.

NEWCOMB SPAULDING.

Waterloo, N. Y.

Respected Friend,

Rejoicing to find an individual who unites the enthusiasm of purpose, with the ability to commence a radical reform in the science of language, which I have so often, I may say almost daily, felt to be in a lamentable state of imperfection, I herewith enclose one dollar for "Something New."

Michael H. Barton.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

EU-NI-VEP-SI ARAZ—

- 1 BRAD BIR UTO LANSI NI TE BEND,
UO ARAZ SUT SURI URIO ANR DED;
AD SURI SOI NU ARAZAZ BRIO,
DE BIR MI SAV-ET ANR MI RIO—
- 2 UAZ SURI SOI ANR FIDN TE LET,
RIZ EVRI VDI ANR ARAZ RIZ NAT;
SIO DI NA SEL RIZ RIORI NI,
NO-ZN-2 DE TE ADIR IOIO NI—
- 3 REZUNT RIZ VPRZ VIT SUT SER,
LRI DI TE NAVENZ SUT ANR NER;
AD SURI SOI NI RIR?NAS NO,
BIR RAZ BE-REN RIZ VPRZ BEMO—
- 4 PET SANDS ANR SO BESOT RIZ LYON,
ANR VPRVON TE E-DAR-NEL V-PN;
NAZ RIORI VDTOR VRI EZADNR,
ENDE TE PUS REIOOIO ANR—
- 5 SUT AZ TE FENZ BRIO ROTA RAZ RECO,
SO SUT TE BODNI VRI BE ARCO;
DI DI WAI WAI VRI V-PN ZIDIR,
ADIR 2I-LE-AL-EPZ DE TE ADIR—

AN EXTRACT FROM THE BIBLE.

Exodus Chap. VI.

ՅԻՆ-ՅԻՆ-ԵՄԻ ԵՐԿԻ ՈՒԿ ԺՅՆ-Ն-ՉՆ ՆՈՒ-

ԱՆԻ ԵՒՐ ԺՈՒՅ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ԻՕ-ՀՅԺ, ԱՆԻ ԺԲԻ, Լ ԱՂ Դ
 ՎՈՐԻ; Լ ԱՆԵՐԻ ԲՆ-ՈՂ Ա-ՅԻՂ-ՈՒՂ, ԲՆ-ՈՂ Լ-ՀՅՅ ԱՆԻ
 ԳԱ-ՅԲՈ, ՅԼ Դ ՈՒՂ ԿՍ ԵՒՐ ՈՒ-Ս-ՈՒ; ՅԲՈ ՅԼ Խ ՈՒՂ
 ԳՁ-ՈՍՄՅ ՄԻՅ Լ ՆՐՈ ՈՈՆ Օ ԴՅԻ-Լ ՈՅՍ ԺՅ-ՉՅՅ-
 ՍՍՎԻ Խ ՅԲՍ-ՉՆՈՆՈ ՍՄԴ ԴՅԻ Օ ԵՍՍ ԴՅԻ Դ ՎՈՐԻ
 ԿՍ ՅՆ-ՆԵՆ-ԱՆԻ Լ ՈՅՍ ՈՒ-ՅՈ ՈՐԻՐ Դ ԵՐՈՆ-ՂՈ
 ԿՍ Դ ՕՒՒ-ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ-ԻՅՂ, ՈՒՂ ԴԵ Ե ԳՂՈՍՈՆՅ ՅԵՆ
 ՂՆ ՅՆ-ՔՅԻ; ԱՆԻ Լ ՈՅՍ ԴԵ-ԻՅԻ-ՅԻՐԻ Խ ՅԲՍ-ՉՆՈՆՈ,
 ՍՄԴ ԴՅԻ-ԱՄԻ-ՏՈՐ ԺՈ ԲՆ-ՈՂ Դ ՕՒՒ-ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ-ԻՅՂ
 Լ ԱՂ Դ ՎՈՐԻ, ԱՆԻ Լ ՄՂՂ ՅՐՂՈ ԵՍ ՈՂ ԵՐԿԻ ԲՆ-ՔԻ
 Դ ՅԲԻ-ՔՆՅ ԿՍ Դ Ե-ԳՂՈՍՈՆՅ; Ա Լ ՄՂՂ ԴԵ-ՔԵՂ ԵՍ ՍՄԴ
 Ա ԺՈՐՅՈ-ՈՈ ԿՐԻ, ԱՆԻ ՍՄԴ ԵՐՈՍ ԳԳԻ-ԻՅՈՈՅ: ԱՆԻ
 Լ ՄՂՂ ՈՒՅ Ա Օ ԴԵ ՏՈՐ Ա ՈԵ-ՈՒ, ԱՆԻ Լ ՄՂՂ ՅԵ Օ
 Ա Ա ԵՒՐ: ԱՆԻ ԵԵ ՎՅՂ ՈՈ ԴՅՈ Լ ԱՂ Դ ՎՈՐԻ ԵՍԻ
 ԵՒՐ, ՂՈՅ ՅՐՂՈՅՂ Ա ՈՈ ԵՐԿԻ ԲՆ-ՔԻ Դ ՅԲԻ-ՔՆՅ ԿՍ
 Դ Ե-ԳՂՈՍՈՆՅ-ԱՆԻ ԻՕ-ՀՅԺ ԺՆՅ ԺՈ ԲՆ-ՈՂ Դ ՕՒՒ
 ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ-ԻՅՂ: ՅԲՈ ԴՈ ՍՄԻՅ-ՆԻ ՆՐՈ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ԻՕ
 ՀՅԺ, ՏՈՐ ԱՈՍՍՍՍ ԿՍ ԺՈՒՐ-ՂՈ, ԱՆԻ ՏՈՐ ՅԻՍ-ՅՂ
 ՅՆ-ՔՅԻ-ԱՆԻ Դ ՎՈՐԻ ԺՈՒՅ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ԻՕ-ՀՅԺ ԺՈ-ՂՈ,
 ԵՈ ՂՆ, ԺՆԵՅ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ՏՆ-ԻՕ ՂՂՈ ԿՍ Ե-ԳՂՈՈ, ԴՅՈ ՈԵ
 ՎՅՈ Դ ՕՒՒ-ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ ԻՅՂ ԵՈ ՈՈ ԿՍ ՈՂՅ ՎՈՐԻ-
 ԱՆԻ ԻՕ-ՀՅԺ ԺՈՒՅ ՅՅ-ՏՈՐ Դ ՎՈՐԻ, ԺՈ-ՂՈ, ՅԵ-ՈՒՒՐ
 Դ ՕՒՒ-ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ-ԻՅՂ ՈՅՍ ՆՐՈ ՍՄԻՅ-ՆԻ ԲՆ-ՈՂ
 ԴԵ: ՈՈ ԴՅՆ ՎՅՂ ՏՆ-ԻՕ ՈԵՐ ԴԵ, ՈՒ ԱՂ ԿՍ ԲՆ-ՅԲԻ-
 ՅԲԻ-ՍԻՅԻ ՍՈՈՅ?

38-ԱՆԻ Դ ՎՈՐԻ ԺԲԻ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ԻՕ-ՀՅԺ, ԺԵ, Լ ՈՅՍ
 ԺՈՐ ԴԵ Ա ԵՒՐ Օ ՏՆ-ԻՕ; ԱՆԻ Ն-ԻԵՆ Խ ՅԻԲԻՐ ՎՅՂ
 ՅՅ Խ ՈՐԻՅ-ՅՅ-ԻՅ ՎՅՂՈ ԺՆԵՅ ՈՒ ԴՅՈ Լ ՅԻ-ԻՅՆԻ
 ԴԵ: ԱՆԻ Ն-ԻԵՆ Խ ՅԻԲԻՐ ՎՅՂ ԺՆԵՅ ԲՆ-ՈՂ ՏՆ-ԻՕ,
 ԴՅՈ ՈԵ ԺՈՐ Դ ՕՒՒ-ՔՐՅՆ ԿՍ ՂՅ-ԻՅՂ ՈՈ ԿՍ ՈՂՅ

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

| No. | Names. | Forms. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. | No. | Names. | Forms. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. |
|-----|--------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ai | <i>a</i> | ai-d <i>ar</i> | 21 | p | <i>p</i> | p-raise <i>praz</i> |
| 2 | aeh | <i>æ</i> | ai-r <i>ær</i> | 22 | b | <i>b</i> | b-ut <i>bæt</i> |
| 3 | ah | <i>æ</i> | a-nd <i>ænd</i> | 23 | o | <i>o</i> | l-o <i>lœ</i> |
| 4 | a h | <i>æ</i> | a-rt <i>ært</i> | 24 | d | <i>d</i> | d-ay <i>dæ</i> |
| 5 | awe | <i>æ</i> | a-ll <i>æll</i> | 25 | k | <i>k</i> | Ch-rist <i>kræst</i> |
| 6 | ee | <i>e</i> | e-vening <i>evæning</i> | 26 | g | <i>g</i> | G-od <i>gœd</i> |
| 7 | h | <i>æ</i> | i-n <i>æn</i> | 27 | th | <i>th</i> | th-ings <i>thængs</i> |
| 8 | eh | <i>æ</i> | e-very <i>æværy</i> | 28 | th | <i>th</i> | th-e <i>thæ</i> |
| 9 | owe | <i>o</i> | o-we <i>œwe</i> | 29 | fe | <i>f</i> | f-or <i>fœr</i> |
| 10 | ooh | <i>œ</i> | oo-ze <i>œze</i> | 30 | ve | <i>v</i> | v-ain <i>væn</i> |
| 11 | ouh | <i>œ</i> | g-oo-d <i>gœd</i> | 31 | z | <i>z</i> | z-eal <i>zæ</i> |
| 12 | uh | <i>æ</i> | u-pon <i>æpœn</i> | 32 | s | <i>s</i> | s-pirit <i>sæpræt</i> |
| 13 | i | <i>i</i> | eye <i>i</i> | 33 | she | <i>sh</i> | sh-all <i>shæll</i> |
| 14 | eu | <i>æ</i> | yo-u <i>æu</i> | 34 | zhe | <i>h</i> | plea-s-ure <i>plæshæur</i> |
| 15 | ow | <i>œ</i> | ou-r <i>œr</i> | 35 | che | <i>ch</i> | ch-urch <i>chærch</i> |
| 16 | ur | <i>æ</i> | r-ight <i>ræ</i> | 36 | Je- | <i>Je-</i> | Je-sus <i>Jezus</i> |
| 17 | eul | <i>æ</i> | l-ord <i>ærd</i> | 37 | y | <i>y</i> | y-e <i>æ</i> |
| 18 | um | <i>æ</i> | m-orning <i>mærnæng</i> | 38 | whe | <i>w</i> | wh-ich <i>wæch</i> |
| 19 | un | <i>æ</i> | n-ot <i>næ</i> | 39 | w | <i>w</i> | w-as <i>wæ</i> |
| 20 | ung | <i>æ</i> | si-ng <i>sæng</i> | 40 | h | <i>h</i> | h-is <i>hæ</i> |

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. *a, æ, æ, æ, æ, e, æ, œ, œ, æ* and *æ*, represent pure vowels. *i, u, æ*, express diphthongs. *æ, æ, æ, æ, æ*, and *œ* are semi-vowels—These with *æ, æ, æ*, and *æ*, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. *æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ*; are breath letters; aspirate, hissing &c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contains the sound of that letter. The letters *æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ, æ*, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

“SOMETHING NEW;”

Published monthly, at Harvard, Mass. by Michael H Barton: twelve numbers for one dollar, in advance.

The object of this publication is to introduce and establish a perfect orthography; by means of which, many of the useless letters and combination of letters used in our present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the arts of reading and writing language facilitated more than one half. A package of letters containing subscriptions for this work; received by its Agent at Exeter N. H. where the work originally commenced, was put on board of a stage for the Editor then in Boston, and were lost.

Editors are invited to give this notice a place in their respective papers.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I. Harvard, Mass. 5 th mo. 1832. No. 8.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

When, not only the PRESIDENTS OF OUR COLLEGES, but also the learned SISTERHOOD, heartily engage in the support of "Something New," we think it must out ride the billows of prejudice, and survive the chilling winds of indifference.

Greenville College, Te. May 11 th. 1832.

Dear Sir: Our last mail brought us three numbers of "Something New" a periodical edited by you, and from the slight examination that I have been able to give your "Perfect Alphabet," I have no doubt but that the acquisition of the knowledge of our language would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of your system.

Your first, second and third queries, in your seventh number, I would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. Your fourth question I have not yet had time to consider, but I am of opinion that your alphabet very well expresses all the simple elementary sounds in our language. In answer to the fifth query I would remark that we make Walker the standard of pronunciation generally, but we take the liberty of dissenting from him occasionally, when the general custom of our country has decided, we adopt the maxim that custom so far as it obtains among the learned in any country is the only "norma loquendi," and with this view I decidedly prefer the pronunciation in your third column page 83, to either Walker or Webster.

You may now be considered as a rebel in the empire of letters, and should you succeed in conquering the prejudices of fifty millions of people, you will stand high above Cadmus on the rolls of fame; but on the other hand want of success will involve you in the consequences of unsuccessful rebellion, and your labors will only be remembered as the effusions of a literary enthusiast.

I have been long anxious to see some daring spirit, bold enough to encounter the hosts of prejudice in the republic of letters, and who would at one successful thrust, demolish the orthographical anomalies that disfigure and disgrace our language.

We shall occasionally view the progress of your system from 'the loop hole of retreat,' and should there be any symptoms of your succeeding in the unequal conflict, you may expect to see us moving at an humble distance in your train, and participating in your honors.

Accept Sir, my best wishes for the success of your efforts,

Yours respectfully,

Mr. Michael H. Barton.

HENRY HOSS,
President of Greenville College.

600 23 07 07330232, 22 VE 807600 731 727
 0733023 260730 23: 2NR 1ER 23 N10 0707 07.
 000000, 320 2E.0007 23 8707 00.0: 807 700 22 7E
 200077, 2 7 007, 2NR 7E 6072, 807007—0100—

La Priere commea ete preseri de S-igneur.

0007 00'-7, 2E 0 0 2E-07' 000 N10 2076 000
 018-2-0' 000 700, VE-00' 07 00'-0700-00' 2076 800
 00 00 007 23 0 2E-07' 700E 00Z 0-00
 70E' 0007 007 20-02-72-2 07-70'00E 00E 00Z 0-
 8000' 23 00E 07-70-0000' 20 272 2E 00E 2000
 0-800'-00 0 0E 00Z 20070E 0000' 000, 0000-00-
 2E-00 00 00Z 70-0007 727 700 007 7 000 0
 07 700 0 07 00E-0700 0 07 6007 0 2E 000
 70 2E 0-07 200E' 2076 —
 0E 007 7807000, 22 00 00 0 23, 0000000000000000—

We take the liberty to insert the following letter, as we presume our readers will be interested in receiving an answer to the inquiry it contains; from the experienced and philo-ophic " Genius of the age " to whom it is refered.

Harvard May 12. 1802.

Esteemed Friend: Yours of the 6 th Instant has been received; and I have given the enclosed letter, from your Corespondent of New York, a careful perusal. Tho I should think the Author of this Communication, a scholar, yet I was some surprised to see that he advances the idea that the Pronouncing Orthography, might be so simplified as to answer the purposes of a system of stenographic writing: he refers you to Gould's system of short Hand. That system, tho a neat & elegant hand is not so simple, in many respects, as Stetson's of Philadelphia: (called the Universal Writer.) But tho in stenographic writing, we drop all superfluous letters, and spell according to sound; (as far as we can be said to spell with the radicals of words only;) yet to undertake to write with characters of this kind, so as to delineate the full sound of words; as with your pronouncing Alphabet, seems to me at present, rather chimerical; and I think your friend will not very soon see this object effected. It is, I admit, what many would admire to see if within the bounds of possibility; but notwithstanding I have studied considerably on the subject, and consulted a variety of authors, not only on the science of quick writing, but of the human voice; I do not yet see any sufficient cause for believing that a pronouncing alphabet can be combined, as your correspondent proposes, with the art of stenography. I agree with him that the letters for a new alphabet should be of the simplest construction possible; but cannot see how a variety of characters, equal to the number of vocal sounds, can possibly be formed, on principles so simple as those which constitute the elements of short hand writing.

Stenographers generally make use of about twenty; only half the number that your perfect pronouncing Alphabet requires. These characters are said to be "the simplest in nature consistent with legibility;" they seem to take up all the simple strokes that can be made with the pen. I will not however, pretend to say what may yet be done, by this curious implement of human invention. Could the pronouncing orthography, be in any way combined with the art of quick writing it would doubtless, be an interesting and wonderful acquisition. But where is the genius of the age who can furnish "a key" to so great and useful an art? I would by no means dispute what your correspondent asserts when he says, that our common letters are clumsy and complex both in sound and figure; yet I think there is no question but that the English Alphabet might be much simplified and improved; even without rendering it unintelligible to common readers. You will be pleased to learn that this desirable object has been in some degree, already effected. The person to whom I would take the liberty to refer you, for this admirable improvement in so useful a branch of education, is I believe, as far as he is known, the most celebrated for instructing in the art of penmanship, of any teacher in the United States. His name is Horatio Bristow; said to be from Regent street, London. He has within a few years past, taught the art of writing, with great success, in several Cities of the Union; and is now, I understand, in Philadelphia. I once saw in his office, while he was at Boston, specimens of his system, and of his pupils' improvement; and was fully convinced that his plan was far superior to any thing of the kind ever produced in America. But it is not merely on account of the simplicity and elegance of his system, that I would wish to refer you to its ingenious & celebrated Author; but because he is himself, also the inventor and teacher of a new system of short hand. This he assured me was perfectly original; and indeed his common hand, compared with the most popular American systems, I might almost say, seemed scarcely less so. For these reasons, I must conclude that friend Bristow is the most proper person to whom you can submit the enquiry of your correspondent of New York.

And should you send a copy of the interesting work which you are now publishing, it would no doubt appear to the London Writing Master, as certainly it has to thousands of others, to be, what it professes to be, "Something New under the sun;" and whatever may be his opinion respecting the reformation you propose in the science of letters, there can be no doubt that he will favor your readers with his opinion, on the subject which you submit to his particular decision.

The Inquiry under consideration is just this: Can the letters of a perfect Alphabet (consisting of forty characters) be so constructed and used as to answer the purpose of a system of stenographic Writing? Wishing you the utmost success in your laudable and disinterested exertions to introduce an easy and consistent system of education,

I remain your friend &c.

Michael H. Bartop.

LORENZO D. GROSVENOR.

TO THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF HARVARD, MASS.

Respected Friends;

IZ ZO NRO PEZURAZI TZO CLARAN ZE DNO O
URORUUAO, MI TE VOZI EXTENDS 'UW M' ADO-
BUT; ANR, DADO, DE ENRYSOZNR TE NACT 'UW T
TUO AITANDS—IS IO, WIR NRO FIAL DECTZ ZE
DUTASUR O BRU TIA INSURTAWIN O TNR DUNAZ—

ZO IZ EUJANS O INSORT A CLAR TZO A, IAZ SIV
JONRZ, AZ IN SNO, SNT, SZO, SIV, SMI, ENRZ
DE URORUUAO TEZ JONRZ TET, A, N, Z, U, D.
ZON TET URORUUAOER JONRZ SRTU TE FTR ZU-
TANDS, TE CLAR REPRU NRSEUS, TZO A, IN SNO
TANREZANDS T JONRZ IZS NAT ZISORZSZ; ANR
TZO IN SNT, ZO JONRZ N; IN SZO, Z, IN SIV, U,
ANR IN SMI, D: ANR TET VU 'UW T FETZED VU
ZUO AIZ FETAND ANR DRBENZ 'UW SNEC UNOZ AB-
VFR, ZI ZCO NE TA ZERT AZ SOTMER VET A, N, Z,
U, D, AZ NE NO IZ VET a, b, c, d, e; ANR TON, IN
Z'OTUR HFR NE SINTS A, NE VU ZO WENS BIT-
MRENER T RASINIZ JONRZ ZO TNR TANREZANDS,
ZITR A N Z U M' D—TEZ RETYZS TR EZVUZO ZU-
MIZZI O T FTR VMAZE e, l, O ANR U; T DE JONRZ
TU e, 'UW e, Z, AZ IN ED, ZO; T DE JONRZ 'UW l,
'UW l, z; T IRE JONRZ 'UW O, 'UW O, a, ?; ANR TE
DE JONRZ 'UW u, 'UW u. F—TEVN 'UW M' ADOZ
TDE NRO TEREZANDS JONRZ, ZED ONU NRZUPENZ
TU TE DRBENZ 'UW SNEC—NYONMS pa, ha, ta da, ka,
ga, ja, ANR NORZ T DOZUPEN 'UW TE DRBENZ IRE-
TZOZU NRSEPRZO TE ZISUOONEN 'UW JONRZ, ANR EU
AZU T TEVN DOZUPENZ TANREZANDS IN T NFRSZO
ZUSAZO ZI S, Z, O, R, Z, b, ?—A NFRSZO N'UW
'UW TIA ZUSAZED, VU ZUNSOZUO A NFRSN A NFR
ZED JONRZ VET T SOT; ANR VETZO A N'UW 'UW
TE ZI'UW JONRZ, ANR DOZUPENZ 'UW T DRBENZ
TANREZANDS ZI IZS ADOZ.NO NFRSN AZ A SIV
ENRYSOZNRZO 'UW T SFTO DRZUSI'UW 'UW
MDOZDUR—

(FTE ENRYSI'UW, NZUZO JONRZ TFC OIT, ANR
SOTZOT 'UW AFOZ IN TE SOTR, ANR ZU'UW



ԿՍ ԴՏ ՔՔՅԳՅԾ, ԶԶՆ ՅՔԾ ՈՈՆ ՁԻՔ ՅԵՆԵՄ, ԴՁԾ ՈՂԶ
 ՅՁԾՈ ՏԻՉԶԲՆԶ ՄԻՆ, ԿՆ ԻՍ ԶԻՆՏԻՐԱՄՈՆ, ԱՐ Ե
 ԱՐԻՉՈ Ա ՅՈՄԻՐԱՄՈՆ, ՏԾԻ ՏՈՒԴՔԻՉՈ Կ ՈՒՄՅ՝ ԿՍ ԱԵԾ-
 ԿԶ ԼԻՍ ԴԵ ՔԻԼ—Ա ՄՈԾ ՏԻՒԷ ԵԱ, ԴՁԾ Կ ՉԵՐԿԶ ԿՍ
 Կ ՈՔՅԱՆՅ ՏՐԱԵԶ ԵՆ ՈՒՐՄԵՐԻՔ, ՄԱՆ ՉԵՐ ԿՈՒ ՈՒ-
 ՈՂԱԶ ՈՒ ԿՐՉՉԱՄԱԾ ՁԻՔ ԲՆԵՐԿՉՁԱՆՔ, Կ ՏԲԻՉԾ
 ՏԻՒՈՎ ՁԱՆԻՈՏ՝ ԿՍ ՈՒ ԱՉՈԳՎԱԳ, ՁԻՔ ԿՑ ԿՆ ՅԻԶ-
 ՁԻՆԱՄՈՆ, ԴՈ ՑԻՆՔ “ՅԻՐՈՆԶ ՈՔԻՏՅԻՉ ՁԱՑՁՅԻՉ,” Ծ
 ՅԵ Ա ԵԱՏՅԻՆ ԱՐ, ԴՁԾ ԴՈ ՄԱՆ ԿՆՈՐՈՐԱՏ Կ ՏԱԻ ԿՆ-
 ՉԻ ԿՈՒ ՏՐԱԵԶ? ՄԻՔ ԻՉՈՒՄՅ ԵՆ ՉԻԷ, ՅԵ ՏԻՄՈՐ ՅԵ
 Ա ՏԻՁԱՐ. ՄՈԾ, ՏԻՒԷ ՈՎ ԴԵ ՈՏԻՅԻԿԶ ԿՍ ՈՔՅԱՆՅ
 ՏՐԱԵԶ ԿՐԵ ՈՒ ՅԲՈՐԿ—

Լ ՄԱՆ ՏԲԻՆՄՈ Ա ՈՔԻՏՅԻՉ ՁԱՑՁՅԻՉ, ՁԻՔ Կ ՈՈՎ
 ՏԻՉՈՒ ԿՍ ՈՒԼԻԿԻՐԱՑԵ, ՅՈՄԻՔԵՐ ԲՈՒՆ ԴՔ ՏԱԻ, ՏԻՒ
 ԲԲՆ ԳՈՆՈ Ա ՅԻՈՆ; ՈՒՐՈՇՈՒՔ ԿՆ ՈՒ ՈՐՈՒԶ; ԴԵ
 ՅԻՐՈՎ ԿՍ ԿՐՉ ՉԻ ԿԵՐԵ, ՄԱՆ ԶԱՒԻՄԱԾ Կ ԵՔԻԳՈՆ
 ԿՐ, ՁԻՔ ԱՎ Ա ՅԵՐԻ ՅՈՄԻՐԱՄՈՆ ՏԾԻ ՅԲԻՉՈ ՏՈՒՆ-
 ԻՉՈ ՄԵՂ Կ ՏԱԻ, ԴՁՆ Կ ՅԻՐՉՈՒՉՈ ՉԻ ԿՏԵՐԵ ՄՅՅՈՐԶ
 ՏՆԵՐԱՉՈ ՅԻՐ, ՁԻՔ ՄՈՐԿԶ 560 ՈՒՐՈՄՅԱՆԻԶ ՄԱՆ ԿՆ
 Կ ՈՐՅԱՆՈ ՏԻՉՈՒ—Լ ԻՐԵ ՈՒՉ ՄԱՍ ՇԱՐՔԻՐՈՆ ՉԻ
 ՅԵ ՉՈԾ ԿԼ ԻՉՅՈՒ ԶՈՈՆ, ՅՔԾ ՈՈՂԱ ԶԶ Ա ՈՔՅԻՅՅԱՐԿ
 ԴՅՆՄԵԶԻՉՈՒԴԵ ԲՆԵՐԿՉՁԱՆՔԻՉՈՒ ԿՍ ԴԵ ՔԻԿ; ՁԻՔ ՉՈՒ
 ՅՈՐՅՈՒՆԻՆՔ ՄՄԻ ԴՈԶ, ՈՒ, ՄՔԻ ԿՉ ՈՒՉ ՏԾԻ ԿՆ,
 ԲԻՔ ՈՒՐ ԼՔԻՆ ՅՈՆ—

ՄԻՂ ՏՈՆՈՒՄԱՆՅ՝ ԿՍ ԴԵՅՈՅԻՉ, Լ ԴԵԿԱՆ ԵՄԻ ՏԻՅՈՒՔ,
 ԿՐՆ Ա. ՅԻՐՈՆ—

A SUMMARY OF THE NEW TESTAMET.

ԴՔ ԴՅՐ-ԻՔ ԴՁԾ ԵՒՔ ԵՈՎ ԿՍ ՈՂԶ ՏԲՆ—
 1—ԿՈՒ Մ Ե Կ ԻՁԱԶ Կ ՈՒՐ-ՔԻՔ, Կ ԶՈՈՒ Կ ԳՍ-ՔԵ-Ա,
 Ա ՅԲԻՉ-ՈՆ ՈՒՐԵՉՈ ՈՒՄՔ ԶԶԻ-ՔՐԿ, ՔՅ, Զ ՈՂԶ ՄԻՏՅ
 ՈՒՄ Կ Ե-ՈՂԶ-ՔՅՅԻ—Զ ԴՈ ՄՔԻ ՅՈՒ ԿՐ-ՇՔՅ ՅԵ-ՏՈՒ
 ՅԼԵ, ՄՈՅՈՉՈ Ե Ա Կ ՅԲԻՁԱՆԻՉ-ԿՈՆՅ՝ Զ ՈՒՐՈՈՈՈՈՈՈՈՈՈ
 Կ Կ Ա ՅԱՒԻ-ՈՒՅ—Զ ԴՈ ԱՁԱ ՈՈ ՇԱՐԵ—Զ ԿՉ ՂՈՒ
 ՉԻ ՈՈՒՅ ԴՁԾ ԿՆՈ ՈՒ ԵՐՅԵ-ՅԱ-ՉՅՐ Կ ՈՒՐԵՉՈ ՈՏ-
 ԶՅ ՅԵՏՈՒ Ե, ՈՂԶ ԿՐՉ Մ Ծ ՅԲԻՐՈ ՄՆ-ՅՈՆ, ԶԵՆ ՈՒ
 ԵՉՈՆՈ ՄՈՐ Կ ՈՐՅԱՆՈՉ Կ Կ Ա—Զ Կ ՈՈՎ ԻՔՈՐՉՈՒՔ
 Կ Կ ՈՒ-ՈՈՎ ՄՔԻ ՈՒՎ-ՉՈ ՄԻԿ-ՈՒՅ, ԶՉ Կ ՉԻԷ Կ ՄՆ-
 ՅՈՒՄ—Զ ԿՈՒ Զ-ՈՒՐՔ՝ ՄՆ-ՉԻ Ա ՁՆ ԱՈՒՎԻ Կ Կ Ա
 ՏՆՆԱՐ-ՉՈՒ ԿՆ Կ Ի ՏԻՔ Կ Կ ՈՒ-ՉԻ Կ ՄՆՅՈՆՅ—Զ

VOLA, 739 W210 BUN-SEU, 2 BR208 SOR4 A JFN, 2
 ZDA NZZ NUT 9E-ZFS—NE W ZE BR10, 2 W ZE ZD1A
 7 JFN 7 7 NE-310: 2 7 1 b W BVV FN07 1 7 LY07
 7 NZZ SVT7 TQV2R—2 NE W TQ7N OV7 7 NZZ 7W
 TQV2R SDP-3-V7; 2 7 NZZ Z10-127 777 W ZE NO
 377—7EN 37R 1A72 FN07 7 AN76, 137 W 723 ZE,
 3E200 1 NO 7 A 127—2 7 AN76 27777, 7 NO-
 12 1030 W 777 7 7E, 2 7 777 7 7 11330 W OV7-
 W1R-0 7E-737-807, 420 1012 7100 2 W ZE 3077 7
 7E W ZE 7777 7 777 7 7—2 76 7E77 1127737 127
 707777 11 777 2 777 017 17; 2 723 22 7 72734
 777, 127 777 12E 17 7777 3277—8 127 6 7E7-100
 W ZE 17-127-131—2 1A72 7E7, 3E.1012 7 1277-
 1A7 7 7; 3E 10 FN07 7E 27777100 3 76 1777—

5—2 1A72 1702, 2 1370 1707 7 127-7E7-127,
 1707 11 777 7 76-12—2 270777 1707 7 127 7
 2277777, 2 12-11-127 1127737—2 777 1127737
 1777 7 7777777 7 1A72 7 303 127 77 177
 177—2 1127737 17 8277 127 7 1012 1030: 2 777
 27777 1707 77 2770 17777, 2 312777 22 7 8770
 7 76 177—2 7777 22 777 3 7E, 720 7 777 7 76
 1 177 777 3 7E—8 10 22 777 22 76 12777777
 777777 77 177 177, 7 303 127 2 76 177 8707,
 2 312777 22 7E 120 3E777; 8 777 W ZE 11 177-
 8077777 7 702 1, 2 177 0017 177 877 7 7—
 1—2 1A72 7E7, 76 101 707 777777 7 7, 2 76 7
 177 777777 2 7 76 7777—8 NE 127 7E777777
 7 7E7777 7 NZZ 12777777; 12777777 10 1777777
 777 777 7E 7777—(10E 3E 77777777—)

“CADMUS” continued, from No. 7 page 60.

Now, the reader, will not understand me in these remarks on the leard-
 od languages, as making any objection to the study of them, if conducted
 in a consistent manner. But who will pretend, that it is consistent, to
 require every child, that receives the least advantage from written language
 to contribute, I cannot say one tenth, but one half, or two thirds of their
 study in orthography to the support of these learded languages, and for
 what reason is unknown to thousands. (To be continued.)

We regret the occasion of stating, that a mistake in this No.
 was discovered too late for correction. The last eight pages being
 printed first, were paged as tho they immediately succeeded the last
 No. Consequently, the two halves of this No. are paged alike.

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Joseph Morse—7E 3D30N UERU I33UNYR, 3UNOAN3
 2N 330R23 8RIT 0RTE3 I0R32Z NAR20RU, RU 7E
 3E3E3I302N3RZ 203NRU0 7E R3L RU 0RZ 3R3R
 40Z38, 2D 7E R333 V3R37, NER 00V3R3—7E 3R30R
 2R303 7E NAR30R 0E 3E 0 I2N RU 3N3U3303NR
 VER230R, 2NR 3E0 32Z, "0E 33, 7E 003 2NERZ
 0E 0R3Z0N3 0 R3R3R233 3N303N3 RU 7E 00R
 RU 3T3RND0VEN"—I 0R3Z0T, 03 0R3 NR0 0R0 0
 3E 3333 2R30 70Z, 320 R3R30 80R3R 3UNRND-
 R23 I2NR33300VENZ 2R30 30N—3E0 3Z 30 3R-
 3303N3, 0E 30R 7E 3333, 720 230NR3 3E3-N23-
 20R3 RU 3UN3RND0R23 R3R3Z, 3R3N3Z, R3VE-
 30VENZ 2NR 3UR333, 2NR R3R30 2Z 7E 0330R.
 00 RU 3T3RND0VEN, 0 NAR20RU, 8RIT 2N 3N3U33-
 03NR 30R3, RU 0 3UNRND0R23 I2NR-3E3-00-0N,
 720 R3R3R 3N 0R R3 2R30 0R 0N 0E03—33 2Z 7
 3R3-0R 3N3RNEU303, 3R3 R3L 0RZ 7E 3 8-2-0
 RU 3T3RND0VEN, 2L R3R NR0 7E 3T3RND0VEN RU
 0EN RU 0RZ N33R3RZ 2D 3R3, (Lynn) 0 8U 3E3Z
 3R33, (0E N00R3R 0ER N33RZ 320 0E 0R R3
 2D 3E0 2N 0R) 0R0R33 7E 30T 3330—0R0, 0E
 R30333, 0R3 30R3 3R3Z, 2Z 3E0 3E03R3, 720 0
 0R R3 2D 3E0 0 0R, 2Z 30R3 R3R 720 0E 0R
 33 7E 80R3R 3R3R 2NR 7E 320R R3R; 2NR 72
 0E, 2D 7E 3B223 0R, 2NR 3N 7E 30T 32NR, 3E3
 30NR3R 3L 7E 3R3N0R33 3E3E3I302N33Z, 720
 N2R R3R3R3R, 0 3UN3N20R23 30Z 02R 30-
 N0N 0 0R 0R 033 0333: 2R0 0 3E "0R3Z0R
 0 R3R3R233 3N303N3 RU 7E 00R RU" 3R
 30R RU "3T3RND0VEN"—

7E N2R-2-0R0—

7E 3E3NR 0E3 3N 0R330 (1881 3L 3R3R) 73R
 0E 3E, 720 0RZ 8E3R0Z 0ER 03R3 3E0 R330
 3L 3E0 0 3U3N30R3 RU 3UT3N 33R3 30R
 3R37, NER 7 R3R, 3N 7 8E33 RU 4UL3, 2R0
 30N R3320R3R—0E 7E3 30R 3E3 720 0E 8U
 3N0R3 3E3R0 30R 3Z N0N—30N 330R 73: 0E
 0R 3E, 3 0R3 3E3 7E 33R3 3N 7E 3R37 23

AN EXTRACT

from a late valuable publication, by PHILANTHROPOS; on WAR AND PEACE,

showing the ruinous policy of the former, and the superior efficacy of the latter, for national protection and defence; clearly manifested by their practical operations and opposite effects upon nations, kingdoms and people.

ԵՆ ՍԵ ԿԵԶԵՆԱՅԻՆ ՏՔՈՅ ԴՁ ՄՈՅՑ, ՅԵՆՍԵ-
ՋԵՆՑ 2 ՆՍՏԱՆ ԿԱՄԻՅ Կ ԵՆՆ ՈՒՍՈՒՆ, ԿՏՈՐ Ա ԵՆ-
ՔԱՔ ՆՍՎՅՈՐԵԱՎԵՔՆ ՆՍ Կ ՆՅՈՐՐԵ, ՈՒՍՐ; ԵՂԻՅ-
ՕՐ 2 ԵՆՏԵՅՆՅՈՒՅՅ ԿՍ ՄՈՐ, ՄՆ ՈՒ ԱՄՅ, ՄԻՔ
ՈՒՑ ՅԵ ԵՆՍՎՈՒՆՑՑ ԴՁ ՄՈՐ 2 ՄՈՐ-ԱՅ ՈՐՄՆԻ-
ՈՒՅ 2 ՈՐՄՈՒՄՆԻՅ, ՅՕ ՏՄԻ ՏՄԻՒ ԵՆՏԱՍՐԻՍ ՈՐՕՑԵ-
ՎՈՆ 2 ԿՅՏՈՒՑ, ՈՐ ԵՄՆ ՈՐՕՐԱՄԻՍ ԵՆՆ ՏՔՅՈՁՆՆՎԻ
ՅԵՆԵՏԻՑ Գ Ա ՄՈՐԻՍ ՈՒՍՈՒՆ, ՈՒՍ, ՄՆ Կ ՏՈՒՆ ՄՍՍ,
ՆՍՎԱԿԵՅԻՆ ԿՈՐԱՑՔ Գ Կ ԵՆՈՐՈՒՐ, 2 ՈՐՍԵՔ Կ
ԵՈՅ ՆՍ ԿՅՈՐԵՎՈՆ 2 ԿՍՆՆ; ԵՏՈՒՍԻՆ Գ ԿՕՅ ՈՒ-
ՎՈՆԻՅ ՈՒ ԸՆՆ ԵՂԻՅ Կ ՈՐՕՅՎՈՆ ՆՍ ՄԻՅ 2 ՄՈՐ
Գ ԵՆՆ ԵՐԱՑ ԵՅՅՈՒՆՑ — 2 ՄԻՔ ԵՑ ՅԵ ՈՐՄԵՅԻ, ԿՏՈՐ
ՏՔՕ ՆՍՎՅՈՐԵԱՎՈՆ, ՏՈՐ ԵՆՆ ՅՔՕ ԿԵՐՈՆԵՅՅ ՈՐ ԿՅՔ-
ԻՅՆ, Գ ՄՍՎ Գ ԿՈՆՈՒՆ ՏՔՕ ՈՐՄՔ 2 ԿՅՈՐԵՎՈՐՍ
ՈՐՄՆԻՍՏՈՒՅ 2 ՈՐՅՈՐԻՅՅ —

ՅՔՕ Կ ԳՆՈՐԱՅՈՐ ՆՍ ԿՈՆՍՈՒՐ, ՅԱՆՔՔ ԵՒ ՈՒՍ-
ԱՒՐ ՈՐՄԵՆ 2 ՄՈՍ ԵՅՁՅԻՆՍԵՔ ԵՔՅՕԿ, ԿՐ ԱՔ ՕՍԵ
ՏՔՈՅ ԴՁ ՄՈՐԻՅ ԿՐ ՈՅՅՅՅՐԵ 2 ԲՆՁՍՈՒՔՅՅԻ, ՄՐՄՈՑ
ՅԵՅՈՐՍՑ Ա ՏՐՈՒ ԿՅՏԻՅՎՈՆ ԲՈՒՆ ԿՈՐ ԵՐՈՆԵՔ
ՈՒՍԻՅԻ, 2 ԿՈՐ ԲՆՈՐՄՅՈՆ ԵՂԻՅՈՐ — ՅՔՕ ԱՑ Ա
ԳՆՈՐԵԻ 2 ԿՈՐՄՍԻ ԵՅՅՅՅՈՒՍՈՒՍՈՆ ՕՈՅ ՈՒՍԿ; ԱՑ ԵՑ
ԿԵՒ ՈՒՍՐ, ԵՂԻՅՈՐ 2 ԳՆՈՐՄՅՈՆԵ ՅԵ ՏՄԻՆ ԿՅՏՈՒՍԻՔ
ՄՆ ԿՈՐ ՕՐԱ ԵՔՐԻՅ; 2 ԱՑ ԿԵ ԵՐՈՆԵՔ 2 ՅԱՆՔ
ՈՒՍԻՅԻ ՅԵ ԵՂԻՅԻՆ ՅԵՆ; 2 ԵՑ ՈՐՍՈՒՍԱՅՈՐ ՄԻՔ
ՅԵՆ ՅԵ ԱՍՑ, 2 ՈՒ ԵՑ ԿՅՅՄԻՍ ՏՈՒՍՈՐԻՅ ԿՐ
ՅԵ ՎՍԻ ՄՆ ԿՈՐ ՈՒՅՔ 2 ՕՐԵՔ ԿԵՏՈՐՈՐ, ՅԻ ԵՐԻՆ
ՕՐԱՍԻ ՅԵՆՍՎՈՒՆՑ 2 ԿՅՎԵՔԵԻ ԿՈՐ —

ԵՑ ԿՅՑ ՅԵ ՁՐՈՑՔ ԴՁ ՄՈՐԻՅ ՈՒՍ ԵՅՅՅՅՈՐ
ԵՐԻ ԵՆՆՑ ՈՐՍԵ, ԱՔՑ 2 ՁՐՍՈՆ ՈՒՍ ԵՄՆ Կ ԿՍՍՈՍ
ՈՒՍՎԵՆԻՅ ՄՆ ԿՈՆ; ՈՐՐ ԵՆՆ ԵՑ ՅԵ ԿՅՏՈՒՍՑՔ ԴՁ
ՈՒ ՄՈՐԻՅ ՈՐՕՐԵՔ ՏՄԻՒ Կ ՆՍՔԵՄՅՈՒՑ ՆՍ ԿԵՅ ՈՒՍ
ՈՆ — ԿՈՒՅ IV. I, 2 2 3. ՅՔՕ ՎՅՍ ՍԵ ՆՍՏԵՔ ՏՄԻՒ ԿՅՆՑ
ԴՁ ՄՈՐԻՅ ԿՐ ՈՅՅՅՅՐԵ, 2 ԿՅՑ ՈՒՍԿՑ ԵՅՅՅՅՑ —
ՍԵ ԿՕ ՄՐԻ ԵՅՍԿ ՈՐՕՐԱՅՈՐ ԵՔՈՅ ԴՁ Կ ԱՍՎԵՆԻՅ

դու արեւ, յէջ 2 243ըն, սբ օրհրդնաւ շրե-
օթ ըս Եր, 2 Յ ԱՒ ԲԱԼԻՆԻՔ ՏՈՒՄԻ Գ ՅԵ Դ ԴԱԿ-
ՆՈ ՈՐԻՆՏԻՈՆԻԶ ըս Դ ՍԲԻՒՐ: ՏՈՒ ՈՒՐԻՆՈ ՍՈՒՐԻ
ըս ՈՒՅ ՏԵՈՅԻՄ, ԵՆ ԶՏՈՒՔ ՁՆՆ ԿՐԵԱԿՆՈ ՕՒ
ՍԻՍԵՎ, ԴՉ ԵՅՈՅ ՍՈՐԻ ԵՆ ՈՒՍԿ ԵՅԶԻՅԻՐ,
ԿԻ ԲՅՈ ՈՒՍԿ ԵՒ ԵՆՈՐՆԵՒՐ—2 ԵՑ ԴԵՅ ՈՅՈՒՅ
ՍԲ ԵՐԵՈՐԻՔ Կ ԵՐ, ՏՈՒ ՈՒՅ ԵՅԻՐԻՅ ՍԲՈՒՅՅ, ԵՒ
ԵՆ ՈՒ, ԵՆ ՈՒ ԱԳԵՅ, ԵՆ ԳՈ ՈՐՈՆԵՐԻՆ ԿԵՆԿԵՐ
ԵՒ Դ ԿԵՆԿԵՐՆ Կ ԵՒ 2 Դ ԵՅԻՐՈՆԻ Կ ԲԵՍԻՆ ԵՐԱ—

ԴԵ ԵՐԵՈՐ ԵՐ ԶԻ, ԴՉ ԴՈՒ ՈՒ ԳԵՅՈՒՍԻ ՍՈՒ Բ
Դ ՈՒԵ, ԴՉ ԵՐ ԵՐՆՅ ԲՈՒԵՅԻՐ ԵՐԵՅ ԵՆ ԵՑ;
ՍԲ ԿԵԻՅԻՐ, ԴՉ Դ ՈՐԻՆՅ ԵՒ ՈՒՅ ԵՐ Ա ՈՒ
ԵՒԵՆԻՐԻՆՈ ԲՈՒՆ Դ ԵՅԻՐԵՅ, ՈՒՒՆ, ՍՈՒԵՒ ԵՒ
ՍԲ ԵՐ—ՈՒՅ ԵՒ ԵՐՈՒ Գ ՍՈՒ, 2 ԵՆՈՒ Դ ՈՒՐ
ԵՐ ԵՑ, ԵՑ Գ ԵՆՈՒՆՅ ԴՅ ԵՒ ՍԻ ՍՈՒՐՈՆԵՅ Գ
ԲՈ ԴՈ, ԵՑ ԴՈ ԲՈՒՅՈՒՆ ՈՒՅ ԵՐ ԴՈ, ԵՑ ԴՅ
ԵՐ ԴՈ ԵՐՈՒ ՈՒՅ—ԵՑ ԵՅ ՍԲ, ՈՒՅ ԵՅ ՈՒՅ ՈՒ-
ԵՐ ՈՒՐ—ԵՐԱՆՈՒՐ; ԵՑ ԵՑ ԵՅ ԵՐ ԵՐՅ-ՈՒ,
ԵՑ ԵՐՈՒ ԵՆ ՈՒԵՅՈՒՆ ՈՒԵՆ ՈՒՐ ՏՐԻ ԵՐԻ
ԵՐՈՒ ԵՐՅՈՒ—Դ ՈՒՅՅ ԿԵՆԿԵՅ ԵՒ ԵՐ, ՏՈՒ ԵՐՈՒ Գ
ՍՈՒ ՍՈՒՆ ԲԵՍԻՆ ԱՐ, ԿԻ ԳԵՅՈՒՆ ԵՒ ԵՐԱՐ Գ
ՍՈՒՆ ՈՒՐՈՒՅ ՈՒՐՅՈՒՆ ԵՐԵՅԵՆՈՒ—Դ ԵՐԻ
ԵՒ ԴՈՒ ՈՒՐՅՈՒ ՍՈՒՐ 2 ԵՐՅՈՒ ԵՆՈՒՅ ԱՐ, ՈՒ
ԵՐՅՈՒՅ ԴԵՒ ԵՆ ԵՆՈՒ ԵՐ ԵՐ—ՏՈՒ ՈՒ ԵՐ ԵՐ,
ԴՅ ԵՅ ԵՒ ԵՐԵՐ ԵՐ, ՈՒՅ ԵՒ ԱՒ—2 ԵՒ ԵՐ
ԵՐԱ ԵՅ, “ՈՒՅ ԵՐ ԴՈ ԵՐ—

ԵՐ—ԵՒ ԵՒ—ԵՒ—

ԴԵ ՈՒՅ ԵՒ ԵՐԵՅ ԵՐ ԵՐԻՐ ԵՆ ՈՒՐ—
ԵՒ ՍՈՒԵՒ. ՍԲ ԱՒԵՅԻՐ ՍՈՒԵՐԻ ԴՐ:
ՍԲ ԵՐԵՅ 2 ՍԲ ԵՐԵՅՅ ԵՒ ԵՐԵՐՈՒ ՍՈՒ ԵՐ,
2 Դ ԵՐՅՅ Կ ՍԲ ԵՒ ԵՒ ՈՒՅՐԻ ԲՈՒՐ—

ԵՐ ԴՈ ԵՐՈՒՅՅ ՍԲ ՏՈՒՆ, ՍՈՒ ԵՐԵՅ ՏՐ
ԵՐ Դ ԵՐՅ ԵՒ ԵՐՈՒՅ ԵՆ ԵՐ ՍԲ ՍԲ ԵՐԻ—
Դ ԵՐՅ ՍՈՒ ՏՈՒ ԵՐԵՅՅ, Դ ԵՐԵՒ ԵՐՈՒ ՍՈՒ,
ԵՐՅ Դ ՍՈՒՐ ԵՒ ԵՐՈՒՅ ԵՅ ԵՐԵՅՅ Գ ԵՐ—

ԵՒ Դ ԵՐՈՒՅ. ԵՐՅՅ.—ԵՐԵՅԻՐ 2 ԵՐՈՒ
ՈՒՅ ԵՐԵՅ ԵՐԵՅՅՅ ՈՒՅ Դ ԵՐՅՐԻ ԵՒ ԵՐ:

ՕՐԻՔՏԱՆՈ ՆՆ ԶԵՆԻ ԶԵՆ ԵՄԻ ԿՐԻՆՆ ՆՆ ՕՐԻՔՈ,
 ՆՆԶ ԵՐՈՐԵ ՆՆ ԿՐԻՆՆ Չ ԶԵ ՕՐԻՔ ՆՆ Դ ԿՐԻՔՈ

Զ ԶԻՔ ՆՆ Դ ՆՆՐՈ ՆՆ Դ ՆՐՆԻ ԶԵՄԻՆ ԶԵՆ,
 ԶԵՆ ՆՆԶ Լ ԵԼԻՆՆԶԶ ԶՆՐ ՕՐ Դ ԶՈԶ ԳՐԻՐԸՈ,
 ԶՈՐ ՆՈ ՎՈՐԻ ԶՆԻ Դ ՆՐԻՆՆՈՐԻ Դ ԴՆՆԻՐԶ ԶՆՆ ՆԵՐ,
 ՆՈ ՎՆՈՆ ԶՎՈՐԶ ՆՆ Ը ՆՆՈՐ ՆՆ ՆԵՐ—

ՆՆՈ ԶՈՐԻ ԴԻԶԵԼ ԲՈ ԶՆԻ Դ ՎՆՐՈՆ ԵՒԵՒ,
 ԶՆԻ ԵՒԵՒ ՆՐԻ ՆԵ ՆՐՆՆ Դ ՉՈՆ ՆՆ ՆՆԶ ԿՐԻՔ—
 ՕԻԶ Դ ՆՐԻՆՆՈ—ՆԵ ԶՈՆ Չ Դ ԴՆՆԻՐԶ ԶՆՆԻՔՈ,
 “ԶՆՐԻՔՈ ՆՆՈ ԴՆ ԶՆՆԻՔ ԻԵ, Օ ԶՆՈ ԶՆԻ Դ ԴՐԻՔՈ—

ՎԵ ՆՐ ՆՐՈ ՆՆ ՎԵՐՆԻՔ Զ ԿՆՈ Չ ԿՐԻՔՈՐ,
 ԶՈՐ Դ ԶՈՐԻՔՈ ՆՆ Դ ՆՐԻՔ ՆՆ ՆՆՐԻՔԻՆ ՆՈ ԴՈՐ:
 ԶՆՆՆՈՐՈ ՆՆԻ ԵՐԻՔ ՆԵՐ ԴՈՆ ԶՆԻ,
 ԶԵՆ ՆՆԶ ԶՎՈՐ ՆՆ ՉԵՐՆԻՔ ԶՆԻ ՆՆԶ ՆԵՆՆ ԶՎՈ—

ՆՆ Դ ՆՆՆԻՔ ՆՆ Դ ՆՐԻՔ ՆՆ ՆՈ ՆՆՈՐԻ ՆՆՐ ԴԵ,
 Չ Դ ԶՆՆԻՔ ՆՆ ԵՐԻՔ ՆՆ ՎՈՆ ԴՆ ՆՆՈՐ ԶԵ;
 ԴՆՆ ԵՐ ԿՐԻՔ ՆՆՈ ՆՆՐՆՆ Դ ՎՈՐԻ ՆԵ ՆՆԻ ԶՆՈՐ,
 Զ Դ ԶՆՈՐԻ ԶՆԻ ԴԵ Զ Դ ԸՆՆԻՐՆ ՆՆ ԿՆՈ—

ԲՆՆՆԻՔ ԶԻ ՆՆԻ, ՆԵ ՆՆԻ ՆՆՈՐ ՕՐ ԴՆՐ ՆՆԻ;
 ՎՆԻ ՆՆՐԵԼ ԶԵ ԶՆԻ Դ ՆՐԻՔ ՆՆ ԵՒԵՒ:
 ԴԵ ԴՆՐՈ ՎՆԻ ԿՆՆ ՆՆ Դ ԶԵՆԻ ԶՆԻ,
 Զ Դ ԶՆՈՐԻՔ ՆՆ ԶՆԻ ԶՆԻ ՆՆԶ ՆՆԻ ՆՆԻ ԶՎՈ—

Դ ՎՈՐԻ ՆՆ Դ ԶԵՆԻ ՆՆ ՆԵՐԻՔ ՆՆ Դ ՆՆՆՆ,
 Զ Դ ԶՆՆՈՆ ՆՆ ԿՐԻՔ ՆՆՐ Դ ԶԵՐ ՆՆ Դ ԶՆՆՆ;
 ԶՆԻ Դ ԴՆՆՈՆ, ԵՐ-Ն-Յ-Չ, ՆՆԻ ՆՆՐԵԼ ԶՆՐ,
 Դ ԶՆՆՆՈՐՈ ՆՆԻ ԶՆՆՆՐԻՔ—Դ ԴՆՆՐԶ ՆՆ ԿՐԻՔ—

A GOOD PRAYER.

ՕԵ ԴԵ, Օ Դ ԶՎՈՐ, Լ ԲՐՆՆՆՆ ՆՆԻ;
 ՕԵ ԵՐ ԶՆՐ ՆՐՈՐՆ ԻԵ ՆՆ Դ ՆՆՆ ՆՆ;
 ԶՆՐ ԶՆՐ ԻԵ ՆՐԻ ԴԵՐՆԻՔ ԶՆՐ ՆՐ—
 ԴՈ Լ ՆՆ Դ ՆՆԻ ՆՆ ՕՐՆ ՆՆՆՆՆՆ ՆՐԶ;
 ՆՆՆՆ ԻԵ ՆՆ ԴՆ ԶՆՆՐ ԶՆՐ ՆՐԻՔՆՆՆՆ ՆՐԶ;
 ՆՆՈ ՉՐՆՆՆՆ ԶՆՆ ՆՆՐԻ ԿԵՒԵՒ—
 ԶՆՆ ՕՐԻ ԶԻ ԵՒԼ Դ ԶՆՆՆՆՆՆ ՆՆ ԵՆՆԻ,
 ՆՆ ՆՆՆՆ, Օ ԶՆՆ ԻԵ ԶՆՐՆՐԻ ԿԵՒՈՆ;
 ԶՆՐ ԶՆՆՆ ՆՆ ՕՐՆՆՆ ՆՆ ՆՐ—

ԲԱՒ ՈՒՍՏ, Լ ԲՈՒՆՈՅ ԶՆՐ ԶԻԶԱՆՐ ԵՍ, ԶՆՐ ՎՈՐ
 ԳԲԳ ԿՈՒ ՍՐԶ Ա ԶՍՈՐՑ ԾՐ ՕՈ; ԵՍ ԱՍ ԶՆ ՕՈ ԾՐ
 ԿՐԵ ԲԵՏՐԱՆՑ ՈՒՍՏՅԱԶ—Լ ԿԵՆՁՅՈ ԴԲ ՈՒՍՏ ՎԵՐՆ-
 ԱՌՆՆ ԿՏՈՒ, ԶՆՐ ԵՍ ՍՐԶ ԿԵՎՈՒՐ ԶԼ ԶՆ ՆՈՍՐԶԱԶԻ
 ՈՂՆՐ ԶԶ ԶԵՏՈՒ—ՆՆՑ ԲՆԱԲԷՒ ԵՎՅՈՑ ՆԶ ՕԼ ՈՂՆԲԵՆ
 ՆԶ ԲՈՆՈ ՑԻ ԲՅ, —ԳՍ ՈԲՐՈՑ, ՕԼՒ ՍՐՆ ՆՈՑԲՐՈՒՐՅՈՒ
 ԴԲ ԴՈՑ—Ա ՎՈՐՑ ՕԼՒ ԿՏՈՒ ԴՆՅ, Լ ՍՐԶ ՑՐԶՍՆՈՑ
 ԶՐՈՑ ԴԲ ԶՐԶԳ, ՑՈՒԲՐԵՅ ԴԲ ՑՈՒ ՈՂՅ, ԶՆՐ Լ ԲՈ
 Ա ՎՅՂ ԶԲԻՐՈՑ ԲՅՈՆ ԴԲ ԴՍՒԿ, ՈԵՐ ԵՈԲՑ Ց ՈՂՁՅ
 ԴԲ ԲՐԾ, ԶԲՈ ԶԵՏՈՒ Լ ԶՈՐ ԵՑՈ ԿՈՒ ՕՈ ՈՂՁՅ ԵՍ,
 Լ ԱՐՑՈ ՑԻ ԴԵ ՎԵՂՒ ԶՆՐ ՎԵ ՈՂՐ ԲՍԲՈ Ա ՈՂՂ ՕԼ
 ԴԲ ԴՈ—Լ ՈԲՐԵ Ա ՎՈՐՅ ԿՆ ԴԲ ԶՐԶԳ ԶՈՂՈՑ ՕԼ Դ
 ԶՈՂՈՅՈՆ, ԴՑ ԱՂՅՈ ՍԲՐԵՅ ՍԲՐ ԵՒ ԶՒ ԲՈՂՈՑ—ԴԲ
 ՎՈՐՅ ԲՅՈՐԵՐ ԱՆ Կ ՕՆ ՎՈՐՅ—ԴՅՆ ԴԵԶ ՍԲՐԵՅ
 ԶՈՒ ՑԻ ԿԼ ԿՈՒՐ—“ԵՍ ՍՐՆ ՈՐՑ ՈՒՐԷ ԵՍ,” ՆՆՑ
 ԶՈՒՐ ԾՂ ԿԼ ՑՐԶԶ—Լ ՍՐԶ ԴԵՆ ԱՌՈՆ—ԴԲ ԲՆԱԲԷՒ
 ԵՎՅՈՑ ՑԻՑ ՈՒՍՏ, ԶՆՐ ԼԲ ՎՅՂՒ ԲՅՅՁՆԵՐԵ—

ԶՆԲԻՐ ՕԼՒ ՈՂՅՈՑ ԴԲ ԲՐԾ, Լ ԲՈ ԴԲ ԲՈՒ ՎՅՂՒ
 ԶՆՍՆՈՒՐ ԿՈՒ, ՕՈ ԾՐ ՎՐԵ ԾՐԶ ԶՏՈՒ ԱԼ ՍՈՐԷ—
 Լ ՍՅՈՑ ՈՑ ԴԲ ԶՐԶԳ; ԱՐՑՈ ԶՁԶ; ԶՆՐ ԵՍ ՈՂՐ ԲԵՅ-
 ԶՆԵՐԵ—ԴԵ ԲՐԷ ԵՎՆՈՑ ԶԶ Լ ՍՐԶ ԶԲԻՐՈՑ ՈՒԿ,
 ԶՆՐ ՈՂՐ ԿՆՑ ԿՆ ԴԲ ՑԲԻՅՈ ՈՒՐՑ ԿՍ ԴԲ ԲՐԾ, Լ
 ԲՈ ԴՁՈ ԴԵ ԲՐԷ ՈՒՐՑ ՍՐԶ ՈՂՁՅՈՒՐ: ԶՆ Ա ՑՍ
 ԲՆՈՐՅ ԵՍ ՍՐԶ ԱՐԷՐ ԲՅՈՆ ՆՈՂՈ ԵՑՂ ՈՒՍՏ—Լ
 ՈՂՅՈ ՈԲՐԵ Ա ԱԶԳՈՂՁՅՈ ՈՂՐԶ ԶՈՂՈՑ ՑՈՒ ՈՂՂՈ
 ԴԲ ՎՈՐՅ ԲՅՈՐԵՐ ԱՆ ԿՐ. ՍՐՆՅԲԻՅ; ԾՂ ՍՐԶ ԴՅՆ
 ԶՍԼԵՑ—ԿՆ ԴԲ ՈՒՆՈՅՆԼ ԿՍ ԲՅՈՑՅԻՅԻ ԿԼ ԶՐԲՐ ԶՈՒՐ
 ԵՍ ԾՐ ՈՂՅ, ԶՆՅՂ ԶԵՐ ՑԻ ԿԵ, Լ ԲԲՈՐԶ ԵՍ ՈՒ ԴՁՈ Լ
 ԶՂԱԶՍԱՈՐԵՐ ՑԻ ԱԵՎ Դ ՑՈՒ, ԶՆՐ ԵՑՈ ԿԵՎՈՒՐ ԶՐԶԷ
 ԴԲ ԶՈՒ ԿՍ ԴԲ ԶՐԶԳ; ԶԲՈ Լ ՈՂՍՐ ՎՅՂ—ԵՍ ՈՒ ՆՐՑ
 Լ ՈՂՍ ԶԵՆ ՕՆ ԴԲ ԶՐԶԳ—Լ ԶՆԲԵՐԵ ԵՅՅ—ՈԵ ԴՅՆ
 ԶՆՈՐՈՆԵՐԵ—ԿԼ ՑՐԲՅԱԶ ՈՂՍ ԶՆՆ ԳՐՈՑ; Զ Լ ՈՂՍ
 ՈՐՑ ԶՆՆ ՑՆԱՐ ԲՈ ԶԼ ԿՁՆ, ԴՈ Լ ՈՂՍ ԶՆՆ ԱՅՑ ՑԻ
 ԲԲԻՐԷ; ԶԲՈ ԵՍ ԶԵԲԻՅԼ ԿԵ ՑԻ ԶԵ ԲԲԻՐՅՈՒ ՕԼ ԴԲ ՍՐՆ
 ԿՍ Դ ԱՐԷՐ, ՈՂՒ ԿՍ ԱՌՑ ՈՂՐ ԿՁՐ ԿԵ Ց ԲՆԲԻՅՈՂՆԵՐ
 ԴՁՈ ՆՆՑ Լ ՈՂՍ ՑՈՒՐ ԵՍ, ՍՐԶ ՈՐՑ ԲԲՆ ՑԻ ՈՒՐԷ
 ԿԵ, ԾՐ ԶՈՐ ԲՐԷ ՈԲԻՅԲՆ; ԶԲՈ ԴՁՈ ԵՍ ՍՐԶ Դ ՍԲՐՅ
 ԿՍ ՆՍՑՆՈՑ ՍՐԶԲԲԷ, ԲԲՆ ՑՈՒ ԲԲԻՐՈՑ ՆՆՑ ՈԵՐ-
 ԿՏՈՒ ՎՅՂ ԶԵ ԿՁՐ ՈՆ—Լ ՈՂՍ ՈՂՐ ԲԲՑ ՎՈՐՅՈՒ-
 ԶՆԶ ԲՈՒՆ ԿԼ ԿՈՒՐ Կ ԱՌՑ, Զ ՈՂՍ ԶՆՆ ԿՆ ԲԲՑ Ա

ԲՈՐՈՒ ՆՆ ՍԵՆՈՐՈՅ, ԱԶ ՆԱՎ ԶԱԶԻ ԻԵ Չ ՏԵՆ ԵՐՆԱԶԻՐ
 ԴՅԱԼ ԴԵԶԻՆԻՐ ԱՆԻ ԻԼ ՈՐՄԻ ԸԶ, ԴՅՈՒ Լ ԿՈՅ ՅԵ ՏԻՆ
 ԱՐ ԴԵԶԻՆԻՐ, Ա Լ ՅԵՆՆ Լ ՈՒՄԱ ՅԵ, ՅԵՏՈՐ ԴԵ ԵՎՅՈՑ
 ՕՈՐՅ ՈՒՄԱՅ, ԸՐՇ ՄԻՆ ՅԵՆ ԱՐԻՎ—ԻՐԻ ԵՍ ՈՐ ԴՅՈ
 ԵՍ ՄԻՐ ՅԵ ԵՐՈՒՐ ԲՈՒՆ ԱԶ ԱՆ ԵՐԻՐՅՈՒՄ—Լ ԱՆԻՐԻ
 ՈՐ—ՆԵ ԴՅՆ ԵՐՈՐՆԵՍԻՐ—ԵՍ ՏՔՈՆՈՆՈՒՆ ՄԻՆ ՅԵ
 ԵՐՈՒՐ ԲՈՒՆ Չ ՕՅՅՈՅՍԼ Չ ՊԵՅ, Ա ԵՍ ՆԱՎ ՎԻՉ ՕՐ
 ԻՍ ԸՍ, ԸՅԻՐ ՄԻՆՈՒ ՈՐ ՈՐՈ—Դ ԻՅԼ ՆՆ Ո ՈՒՐ
 ՏՆ ՄԻՆ ՅՐՈՒ ԵՍ Չ ԸՍ—

ԱՍ ՈՐ ՇՔԻՐ ԻԵՐՈՒ (ԴՈ ՄԻ ՅՈՒ ԴՅԻՐԻԶ ՆՆ ԴԵ
 ՅԱՆՈՐՅ ՇՔԻՐ) ՆԵՐԻ ԱՍ Դ ԻԵՐՈՒ ՈՒՄԱ, ԸՆ ԴՅՈՐԻՐՈ
 Դ ՕՍՅՈՐ ՏՈՐԻ ՆՆ ՏԵՆՇԵԻՐ, ԳՈՅՅ ՆԱՐ ՏԵՒ ԵՐՆ
 ՄԵՐԿԱՎՆ ՄՈՒ ԻԵ ԵՐՆԱՔԻՐՈՒՍ ՏՔՐՈՆ ՈՒՐԿՆԻԶ ՈՒՄ
 ՄԵ ՅՅՈՅՅՅՅՐ ՄԻՐ ՅԵՒ ՏԻՐՄԵՐԻ Չ ԳՈՐՆ Դ ՇՔԻՐ
 Լ ԴՅԻՐԻՅՈ, ԴՅՈ Լ ՄԻՐ ԱՅ Չ ՈՐ ՆՆՈ ՅՅՅՈՅ ԸՍ ՄԻՐ
 ՆԱՎ ԲՈՒՆ ԴԵ ԻՆԻՐՅ ՆՆ ՔԻՐԶ—ՆԵ ԴՅՆ ՈՐՈՐՆՅՐ
 Ե Դ ԻՐԻՅՅՅՆ Ե Դ ՅՐԻԶ Ա ՏՔԻ, Լ ՄԻՐ ԱՅ Չ ՈՐ ՆՆՈ
 ՅՅՅՈՅ ԴՅՈ ՏՐԼԵՒ ԵՎՅՈՑ ՄԻՆ ՆԱՎ—Լ ԿՈՒՐ ԱՆԻՐ ԴՅՈ
 ՄԵ ՄԻՐ ՈՐ ԸՆ Դ ՈՐՅՈՅ ԴՅՅՅԼ—ՏՐՈՒ ՏՔԻ ՆԵ, ԻՍ
 ԵՍ ԸՆՆԵ Դ ՈՒՄԱ ԸՆ ԱՆՔԻՐ ՄԵՐԻՐ, ՈՐ Դ ՈՐԱՆՏ
 ԱՅՅՅՆԻԶ ՆՆ ՊԵՅ—Լ ՏՔԻ; Լ ԻՍ ՈՐՈ ՈՐ—ԴՅՆ ՏՔԻ ՆԵ
 ՔՈՒՄԱՅ ԴՈ ԻՍ, Լ ՄԱՆ ՈՐՈ ՈՐ, ՏԱՐ Լ ՄԱՆ ՈՐՈ ՅԵ
 ՆԵՐ ԸՆ Դ ԴՅՅՅԼ ԻՏՈՐ Դ ԻՐՈ—Լ ԻՔՅՈ ՕՈՒ ԵՍ ԻԼ
 ՏՅՈՐՈՅ ԲՈՒՆ Դ ՏՔՅԵՅՈ ՆՆ Դ ՅՍԵՐ Ա Դ ՄՅՅԼ; ԸՍ
 ԸԶ ՈՐ ԿՈՒ ՈՒՄԱՆ, Ա Լ ՄԻՆ ՕՈՒ ԵՍ Դ ԸՆՇՔՐՈՒՐԵ
 ՕՈՒՄՆ—Լ ՆԱՎ ՅՐՆ ԱՐՈՒ ԱՍ ԵՐԻՐ ՄՅՅԼ ԴՅՈ ՆԱԶ
 ՅՐՆ ԲՈ Դ ԻՐՄԻ: Չ ԻՐՅԵՐՄԻ ԴՅՈ ՄԵՆ—Ո ՏՍ ԻՈԶ
 ՏՐՆԱ Լ ԴՈ ԸՍ, Ա ԱԶ ՄԵ ՄՅՈՑ ԲՈ ԴԵ ԻՐՄԻ Լ ԵՐՆ
 ՄԵՐԿԻ ՄՈՒ Դ ԵՐՈՐՅՈՒ—ՆԵ ՏՔԻ ՆԵ ՄԻԶ ԵՐՈՒ ՕՐ
 ՈՒՐՄԻՆ, Ա ՄԻՐ ՈՐՈ ՅԵ ՅՅՅ ՕՈՒ ԻՏՈՐ Դ ԴՅՅՅԼ—

ՈՐՈ ԸՆՆ ՈՐՅ ՄՅՅԼ ՅԵԻԶ ՅՅՅ, Ա ԵՅՅ ՈՒՐ Դ ՅՐԻԶ,
 ԻԼ ԸՈՅ ՄԻՆ ՅԵ ԻԵՐԻՐՅՐ—ՄԵ ՄԱՆ ՅԵ ԴՈՐ Չ ՈՐՈՑ
 Դ ԻՐՈ—ԴԵ ՔԻՐ ՈՅՅ ՆՆ Դ ԻՐՈ ՄԻՆ ՅԵ ՈՐՈՐՅՈՒՍ—
 Լ ՄԱՆ ՈՐՈ ՅԵՐՆ Չ ՈՐՈՑ, ՅՔՈ ՄԱՆ ՅԵ ԵԻՐԱՆ ԱԵՐ
 ՈՒ ԱՍ Դ ՄՅՅԼ; ԸՍ ՄԻՆ ՅԵ ՅՔՈ ԱՐՈՒ ԻՏՈՐ ՅՐԱՅ Ե
 ԻՍ; Դ ՄՅՅԼ ՄԻՆ ԸԵՒ Ո ԱՐՈՒ Չ Դ ԻՐՈ—Լ ՄԱՆ ԴՅՆ
 ՈՐ Դ ՄՅՅԼ, Ա ԱՍ ԴՅՈ ԻՕԻՅՈՑ Դ ՏՐԼԵՒ ԵՎՅՈՑ ՄԻՆ
 ՕՈՅ ՈՒՄԱ—Լ ՄԱՆ ՏՈՒՅ Չ Դ ԵՐՈՐՅՈՒՆ “Լ ԱՒ ԻՐՈՒ”
 Ա ԻՐՄՆ ԻՅՆՆ ԲՈՒՆ Դ ՅՐԻԶ—ԵՍ ՄԻՆ ՏԵ Դ ՅՍԵՐ
 ՏՅՅՅՐԻՐ ԴՅՅՅ—Լ ԱՅՅՐ ԱՒ, ԸՅ ՆԵ ԸՈՑ ԻՅԼ ՄԻՐ

AN EXTRACT

from a late valuable publication, by PHILANTHROPOS; on
WAR AND PEACE,

showing the ruinous policy of the former, and the superior efficacy of the latter, for national protection and defence; clearly manifested by their practical operations and opposite effects upon nations, kingdoms and people.

ԶԱՆ ԱՅ ԿԵԶԵՆԱՅԱՐ ՏՔՈՅ ԴՁՁ ԿՆՅՑՑ, ՅԵՆՁՍԷ
ՎԵՆՑ 2 ԱՍԿԱՆ ԿԱՍԻԻ Կ ԵՈՐ ՈՍԱՆ, ԿՏՈՒ Ա ԶԱՆ
ԻՐԻ ԻՆՍՏԻԹՍԻՄԵՆ ԿՍ Կ ԱՐՅՈՐԻ, ՈՍՈՒ; ԶԱՐԵ-
ՍԻ 2 ԿՆՏԵՐՎԱՆՏԻՅ ԿՍ ԱՍԻ, ՄՆ ՈՒ ԱԳԵԶ, ԱԻՐ
ՈՒՑ ՅԵ ԿՆՆՎԵՆՑՑ ԴՁՁ ԱՍԻ 2 ԱՍԻ-ԱՅ ԱՐԿՆԱԲ-
ՈՒԼ 2 ԱՐԿՆԱԲՎՈՆԶ, ԿՑ ՏՐԻ ՏՐԻ ԵՆԿԱՐԻՍՍ ԱՐՕՑԵ-
ՎՈՆ 2 ԿՅՅՈՆՑ, ՈՒ ԵՄՆ ԱՐՕՐԱԿԻՍՍ ԵՈՐ ՏՔՑՑՁՈՒՄՎ
ՅՈՆԵՑՑ Օ Ա ԱՍԻՐԻՍ ՈՍԱՆ, ԱԶՍ, ՄՆ Կ ՏՈՒՆ ՄՍՍ,
ԻՆՍԱՐԵԱՅԱՐ ԿՈՒՐԱՑԻՐ Օ Կ ԿՆՈՒՐԱՐԵ, 2 ԱՐԿՍԻՐ Կ
ԵՐԶ ԿՍ ԿՐԿՈՒՔԵՎՈՆ 2 ԿԱՐՆ; ԵՏՈՒՄՍ Օ ԴՕԶ ՈՍ-
ՎՈՆ ՈՍ ԱԶՆ ԶԱՐԵՔ Կ ԱՐՕՑՅՈՐՆ ԿՍ ԶԻԿ 2 ԱՍԻ
Օ ԵՈՐ ԵՐԱՑ ԵՅՑՑՈՆՑ—2 ԱԻՐ ՆՑ ՅԵ ԱՐԿԻՅԱ, ԿՏՈՒ
ՏՔՑ ԻՆՍՏԻԹՍԻՄԵՆ, ՏՐԻ ԵՈՐ ՅՔՑ ԿԵՐՈՆԵԱՅ ԵՐ ԿԶ-
ԻՆ, Օ ԱՐՍ Օ ԿԱՆՕԱՆ ՏՔՑ ԱՐԵՔ 2 ԿՐԿՈՒՔՅՈՐՍ
ԱՐԿՆՏԻՐՈՒԼ 2 ԱՐԶՅՈՒՏԻՅ—

ՅՔՑ Կ ԳՅՈՒՐԱՐՈՐ ԿՍ ԿԱՆԱՐԻ, ՅԱՆԻՔԻ ԵՒ ԱՐԱ-
ԱՐՍ ՈՐՈՆԵՆ 2 ԱՐՍՑ ԵՑՁՅԱՐԱՐ ԿՔՑՕՒ, ԿՐ ԱՐԻ ՕՍ
ՏՔՈՅ ԴՁՁ ԱՍԻԻ ԿՐ ՈՅՑՑԻՐ 2 ԵՆԱՍՈՒՐԱՅԱ, ԱՍԿՈՑ
ՅԵՑՑՈՐՍ Ա ԿՐՈՒ ԿՅՏԱՅՎՈՆ ԵՄՆ ԿՈՒ ԵՐՈՆԵՑ
ՈՒՍԿԻ, 2 ԿՈՒ ԵՆԱՐԿՍՈՆ ԶԱՐԶՈՒ—ՅՔՑ ԱՑ Ա
ԳՅՈՒՔԻ 2 ԿՆՈՒՐՎԱ ԵՅՑՑԿՆԱՎՈՆ ՈՐՑ ՈՒՍԿ; ԱՑ ՆՑՑ
ԿԵՒ ՈՍՈՒ, ԶԱՐԶՈՒ 2 ԵՆՈՐՅՈՆՑԵ ՅԵ ՏՈՒՐ ԿՐԿՆԱԿԻ
ՄՆ ԿՈՒ ՕՐԱ ԿԵՐԿ; 2 ԱՑ ԿԵ ԵՐՈՆԵՑ 2 ՅԱՆԻՔ
ՈՒՍԿԻ ՅԵ ԶԵՐԱՐ ԿԵՆ; 2 ՆՑՑ ԱՐՈՒՍԱՐԻՐՈՐ ԱԻՐ
ԿԵՆ ՅԵ ԱՐՅՑ, 2 ՈՒ ՆՑՑ ԿԶԶԱՐՍ ՏՈՒՅՈՒՐԿ ԱԻՐ
ՅԵ ՎԱՐ ՄՆ ԿՈՒ ՈՐՅՑԻ 2 ՕՐԵՑ ԿԵՑՈՒՐՈՐ, ԵՒ ԵՐԻ
ՕՐԱՍ ԿԵՆՁՍՈՒՆՑ 2 ԿԶՎԵՆՔԻ ԿՈՐ—

ՆՑ ԿՔՑ ՅԵ ԶԻՐՈՑԻ ԴՁՁ ԱՍԻԻ ԱԶՍ ԵՅԶԻՑՑԻ
ԵՐԻ ԿՆՑ ԱՐԻՐ, ԱՔՑ 2 ԶԻՅՎՈՆ ԱԶՍ ԵՄՆ Կ ԿԱՐՍՍ
ՈՐԱՎԵՆԶ ՄՆ ԿԱՆ; ՈՐԻ ԶԱՆ ՆՑ ՅԵ ԿՐԿՈՒՍՑԻ ԴՁՁ
ՈՒ ԱՍԻԻ ԱՐՕՑԵՐ ՏՐԻ Կ ՆՈՐԿԱՅՈՆՑ ԿՍ ԿԵԶ ՈՍԱՐ
ՈՐ—ԳՐԿ IV. I, 2 2 3. ՅՔՑ ՎԱՍ ԱՅ ՄՆՏԵՐ ՏՐԻ ԿՆՑ
ԴՁՁ ԱՍԻԻ ԿՐ ՈՅՑՑԻՐ, 2 ԿՔՑ ՈՒՍԿ ԵՅԶԻՑ—
ԱՅ ԱՑ ԱՐԿ ԵՅՍԱ ԱՐՕՐԱԿՅՈՐ ՏՔՈՅ ԴՁՁ Կ ԱԶՎԵՆԶ

դու արև, մթնոլորտ և արևը, սեր օրհորմանը շրջա-
օճար իմ հիւր, և Յու յայ ԿՅՈՒՄԻՔ ՏՈՒՅՈՒՄ Ե Ե ԿՄԻ-
ՅՈՒ ՈՒՐՆՅՈՒՄԻՆ ԿՄ Կ ՍԵՒՄԻՔ: ՏՈՒ ՈՒՐՈՒՄ ՍՈՒՐՈ
ԿՄ ՈՒՅ ԲՆՈՅՈՒՄ, ԵՆ ՆՏՈՒՔ ՅՈՒ ՆՐԵՒՅՈՒՄ ՈՒ
ՍՐՈՒՄ, ԿՅ ՅԵՅՈՅ ՍՈՒՐՅ ՆՅՍ ՈՍՍՈՒՅ ԵՅՅՈՅՅՈՒՔ,
ԿՈ ԲՅՈ ՈՍՍՈՒՅ Ե ԵՆՈՒՐՈՒՄ—Ե ԵՅ ԿԵՅ ՈՅՈՒՅ
ՍԵՐ ԵՐՈՒՐ Կ ԵՒՔ, ՏՈՒ ՈՒՅ ԵՅՅՈՒՐՅ ԵՐՈՒՐՅ, ՆՈ
ՆՅՍ ԿՈ, ԵՆ ՈՒ ՍԿՅ, ԵՆ ԵՈ ՈՒՐՈՒՅՅՈՒՐ ԿԵՆՐՈՒՐ
Ե Կ ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ Կ Ե Ե Կ ԵՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ Կ ԵՐՈՒՐ ԵՐՈՒՐ—

ԿԵ ԵՐՈՒՐ ՍԵՐ ԵՐ, ԿՅ ՈՒՅ ՈՒ ԿԵՅՅՅՅՅ ՍՈՒՐ Բ
Կ ՈՒՒ, ԿՅ ՅՐ ԵՐՅ ԿՐԵՅՅՅՅՅ ԵՅՐՅՅ ԵՆ ԵՅ;
ՍԵՐ ԿԵՅՅՅՅ, ԿՅ Կ ՈՒՐՅ ԿՍ ՈՒՅ ԵՐՅ Ե ՈՒ
ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ ԵՐՈՒՐ Կ ԵՅՅՅՅՅ, ՈՒՒՒ, ՍՐԿԵՐ ԵՐՅ
ՍՐԿ ԵՐ—ՈՒՅ Ե ԵՐՈՒՒ Ե ՍՈՒՐ, Ե ԵՐՈՒՒ Կ ՈՒՐՅ
ԿՍ ԵՅ, ԵՅ Ե ԵՆՈՒՐՅ ԿՅ ԿՍ ՈՒ ՍՐՈՒՐՅՅ Ե
ԿՅ ԿՅ, ԵՅ ԿՈ ԵՆԿԵՅՅՅՅ ԵՅՅ ԵՐՅ ԿՅ, ՆՅ ԿՅ
ՆՅՍ ԿՅ ԵՈՒՅ ՈՒՒՅ—ԵՅ ԵՅՅ ՍԵՐ, ՈՒՅ ԵՅ ՈՒՅ ՈՒ-
ԵՐՅ ՈՒՐ—ԵՐՈՒՐ; ԵՅ ԵՅ ԵՅ ԿԵ ԵՐՅ-ՈՒ, ԵՅ
ԵՅՅ ԵՅՅ ԵՅՅ ՈՒՐՅՅՅՅ ՈՒՒՐՅ ՈՒՐՅ ՏՐԿ ԵՆԿԿ-
ԵՅ ԵՅՅՅ—Կ ՈՒՅՅ ԿԵՆՐՅՅ ԿՍ ԵՐՅ, ՏՈՒ ԵՐՈՒՒ Ե
ՍՈՒՐ ՍՐՈՒՒՒ ԵՐՈՒՒ ՈՒ, ԿՅ ԿԵՅՅՅՅ Ե ԵՐՈՒՐ Ե
ՍՈՒՐՅ ՈՒՐՅՅ ՈՒՐՅՅՅՅ ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ—Կ ԵՐՅ
ԿՍ ԿՐՅ ՈՒՐՅՅՅ ՍՈՒՐ Ե ԿԵՅՅՅ ԵՅՅՅՅ ԵՐ, ՈՒ
ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅ ԿԵՐ ԵՆ ԵՐՈՒՒ ԵՅ ԵՐ—ՏՈՒ ՈՒ ՆՅՐ ԵՐ,
ԿՅ ԵՅ ԿՅ ԵՐՅՅՅ ԵՐ, ՈՒՒ ԵՅ ՈՒ—Ե ՈՒՅ ԵՐ
ԵՐՅՅ ԵՅ, “ՈՒՅ ԵՐ ԿՅ ԵՐՅ—

ԵՐՅ—ԵՐ Օ—Ս—Ս—

ԿԵ ՈՒՒՒ ԿՍ ԵՐՅՅՅՅ ԿՐ ԵՐՅՅՅ ԵՆ ՍՐԿ—
Ե ԵՐՅՅՅ. ՍԵՐ ՈՒՒՒՒՒՒՒՒ ՍՈՒՐՅՅ ԿՐ:
ՍԵՐ ԵՐՅՅՅ Ե ՍԵՐ ՍՐԿՅՅՅՅ ԿՅ ԵՐՅՅՅՅ ՍՐԿ ԵՐՅ,
Ե Կ. ԿՅՅՅՅ Կ ՍԵՐ ԿՅ ԿՐ ԵՆ ՈՒՒՒՒՒՒՒ ԵՐՅՅՅ—

ԵՅ ՈՒ ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅ ՍԵՐ ՏՐԿՅՅ, ՍՅՅ ԵՅՐԵՒ ՏՐԿ
ԵՆ Կ ԵՐՅՅ ԿՍ ԿԵՐՈՒՐ ԵՅՅ ԵՐՅ ՍԵՐ ԵՅՐԿ—
Կ ԵՐՅՅ ՍՅՅ ՏՈՒ ԵՅՅՅՅՅ, Կ ԵՐՅՅ ԵՐՅՅ ՍՅՅ,
ԵՅՅ Կ ՈՒՐՅ ԿՍ ԵՐՈՒՐ ԵՅ ՈՒՒՒՒՒՒՒ Ե ԵՐՅ—

Ե Կ ԵՐՅՅՅՅ. ԵՐՅՅՅ.—ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅ Ե ԵՐՅ
ԵՅՅ ԵՐՅՅՅ ԵՐՅՅՅՅՅ ՈՒՒ Կ ԵՐՅՅՅ ԿՍ ԵՐՅ:

ՕՐԻՔՏԻՅՈՆՈ ՄՆ ԶԵՆՈՒ ԶԵՆ ԵՒՐ ԿՐԻՆ ՈՐԻՔՈ,
ՈՐԻՔ ԵՐՈՐԷ ՆԶ ԲԱՒԻՐ Չ ԵՔ ՕՐԻՔ ՄՆ Դ ԲԷՏՈ

Ա ԶԻՐ ՆԶ Դ ՆՄԻՉ ԿՍ Դ ՄԲՆՏ ԵՔԻՄՏ ԶԵՆ,
ԶԵՆ ՈՐԻՔ Լ ԵՐՈՐԷՆ ՏՄԻ ՕՐ Դ ՏՈԶ ԳՅԻՐԵՈՈ,
ՏՄԻ ՈՐ ՄՈՐՏ ԵՐԻՒ Դ ՈՐԻՔՆՈՐՏ Դ ԴՆԻՔԻՆ ԶԵՆ ՈՐԻՔ,
ՈՐ ՄՆՈՒՆ ԶՄԱՐԶ ՈՐԻՔ Ա ՈՐՈՐԻՔ ՆԶ ՈՐԻՔ—

ԿՐՈ ՏՄԻՔ ԿՐԵԼ ԲՈ ՏՄԻՔ Դ ՄՈՐՈՐ ԵՐԵՒ,
ՏՄԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ՄՈՐ ՈՐ ՄՈՐՆ Դ ՈՐՈՒ ԿՍ ՈՐԻՔ ԲԱՒ—
ՈՐԻՔ Դ ՈՐԻՔՆՈ—ՈՐ ԶԵՆ Չ Դ ԴՆԻՔԻՆ ԿՐՈՐՏՈՐ,
“ԶՄԻՐՏՈՐ ՈՐԻՔ ԿՍ ԶՄԱՐ ԿԵ, Ո ԶԵՆ ՏՄԻՔ Կ ԿՐՏՈ—

ՍԵ ԿՐ ԿՐՈՐ ՄՆ ՈՐ ՄԵՐՈՐՏ Ա ԿՐՈՐ Չ ԲԵՆՈՐ,
ՏՄԻՔ Դ ԶՄԻՐՈՒ ԿՍ Դ ԿՐՈՐԻՔ ՆԶ ՄՈՐԻՔԻՆ ՈՐ ԿՐՈՐ:
ՏՄԱՐՈՐՈՐ ՈՐԻՔ ԵՐԻՐԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ԿՐՈՐ ԶՐԱ,
ԶԵՆ ՈՐԻՔ ՏՄԻՔ ՆԶ ՉԵՐՈՐԻՔ ՏՄԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ՈՐՈՒ ԶՄԱ—

ՆՏ Դ ՈՐՈՐԻՔ ԿՍ Դ ԿՐՈՐԻՔ ՆԶ ՈՐ ԿՐՈՐԻՔ ՄՈՐ ԿԵ,
Չ Դ ԶՄՈՐՏ ԿՍ ԵՐԻՔ ՄՆ ՄՈՐ ԿՍ ՄՈՐՈՐ ՏԻԵ;
ԿՐՈՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԻՔ ՈՐՈՐ ՈՐՈՐՆ Դ ՄՈՐՏ ՈՐ ՈՐԻՔ ԶՄՈՐ,
Ա Դ ԶՄՈՐԻՔ ՏՄԻՔ ԿԵ Ա ԿՐ ՈՐՈՐԻՔ ՆԶ ԿՐՈՐ—

ԲՈՐՈՐԻՔ ԶԵ ՈՐԻՔ, ՈՐ ԶԵՆ ՄՈՐՈՐ ՕՐ ԿՐՈՐ ՈՐԻՔ;
ՄՈՐ ՆԶՐԵԼ ՏԻԵ ՏՄԻՔ Դ ԿՐԻՔ ԿՍ ԵՐԻՔ:
ԿԵ ԿՐՈՐ ՄՈՐ ԿՐՈՐ ԿՐՈՐ Կ ԶԵՆՈՒ ԶՐԱ,
Ա Դ ԶՄՈՐԻՔ ԿՍ ԶՄԱ ՏՄԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ՈՐԻՔ ԶՒԱ—

Դ ՄՈՐՏ ԿՍ Դ ԶԵՆՈՒ ՆԶ ՈՐՈՐԻՔ ՄՆ Դ ՈՐՈՐՆ,
Ա Դ ՏՄՈՐՈՐ ՆԶ ԿՐՈՐ ՄՈՐ Դ ԶԻՔ ԿՍ Դ ԶՒԱՆ;
ՏՄԻՔ ԿՐ ԿՐՈՐՈՐՆ, ԵՐ-Կ-Յ-Ո-Յ, ՈՐԻՔ ՆԶՐԵԼ ՏԻՔ,
Դ ՏՄԱՐՈՐՈՐ ՈՐԻՔ ԶՒՆՈՐԻՔ—Դ ԴՆԻՔԻՆ ՆԶ ԿՐՈՐ—

A GOOD PRAYER.

ՈՐԵ ԿԵ, Ո ԿՐ ԶԱՎԵՐ, Լ ԲՐՈՐՏԻՐ ՈՐՈՐ;
ՈՐԵ ԵՐՈՐ ԶՒՐ ՈՐՈՐՈՐՏ ԿԵ ՄՆ ԿՐ ՈՐՈՐ ՄՈՐ;
ԶՒՐ ԶՒՐ ԿԵ ՄՈՐ ԿԵՐՈՐՏ ԶՒՐ ԿՐՈՐ—
ԿԱ Լ ՄՆ Դ ՈՐԻՔ ԿՍ ՕՐԻՔ ՈՐՈՐՈՐՏ ՄՈՐ;
ՈՐՈՐՏ ԿԵ ՄՆ ԿՐՈՐ ԶՒՐՈՐ ԶՒՐ ՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՈՐՏ ԿՐԻՔ;
ԿՐՈՐ ՉՅԻՐՈՐՏՈՐ ԶԵՆ ՈՐՈՐ ԿԵՐՈՐ—
ԶՒՆ ՈՐԻՔ ԿՐ ԵՐԻՔ Դ ԶՒՆՈՐՈՐՏ ՍՐ ԵՐՈՐ,
ՄՆ ՈՐՈՐ, Ո ԿՐՈՐ ԿԵ ՏՄՈՐՈՐ ԿԵՐՈՐ;
ԶՒՐ ԶՒՐՈՐՏ ՄՆ ՈՐՈՐՈՐ, ԿՍ ԿՐՈՐ—

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I.

Harvard, Mass. 6 th mo. 1832.

No. 9.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

The writer of the following very true and appropriate remarks, is favorably known in several states, as one of the most judicious school teachers that our age affords.

New Lebanon, N. Y. June 4 th 1832.

Esteemed Friend;

I received the several numbers of "Something New" which were directed to me. I can say I fully approved the system, and wish you all the success it merits. Had I received these numbers in my youthful days, they would have been to me a treasure more acceptable than gold. I rejoice in the prospect of a useful revolution in the department of letters; not for myself, but for the rising generation, and for the future success and progress of the everlasting gospel of salvation which must yet be preached to all nations. I have long believed, without a doubt or hesitation, that the time would come when there would be a complete reformation in the present *chaos* of human language. For as it is evident to us from the testimony of the gospel, that all the corruptions and abuses of the fall must undergo an entire reformation, (at least so far as respects the people of God,) before the final restoration can be complete; so it appears perfectly reasonable and consistent with Divine Revelation, that the corrupt abuses of human language, which have been increasing in the earth for thousands of years, should be reformed before the true followers of Christ can enjoy a pure language. "Then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent." Zeph 3. 9.

This reformation of language will doubtless be a gradual and progressive work; and it seems right and proper that it should commence with a reformation of the Alphabet, as that is the foundation of written language.

Tho it will not be consistent for me to turn my attention to this subject; yet there are doubtless some promising young people among Believers who will feel more immediately interested in promoting this improvement, and who may be more useful in it than I possibly can be at my advanced age.

You have certainly discovered a principle which, so far as I understand it appears to be a correct one. But time and experience, as in other new things, will doubtless produce improvements in your present Alphabet, particularly in the form of the letters. I might suggest some which I think would be useful; but as they would require new types and as your present types are amply sufficient to display the principle, perhaps it would be *useless* to mention them.

I must acknowledge the propriety of your remarks respecting the correspondence of the twelve pure vowels or vocal sounds and the twelve christian virtues; and also between the seven mutes, which derive their powers of sounds from those vowels or vocal sounds and the seven moral principles, which derive their power and operations from the twelve virtues.

This correspondence is worthy of notice. It is said that at the time of the confusion of tongues, at the building of Babel, there were twelve original languages given to mankind, by means of which they were divided into different nations; and that the gradual corruptions of these twelve languages has occasioned all the numerous tongues and dialects now existing on earth. This division is supposed to be alluded to in the song of Moses in Deut. 32, 8. It is also said that of these twelve original languages, seven can still be traced and found among the nations professing the Christian religion, tho like their religion, greatly corrupted, mixed and perverted—and that the other five still remain among the barbarous nations, tho equally corrupted and divided.

So after all our anxious labors in literature, we shall find it a confused mass of good and evil mixed up together, and that it will need the fire of the gospel to burn the chaff & save the wheat; to separate the gold & consume the dross. Your only safe dependence is on the gift and providence of God, whose favor is infinitely more to be depended on than the highest favors, and the most flattering approbation of all the world beside.

Michael H. Barton.

SETH Y. WELLS.

“CADMUS” continued, from No. 7 page 92

Now, the reader, will not understand me in these remarks on the learned languages, as making any objection to the study of them, if conducted in a consistent manner. But who will pretend, that it is consistent, to require every child, that receives the least advantage from written language to contribute, I cannot say one tenth, but one half, or two thirds of their study in orthography to the support of these learned languages, and for what reason is unknown to thousands. If they knew the learned languages, they might know by the orthography of the words from which of them the different forms, and classes of words were derived, and consequently might with more ease, trace out the affinity of one Language to another.

This is all well enough for those who can engage in classical study; but why should they who can only obtain a common school education, be compelled to follow a multitude of principles, or rules, of the use of which, they have no knowledge. I said principles, or rules but a moments reflection convinces me that these terms cannot be justly applied, to any thing so incoherent, and contradictory, as the orthography of our language.

But just as I had dipped my pen to cross them out I recollected something like seventy, or eighty, pages octavo in walker, all made up systematically of more than half a thousand of these principles, and in most of our English grammars a quantum suffi-it of their elements, consists of rules for spelling, most of which, are ornamented with a numerous list of exception.

I perceive then if we say that our orthography is so confused a mass of lea-

need lumber as scarcely to admit the idea of rules and principles, we have a mighty array of great names against us.

Nor is this all, it must be admitted that so long as our orthography remains encumbered with the immense responsibility, of exhibiting several thousands of words, in so many ancient and diversified forms that a tolerable acquaintance with them implies a general knowledge of the world, if not of ancient history: so long these pretended 'rules and principles' (all of which might be comprised in a volume of moderate size, compared with Flavel, Josephus, or Scott,) will undeniably be of real use to every English scholar. Therefore I think they are not to be trifled with by any who consider correct spelling, a useful attainment.

But were the public once to become convinced of the vast, superiority of the pronouncing orthography, to the present arbitrary system, it would be a source of wonder to the generation which should follow, that a people, professedly enlightened, and civilized, should ever have continued so long in the practice of those barbarous customs, which are in vogue at the present day.

Let us imagine for a moment, that a plain pronouncing alphabet had been in use for fifty or a hundred years past; one that should spell from principle, every word as it should be pronounced, leaving nothing arbitrary to be charged to memory; and suppose, at the same time, that some persons who might have a high veneration for the ancient classics, and for etymological study, should undertake to bring the language back to a form, similar to what is now followed in our schools and Colleges;— what reception, could we suppose he would meet? Would not such an undertaking be looked upon by the world, as an indication of madness or idiotism? Who could be disposed to drop a system that would make a learner perfect in a principal part of an English education, in a few days, or at most, in a few weeks, for one that would demand years, and yet never bring one in a hundred to perfection? But if it would be inconsistent to leave a plain, easy, strait-forward course, for one that would be obscure perplexing, and indefinite, must there not be a similar inconsistency in continuing the one, after the advantages of the other have been demonstrated.

I am of the opinion that a pronouncing orthography, in some form or other, if it should only become generally known, will bear the sway. I have not time at present, for any particular remarks on the forms of the letters; but it seems very desirable that all who are willing to engage in this work of literary reform, should unitedly lend their assistance to the support of one system. That published under the title of "Something New," has undeniably a great advantage, in many respects over any thing of the kind yet produced: I will mention a few instances.

First; the system is so constructed that only one alphabet is required to be learned, for print and for writing: when once the printed is understood the whole is learned. Secondly. The same alphabet is used for Capitals & for small letters. The Greek & the Latin, it is true, have each two forms of letters for this purpose: but the Hebrew and some other Alphabets have not: and certainly, there can be no real use for it. (To be continued.)

"ALL IS VANITY."

(The following lines are printed on the opposite page in the new way.)

- 1 What can be more empty and frail,
Than all that this vain world can grant us?
Why then should its powers avail,
So often with hope to enchant us?
In vain do its prizes, when won,
Declare that our hopes are defeated,
For still by fresh objects lured on
We cherish what often has cheated.
- 2 This earthly existence we scan
Throughout all its various stages,
From childhood and youth "up to man",
In all his conditions and ages;
But know not what joy it can give
That half will compare with its sorrow;
Except that it leads us to live,
On bliss we're expecting to morrow.
- 3 If fortune, with all her gay toys
Must shrink at death's cruel ordeal;
If fancy's so much boasted joys
Shall still, like herself, be unreal;
Pray what can this world then bestow
On those who for pleasure pursue it,
That can compensate for the woe
They share who are journeying through it!
- 4 If the brightest of raptures bright hours
So quickly by sadness are shaded;
If Pleasures delightfulest flowers
Scarce blossom, before they are faded;
Then well might the Preacher exclaim
While rap'd in the sad contemplation,
(Our song shall respond to the same,
"All is vanity; all is vexation.")

RASALAS.

Harvard, June 1832

Very true *Rasalas*—the utmost joy created objects can afford is transient and unsatisfying, yet let us remember, that the devout Christian feels a joy that fills every aching void of his soul—a joy that emanates, not from creatures, nor created objects, and which as firmly establishes his faith in the being of a God, as in his own. And, altho he admits the truth of thy text when applied to the things of earth, yet the Divine influence that kindles a fire of sacred devotion upon the altar of his heart, gives birth to language like this,

"What Nothing earthly gives or can destroy,"

"The souls calm sun-shine, and the heart felt joy."

"Is virtue's prize."

A TESTIMONY,

In favor of Liberty of Conscience and Christianity, by LUTHER, CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, continued from No. 6 page 71,

28, 737807, 2N EUNNUPETJA OATVOR, 28 7E 23PT
 2000 2N 2707704 223702 7 27N0702, 28 7E200 0
 777Z 2Z 7E 777 3E 7E7N 3E, 2 2N 00N 20000 2
 30302 7E 22222200 7 73Z 1200Z, 2N 704 07Z 2 0
 704 07702Z, 704 7E702 20 0 72N 7777 7 7302-
 7E7N 7 3E200 0 207022, 1 7E70 702 0702 7E702
 0 7 2272207, 3 273702 20 00; 2 1 277 702 200
 70Z, 720 1 22N 7777 20 777 707 0702777 72N
 20 2Z 072222 807 707. 777 072 7E702 07 707 20
 7E-807 7E2 77 20777 7007Z 2 07707022 777
 7E; 2 1 27 7E277E702Z 20 704 2070200Z 200 207
 707 702 702 777 807070707-77700 707, 7E707-
 7E 2Z 2N 70202 707, 0 70207 702, 0 0020207
 7E70207, 70 208 77 7E700 0 7 702, 70 777, 77
 0722202 07 7E7N 7027-20 7E 702 80207 77-
 70707: 7E 22N 7077 3E 7 207 807 77 7E707E7N,
 28 77 7027 3E 7 7E7E 807 20-77 8070 2Z, 7E
 77 200 0 3E 702 702 707 7077 70207020707 777Z,
 2 7702 704 2077E 2N 77 7E20707070; 3 7E 200
 07220222 7E7N 027 77700 7E702, 28 702 77700
 7E7070707: 2Z 28 0 7E702 2000 2N 7E707 07-
 70002707E7N 7 804 7E7 0 7E707 070 72N 7 27E0 7
 2N 7E7070707 07E7070-7E0 0 7E707N 7 7E70-2Z
 707E70707 77 702 77700; 807 70 207 304 804 2
 7E707: 3E0 777 804 707 702 7E7E 3E 7E7, 707
 777 7E707 3E 03E7E07-2 28 707 3E 777 7E7070,
 22N 20 3E 77 20700-20 7E 702 7E7N 207E 7E-
 707N 0 7E-07E: 7E7 1200, 707 120 77E0 207 0702
 0 702 7E 77E 7E707070707, 3 720 7E 207 7070
 0 707 7E 77E 7777Z: 7E707020 70Z 8E777 72N
 2202202-20 2Z 02702 720 7E2E7E7E7. 2 7E702Z
 2N 7 77707E7N 7E707N; 2 2020 77E 20 3E, 28 777
 EUNNUPETJA, 02702 7E7E 3E7E7, 27E707 7 0707
 70700: 720 707070 277 870-20 207E2 0 3E 7E
 70 720 77E 22Z 207070707 0 7E7070 77 7E707E-
 70Z, 2 702 707 20 7E70 777E7E7 0 707020; 2 7E7

ՅՈՒՐ, Լ ԲՆԻՒ ՈՒՅ ԶԵՐՎԱԾ ԴՅՒ Գ ԿՆԼ Զ ԶԼԵՔ—ՈՒ
 ԲՆԻՅԵՐԵՅԻՆՈ ՍԷ Լ Կ ԶՈՒՐԵՆՆԱՎԵՐ ՈՒ ԶԵՆԵՑ ԴՍ
 ԱՐՈՅ: Զ ՆՑ Կ ՅՒՄՆ ԶՆԱՆՆ Կ ԻԱՆՅԱՆԻՔ ՈՒՐ ՈՒՅ
 Կ ԵՔՄԿՆԱԾ Կ ՈՒ ԶՏՅՈՎԵՆԶ Զ ՈՂՎԵՆԶ. ԴՅՈ ԲՆԻՅ-
 ԶԵՐԵՅԻՆՈ ՍԻՔ ՈՒՅ ՈՒՐԵՍ ԲՔ Ը ԶԱՆՅՒ ԶԶ ԵՉ ԵԶ
 Ծ ՍԵՍ Զ ՈԵՑ ԵՆ ԲՈՒՅՈՐԸ—

2—ՈԵ ԴՅՈ ԲՔՏԻԶ ՈՐԶ ԲՆԻՅԻՆՑ ՍԻՒ ՈՐԶ ՈՒՅ
 ԶՅՈՍ Կ ԲԻՒ ՍԵՒԼԻՔ Ծ ԶԱՐԵ ՈՒՒ ԶԵՔԻՆԻ Կ ՍԻՆ Կ
 ԻՒՔՐԱՎԵՐՆ Ե ԴՅՑ, ԵԶ Կ ՍԻՒՑ ԵՐԻ ՈՐԶ ՇՈՐՆԵՔՆ
 ԵՄՆ ԴՈ ԵՉ ԶԻՔ—ԵՉ ԵԶ ՈՒ ԼՈՍԻ ԵՆԻՏԻՔԻՔ ԶԵ
 ԵՐԶՔԵՆԶ, ԴՅՈ ԻՅՆ ԻՍ ՈՒՐԻ Կ ՕՐԱԿ Ե ԲՆԻՒՇԵՑ-
 ՈՒՑ: ԴՅՈ ԴՍ ԻՍ ԶԵ ՈՒՒՔԵՐԻՍ Զ ՈՒՅ ՈՈ ՈՒՅ Գ ԴՍ
 ԿՒ Կ—ՅՈ ՍԵՒ Կ ԶՈՒՑԻՅ ԿՍ ՈՒ ԶՈՒՐ: ԴՍ ԶԵՆԵՐԻ
 ԵՆ ՈՒՒ, ԵՅՉ ԻՅՉ Ը ԵՐԻՑ ԶԵՆ ԲԵ ՎԻՈՅՆՑ Ծ ԿՆԻՒ
 ԳՍԲԳԻՆՈ, Զ ԿՆԻՒ ԲՆՍԻՐՆՈՅՅԻ ՈԵՉ ԵՆՈՐՈՒՔԵՐՉ
 Կ ԵՐԱԾ ԶՆԻՔ ԿՍ ԿՆԻՒ ԲՈՒՎԵՐԻԶ ԵՒՐՈՍ ՍԵՍ—

ԻՅՆ ԻՍ ԶԵ ԶՆԻՐԵ ԵՐԻ ԵՐԻՑ ԲՈՅ, Զ ԵՆԻ ՈԵՐԻ
 ՈՒ—ԵՐԻՍՉ ԲՔՐ ԵՉ, Զ Ծ ԻՅՆԵ ՈՂՎ ՈՒՐՅՈՐԵՅՉ ԵՉ—
 ԶԵՉ ՈՒՅ ԲՈՐԾ Կ ԵՐԶՔԵՆԶ ԻՔԾ ԴՍ ԶԵ, Լ ՈՒՐ, ԴՅՈ
 ԶԱՆ ՈՒՍ ԵՆ ՈՐԶ ՈՒՒ. ՈՒ ԵՐԻՑ ԲՑ ՍԵՍ: Զ ԵՆԻ Ծ
 ՈՐԶ ԲՈՅ, ԴՅՈ ԵՐԻՅԵՐԻՑ ԵՆԱԾ: Զ ԵՒԻԻՆԻՑ ՍԵՍ,
 ԵՄՆ ՈՒ ԶՆԱՆԻԶ—ԵՉ ԵԶ Ն ԴՅՑ ՈՒՐՆՑԻՍԻ, ՈՒ ԴՅՈ
 ԵՐԻՑ, Ծ Լ ԲՈ ԵՐԱԾ Ը ԲԵՏՅՈՎԵՆ ԵԶ ՈՒՐՈՍ, Զ Ը ԲԵՑ-
 ՈՒՐՅՈՅ ԿՍ ԻՆԻՔ ԵՐԻՒ Ե—ԵՐԻՑ-ՇԵ-ԶՆ-Ն-ՈՒ ԵԶ Ն ԶՉ
 ՈՒՐՈ: ՈՈ ԵՐԻ Կ Ե ԵՆ Կ ՎՆՍԵՐԻՔ ՈՒՐՈՑ: ՈՈ Ո ԿՍ
 ՈՐԶ ԲԵՄԻՆ ԿՆՈՒՐՅՅՆԻՑ—ԲՅՆՑ ՈՒՐՎԱԶ, Զ ԵՐԱԶԻ
 ՈՍ: ԻՕՒ ՈՒ ԻՅՑ, ԿՐԵ ԵՍ ԵՐԻՑ Զ Ծ ՈՒՍՈՒՍ, (ՈՒՐԻՔ
 ԿՍ, ՍԵՑՉ, ԶՍՐԻՑ,) ԲՈ ԴՅՈ ԴՈ ՈԵՆԻ ԲՈ Ծ Ե, ԴԵ ՎԵՆ
 ԶԵ ԲԵՆ, ԴՍ ԲՈ ԿՆԻ ՕՆ: Ե ՈՅԶ ԴՅՒ Ծ ԶԵ ՕՐԱ ՈԵ-
 ԿՆԶ, ԲՆԻՒՐ Ը ԻՅՑ Կ ԵՐԶՔԵՆՆՈՒ, ԴՅՈ ԶԵՆՎ ՍԻՒ-
 ՈՍ ՍԵՐԻՑ, Զ ԿԵՆՈՍ ՍԻՒՈՍ ԵՐԻՑԱՐՈՍ: ԵՐԻՐ ԵՐԻ
 ԵՐԻՑ, Զ Կ ԾՅՒՐԿ ԶՆՆՅՈՑ ԿՍ ԴՅՒ: ԵՍ ՕՐԱ ԿԵ-
 ՆՆԵՆ, Ե ԵԶ Ծ ՎՐԶՈ Կ ԵՐԻՒՑ Զ Լ ՍԻՐՈ, Զ ԵՆԻ
 ՈՒՑՅՈՒՑ ԲՆՈՒՐՅՈՒՐ ԵՐԻՒ Կ ՍԵՒԼԻՔ, ԵԶ ԲԵՏՈՒՐ—
 ԵՐՅՈՒՐ ԲԵՍԻՒՐ ԻԱՆԶ ՈՒՐՈ ԵՐԻՒ Ե ԲՈՒՐՈՑ ԵՉ
 ԵՐԻՒ ՈՐԶ ՈՒՅ: Զ ՈԵ ԴՅՈ ՍԵՑ ԲՅՆ ԻՕՒ ԴՅՆ Ե
 ԶԱՆ ՈՂՎ ՍԵՍ ՈՐԶ ՈՒՅ ԶԶ ՈՒՐՅՅՆ—(Ց ԶԶ ԴԵ
 ԶՈՒՑԻՅ ԲՔՐ) ԵՑ ՍԵ ԲԵ ՈՒՅ ՍԵՍ ՈՒՒ, ՈՒՒՒ ՍԵ ՈՂՎ
 ԲԵՆ: ՈՈ ԶԱՆ ՍԵ ՍԵՍ Ե, ՈՒՒՒ ՍԵ ՈՂՎ Ն ԲԵՆ—

Ծ ԴՅՈ ՍԵ ԵՐԻՐ ԲԵ ԲԲԻ ԻՅՆ ԶԶ ԵՐԻ Ծ ԾԲԻՆ ՈՒՐՈՍ

27736 7 700 30000 8711 700 00 021 022000 87
0 900 000 0 700 700 700 00 000000 2 2 7 0200
7 020, 0 000 0 800 000 0 000 7 000—2 7 000
000, 2 00000 00000 0 0, 2 0 2 7 000-000 000
7 00 7 000 0000 000 00000—

8—000 7 000 7 0 0 0 700 00 000; 22 000 0
000000 0 0000, 3000 70 00 00000 00 0 0000
000 000—0000 3000 0 000 000, 2 0 0000 0
000 000 0 00000 000000, 0 00000 00 000
000 000 000 000000—3 7 000 7 0 0 000 000 0
2 0 000, 0000, 00 000 7 00000, 000 0 000
000 70 000 00 000: 8 700 2 00 000000 0 000
00 7 7 000 000—2 00 0 000 000 0 000, 2
00 0000 000 000 000 7: 8 00 0 000 000 000
000 000 000—(000 0 000 0 000, 700 00 000
00 000000 0, 0 00000 7 0 0 00 7 00000 0000,
0 00000 0 0000 000 0 000, 2 70 0 000 000
000 000 000-000, 0 0000 00-000000-000 00,
000 000 00—) 000 0000, 3000 0000 000 000. 000
22 7 000 7 0 0 000 000 0, 2 000 000 000
000 000; 2 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
0000 000 000; 0000—

9—0 000 000 000 000 000 0 0000 000 000
700 0 7 00000 000 00 0000—2 0000 000 000
000 000 000000 000 000000 0 00 0000 000 000
000000 000—000 70 000 000, 00 000 000 000
0000-000 000, 2 000 0 2 0000000 000, 2
000 0 2 0000; 30000 000 0 00 000 8 700 2 7
00—2 000 000 2 7 000 00000 000000 200000
2 7 000, 00000 000 000 000 000 000—2
00, 7 000 7 0 0 000 000, 2 7 000 7 0
0 000 0000 2000 700: 2 70 000 000 2000—
2 7 000 000 000 000 700, 000 000: 8, 30000, 0
000 0 7 000000 7 000 000 0 00 000 000 0
000—8 000 0 00 000 000 0, 2 7 000 7 00000
0 000-00, 0 00 0000 7 000—2 00 0 00 0
00; 0 0 000 7 000 000 2 0000-000 000 00
000 2 0 0000—2 000000 000 0 000 7 000 0
000000 7 7 00000 000 000000 0, 2 000
0000 0 0 2 7 0000, 2 00 000 000, 7 000 00

1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9-10 11-12 13-14 15-16 17-18 19-20 21-22 23-24 25-26 27-28 29-30 31-32 33-34 35-36 37-38 39-40 41-42 43-44 45-46 47-48 49-50 51-52 53-54 55-56 57-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68 69-70 71-72 73-74 75-76 77-78 79-80 81-82 83-84 85-86 87-88 89-90 91-92 93-94 95-96 97-98 99-100 101-102 103-104 105-106 107-108 109-110 111-112 113-114 115-116 117-118 119-120 121-122 123-124 125-126 127-128 129-130 131-132 133-134 135-136 137-138 139-140 141-142 143-144 145-146 147-148 149-150 151-152 153-154 155-156 157-158 159-160 161-162 163-164 165-166 167-168 169-170 171-172 173-174 175-176 177-178 179-180 181-182 183-184 185-186 187-188 189-190 191-192 193-194 195-196 197-198 199-200 201-202 203-204 205-206 207-208 209-210 211-212 213-214 215-216 217-218 219-220 221-222 223-224 225-226 227-228 229-230 231-232 233-234 235-236 237-238 239-240 241-242 243-244 245-246 247-248 249-250 251-252 253-254 255-256 257-258 259-260 261-262 263-264 265-266 267-268 269-270 271-272 273-274 275-276 277-278 279-280 281-282 283-284 285-286 287-288 289-290 291-292 293-294 295-296 297-298 299-300 301-302 303-304 305-306 307-308 309-310 311-312 313-314 315-316 317-318 319-320 321-322 323-324 325-326 327-328 329-330 331-332 333-334 335-336 337-338 339-340 341-342 343-344 345-346 347-348 349-350 351-352 353-354 355-356 357-358 359-360 361-362 363-364 365-366 367-368 369-370 371-372 373-374 375-376 377-378 379-380 381-382 383-384 385-386 387-388 389-390 391-392 393-394 395-396 397-398 399-400 401-402 403-404 405-406 407-408 409-410 411-412 413-414 415-416 417-418 419-420 421-422 423-424 425-426 427-428 429-430 431-432 433-434 435-436 437-438 439-440 441-442 443-444 445-446 447-448 449-450 451-452 453-454 455-456 457-458 459-460 461-462 463-464 465-466 467-468 469-470 471-472 473-474 475-476 477-478 479-480 481-482 483-484 485-486 487-488 489-490 491-492 493-494 495-496 497-498 499-500 501-502 503-504 505-506 507-508 509-510 511-512 513-514 515-516 517-518 519-520 521-522 523-524 525-526 527-528 529-530 531-532 533-534 535-536 537-538 539-540 541-542 543-544 545-546 547-548 549-550 551-552 553-554 555-556 557-558 559-560 561-562 563-564 565-566 567-568 569-570 571-572 573-574 575-576 577-578 579-580 581-582 583-584 585-586 587-588 589-590 591-592 593-594 595-596 597-598 599-600 601-602 603-604 605-606 607-608 609-610 611-612 613-614 615-616 617-618 619-620 621-622 623-624 625-626 627-628 629-630 631-632 633-634 635-636 637-638 639-640 641-642 643-644 645-646 647-648 649-650 651-652 653-654 655-656 657-658 659-660 661-662 663-664 665-666 667-668 669-670 671-672 673-674 675-676 677-678 679-680 681-682 683-684 685-686 687-688 689-690 691-692 693-694 695-696 697-698 699-700 701-702 703-704 705-706 707-708 709-710 711-712 713-714 715-716 717-718 719-720 721-722 723-724 725-726 727-728 729-730 731-732 733-734 735-736 737-738 739-740 741-742 743-744 745-746 747-748 749-750 751-752 753-754 755-756 757-758 759-760 761-762 763-764 765-766 767-768 769-770 771-772 773-774 775-776 777-778 779-780 781-782 783-784 785-786 787-788 789-790 791-792 793-794 795-796 797-798 799-800 801-802 803-804 805-806 807-808 809-810 811-812 813-814 815-816 817-818 819-820 821-822 823-824 825-826 827-828 829-830 831-832 833-834 835-836 837-838 839-840 841-842 843-844 845-846 847-848 849-850 851-852 853-854 855-856 857-858 859-860 861-862 863-864 865-866 867-868 869-870 871-872 873-874 875-876 877-878 879-880 881-882 883-884 885-886 887-888 889-890 891-892 893-894 895-896 897-898 899-900 901-902 903-904 905-906 907-908 909-910 911-912 913-914 915-916 917-918 919-920 921-922 923-924 925-926 927-928 929-930 931-932 933-934 935-936 937-938 939-940 941-942 943-944 945-946 947-948 949-950 951-952 953-954 955-956 957-958 959-960 961-962 963-964 965-966 967-968 969-970 971-972 973-974 975-976 977-978 979-980 981-982 983-984 985-986 987-988 989-990 991-992 993-994 995-996 997-998 999-1000

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I. Harvard, Mass. 8 th mo. 1832 No. 10.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

It must, we think, be highly gratifying to the friends of literary reform to learn that public attention is increasingly excited to a consideration of the palpable inconsistencies of the old orthography and the feasibility of a perfect one's being brought into use, for the benefit of succeeding generations. Since the commencement of this work, no less than four other new systems have been laid before the public. We learn by a Boston paper that Friend Burnham (one of our subscribers we presume, of Phillip's Accadamy) has just published an Alphabet of 36 Letters. Clark, of R. I. has published one of forty eight. A person in Ct. has published one of forty three. And Williams of Exeter M. has published one of about eighty characters. About forty designed to express the simple elements, and the other forty to represent syllables, such as Con, Com, Dis, Di, ing, &c. Hence he would represent the word dying by two characters. It abridges printing much, but requires double the time to learn it that mine does.

We have before noticed, Blatchly's, Kneeland's, and Burnap's new alphabets. We discover then that no less than eight new alphabets are now before the public; all tending, doubtless, to arouse public attention, and aid the cause of reform. Kneeland has probably expended a thousand dollars, in attempting to introduce his. He has recently new modeled his alphabet. He has dropped two of his former characters and added two others; one to correspond with our *2*, and the other to express *shun*.

CADMUS Concluded, from page 115.

The practice of having two forms for capitals and small letters has nothing but custom to recommend it: large letters of the same form, would answer every purpose of capitals. This in some instances, is now practiced in the common written alphabet; and we presume might as well be in the printed.

Such a uniformity of characters if once rendered familiar to the public eye, would, I believe, prove to be a great advantage in writing; and probably render more simple and easy the art of printing. Such an improvement, like that of having the same form of characters for print and writing, will contribute very materially to facilitate the acquisition of the English orthography. Writing and print, however, might still have this distinction, the former might slant, and the latter stand erect, if found to be easier to the eye. *Thirdly, your system has a decided advantage over any of the others*

“DL VZ VANUO” REVUR—

- 1 WE APHO 7E NREOT UV VZT'A ZAZMATE,
 “DL VZ VANUO DL VZ VZT'A-VEH—”
 ZEO OVAL 2 ZAZMERENT VLA ZPTONNI OTAV,
 7E RE-VEFT UV NIZ KAZ-UT-A-VEH—
 WE DISO APHO 7ZO 7 NADHUTZ UV SAT,
 NUV NAVR NREVT VFTL OT NPTAVO—
 2 SDPCEN VUT D 7 ROC OZANUT WE ZRVOZ,
 REFZ STE-ZUVANO-NI DER ET OI KERN—

- 2 ZEO FOVL TMT UT FOMZ U A NAVNIU ZUNT,
 STIT VANUO ZMET 2 RE-SUNT:
 A FOVO U OVE NADONAS, ZPTSTO 2 TZO,
 ROC BIV 8 7 JONOT NIZ RE-SUNT—
 NN US ZUTRE FOM 7E ZRZPCEN ZAN SEL
 VZ TAZRE VUT BRES ANR VZADAVEN;
 OI OAL NIT UV NAVNIU ZPTSTO OI ZPT,
 VTR ONNI ZE TER 2-BRE-VA-VEH—

- 3 7E NRTSDO U OVR ZTR TAZOT UN 7 ADTR,
 ANR FOM UN 7E BIV UV ZAVAVEN,
 TO SAZIN ANR KAZI VTR JONER OVR 7 ZANT,
 ANR ZDZ NENI BRAD OTRZUMAVEN—
 ZS N3 VIZ NO TOT 7ZN A VAN FANU VO,
 7E NRTSDO VIZ BRADNI RESEVTR;
 JNT D NIZ REZENTENT V OVAZP U NIZ h
 UN NET NE FO SPIT-NI ZE-LEV-TR—

- 4 TO DL 7 ZRLO BIVIZ N3 PTL ZAN ZSOTR,
 UT SONT OI ZE VDR UV OVE NADHUT;
 2 TO SDT ZLIL TA TA BIVOT 2 VIN,
 EDO FOVL TA UT ZPTNOZAL OZANUT—
 ZEO 7ZO NOUN NET ROC 7 ZRZPCEN ANFOMZ,
 VZ NVO VAN NDT VZ VO VZADAVEN,
 OIZ NAFONO, 2 NPTAVANO, AUT 2 PAVUN,
 ANR ZELT 7 FOV OVE ZUNOJAVEN—
 90222—

ՀԱՅՏՈՒՅՆ ԱՐԱՄՅ, ՅՆ ԴՊՐԱՅՈՒՆ Ի ԳՈՒՆ, Կ ԵՅՆԻՑ
ԳՈՒՆ Ի Ա ՈՒՅՅԱԿՆԻ, ԳՈՒՆ-ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ ԱԳՆՈ, ԳՈՒՆ-
ԿՐԻ Գ ՈՒ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ: ԴՅՈ ԱԳՆՈ ՆԸ ԵՄԻՐ ԵՒՐ—

Դ ԿՐԻ Ի ԿՆ ԲՆՏԱՆՈՒՄ ԿՐԻՔՐԻՆ Ա ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ՈՐՈՐՈՐԿՆ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԳԵ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈ Կ ԿՐԻ
ԵՆՆՈՒՄՈՒՄ ԳՈՒՆԵՐ Գ Կ ԿՐԻ: ԿՆ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ՈՒ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ.
Ա ԿԵ ԿՐԻ Կ Ե: ՅՈՒ ԱԿ Գ ՈՒՅՅԱԿՈՒՄ Ա ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ,
ԿՆՆՈ ԱԵ ՆԸ ՈՒՅՅԱԿՈՒՄ Ա ՈՒՅՅԱԿՈՒՄՈՒՄ, ԱԿՆ ԿՆ-
ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Կ ԱՒԵՆ ԿՐԻ, Ա ԿՆ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՆ, Ա ԱՒ Կ ԿՆ-
ՆՈՒՄ Կ ԲՆՏԱՆՈՒՄ ԿՆ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ԵՅՈ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ—ԿՆ ՆԸ
ԵՅՆԻՑ ԲՆՏԱՆՈՒՄ, ԿՆ Կ ԿՐԻ Ա ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Կ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ
Կ ԿՆՆՈ ԵՅՈ, Ա ԵՅՆԻՑ (ԱԿ ԿՐԻ ԱԿ ԿՆ ԿՆ) ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Կ
ԿՆ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ, ԿՐ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՐԻ Ա ՈՒՅՅԱԿ
ԵՅՈՒՄ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ—

Ե—ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ ԿՆ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ ՆԸ ԿՐԻ ՅՈ ԿՐ
ԿՐՈՐԻՆ Կ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ, ԿՐ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ, Ա ՆԸ ԿՐ ԿՐ
ԿՐ ԿՆՆՈ—ՆԸ ՅՈ Կ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ Կ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Ա ԿՆՆՈ: ՈՒՅՅԱԿ
ՆԸ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Գ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ, Ա ԿՆ ՆԸ ԿՆ ԿՆ ԿՆ ԱԵ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈ ԿՆ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ, Յ ՆԸ
ԿՆ, ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ Ա ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Ա
ԱԿՆ ԿՐ ՈՒՅՅԱԿՈՒՄ ԿՐԻ Կ ԿՆ ԿՆ—Յ ՆԸ ԵՅՆԻՑ-
ՈՒՅՅԱԿ, ԿՐ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ, ԱԿՆ ԿՆ ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ ՅՈ Կ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ Ե, ԱԿ Կ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ ԿՆ, ԿՆ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ
Ա ԿՐ ԱՆ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Կ ՆԸ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ ԿՐԻ ԿՐԻ Գ ԱԿՆ,
ԿՐ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ: ԵՅՆԻՑՈՒՄ Ա ԿՆ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՐ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ—

Դ ԿՐԻ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ, ԿՐ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՐՈՒՄ Կ
Ա Կ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ ԿՆՆՈ Ա ԿՆ Կ ԿՆ Ա ԿՆ ԿՆՆՈ, ԿՐ-
ԿՐ ԿՐ Կ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ Կ Կ ԿՐՈՐԻՆ, ՅՈ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԿՆ Կ ԿՐՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՐ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ, ՈՒՅՅԱԿ ԿՆ Ա ԿՐՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ Ա ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Ա ԿՆՆՈՒՄ—ԿՆ ԱԿ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Ա ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՐ Կ Ա ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ, ՆԸ ՈՒՅՅԱԿ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՐՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՐՈՒՄ, ԿՐ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ
ԿՆՆՈՒՄ Կ ԿՆՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ Ա ԿՆ ՆԸ ԱՅՆՈՒՄ, ԿՐ Կ ԿՆ ՆԸ

ՈՐՀՅԱՎԵՆ Ի ԴՉ ԺԱՄԱՍԵՆ, ԴՆ ՁՆ ՁԻՐԸ ԴՅԻՆ-
ՏՆԱՍԵՆ Ի ՈՒ ՈՐՅՈՐՁԻ ՏՉՉՅ ԼԵԱՍՈՐԸ Ծ ՁՆՅ
ՅԵՈՐԸ, ՈՐ ՈԵՆԱ, ԸՅ ՈՅՅՅՅՐԸ Ծ Դ ՅԵՍԵ Ի Դ ԵԵՅԻՅ.
ԾՁՆՅ Ի ԴՉ ՈԵՆԱ—

Դ Լ Զ, ԻՐ ԾՈԾ ՅԻ Դ ՅԵՐՈՐԸՅ, ՁՅ Դ ՔՍՈՐ Զ ՍԻՅ
Ա ՅՐՅՈԲԵՆ, ԻՐ Ի ՅՔ Ա ՈՒՐԸ Զ ՈՅՍ ՅՔ Ա ԾՁՆ
ՔՁՆՅ Ծ ԻՅՈՐՁՅ Դ ՅԵՐԱՆԾ, ՈՐ ԴՅԻՐ ԾՈՐԱՆԾ Ի
ԻՆՅ ՈՒՐԸ Զ ՈՐՈՅՈՆՅՈՐԸ, ԴՉ ԸԾ ԸՅ ԸՈՐՅՅԻՅ
ԴՉ ԴՈ ՎԻՔ ՅՄԻ ՈՅՍ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՐԸ ՏՐԻԻ ԴՉ ՅՈՐՅ—
Ց ԸՅ ԸՅ Ա ՈՐՅՈՐՁ Ը ՈՒՐԸ ՁՅ ՄՅՈՒ ՁՅ ԴՅՎԵՍ-
ՎԵՆ, ԴՉ ՁՅ ԸՅ Դ ՏՈՐՈՅՈՆ ՅՔ ԸՅ Դ ՅՈՐԵԻ, Զ ԴՉ
ՈՐ ԶՏՅԾ ԻՆ ՅՅԵՐ ՈՐ ՅԵ ԵՐՈՐՁԻ Ծ Դ ԻՅՅ—

ՈՅ ՎԻՔ ԻՆ ՈՅՍ ԵՐՈՐԸՎԵՐ Ա ՅԵԻ Ի ԴԵՍԻԲԵՆ,
ԸԾ ՄԻՔ ՈՅՍ ՅԻՆ ՁՔՁՈՐԸ Ծ ԴՈՐ ՈՆ ԸՆՅՈՐՁ-
ՎՈՅ; Զ ԸՉՅՄԻ ԻՐՈՐՅՈՐՁՎԵՆՅ ԴՈ ԻՉ ՈՅՍ ԵՅՈՐ-
ՈՐԸ ՈՅՅՅՅՐԸ Ծ ԻՅՈՐՁ Դ ՁՈՐ, ԴՉ ՁՈՐ, ՄԻՔ ՈՅՍ
ՅԻՆ ՁՅԻՐՈՐՁՈՐԸ Ծ Դ ՈՒՐԸ ՏԵՍՈՅ Ի Դ ՈՐԵՐԻՐ-
ՈՆՈՐ ՈՐՅՈՐՁ; ՁՅ ԸԾ ԸՅ ՅՐԸ Դ ԻՈՐԻՅՈՐՁՈՅՆ ԻՐ
ՈՐԸ ՄԻՔ ԻՔ ԻՐՈՐՅՈՐՁՎԵՆ (Ծ Զ ԴՈ ՈՅՍ ՅԻՆ ԸՆ-
ՅՈՐՁՈՐԸ ԼԵՅՐ ՅԻ Դ ՈՐԸՅ Ի Դ ՅՈՒՅ-ՔԵՆԻՁ Զ ԻՐ
ՈՐՅՈՐՁՎԵՆՅ Ի Դ ՏՈՐ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՐԸ ՅԻ ՅՐՅՈԲԵՆՅ,) ՄԻՐ
Դ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՐԸ Ի Ա ՈՒՐՁՎԵՐ Ի ՅԵՆՎԱ ԴԵՍՈՅ; Ծ
ԴՉ Դ ՈՒ ՈՒՅՆ ԸՅ ՁՅԻՐՈՐՁՈՐԸ Ծ Դ ՈՐԵՐԻՐՈՆՈՐ
ՅՈՆՈՒ ԶՈՐՈՐԸ Ի ԻՆ—Զ ԴՅ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՒ ԸՅ ՈՐ-
ՎԵՐ Ը ՏՉԾ ՅԻ Դ ՄՈՅՈՐ ՅՈՐԵՐԻ ՈՒՐԸ Ի ԴՈՅ ՈՒ
ՈՐՈՑՅ ՅՐՅՈԲԵՆՈՐ ԸՆ Դ ՅՅՄԻՅՅ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՒ ԸՅ
ԸՅՅ ՅԵՐՈ ՏՈՐՁՐ ԸՆ Դ ԴՅՎԱՍԵՆ Ի Ե, ՈՒ ՁՅԻ
ՈՐՁ Դ ՏՈՒ Զ ԴՈՒՅ Ի ՅՐԻՅ Ծ ԴՈՐ ՈՆ ԾՈՅԾ, ԲՈՐԸ
ԴՈՐ ԸՅ ՈՐ ՔՐՅԵՐԻՅՈՒ ՔՅՅՐԱՅ, ՏՐԻՐ ԴՆ ԴՅ
ՈՐՈՑՅՎԵՆ, ՅԵՍԵՆ ԴՅ Զ Դ ՈՐՈՒՐՈՑՅՐԸ—

9—Յ ԴՈՐ ԸՅ ՈՐ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՒ Ը ԻՆ Ծ ՈՅՍ ՈՐՈՐՁ-
ՅՐ ԴՉ ՈՐՅՈՐՁՈՒ ՅՐՅՈՐՁՈՒ Զ ՅՈՒՅ-ՔԵՆԻՁ Զ,
ՁՅԻՐՁՈՒ Ծ ՅԵՐՈՐԸ ՁՅՈՐԸ, Դ Ը ԾՈԾ ՈՒՅ ՏՐՈ-
ԲՐԸ ՅԻ ՄԵՐԸ Զ ՅԻ ՄԵՐԸ—ԴՉ ՅՐՅՈՐ ԸՆ Զ, ԸՅ ՅՐՈ-
ՅԵՐ Դ ՏՈՐ ՄԻՐ ԸՅՅ ՁՅԵՐՎԵՆՅ ՁՅ ՄՅՈՒ ՁՅ ԸՅՅ
ՈՒՐՈ—Ց ԴՈ ԴՉ ԻՐ ՅՐԻՅՅ ՈՅՍ ՅՐՈՒՅԵՐ Դ ՏՈՐ
ՄԻՐ Դ ՁՅԵՐՎԵՆՅ Զ ՈՒՐՈ—Ց ԴՉ ՅՐՅՈՐ ԴՈՒՐՈՐ Զ, ՅՄԻ-
ՈՒՐՈՐՁՈՒ ՅՐԻՅ, ՄՅՈՐ ՈՈՒ Ի ԴՅՅՈՐՁՎԵՆ, ՈՒ
ԴՉ ՈՒՐՈՐ Ի ԵՐՈՐՁՈՐՁՈՒ Զ, ԸՅ Դ ՍԻՅ Ի Դ ՄԵՐՁՈՐ

10 720 20 22 320, 20 720 100 300 0 300 102 100,
 100 102 20, 2 2 200 7 100 20 2 20 200 200
 200 20 7 200 200 2 720, 8 2 200 20 20
 20 200 2 20 2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20, 22
 7 200 20 200, 2 22 200 20 7 200 20
 200 20 20, 0 200 200 20—20 22 720 200
 2 20 7 200 200 20 2 200 20, 2 20
 200 20 200, 2 2 200 20 22 200 2 20
 01 20 200—

“False religions, which obtain in the world, not excepting
 mahometanism, are arguments in favour of the true; because however
 men may vary and new model, mix and divide, every one of these forms
 must have had something from which to take its rise, as much as counter-
 feit money, for the contrivance of which there could have been no motive
 without the existance and worth of the true..

THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING.

To Dr. Faustus, of Mentz, in Germany, a man of great genius and learn-
 ing, is attributed the invention of PRINTING, in the year 1444. Peter
 Shoeffler his son-in-law assisted him in perfecting this discovery, by inven-
 ting the method of casting the types singly in matrices, or mould, similar
 to what is practised at the present day. Having carried this grand invention
 into operation in his own country to great advantage, Faustus then intro-
 duced it at Paris. Here he sold his printed copies of the Bible for two hun-
 dred and forty dollars each, which was but half the price for a manual
 copy at that time. In consequence of this he was charged with witch-
 craft. This was the ignoble contrivance of the French in order to plunder
 him of his invention. And the man, who by his genius and industry had
 brought to light one of the most important discoveries the world has ever
 witnessed, and which will, as long as time shall endure, continue to be the
 great fountain from which will ever flow the choicest blessings of human
 life, was by the infamous parliament of Paris condemned to be burned as a
 conjurer. The Archbishop of Paris, with all the seriousness and gravity of
 a minister of the christian religion, pretended to believe, “ that Faustus
 must have got the devil to assist him in printing or transcribing the bible to
 enable him to sell it so cheap. ” As ridiculous as this idea must have ap-
 peared, for a christian minister to believe, that the devil should assist in the
 pious work of printing the bible, yet it had its effect, and Faustus saved his
 life only by the disclosure of his invention to his rapacious accusers. While
 this conduct shows the high estimation in which this invention was held, it
 at the same time discovers the most detestable principles in the French
 court, to jeopardise the life of a man, in order to plunder him of
his invention.

Useful Cabinet.

48 ԴՅԻՐ ԴՉ ԿԻՐ ԵՍ ԸՆԴ ՅԵՆ ԶԻՆՈՐՆ-
 ԵՍՐ ՏՐԻՄ ՈՒԴ ՄԲՆ ՆԵՆԻԿՅԱՐ 2 ԾԱԾՈՐ ԺԱՆ—

18—ՅԱՅՅԱՐ ԿՐ 7 ՈՒՐ 2 ՈՒՐԾ: 8 ԴԱ Վ ՅԵ Ե—
 ՅԱՅՅԱՐ ԿՐ 7 ՈՒՐՈՒՐԻԶ: 8 ԴԱ Վ ՅԵ ԶՈՒՐ 7 ՈՒՐ-
 ԻՐԱՆ Կ Ե— ՅԱՅՅԱՐ ԿՐ ԴԱ 2: ԿՐ ՈՒՐՅԵՅՈՒՅԱՐ 8
 ԴՈՒՐՅԱՆՅ ԺԱՆ: 8 ԴՈՒՐ ԸԶ 7 ԶՈՒՐԵՒ Կ ՆՈՒՆ—
 ՅԱՅՅԱՐ ԿՐ Ե ԶՈՆ ԻՆ Վ ԴԵՍԿ Ա, 2 ՈՒՐՅԵՅՈՒՅ Ա
 2 ԺԱ ՈՒ ԻՆՐ Կ ԵՍ ԱԶՈՆԻՍ Ա ՏՈՒՍԱՐ, ՏՈՒ Կ
 ԺԱՆ—ԴԵՐՈՅ, 2 ՅԵ ԶԻՐԵՐԸ ԿԱՅԻ: 8 ԿՐԱՉ ԸԶ ԵՍ
 ԴԵՍԿՐԱ ՆՆ ՆՈՒՆ: 8 ԺՈ ՈՒՐՅԵՅՈՒՅԱՐ ԴԱ 7 ՈՒՐ-
 ՅՈՅ 2, ՄԲՐ ԶԵՏՐ ԵՍ—

19—ԵԵ ԿՐ 7 ԺՈՒՉ Կ 7 ԲՐԿ: 3 ԸՑ 7 ԺՈՒՉ ՆՈՒ
 ԿՈՅՈ ՆԶ ԺԱՎԵՐ, 2ՄՐԱՆ Վ ԸՉ ՅԵ ԺՈՒՅԱՐ—ԸՉ
 ԸԶ ՆՈՒՅՈՒՐ 1 8 ՈՒՐԸ, 3 Ծ ՅԵ ԶԶՈ ԾՈ. 2 ԾՐԻՐՆ
 ԲՆԵՐ ՏՈՒ ԿՆ ԻՆ—Ե ԿՐ 7 ԱՉ Կ 7 ՄԲԿԱՐ—Ա ԺՈՐ
 ԴՉ ԸԶ ԺՈՒ Ա ՆՈՒ ԶՆՈՒՉ ՅԵ ՆՐԱ—ՆԵՐ ԲՈ
 ԻՆ ԱՉ Ա ԶՆՐԱ, 2 ՈՒՉ ԸՉ ԲՆԵՐ Ա ԶՈՒ, 3 ԿՆ
 Ա ԶՆՐԱԿՈՐ, 2 ԸՉ ԵՍՉԱ ԱՉ Ծ ՈՒ 2 7 ՆՈՅ—

20—ԱՉ ԵՍՐ ԱՉ ԺՈ ՎՈՆ ԶԵՏՐ ԻՆ, ԴՉ ԴԱ ԿԱ ՅԵ
 ԵՍՐ 7 ՄԲԵՅ 2 ԿՈՐԻՍ ԵՍՐ ՏՐԻՐ ԸՉ ԸԶ Կ ՆՈՒՆ.
 Լ 2 Կ ՅԵ Ծ ԲՈՅՈՐՈՐ 7 ԱՉ, ՈՒ 7 ՈՒՐՅՈՅ, 3 Ծ
 ՏՈՒՍԱ—8 ՄՐԱՆ Լ ԺԱ ԲՈՅ Ա, ՈՒ ՆՈՒՆ 2 ԲԿ
 ՈՅ, ՄԲՆ ԳՈ ՈՒ ՄԲՆ ՈՒՉ Վ 2 ՈՒ ՄԿ ՈՅ
 ՏՐԻ 7 ԱՉ, ՈՒ ՈՒ ՅԵ ՏՈՒՍԱՐ—ԱՉՅՈՒՐ Վ ԶՐԱՅ
 ՄԲՆ ԿՐ ԴԵԶ ԶՆՆԱԿՈՅՈՅ, 2 Վ ՈՉ ԻՆ ԺՈ, ՆԵ
 Վ ՅԵ ԶՈՒՐ 7 ԱՉՈ ՆՆ 7 ԶՈՒՐԵՒ Կ ՆՈՒՆ: 3 ԱՉՅՈ-
 ՅՐ Վ ԲՈ 2 ՈՉ ԴՅ: 7 ԺԱ Վ ՅԵ ԶՈՒՐ ԿՐԱՉ 2 7
 ԶՈՒՐԵՒ Կ ՆՈՒՆ—ԶԻՅՈՉ ԵՍՐ ԴՈՒՐՅԱՆՅ ԶԻՐ
 ԴՈՒՐՅԱՆՅ Կ 7 ԶԻՐԻՅ 2 ԶԻՐԻՅԵԶ, Ե Վ 2 ՈՒ ԶԱՅ
 ԶՈՒՐ 7 ԶՈՒՐԻ Կ ՆՈՒՆ—

21—Ե ՆՈՒ ՈՒՐԱ ԴՉ ԸՉ Մ ԶՐԱ ԶԿ ԴՅ Կ ՈՒՐ ՈՒ
 ԴՈ ՎՉԱՉ Ն ՆՈՒ: 2 ԱՉՅՈՒՐ Վ ՆՈՒ, Վ ՅԵ 2 ԲՈՒՐ
 Կ 7 ԳԵԳՈՅ: 3 ԱՉՅՈՒՐ ԸԶ 2ՆԿՐ ՄԿՈՉ Ա ԶՉ Վ ՅԵ
 2 ԲՈՒՐ Կ Կ ԳԵԳՈՅ: 2 ԱՉՅՈՒՐ Վ ԺԱ ԴՈ ՏԱՒ, Վ
 ՅԵ 2 ԲՈՒՐ Կ ՆՈՒ ՏՐ—ԴՐՏՐ, ԸՑ ԴՈ ԶՐԱ Կ ԵՐՈ
 Ծ 7 ՈՒՐ, 2 ԿՐ ԴԵԳՅՐՅՅ ԴՉ Կ ԶՐԻՐ ՆՈՒ ՈՉ
 ԱԶՈՆԻՍ ԴԵ: ՆԵՐ ԿՐ Կ ԵՐՈ ԶԵՏՐ ԴԵ ՈՒՐ, 2 ԿՈ Կ
 ԱՉ: ՏՐԻՅ ՅԵ ԴՅՆԱՅԿԱՐ Ծ Կ ԶՐԻՐ, 2 ԴՈՆ ԶԵ Ծ
 ՈՒՐ Կ ԵՐՈ—ԱԲԵ ՄԿ ԿՆ 2ՐՈՒՅՅԱՐ 2ՆՆԱՐ, ԿԱ

730 740 2 7 40 427 0; 1030 20 000 007 70 27007-
3000 400007 70 0 7 444, 2 7 444 400007 70 0 70
00007, 2 730 30 2230 2000 000000-730 4220 30 00
1000 247 00, 000 730 1230 000 7 40000 800000.

22-10 4 300 30 707 0 0.00, 730 42.00 0 2400
2400000: 3 0000007 1000 00 0 0000 00 1000
0000 007, 020 240000 24000007 007 007 0000-
00 2 000 000-08 00 7 0 00000 70, 0000 00 00 2
0000 00 8000 70: 5 00 00 000000000 8 70, 720 000
0 00 00000 000 00000, 2 0 720 00 000 0000 000
30 0000 0000 000-10 020 300 000, 0000007 0
000 200 000 000, 000 0 000 007 0 00000 0 00-
0000000: 3 0 00 0000 0, 720 0000007 0 000 200,
000 000, 00000 8 7 000 0 8000-00-00-000, 00000
007 0 2400 2400000: 2 0000007 0 1000 007
720 00 000000, 000000 2400000-

24-2000, 0 000 0000 720 00 020 300 000 30
707 0 000 007, 730 42.00 0 80000007 00000, 3 0 00-
80007 0000 7 0 00 000-3 0 00 00007 0 20 0 0007
30 000; 8 00 00 0000 000: 000 30 7 444 8 00
00 000 800000: 0007 30 900000000; 8 00 00 7
000 0 7 0000 000: 0007 42.00 730 0000 30 00 000:
30000 730 00000 0 000 000 0007 10 00 3000-
3 000 007 24000000000 30, 0, 0: 00, 00; 8007
0000007 00 007 720 000 2400 0 000-

25-0 000 0000 720 00 020 300 000, 20 0 8 20
0, 2 0 000 8 0 000: 3 0 00 0000 0, 720 000000
0 000: 3 0000007 0 000 70 00 00 000, 0000
0 0 7 444 0000-2 00 000 000 000 000 70 20 7 00,
2 000 200 00 000, 000 0 000 00 000 0000-2000
0000007 0 00000 70 0 00 0 00, 00 000000.

000 0 0 720 2400 70, 2 5000 0 720 000 3000
0 70, 0000 0 730 200-10 020 300 000, 730 42.00
000 00 00000, 2 000 000 0000: 3 0 00, 000 0007
00000, 3000 707 720 2400 0, 2 000 8 707 720
000000000 000 0 2 0000000 0; 720 0 00 30
7 0000000 0 000 5000 2 00 2 000: 8 00 0000
000 000 0 000 00 700 2 00 7 0, 2 0000000000
000 7 000 2 00 7 000000-8 00 0 000 707 2 000

և, շնո ղեւորէր նաւ Է—րա ռ Է՛՛՛ն 7 ՈՔՅԱՆՅԱՆՆԻ
7 ՏԱՒ—2 ՆՑ Է ԲԱՆԱՑ ԷՄԻ ԶԻՄԻՆ ՕՈՒՆ, շնո ղա
Է ԻՕՒ ԴՆՆ ԲԻՐԻ: ղա ռ Է՛՛՛ն 7 ՈՔՅԱՆՅԱՆՆԻ ԺՕ—
ՅԷ Է, ԴՅՐՏՕՒ, ՈՔԻՏՅՈՒ, ԷՄՆ ԱԶ ԷՄԻ ՏՄԻՒ ՆՆՕ ՆԶ
2 ՆՅՄՆ ՆԶ ՈՔԻՏՅՈՒ—

26—րա ռ Է՛՛՛՛ ԶԻԶ ՅԵՏՕՒ ԻՅՆ, Օ ՅԷ ԺԵՆ 7 ԴՅԻ: ԲԻ-
ԴՄԼԶ Է ՆԱՄ ՈՒ ղեւորէր ԷՄԻ ՏՄԻՒ 2, ՆԶ 2 ՆԷ-
ՄՆ—ԴՅՐՏՕՒ, ԴՅՆ ԴՄ ԲՕՅՈՒ ՅԻԶ, ղա ռ ԺՅՈՒՐ Ա ՕՐԷ-
ԻՅՈՒ ՅԵՏՕՒ ԴԷ, ԱԶ Դ ՆՆՈՐԻՐՈՒՅ ԲԱ 2 7 ԲՆԱԶԻԿԶ,
2 2 7 ԺՐԵՈՒ, ԴՆՈ ԴԱ ԻԱ ՆԱՄ ԽՈՐԻ 7 ԻՅՆ—ՄՅԻ-
ՆԱՆ ԴԱ ՆԱՄ ԴՄԻ ղեւորէր—3 ԴՅՆ ԴՄ ԲՕՅՈՒ ՅԻԶ,
ԱՅՈՒ Ն ԴԻ ԱՅՈՒ ՆԱՆԻ ՈՒ շնո ԴԻ Ի ՆԱՆԻ ԲԱՅԻ; 2
ԴԻ ՏՄԻՒ 2, ԺԷԻ 2 ԺԷՐԻՅՈՒ Վ ղեւորէր ԴԷ ՕՈՒՆԱՆ—

27—2 ԴՅՆ ԴՄ ՈՒՐԱՅՈՒ ԴՄ ՎՆԱՆ ՈՒ ՅԷ ԱԶ Դ ՆՆՈ-
ՐԻՐՈՒՅ ԿԻ: 8 ԴԱ ԱՔՍ Օ ՈՒՐԱ ԺՅՆՈՒՐՈՒ 2 7 ԲՆՈՒԿ-
ԻԿԶ, 2 2 7 ԶՐԻՆԲԻՐ 7 Դ ԺՐԵՈՒ, ԴՆՈ ԴԱ ԻԱ ՅԷ ԺԵՆ
7 ԻՅՆ—ՄՅԻՆԱՆ ԴԱ ՆԱՄ ԴՄԻ ղեւորէր—ՅԵՈՒ ԴՅՆ ԴՄ
ՈՒՐԱՅՈՒ, ԵՈՒՐ ՆՈՒ ԴԻ ԶԱՆՅՈՒ; 2 ԴՅՆ ԴՄ ՆԱՅՈՒ ՎՔՈ
ԴԻ ԲՕՒ, ՈՒՐԱ Օ ԴԻ ՏՄԻՒ, 2, ՆԶ 2 ԺԷՐԻՅՈՒ; 2 ԴԻ ՏՄԻՒ, 2
ԺԷԻ 2 ԺԷՐԻՅՈՒ, Վ ղեւորէր ԴԷ ՕՈՒՆԱՆ—ԷՄԶ Ն ՎԱՆ
ԴՅՆԵՈՒՎԵՆԻ, ԱԶ ԴԷ ՆԵՄ ԲԱ: 8 ԴԱ ԴՆՆ ԴԱ Վ ՅԷ
ՆԲԻՐ 8 ԴՄԻ ԺԵՕ ԺՅԵՐՈՒ—ՅԷ Ն ԱՆ ԲՈՒ ԴՅԻ: ՏՐԻ
Է՛՛՛՛ ԶՄԻՒ ՈՒՅԻ ՆՆՈՒ 4 ԷԷ ՆԵՐ, ՅԵՏՕՒ ԷԷ ԱՅՆ Ն-
ՆՏՕՒ ԴԻՅ ԻԱՆԻ ԴՅՐՏՕՒ, ՈՒՐԱ Է: Պ ՏՄԻՒ, 2, ԿՐՈ ՆՆ
ՆՅՄՆ ՆԱՆՈՒՐ ՅԷ ԴԻ ՈՒՐ—ԴԻ ԶՈՒՐԻ ԶԲԻ—ԴԻ ՎՆԱ ՅԷ
ԲԲՆ 2 ԲԻԴ, ԱԶ ՆՈ ՆԶ 2 ՆՅՄՆ—ԽՍ ԲՅ ԴՅՅ Բ Պ ԲԱՆ
ՅԻՐ—2 ՏՐԻԽՍ ԲՅ Պ ԲՅՈՒ, ԱԶ ՎԷ ՏՐԻԽՍ Պ ԲԵՈ-
ԻԶ—2 ԱԲԻ ԲՅ Ն ՆՈՒ ԵՅԻՎԱՎԵՆ; 3 ԲԷՆՆՍԻ ԲՅ
ՏՐԻԻ ԷՄԱ: 8 ԴՆ ՆԶ Դ ԶՈՒՐԻ, 2 Դ ՈՒՐ, 2 Դ ԽՈՐԻ 8
ՏՄԻ—ԱԻՅՆ—8 ՆՑ Է ՏՐԻԽՍ Ն ԻՅՆ ԴՄԻ ՕՐՅԱՆԲՅԱԶ
ՆԵՐ ՎՆԱ Է՛՛՛՛ ԶՄՆԱՆ ՏՄԻՒ ՏՐԻԽՍ Է՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛
ԱԶ—ԻՕՐՈՒՐ, ԴՅՆ Է 8ԱՅՈՒ, ՅԷ Ն, ԱԶ Դ ՆՆՈՐԻՐՈՒՅ, Ե՛
Ա ԲԶԲ ԶՈՒՐՅԱՆԻ; 8 ԴԱ ԲԵՅՅԻԻ ԴՄԻ 8ԱՅԱԶ, ԴՆՈ
ԴԱ ԻԱ ԱՆԵՐ ԲՈՒ ԻՅՆ Օ 8ԱՅՈՒ—ԴԱ ՆԱՄ ԴՄԻ ղեւորէր
—2 ԴՅՆ ԴՄ 8ԱՅՈՒՅՈՒ, ԱՈՒՈՒՈՒ ԴՆ ՆՅԲ, 2 ՍՄՈ ԴԻ
ՅՅԻ: ԴՆՈ ԴՄ ԱՆԵՐ Ն ԲՈՒ ԻՅՆ Օ 8ԱՅՈՒ, 3 ԲՈՒ ԴԻ
ՏՄԻՒ 2, ՆԶ 2 ԺԷՐԻՅՈՒ: 2 ԴԻ ՏՄԻՒ, 2, ԺԷԻ 2 ԺԷՐԻՅՈՒ, Վ
ղեւորէր ԴԷ ՕՈՒՆԱՆ—

28—Ա Ն ԲՈՒ 8 Է՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛

ՏԵՍԱՆՈ ԻՉՆ; 2 ՅՆԸ ՈՐՀ ՈՅՖ Բ 7 ՃՆԻԸ: 2 7 ԻՈՆ ԲԵ.
ՖՈՆԻԲԻ, 2 7 ՏԱԲԲԸ ԶԱԷ, 2 7 ՍԻՆԻԸ 3ԱԱ, 2 ՅԵԸ ԲՈ-
ՒՆ ԴՉԸ ՈՅՖ: 2 ՆԸ ՏՅԱ, 2 ԵՐԱԸ Կ 7 ՏԸԱ Ի ՆՈ—

35—2 ԼՅՆ Գ ՈՂԻ ԶՆԻԲԻԸ ԴԵԶ ԴԱՐՈՅ, 7 ՈԵՆԱ ՍԲԻ
Ք 2 ԴՈՒՆՈՒՐ 2Ը ՈՐՀ ԲՆԻՇՈՒՐՆ: 8 ՈԵ ՉԸԸ 2Հ ՈՂՈՒՈ
ՈՒՐՈՐ, 2 Ն 2Հ 7 ԴՆԻՅՖ—ԼՅՆ ՈԵ Կ ԶԲԷ ԲՅՈՆ ՏՐԻԷ
7 ԳՈՆԸՈՆ, ԵՐԱԸ Ի ԲՈՆԸՈՒՐՖ ՏՆԱՈՐ Ո—2 Ա ՃԵՈՒ
ԿՐՎՈՆԸ Ո. ԴԱՐՈ, Վ, ՆՑ ԴՈ ՍՆԸ ԴՈ ԶՆՆՖԸ ԴՈՐ ԻԵ
ԶԼԵՆ—2 Գ ՈՆԸ ՏՈՒԼ ՈՐՀ ՈՂՆԻԸ 2 ՉԲԸՈ Ո, ԴԱՐՈ, ՅԵ
ԳՈ ԶԼԵՆ—2 ԻԲԵՐՉՉՈՒՆ ՈԵ Կ ԶԼԵՆ—2 Գ ԻՅԼ ԲՈՆԸ Ո,
ԻԵ ԴՈ ՉՅԱ ՈՈ ԻՉՆ; ՅԲԸ ԽՈ ԴԼ ԿԱ, ՎՈ ԴԻՅՅԱՑ Ը 7 ՈՒԵ-
ՖԸ, 2 ՈՒԻ 7 ԵՐՏՈ ԴՉԸ ԻՉՅՖ ԶԲԻՉՆԻԸ, 8 Ա ՉՃՈՒՏՈՆ
ԲՈՆԸ ԴՅԷ—2 ԼՅՆ Գ Կ ՉՈՒԻՐ ԸՈՆԸ ԶԱՍԲԵՐՆԱԷԷ, ԴՈՒ
ԶԱԷ ԲՈՆԸ Ո Ա ԳՈՆՈՒՐՈՒ ԲՆ, ՅԵՅԸՈՒՈ Ո, 2 ԴԱՐՈ, Վ,
ԿԻ ՖԵՐՎՅՆԸ ՍԻՅԱ 2Ը ՈՈԷ ԻՆՆ Ի 7 ՈՒՆՅԻ—2 Գ ԻՅԼ Լ
ՍՆԼ ԶԲԷ 2 ՈԵՆ Ո—7 ԳՈՆՈՒՐՈՒՐՆ 2ՆՅԻՐ, Վ, Լ 2Ի Ն
ԿՐԵՐՆ ԴՉԸ ԴՈ ՎԻՐՅԸ ԶԲԷ ԲՈՒԻԻ Կ ԿԱՑ: 3 ԴՈԵՐ ԴԲ
ԿՐԵՐ ՕՈՒՆ, 2 Կ ՖԵՐՎՅՆԸ Վ ՅԵ ՈԵՒԸ—Ց Լ 2Ի Ա ԻՉՆ
ԲՈՒԻԻ ՈՒՐՈՐ, ՈՂՈՒՈ ԳՈՒԲԵՐԸ ԲՈՒԻԻ ԻԵ; 2 Լ ԴԱ
Ը ԴՆՖ ԻՉՆ ԽՈ, 2 ՈԵ ԽԸԼ; 2 Չ 2ՆԲԵՐ, ԶԲԷ, 2 ՈԵ ԶԲԻՅԱ—
ԼՅՆ Գ ՈԵԻՐ ԸՅ, ՈԵ ԻՐՎԵՐ, 2 ԴՅԸ, ՎԵՐՆԱՆ Լ ՈՂՈ
Ն ՏՈՒՐ ԳՈ ԵՐԱԸ ՏԻԼ, ՈՈ, Ն 2 ԶԻՐՅԵԼ—2 Լ ԴԱ ԲՈՆԸ
Ա, ԴՉԸ ԴՈՆ Վ ԶԲԷ ՏՐԻԷ 7 ԵՖԸ 2 Կ ԿՅՈ, 2 Վ ԴՉԸ
ԿՐԵՐ (ԿՐՅԱՆԷ, ԼՅՆՆ 2 ԳՈՐԲԵՆ, 2 7 ԶՈՒՐԲԷ Ի ՈՂՈՆ—
3 7 ԸՂԱԲԻՐՆ Ի 7 ԶՈՒՐԲԷ Վ ՅԵ ԶՅՖ ՈՈ ԸՈՆԸ ՈՒԻ
ԲՆԻՇՆՆՆՖ: ԴՈՒ Վ ՅԵ ՍԵՈՒՈ 2 ՈՂՈՒՈ Ի ՉԵԼ—2 Գ
ԴՅԸ ԲՈՆԸ 7 ԳՈՆՈՒՐՈՒՐՆ, ԽՈ ԴԼ ԿԱ; 2 2Հ ԴՈ ՈՂՅԸ
ՅԵՆԵՐ ԳՈ ՅԵ ՆԸ ԲԵՆ ԲՈՆԸ ԴԵ—2 ՈՐՀ ԴԵՐՎԵՆԸ Կ
ՈԵՒԸ 2 7 ԴՅԱՑ ԴԱԷ ՈՒ—2 ԼՅՆ Գ Կ ԶԲԷ ԸՈՆԸ ՈԵՈՒՐԸ
ՈՅՖ, ՈԵ ԴՈ ՈՐՀ ԿԱՑ ԴԵՐ ԴՅՆ Ի Ա ՏԵՐԵՐ—2 ՈԵ ՉԲ-
ԸՈ ՈԲԻ ՈՂՆԻԸ, 2 7 ՏԵՐԻ ԿՅՏՈ ՈԲԻ; 2 ՎԵ 2ԻՈՅ 2 ԻՈՆ-
ՉՅՈՒՐ ԲՈՆԸ ԴՅԷ—ԴԱ ՅԻՈՈ ԲՈՆԸ Ո Ի ԴՉԸ ԿՐԵ ՈՒՅՈ-
ՖԸ ԿՐԵՐՈՒՅ, 2 ՈԵ ԶՅՖ ՈՈ 7 ԳՈՒՐՅՈՖ ԿՆԼ ՈՐՀ
ԿՐԵՐ, 2 ՈԵՒԸ ՈՂ ԴՉԸ ԿՐԵ ԴՅՆ; ԴՉԸ ՆՈ ԿԸ ՅԵ ՏԻՆ-
ՑՆԱԷ Ի, Կ ԳՈՐՅՆ ՅԼ 7 ՈՒՐԻՅՈ, ԴԱՐՈ, ՈՂԻՅՅԱՑ ԸՆՆ Ո
ՈՆՑԵՐՈՐՀ , 2 ՅՈՒ Ո ԴՅՆՆՆՖ—

36—Ա ԴԵՐՅՈՆ ԴՆԻՅ ԶԱԷ, 2 ԴՅԸ ԲՈՆԸ ԳՅԸԷՖ, ԻՅՖ-
ՈՒ, Լ ԿՆԼ ՏՆԱՈ ԴԵ ԴՈՒՐԳՈՒԻ ԴՈ ԽՈՅՖՈ—2 Գ ԻՅԼ, 7
ՏՆԻՅՆ ՈՂՈ ՈՂՅ, 2 7 ՅԲԻՐԸ Ի 7 Ն ՈՂՈ ՈՂՅ; 3 Գ

"ALL IS NOT VANITY."

Kasalas! whi dost thou komplan,
 That lif iz vexing, empty, van?
And sa if things ar thus and so,
That "al iz vanity" belo?
'Tiz tru, al hoo van plezur sek,
Tha naut but vanity do rep;
Tho sumthing whispertz, (tiz not tru,)

That blis tha'l find, if tha pursu.
When natur's wery ov hur kar,
She seks for plezur far and ner;
From ile to ile, from shor to shor,
Kreashunz work she duz explor:
She kortz the rich, the grat & wiz,
Thar hapines in van she triz,
Then kriz alas! whar shal we go?
For "al iz vanity" be-lo.

'Tiz tru enuf, the path she goz
Iz payd with anxus, feling woz:
And whi? bekauz she's gone astra,
From virtu's path, and wizdums wa:
Haz left the road, that leds to pes,
Whar joys eternal do inkres,
And choz the wa, that ends in strif,
Whar dwel the vanitis ov lif.

The trifling sol that livs in ez,
And nun but self atemts to plez,
Is tird ov lif, then doth komplan,
Ov fortun, plasur, fanse fam.
Hur sferis smal, and so ov kors,
It van bekums,—no other sors
Ov hapines; but goz the rounl,
Whar murth and foly do abound.

But mark the nobl, genurus mind,
Hooz hart and motivs ar refin
From selfish vuz, aud van delit,
And iz jntent on doing rit!
Is it not blis such solz resev,
Hco do thar makur tri to plez?
And al thar folo kreturz luv?
And nothing do that harm wil groov.

Iz it not joy tha find be-lo,
When tha relev the hart ov wo?
When al thar felingz sor abuv,
Al sorlid palf, and par-shal luv?
Iz it not plesur fils the sol,
That duz vil pashunz, her kontrol?
Fel konshens kler from al rembrs,
And fol-o truth the stratest kors?
Ye, her's the spring ov endles joy,
Whar vanity kannot annoy!
Her is a substens nun kan no,
Sav thoz hoo in this path do go.
Exsept we do the works ov luv,
We hav no klam to joy+ abuv;
But if the truth We do per+u,
Our blis is sur,—for Cod is tru.

The hope, the kristchun duz posses,
Springs from this sors ov hapines;
And in this wa ar joys divin;
Whar we shal find a hapy klīm!
In wisdoms wa thar's plesar+nes.
And al hur paths ar truih, and pes!
Hope fils the sol, and joy the mind!
Ov al that tred this path, devin.

- 9 Such joy the profit felt ov old, a tresur mor than shiing gold!
 When rapt in blis ov heavns burth, he triumft thus o'r al the erth!
 "Altho the fig tre shud not blo; frut on the vinz refus to gro;
 "The oliv tre hur oil withhol; the flok al perish from the fold!
 10 "Ye! tho the feld shud yeld no meet, & al the hurd from erth retret
 "Yet in the Lord I wil rejois; with joy I'll raz a thankfnl vois!
 "Salvashun too I wil proklam, mi feet as hinds skip o'r the plain:
 "For tho no joy the erth shud giv, forever doth ni Savyur liv!"

A LOVER OV TRUTH.

We admit the foregoing answer to "All is vanity," attempted to be spelt as nearly as each word should be pronounced, as our old orthography will admit of (save the lack of a few Z's,) not because we approve a half way course, but merly as further proof of the defection of the old alphabet.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I. Harvard, Mass. 9th mo. 1832 No. 11.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

We have recently been favoured with a visit from several of the Students and Graduates of Harvard College.

Some of them appear to feel an interest in the cause of Literary reform as will appear from the following extract of a letter received from two of them. They do not like some of our subscribers, say they have not yet learnt the New Alphabet. We do not expect any will take an interest in S N. if they do not learn to read it.

We give the extract in the old orthography (so that no one may neglect to read it) though we received it in the new.

Chelmsford Aug. 20. 1832.

Dear Sir.

Having received from you a week since two Nos. of "Something New," containing an explanation of your new system of Orthography, we feel great pleasure in being able to say, after a careful examination of the principles by which you have been governed in its formation, that we consider it in every respect preferable to the system now in use. Could its introduction into common use, be, by any means effected, we believe you would deservedly take a high rank among the benefactors of mankind. We are anxious to get some information upon a point, which has appeared to us to be a slight departure from the general principles which have governed you in the formation of your Alphabet.

We refer to the use of the fourth character (\mathcal{Z}) the sound of which you have expressed by that of o as heard in the word of. This character is also used to represent the sound of a in arm. It appears to us that the two sounds of o in of, and a in arm, are sufficiently unlike each other to require two different characters to represent them. Also we consider the character \mathcal{A} , as superfluous, since in every case which we can call to mind, in which the \mathcal{A} is written the sound of it is that represented by the character \mathcal{O} —The same reasoning, it appears to us, will apply to the \mathcal{Z} , which appears to us to be a compound of \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{O} . We submit these reasons not without some hesitation, since your longer experience in such matters must enable you to judge more correctly, upon this subject than we can do.

Yours With Respect,

Mr. Michael H. Barton.

JOHN K. BARTLET.
CHARLES E. ADAMS

Answer to the foregoing.

I am always pleased to receive communications from warm hearted resolute reformers. It will I think be difficult to decide the little controversy that appears to exist between us relative to the sound or sounds represented by *o* in *of* and *a* in *arm*, without a personal interview; as it may be that we differ in pronouncing the word *arm*. I have not been able to discover any difference in the position of the organs in making the sound of *o* in *of*, and *a* in *arm*. There is doubtless a long and short quantity of the vowel *z*: but my organs of hearing, have not as yet been able to distinguish an intermediate sound between *z* and *o*. Though many of my friends have exerted their organs of speech, with a view of communicating such a sound.

I am apprehensive that six of the letters of my Alphabet express compound sounds. I have arranged them below with their constituents directly under them.

If the foregoing lettes are compounds, and *u*, and *e* represent the same sounds that *o* and *z* do, we have but 32 simple elements in our language, unless you are correct in supposing the existence of a vowel not represented by my Alphabet.

 THE ORIGIN OF SHORT HAND WRITING.

The original invention of short hand writing is not attributed exclusively to any of the ancient fathers; but the art is said to have been known and practiced by individuals in most of the civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians, who, it is well known, were early distinguished for their learning, invented the delineation of words and sentences by hieroglyphics.

It must not however, be supposed that this curious species of writing was originally designed for the purpose of short hand. Put in course of time it was rendered a very concise mode of writing; as only a part of the symbol or picture was drawn.

After the Egyptians, the Hebrews adapted a method of quick writing by substituting the initials, the finals, or *rci* :ls for whole words; and various combinations of these characters, sometimes represented a sentence. They appear to have been peculiarly fond of this species of writing and added to it the invention of arbitrary characters to represent important, solemn, or awful terms.

But the Greeks, it is said, first brought into general use the substitution of arbitrary characters for short hand; and this invention has been ascribed to Xenophon the philosopher and historian.

The Romans soon availed themselves of this plan of quick writing: *Bishop Wilkins* informs us that *Enneus* the poet was the inventor of *x*

new system, consisting at the first commencement of his teaching it, of eleven hundred arbitrary characters; to which he probably added many more. The system was considerably improved by Tyro, who recorded the speeches of the most celebrated Orators in the Roman Senate. Gruterus has preserved for our information the notes of this writer; and it is asserted that Cicero, who was cotemporary with him, was himself an instructor of this useful and interesting art. This circumstance may seem to account for the fact that a large portion of his unrivaled speeches has been given to the world.

Titus Vaspasian was enthusiastic in his admiration for short hand; and exerted his influence to convince his subjects of its vast utility in preserving and transmitting to posterity the learning and eloquence of their orators.

He is said to have practiced this mode of writing, not only as a private convenience but a most interesting amusement.

Seneca the philosopher, probably carried the art of swift writing by characters, the fatherest of any writer on the subject: his system comprised about five thousand. These, if used on the same principle that arbitrary strokes are at the present time, must have been sufficient to represent twenty or thirty thousand words.

Plutarch tells us, in his life of Cato, that the celebrated speech of that patriot, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken and preserved in this species of writing.

The professors of short hand, by recording with great accuracy the language of this orator raised the art at once to a high reputation. The orators, the philosophers, the dignitaries, and nearly all the rich patricians, then took for secretaries note writers (i. e. stenographers) to whom they allowed handsome pay. The republic and the government of cities also maintained at their expense these secretaries.

Without detaining the reader to pursue the history of the art as it was practiced by the notaries in Europe who succeeded the tabellions of Rome, we will notice in short, the origin of what may be termed modern short hand.

The first publication on the subject, of which stenographers profess to have any authentic information, was from a Latin manuscript, bearing date of the year 1415.

The earliest English treatise on the subject, appeared in 1588; under letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, to whom it was dedicated by the title of, "Short and Swift Writing by Characters." This work was attributed to Dr. Timothy Bright. It was followed by a similar publication, by Peter Bale, in 1591.

But no short-hand Alphabet was produced previous to the seventeenth century when Willis it is said, attempted reducing the subject to a science.—His system was published in the year 1678.

The writer, however, with whose name the improvement of this art seems most commonly identified, was Byrom, who first suggested the principle of excluding all vowels in the middle of words.

By this invention the door was opened for a numerous train of improvements in the science of quick writing. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

P. S. The writer of the foregoing sketch would take the liberty to suggest to the readers of "Something New" that in learning the principles of this work they must have considerably advanced (though perhaps not aware of it) in the rudiments of the stenographic art.

* One primary principle in short-hand is to spell according to sound: with this the learner of the new orthography is already familiar. Another principle laid down in this work, which may be of great advantage to the short-hand writer, is naming the letters of the alphabet as they should be pronounced in spelling or reading.

Thus, though nothing has yet appeared to show that the pronouncing orthography can be combined with the practice of this art; yet it is certain, that a person in possession of the former may acquire the latter much more readily for this knowledge; which consideration we presume, will be the Editor's reason for presenting this article to his readers should he think it worthy an insertion.

A TESTIMONY,

In favor of Liberty of Conscience and Christianity, by LUTHER CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, continued from No. 10 page 136.

10—10, 713 ON12 22V L S0N12, 12Z 7 01222, 720
 172 22L 102 12N 1212, 3 71 22V 100 20 12N2
 2N2N22N2—8121 22N3 10 2222Z 22222, 720
 20 2Z 0 12N 220N 720 22Z 222N 1220 22 2102.
 022, 12N3 22V20 22222 2L 7 22V2 2 172 0
 22222 12222222, 22 22L 2L 22Z 0N 2222 220N
 2201 22222—22 2222, 72222, 720 12N 2Z 222-
 222 222222, 12N3 22 22 222 2222222 2 20
 2222 22 222, 2L 0 1222222 222222222 22—
 20 2Z 2N 713 22220 720 7 22222 22222222
 12N222, 22222, 7 222222 2 222—

11—12N 20 220 0 22 222222 2 222 220 22-
 22222 0 2; 3 20 2Z 22222222 22222222 01
 22222 2 222222 2 22222 2 2222 2222—72
 1222222, 22N 71 2222 22 7 2222222 222222
 222 222 12N 2 222222 20 22Z 222222, 2222
 222 0 22Z 22V20 22N 222222 2 7 2222 2 1—3
 71 22222 20 720 22 2 2 22222222222 222,

2 720 10 ԱՐԶ ԿՈՒՍԻՆՅԱՅ 2 ՅԱՅՅԻՐՈՒՄՅ Ե ՔԵՐԿՈՒՄ
Օ Ա ԳՐԵ 7 ԳԲԿԱՔԵՆ 2 ԱԵ ՅՈՂԻՐԻՔ ԱՐԶ Ե—2 ՅԼ 7
ՈՒՐԿՈՒՅՆԱՎԵՆ Կ ԱՐԶ ՏՈՒՐԶ—

12—28 ԱԵ ՄՆԱԿՄ ԵՆՈՂ 7 ԶԱՌՔՅԱՆՈՐԶ Կ ԱՍ-
ԻՔՆ ՔԵՆ, ԱՐԶ ԴՅՐԻՆՅ Օ ԺԵՐԾ 7 ԶԻՃՈՒՔ Կ Ե
ՉԻ ԳԻՆՔԵՆՈՒՄ ԱՅՆԱՆ ԱՐԶԻՔԷ, ԱԵ ԱՅԱ ԺԱՆ
Ք ԴՅՈՒ Ա ԴՐԶԱՅ ՔԵՑԱՎԱՆԵ, 2 ԱՐԻՈՅ Կ ԱՔՆ
ՕՒՆԻ ԴՅՐԻՐԵ—ՔՈՒՆ ԱՍԻՆՆԱՎԵՆ—ԺԱՆՈ ՈՒՆ ԱԶ
Կ ԵՆՆԱՆ ԶԱՔ 2 ՕՐԵԾՈՒ ՄՅ ՖԲԳՅՈ—ԱՅՐԾ
2 ԵՆՆԱՐ 720 7 ԱՐԶԻՔ Կ ԴՅՆ ԱԶ ՏՆԱՐ ԵՆՆԱՐ
Կ ԵՆՆԱՆ ԱԵ ԴՔՅ ԶՆՆԱՍԱՐԶ 7 ՖԲԳՅՈ—Յ 7 ՆԱ-
Կ Ե ԴՅՆ ՔԵՑՅՈՒ Ն 7 Լ Կ 7 Գ Կ Ե Ե; 8 7Ա ԿՐ ՏՈՒ-
Կ ՈՅՅ ԲՆՈՂ Ա: ՆԵՐԻ ԶՆ ԱԵ ՈՂ 7Յ, ՅԵՐԾՅ 7Ա
Կ Ե ԺԱՐԿՈՒՅԷԿ Կ ԿՐԵՐՈՒՐ—ԱԵ 7ՅՆ ԱԶ ՄՅ ՆԱՕ-
ԳՆ ԴՅՆ, ԲՆԱՅ ԵՉ ՅԵ Ա ԱԵ ՈՒՐԻՐԶ ԱՐԿՅԱՅ ԿՆ 7Բ
ԱՐԶ Կ ՈՒՐԻ—3, ՆԱՐԿԱՆ, ՖԲՕ Ա ԴՅՆ ԲՆՐԿԳՅՈՒՐԿ
Կ ԵՐԾ 2 ԺԱՐԿՈՒՅԷԿ Լ—2ԻՐՏՈՒ—ԱԶ ԵՉ ՕՐԾ Օ ԿՐ-
Յ ՈՅՅ, 2 ՅՆԻՐՕՅԻՍ ԱՐԶ ԱՆՐԵ, ԴԱՅՅ Ա ՆՅԱՅՅՈՒ ՈՒ
Ե ԿՐ 7 ՆՐԱՅԳ Կ 7Յ—ՅԼ ՈՂ ԻԵՆԶ; 8 ԱՐԵ ԱԵ ՆՈՒ-
ԱՐԵ ԱՐԶ ԲՅՈՅՈՒ ԺՈՂՈՒ 2 ՄՈՅԱՆԳՅՆՅ, ԱԵ ԱՐԵ
ԺՈՒՆ ՏՈՒ ԱՐԿՈ Կ ԵՉ, 8 7Ա ԴՔՅՅ ՅԵ ԺԱՐԿ-ՉՈՒՅԷԿ
ԿՐԿՐԻՐ: ԺՅԼ ԶԱՆՈ ՈՒՆ, ԺՆԱՅ ԵՉ ԱԶ ՅԼ Ա ԺԱՐԿ-
Կ ԵՐԿ ԳԲԳ-ԻՅՆՈ, ԿՐԿ-ՅՆ-ՉՅՆ-ԵՆՆԱՐ ՏՐԿԷ ԶՐԿ-ՆՔԵՆ
ՈՒՆՆԶ, 720 ԱԵ ԱՐԾ Օ ԳԲԳ ԿՆՐՈՑ—ՅԼ ԱՐԵ ԱԵ ՄՆ-
ԵՆՆԱՐԶ, 720 ՅԵՐԾ ԱՐԿՆ ԱՆՐԵ ՆԻՆՅՆ-ԵՐԿ-ՅԼ ՕՐԿ
Կ Ե ԿՐԿՅՈՒՄՈՒՄ Կ ԴՅՆ, 7Ա ԱՅՐ ՅՆՆ ԿՐԿՅԵՐԿ 2
ԿՆՆԱՅԳՅՈՒՐ Ե ԲՅ ՅԼ 7 ԴՅՎԵՂԱՎՆ Կ 7 Գ—ՅՈ 720 ԱԵ
7 ԴՅՐՈՐԶ Կ 7 ԱՐԶԻՔ Կ ԵՐԿ 3 ՏՆԱՐ Օ ԴՅՆ, ԲՆՈՒՆ
ԱԵ ՅԵՔԷԶ ԵՆԱՈՆՐ Ե ԱՐԶ ԵՐԿ—

2. 70 ԱԵ ՔԵՆԶ, ԱՅՅԱՐ, Օ ԴՅՆ, ԱԵ ԱՐԿՅՈՒՅՅ Օ Ե
2 ԱՆԲԻՐ ՈՒՅՅ, ՅԵՐԵՐԾ ԱՐԿ Օ ՅԵՐԾ Բ 7 ԺԵՆՆԶ
7 Գ Կ ԱՐԶԻՔ 2 Կ ԴՅՎԵՂԱՎՆ—ՅԼ 7ԵԶ ԱՐԿՐԶ ԱԵ

700 '170 2670-700; 200 28 70 1770 30 2000
20 70 999-1000 70 1770, 2200 08 70 87-12 70
301-200 170 20 70 00 270 300—

70 3000 70 0 1770-300 700 1770-300 1770-300 00
0700; 200 70 1770-300 70 000 1770-300 20-
30000 000 0700—

00 7000 000 20 000 00 1770-300; 00 0000
70 300000 70 0 0700, 200 70000 70 300-
0000 70000—

00 07000 200 000 07 0700 000 00 0000,
200 30000 00 000; 00 20 70 1770 20 1770
300000 000 00 0700000—

000; 20 0 000 200 0 3000, 30 07 000 070-
000 300 08 30 70 000 200 000 1770-300 22000
3000 700—

000 70 0700 70 070000; 000 000 0000
07 30000, 200 3000 700 20 700 0700—07
120000 07 0000000, 200 00 70 07000 000
0000 07; 00 20 70 000, 200 70 1770-300 70
0000 000—

000 000 700 30000 07 70 100, 000 070 700
00 0000 0 00000; 0000000 30000 7 07000
000000 000 000000, 0 000 7 000 00 000 000—

70 100 30000 3000 7000000; 300 20 00-
0000 20 3000—

0700 00 100, 3000 70 0000 0700 000; 000
1770-300 0 00000 000; 20 20 00000000—

300 200 70 0000 00000 0 100 07 30 0000,
000 000 00 2 700 0700 20 0 07000; 00000

201 22 a 9424 'W 20330103L 0713—

8711 7F 23202103 'W 8712 70 70 127N
WZ2244; 2N2 8711 777 801200Z 27222 7N 0N
87103—

200 23202103 710 07N 8711 0710203 203212-
3L 12223; 807 7F 70 702L 710 270 7F 710 70
3720 8074—

7F 801 22 710 70102 203200000. 707 7F
WZ 12N 70102 1222310: 320 707 127 0 801
0 127 203202103, 707 WZ 0 WZ 12N 2012
201222—

807630 710, 0 12N, 720 7L 1000N 7N 871 7Z
20120222 3L 7 WZ2244 'W 7 077N1, 70 702
7L 710, 70 122 7F 201202 'W 70 7L 7072Z,
2N2 70 710 2N 1272 70102 7L 7072103—

200 807 70 707231 70727Z, 807 70 71030
207207Z, 710 207207103 710 21023107 7N
7F 707 'W 1202, 0 710320102 'W 12223—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ As the Editor contemplates visiting the west, N. Y. Pa. &c. ; and is expecting to close accounts with his friend at Harvard Mass. by whose aid he is sustained in completing the work, he would respectfully request those of his patrons who have not yet paid their subscriptions, to forward the same on the reception of this number.

Some valuable communications received too late for this number, shall appear in our next.

A brief history of the art of short-hand, is given in this, by a correspondent of this town.— We have examined the writer's theory of the art and think it might be "Something New", even to the practical stenographer. "Next to the art of printing, says a late London poet, the art of short-hand claims the admiration of the world. It may be called the triumph of human intellect."

7 ԴՅՅԻՐ ԴՅՅ Ե ԵՍՄ Կ ՈՐԶ ՖԵՆ ՇՆՈՐՈՒՄԵՒՔ ՏՐԿԻ
ՈՒԳ ՍԲՆ ՈՔՆԻՐԻՐ 2 ՏԻՐՈՂ ԼԻԵ—

3ԷՑ ԴՅՅ ԵԸ ԿԱ ՈՂ ԴՅՅ ԴԲ ՖԵՆ Կ ԻՅՆ ՈՂԻ ՈՒՄԻ
ԿՆ ՔՐԼ Չ ՏԻՐԵՍ ԲՆՆ, (ԴՅՆ ԲՅԼ ՈԸ Չ Կ ԲՅՅ Կ ԴԲ
ՈՒՈՂԸ,) ՉՐԿԸ, ՉՈՅ ԲՈ ԴԼ ԶՅԻ, ՉՆԻ ԵՕ ՂՆՈՂ ԴՆՆ
ՈՒՅ—2 ՈԸ ՉՐՈԶ, 2 ԹԵՆԻՐՉՅԻՐ Չ ՈՐԶ ՈՒՅ—3 ԼՅՆ
Կ ԴԵՍՈՐՉՈՒՐ ԲՅՅ ՂՅ, ԴԼ ԻՐՍՍԼԻՐ, 2 ԵԼՈՐԻՑԻՐ Ե, 2
ՈՂԻ ԵՍՄՆ ԲԵՇ ՈՒՄԻ ԲՆՈՂ ԻՅՆ—

38—2 ՉԸ ԳԵԶԲՅ ՈՂՅՅՅ ՏՐԿԻ ԴՅՆՅ, ՈԸ ԲՅՅ Ա ԻՅՆ
ՈՒԴԻՐ ԻՅՅԼԻ, ԲՅՅՅՅ ՉՅ ԴԲ ԴԵԲԸՅ Կ ԶԲՅՅԸԻ: 2 ՈԸ
ԲՅԼ ԲՆՈՂ Ո, ՏՐԼՅ ԴԸ, —2 ՈԸ ՉՐՈԶ 2 ՏՐԼՈՐ Ո—
ՉԸ Կ ԲՅՅ ՉՅ ԴԸ, ԻՅՆՆ ՈՔՅՈՐՅՅՆԸ 2 ԲՆՆԻՐԸ ՉՈԴ, 2
ԲՅՅ ԹՅՆ ՍՐԿ Ո 2 ՈՐԶ ԹՅԼՈՒՅ—2 Կ ՏՐԻՐՅԵԸ ԲՅՐ
ԲՆՈՂ ՈՐԶ ԹՅԼՈՒՅ, 2Լ ԸՅՅԼ ԵՍԿ ԴԵՅՈՐ ՍՐԿ ՈՔՅ-
ՈՐՅԲՆԸ 2 ԲՆՆԻՐԸ—3 Կ ԲՅԻ, ԴԱ ԴՅՅ ԿՐ ՈՂԻ ՈԸՐ Ն
Ա ՏՐԻՐՅԵՆ 3 ԴԱ ԴՅՅ ԿՐ ԲՅՅ—3 ԵՕ Ը 2 ԵՐՆ ՂՐՅ
ԴՅՅ ԴԵՆՅԼ, Լ ՍՐԼ ՈՂՍ ԴԲԻՐ 2 Ն ԲՅՅՐՅԻՑ: 8 Լ ՉԻ
Ն ԶԲԻ Չ ԶՅԼ Կ ԴԼՇԲՅ, 3 ԲՆՆԻՐԸ Չ ԴԵՆՅՈՒՅՆՅ—

39—ԴՅՆ ՉՈԴ Չ ՈՐԿ Կ ԹՅԼՈՒՅ Կ ԳՐՆ, ԲՅՅՅՅ, 2Լ
ԹԵ ՍԸ 2 Կ ՏՐԻՐՅԵԸ ՏՅՅՅ ՈՏՅ, 3 ԴԼ ԹՅԼՈՒՅ ՏՅՅՅ
Ն—2 Կ ԲՅԻ ԶՅՆ Կ ՇՅԼԻՐԻՅՆ Կ Կ ԶՐԻՐ-ՇԱԴՅԻ ԿՐՆ
ՉԸ ՈՒՅՅ ՉԸ Կ ԶՐԻՐ-ԵՐՅԵԻ ՂԸ ՍՐԿ ԴՅԻ—3 ԴԲ ԹՅԸ
ՍՐԼ ԶԲԻ ԼՅՆ Կ ԶՐԻՐԵԵՐՅԵԻ ՍՅԼ 3 ՉՈՅՆ ՏՐԿԻ ԴՅԻ, 2
ԴՅՆ ՍՅԼ ԴԼ ՏՅՅՅ—

40—ՈՂ ԻՅՆ ՈՐՅԼ Ա ՈԸԻ Կ ՈՒ ՉՅԼ ԶՆՈՂ ՂՆՈՂ ՉՆ
ՈՒՐ ԵՐԻԻՅՆՅ: 8 ԴՅՅ 2 ԶԸ ՈՐՅ ՂՆ ՉԵ ՏՐԼ ՂՅ ԲՅՅ
ՉՈՅԼ ՏՐԿԻ Կ ԵՐԻԻՅՆՅ, 2 Կ ԴՅՆՅ ՂԸ ԿԱՐ ՍԲԻԴ—
ՈԸԿԻ ԹԵ ԻՅՆ ՈՐՅ ՈՒ ՍԼՆ ՂՆՈՂ ՈՒՐ ԶՐՅՈՂ: ՈՂՅՅ
Կ ԶՐՅՈՂ ԶՐՅԸ, 2 Կ ՍԼՆ ԴԲՆՅԼ ՈՅ, 2 Կ ԶՐՅՈՂ ՈՅԻ-
ՂՍ: 3 ԴԱ ՈՐՅ ՈՒ ՍԼՆ ՂՆՈՂ ՈՒ ՉՐՅՈՂ 2 ԶՅԼ ԿՐ
ՈՐԵԶԲԵՐՍԻՐ—2Լ ՈԸ ԲՅՅՅ ԴԸԸ Լ ԴՆԻ ՉՈԴ Ա ԲԵՐ-
ՉՅՆ ԴՍԿԻ 2 ՍԲԻՐՍՅՆՅ Ո, ԲՅՅՅՅ, ԴԼ ԹՅՅԲԻ ԶԸ ԵՍՆ
ՈՒՅ ԹՅԻ: 3 ԶԲԻ, 2 ԿԱ ԴԼ ՈՂՆԻՐ ԲՅՅՆ ՈՔԻ, 2 ՍԸ

40-2 ԳԵԶԲԻ ԶՐՈՅ, 2 ՏՆԱՌԻ Ռ, 2 ԺՈ ԿԵԻ
 ՈՂԶ ԿԵՂԵՆԱԿ—(2, ՅԵՆՈՒԹ, Ա ՄՈՒԲԵՆ, Դ Մ ԿԵՂԵԶԻ
 ՄԵՂ 2Ո ՆՈՒ Կ 3ԱԲԵ ԾՍՅԱՍ ԵԵՐԶ, ԶԱՒ ՅԵՆՈՒԹ Ռ,
 2 ՕՔՐ Դ ՈՒՒ Կ ՈՂԶ ԵՐԻԿՈՑ: 8 ՆԵ ԺԵՐ ՍՈՂՈՆ
 ՈՔՐԺԱՅ, ԶՑ Լ ԻԱ 3 ՕՔՐ ՈՂԶ ԵՐԻԿՈՑ, Լ ՎՅԱ ՅԵ
 ՈՒԱ—Գ ՕՔՐՈՐ Ո 23ՈՑ 2 ԺԵՐ, ԿՈՑԵՐ, ՅԵ Կ Դ ՅԵՒ-
 ՑԵՐՈ; Կ ՏԱԼ ՈՂԼ ԻԱՐ ԴԵ ՈՒՆ—2 Դ ՄՈՒԲԵՆ Մ ԻԱՐ
 ՈՒԱ ՏՐԻՒ ԴՅՈ ՄԻ—) ԴՈՆ Գ ԶԱՒ ՆՈՑԻ Դ ԿԱՄԻԶ
 ՈՅՈՑ, 2 ԺՈ Դ ԻՆՏՈՐԱԿ 2 Դ ՈԵՆԱ ԻԱՂՈՐ Ա ՈՂԶ,
 ՈԵ ԺԵՐ ԲՈՑԻ ԴՅԻ, ԵՆՍ ՈՒՄԻ; 8 Դ ԿԵՂԵԶԱ ՆԶ ՆՈՐ
 ԿԵՐ, 3 ԺԱԵՆԱ—2 ԴԱ ՎՅՅՈ Ո Ծ ԺԵՐՈՆ—3 ԴՈՆ Դ
 ՈԵՆԱ ՄԵՐ ՈՂՈ ՏՐԼ, ՈԵ ՎՅՈՑ ՆՈ 2 ՕՂՆ ՈՔՐ ՅԼ Դ
 ՈՂՈՐ, 2 Դ ԻԱՐ ԶՐՈՅ—2 Դ ՏԱՒ ԿՄՐՈՑ ԿՅՈՑ 23ՐԹԵ
 ՆՈՑԻ ՈՒ Դ ՎՅՈՐ—2ՈՐ ԴՈՆ Գ ԿԵՆԻՐՈՐ ԴՈՆԻ, ՕՒ
 3ԱՈՒՐ ԴՈ ՏՆԱՌԻ Ռ, ԵՐԼՈՐ, 2 ԻԱՂՈ, ԴՈ ԺԲՆ ԿՍ
 ԿԱՍՆԵՐ, ՈՂՍ ԿԵՂԵՆ ՆՈ ԲԻ—2 Դ ԺԵՐ ԲՈՑԻ ԴՅԻ, ՅԵ
 ՏԵՍ Ե ԴՅՈ Լ 2Ի ԱՅԱ Ծ ԿԱ ԴԻՅ—ԴԱ ԺԵՐ Ե Ա—ԴՈՆ
 ՕՔՐՈ ՈԵ ԿՄՐ ԼԶ, ԻԱՂՈ, 2ՆՈՐԿՈՐ ՕՂ ԵՄՐ ՏԱԼ, ՅԵ
 ՆՈ ԲՈՑԻ Ա—2 ԿՄՐ ԼԶ ՄԵՐ ՕՈՆԿ: 2 Դ ՕՒՐԳԵ ԴՅԻ
 ԻԱՂՈ, ԺԵ ԴՅՈ ՈՒ ԻՅՆ ՈՒ ՆՈ—3 ԴԱ ԴՈՆ ԿԵՆԻՐՈՐ
 ԺՈՐԵՐ 23ՐԹԵ ՈՂԶ ՏԱՒ—2Զ ԴԱ ՄՅՈՑ ՈՑ, ՅԵՆՈՒԹ,
 ԿԱ ԺՐՈՑ Ծ Ո Ա ԿԵՒ ԻՅՆ ՈՒՂԵՐ ԿՍՂ Ա ԿՅՍԱ—2
 ԴՈՆ Դ ԿՅՍԱ Մ ԶՅՈ ՈՑ, Դ ԿԵՒ ԺՈՐԵ: 2 Դ ԿԵՂԵՆ-
 ՕՒՐԶ ԻՐՍՅԱՐ, ԻԱՂՈ, ՆՈ Մ ՈՒՐ ԺՈ ԺԵՆ Ն ՆԶ-
 ԿՅԱ—3 Դ ՏԻՐԵԶ ԺԵՐ, ՈԵ ԶՅՈՑԱ ՈՑ ԿՅՍԱԿ ԼԿԵ
 Դ ՈՐՈՆԻ Կ ԿՅՍԱԿ—

41—2 Գ ԿՅՈՑ 23ՈՑ ՈՒ Դ ԺՈՐԶ 2 ՍՆԱԶԳԶ, ՕԵ-
 ՐՈՐ Կ ԿՄՐ ԺՈՆԵԵԵԶ, 2 ՈՐԵՐՈՐ Դ ԻՅՏԱՆ Կ Դ ՆՈ-
 ՒԿԻԿ, 2 ՈԵՂՈ Ծ ԺՈՆԻՅ, 2 ԺՍԻՅ ԿԵՂԵՐՈՐ 2ԻԿՈ
 Դ ՈԵՆԱ—3 ԴՈՆ ՈԵ ԺՈ Դ ԿԵՂԵՆԱԿ, ՈԵ Մ ԿԱՍԵ
 ՍՈՂ ԿՍՈՂԱԲԵՆ ՆՈ ԴՅԻ. ՅԵՐՈՐ ԴԱ ՏԱՈՐԵՐ, 2 ՄԵՐ
 ԺՈՐԵՐ 23ՐԹԵ, 2Զ ՍԵՆ ՈՂՈՐՈ ՈՒ ՎՅՈՐԵ—ԴՈՆ
 ԺԵ ՈԵ ԲՈՑԻ ՈՂԶ ԿԵՂԵՆԱԿ, Դ ՈՒՐՅՈՑ ԾՐԱՂ ՆԶ
 ՈՒՅՈՆԵԲԻ, 3 Դ ԱՅՐԵԶ ԿՐ ՏԱ—ՈՐԱ Ե. ԿՐՍՐ, Դ Ա
 Կ Դ ՈՒՐՅՈՑ, ԴՅՈ ՈԵ ՍՆԱ ԺՈՐԵ ՏՐԼ ԱՅՐԵԶ ՆՈ-
 ՑԻ Դ ՈՒՐՅՈՑ—

42—2 ԴՈՆ ՈԵ ՈՂԵ ԿՈՒՐ ԲՈՑԻ Ո ՈՂԶ ՕՍՅԱԿ
 ԿԵՂԵՆԱԿ, (ԱՒԿ ՈԵ ՈՒՐ 2ՈՐՅԱԿ) ՈԵ ԿՍՍ ԿՈ:
 ՈՒՐ 2ԵՈՆԻՅ ԲՈՆԱԵՆ ԺՈՐԵՐՈՑ, Ծ ԶՅՈ ԴՅԻ ՈՒ, ...

ԱՆՆ ԱՆ ՆՅՄ ԱՆ ՀԻՏՈՒ, ՈՐԻ Կ ՏԻՐԻՅՈՑ ԶՅՄ
 ... 1. ԱՆՈՒՄ—ԵՆ ԱՆ ԵՆԻՑ Զ Դ ԲՅՅԻՈՒ ԱՆ ՆԵ ՅԵ ԱՆ
 ԱՆՀ ԲԻՏՈՒ, Զ Դ ՏԻՐԻՅՈՑ ԱՆ ԱՆՀ Ա—ԱՆ ԴՈ ԱՆՍ
 ԶՈՒՄ Դ ԲԻՏՈՒ Ե Դ ԱՆՅ ԶԱՀՅՅԵՑ. ԱՆ ԻՅՈ ԻՈՒ Ս
 ԴԻ ԶՈՒ ԴՅԻ Ե ԱՆՀ ԱՆՅ ԱՆՈՒ—ՅԵՒ ԴՅԻ Ո. ԴՅԻՏՈՒ, Զ
 ԿՄԻ ԱՆ ՈՐԻՈՑ ԶԵՄԻՐ, ԴՆՁ ՍՂԱ Ո Զ ԴԵՎԵԼՐ: Զ
 ԱՆՐ ԴՆՁ Ս Ո ՅԵ ՈՐՈ—ՅԵՒ Ո ԴՅԻ Զ ԶԻԱ Դ ՅԻՐԶ, Զ
 ԿՄ Ո ԱՅԱ Օ ԶԻԱ Դ ՅԻԱ: Զ ԿՂԻՐ ՅԵՒ Ա Զ ԱՆ ԱՅԱ
 Օ ԲԻՏՈՒՄ ՅԵԼ ՅՈՒ Զ ՅԻՐԶ Ե ԱՅԱ—ԱԵՅՈՒՄ ՍՂԱ
 ԶԻՆՏՅԻ ԻԵ ՅԵՏՈՒ ԻՅՈ, Ա ՍՂԱ Ե ԶԻՆՏՅԻ ԶԱՅՈ ՅԵՏՈՒ
 ԻԵ ՅԻՐԻ Զ ԱՆ ԱՆ ԱՅՈՒ—

3 ԱԵՅՈՒՄ Ս ԿԵՆԻ ԻԵ ՅԵՏՈՒ ԻՅՈ. Ա ՍՂԱ Ե ԿԵՆԻ
 ՅԵՒՈՒ ԻԵ ՅԻՐԻ—ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ԱԵՅԱԼ ՅԻՐԻ ԶԻ ԻՔԻՐ ԻՔՈ
 ԶԻ ԿՈՐԻ, ՍԻՑ ԶԻ ԱԻՐ, ԻՈՒ ԴՆՈ ԻԵ. ԱՆ ՈՐՈ ՍՔԻ
 ՈՒ ԻՍ ԻԵ—Զ ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ՅՈՒԵԼ Ո ԱՆՀ ԶԻՏԻ, Զ ՏԻՆՈՒ
 ԿՏՈՒ ԻԵ ԱՆ Ո ՍՔԻՈՒ ԻՍ ԻԵ—ԱԵՅՈՒՄ ՍՂԱ ԶԱՍ
 ԱՆՀ ԱՍ, Ս ԱԵՀ ԴՆ: 3 ԱԵՅՈՒՄ Ս ԱԵՀ ԱՆՀ ԱՍ Զ
 ԻԵ ԶԱՅ Զ Դ ԵՍԻՈՒՀ, Դ ԶԱՒ Ս ԶԱՍ ԴՆ—ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ԴԵ
 ԴԵՅՅԱ Ա, ԴԵՅԵՅՈՒ ԻԵ; Զ ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ԴԵՅԵՅԱ ԻԵ. ԴԵՅԵՅ
 ԱՆ Ա ԴՆՁ ԶՈՑՈ ԻԵ—ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ԴԵՅԵՅԱ Ա ՈՐԻՏՈՒ Ե Դ
 ՈԱՒ Ե Ա ՈՐԻՏՈՒ, Ս ԴԵՅԵՅ Ա ՈՐԻՏՈՒՅԻ ԴԵՄԻՐ:
 ԶՈՒ ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ԴԵՅԵՅԱ Ա ԴԻՈՒՅ ԻՅՈ. Ե Դ ՈԱՒ Ե Ա
 ԴԻՈՒՅ ԻՅՈ, Ս ԴԵՅԵՅ Ա ԴԻՈՒՅ ԻՅՈՀ ԴԵՄԻՐ—Զ
 ԱԵՅՈՒՄ Ս ԵՐԻ ՍՔՈ Ե ԴԵՀ ԱՅԱ ՍՔՈՀ Ա ԶՔՈ Ե
 ԶՈՒՐ ՍՈՐԻ, Ե Դ ՈԱՒ Ե Ա ԲԻՏՈՒ, Ս Ե ՈՐ ՍԻՀ
 ԱԵՀ ԱՆՀ ԴԵՄԻՐ—

44—ԶՈՒ Կ ԱՆՐ ԻՈՒ ԶՈ ՅՈՒ Ե ԶԻՅՈՒՐՈՒ ԱՆՀ
 ԲԻՏՈՒՀ, ԱԵ ԿԵՆՆՐՈՐԻ Օ ՈՐԵՈ Ե ԿՄԻ ԶԻՈՒՀ—ՈՐՈ
 ԶՈՒ ԳԻՆ ԱՆՐ ԱՔԻՐ Ե Դ ՈՐԻՀՆ Դ ՍՔԻՅԻ Ե Ե, ԱԵ
 ԶՈՑՈ ՕԵ Ե ԱՆՀ ԲԻՏՈՒՀ—Զ ԶՈՒ ԲՈՐՈ Ա, ԿՐՁ ԴՈ
 ԱԵ ԴՆՁ ՎՈՒՐ ԶԻ, ԶԻ ԿԵ ՍԵ ԱՆՆ Զ ԱՆՔԻՐ—Կ ԱՆՑ
 ԻՐ, ԽՁ Զ ՍՈ ԳԻՆ ԱՅՈՒ ԴՈՀ Դ Ե Ե ԿԵ ԱԵՒ Զ ԻԵ—
 Դ ԶԱՆՐ ԴԵՅԵՅ ԿՄԻ ԶԻ, Զ Դ ԱՒ ՍՈՐ, Դ ԱՈՐԻՀ
 ԿՐ ԶԱՆՀԻ, Զ Դ ԿԵՑ ԱԵՒ; Դ ԿՈՒ ԿՐ ԿԱՀԻ ԲՈ, Զ
 Դ ԱԵՒ ԱՆՍ Դ ԵՍԻՈՒ ՈՐԵՈՒ Օ ԴՅԻ—Զ ԶԱՅՔԱՐ ԱՆ
 ԱԵ, ԱԵՅՈՒՄ Ս Ո ՅԵ ԿՅՈՒՐԻՐ Ե ԻԵ—

45—Զ ԱՆ ԴՈ ԿԵՆՆՐՈՐԻ Կ ԶԵԻՆ Օ ԶԱ ԲՈՐՈ ԴՔ

ԲՔԱՂՈՍԱԻԶ ՆՆՃԵՐՈՒՄ ԳԻՆ, 270 ՄՅՈՑ Ե ՊՈ ՂՈՒ
 ՈՂ 7 ՄԱԿԻՆՅԱՅ Ծ ՅԵ Ա ԴԵՔ ԱՍԿՆ ՅԼ 7 ՄՆԻՔ—
 3 270 ՄՅՈՑ Ե ՊՈ 8 Ծ ՅԵ—Ա ԻՆ ՉԱՊԻՐ ԸՆ ՃՈՏԾ
 ԴԱԼՅՈՑ—ՅԵԱԼԻՔ, ԴԱ ԴՁՈ ՄՈՐ ՃՈՏԾ ԴԱԼԻՉՈ ԿՐ 2
 ԶԻՃԸ ՈՅՅՅՅ—3 270 ՄՅՈՑ Ե ՊՈ 8 Ծ ՅԵ—Ա ՈՐԿՑ-
 ԶՈ—ԵՒ Լ ՅԱ ԲՈՂ Ը, 2 ԽՐ ԴՁՆ Ա ՈՐԿՑՈ—8 ԴՅ
 ՆՅ ԱԵ; ՆՍ ԱԵԻ ԴՈ ՆՅ ԴՁՈՆ, ՅԵԱՈՒԻ, Լ ՅՅՆԻ Խ
 ԻՅՅՅՆԻՐ ՅԵՏՐ Խ ՏԱՅ, 2 Վ ՈՐԵՈՐԻ ԴԼ ՍԱ ՅԵՏՐ
 ԴԵ—ՍՅՐԱՆ Լ ՅԱ ԲՈՂ Ը, 2 ԻԲՈ ԴՅ ԴՁՈ ԿՐ ՅՈՐՈՆ
 Կ ՍԻՆՈ, ԼՈՐ ՈՅԼ Ո ԴՁՆ Ա ԽՐՈՐ ԴՁՆ ԳԻՆ Դ
 ՅՈՈՈՅԾ: ՈՆՍՍԻՎԻՅՅՈՒՄ, ԱԵ ԴՁՈ ՆՅ ՆԵՅՈ 2
 7 ԶԻՃԻԻ Կ ՈՅՆ ՆՅ ԽՐՈՐ ԴՁՆ ԱԵ—2 ՏՐԻԻ ԴՔ
 ԴԱՅ Կ ԳԻՆ 7 ՅՅՈՈՅԾ. ԻՈՂԻՆ ՈՅ, 7 ԶԻՃԻԻ Կ
 ՈՅՆ ՅՔՏԻԻ ՎՈՒՅՆՅ, 2 7 ՎՈՒՅՆՈ ՈՂՅ ԴՈ ՅԼ ՏՈ-
 ԻՅ—8 Ո 7 ՈՐԿՑՈՅ 2 7 ԱՈ ՈՐԿՑՅԻՔ ԲՈՂԱ ԳԻՆ—

46—3 270ԻՅՈՑ Վ 2 ԱԿՆ ԴՅ ԳՅՆԻՐՎԵՆ—ՆՈ ՆՅ
 ԱՆ ԲՈՂ ՈՒՍԻՐՅՈՆ ՅՅՈՒՄ 2 7 ԻՐԿՅՈՅ, 2 ԶՈՒՈՅ
 ԲՈՂ ԴՈՐ ՏՅԱՅ, 2 ՅԱՆՈ, ՍԵ ԱՅ ՈՒՈՒ ԲՈՂ Ը,
 2 Ե ԱՅ Ո ՔՅՆՅԻ: ՍԵ ԱՅ ԽՐՆԻ ԲՈՂ Ը, 2 Ե
 ԱՅ Ո ԱԻՅՈՅԻ—8 ԳԻՆ ՅԱԻ ՈՐԻ ԵՈՒՄ ՈՐԻ
 ԻՐԿՆՈՒՄ, 2 ԴԱ ՅԱ ԱԵ ԱՅ Ա ԻՅՍԱ—7 ՅԵՆ Կ ԻՆ
 ԴԱԻ ԵՈՒՄ 2 ԻՐԿՅՈՒՄ, 2 ԴԱ ՅԱ, ՅՅԱԿԻ Ա ԻՆ ԽԻԲ-
 ՈՒՅԻ, 2 Ա ԽԻՆ ՅԻՅԻ, Ա ՏՐՅՆԻ Կ ՈՒՅՅԱՅՅՈՆ 2 ՅՅ-
 ՈՐԻ; 3 ՄՆԻՐԻ ՆՅ ԳՔՅՅՅԻ ՆՍ ԱԵԻ ՈՒՍԻՐՅՈՆ—

20 ԴՁՈ ՈՒ 7 ՅԻՔ, Լ ԼՁՈՅ ԴԵ, Օ ՏՐԻՐ, Վ Կ ՈՅՆ
 2 ԲՐԼ, ՅԵՅՈՅ ԴԱ ԱՅՈ ՈՐԻ ԴԵՅ Լ ՏՐԻԻ 7 ՄԻՅ 2
 ՈՐԿՅՈՆՈ, 2 ԴԵՎԵԻ ԴՅ ԲՈՂ ՅԱՅՅ—8 ՅՈ ԴՈ ՅԵԻՐ
 7 2 ԴԼ ՅԼՈ—ՈՒ Լ ԿՐ ԴԵԱՆՍԻՐ ԲՈՂ ԻԵ Կ Խ ՏՐԻՐ:
 2 ՈՈ ԻՆ ՈՅԼ 7 ՅԵՆ 3 7 ՏՐԻՐ; ՈԵՐԻ ՈՅԼ ՅՈՆ
 ԻՆ 7 ՏՐԻՐ, ՅԱՍ 7 ՅԵՆ, 2 ԱԵ Ծ ԱԵԻՅՈՐԻ 7 ՅԵՆ
 ՄՂԱ ԴԵՎԵԼ Ո—ՅԻԻ ԲՈՂ ԻԵ, Ո Ե ԴՁՈ ԱՅՐ 2 ԿՐ
 ԱՅՎ ՎՅՆ, 2 Լ ՄՂԱ ԽՍ Ս ԴՅՅՈ—ՈՂՅ Խ ԵՈՅ Բ Ա
 2 ԱՅՆ Կ ԻԵ; 8 Լ 2Ի ԻԵՅ 2 ԱՅՆ 2 ՈՐԻՐ; 2 ԵԵՒ
 Վ ՏՈՒՐ ԴՅՅՈ ԲՈՂ ԵՍԻ ՅՈՒՅ—8 Խ ԵՈՅ ՆՅ ԵՅՐ 2
 Խ ՅԵՐԻԲՈ ԱՈ—270 Վ ԴՈ ՈՐԿՑՈ Ա ԻՆ, ԴՅ ԱԵ
 ՍԻՐ ԽՈՆ 7 ՈՒ ԱՒԻՐ 2 ԱԵՅ ՈՆՅ ՈՆ ՅՈՒ—ՈՐ
 270 ՍՅԱ Ա ԻՆ ԽՍ 2 ՅՅՅՈՆ 8 ՈՆՅ ՅՈՒ—

20 ԴՁՈ ՈՒ 7 ՄՅՈՑ ԿՆ 7 ՅՅՅԱ Ի ԱՐԵ 7 ՅՈՐՈՆ

վաւ յ Յ 80ԻԵՆ ԲՆՈՂ ԻՆ, ՆԵՐԻ 2 ՊՅ ՄԲԻ ԱԲ,
 ՆԵՐԻ 2 Գ ՄԲԻ ԱԲ Ծ ՅԲԻ—ԵՐԻ ԻՈՂ 7 ՕՐԵ 7, 2 ԱՐԶ
 ՏՐԱԾ 7; ՄԻ ԱՄ ԻՈՂ 7 ՕՐԵ ՅԻՐԲՈԾ, 2 ԱՐԶ ՏՐԱԾ
 ՅԻՐԲՈԾ; 8 7 ՕՐԵ ՆՅ ՈՆՈՆ ՅԼ ՆՕՅ ՏՐԱԾ—Օ ԳՅՆՐԱ
 ՎԲՆ 7 ՎԻՈՐԶ: ԱՊ ԶԱՆ Ե, ՅԵՐԾՈ ԵՄԱ, ԳՆԵՂ 7 Լ—
 8 ՊՈՂ 7 2 ՅԲՆԻՐՅՈՂՅ 7 7 ԱՐԻՐԾ 7 ԻՈՂ ԳՆԵՂՈՂ —
 Ա 7 ԻՅՆ, ՊՈՂ 7 7 ԳՐՅՈՒՄ 7 ՆՄ 7 ԱՐԻՐԾ, ՅՐԾՈՅՈՂ
 ՏՈՂԱ 7 Լ: 2 ԱՆ ԵՄԱ ԻՅՆ, ՊՈՂ 7 7 ԵՄԱ ԳՐՅՈՒՄ ՅՐԾՈ
 ՅԼ ՏՐԻ ԵՄԱ Լ—Յ ԼՐԱ ՄԲԻՐ 7 ԱԾ ԻՆ Վ ԳՆԵՂ: ՊԸ
 Վ ԵՆՄ 2 ՅՈՊՈՆ 7 ՊՐԻՈՏ ՆՈՂ 7 Ք 7 ԳԲԳԻՅՈՆԾ—8 ՅԸ
 ՊԸ ՄԲԻՐԶ 7 ՈՂ ՎԱԾ ՅԵ ԳԲԳՈՐԾԻՐ, 2 ՅԼ ՊԸ ՄԲԻՐԶ
 7 ՈՂ ՎԱԾ ՅԵ ՅԻՆԻՐՅԻՐ—

49—ԴՈՆ ԳԲԻՐՅՈՆ 7 7 ԳՐԻՆՅ 2 ՆՈՐԻՐ, ԳՈՐԾ, ԲԻՅՈՐ
 ՆԵ ՄԻՐ ԳԵ Ա ԳՆՆ ՏՐԻՒ 7Ե—Գ 2 ՆՈՐԻՐ, 2 ԱՆ ԵՄԱ 2
 ԱՐԲՈՐԵՅ ԳՅՆՐԱՎԲՆ ԳԵՂՈՂ ՆՅՈՐ Ա ԳՆՆ; 2 ՊՐԻ Վ
 ՈՆ ԳՆՆ ՅԵ ԵՆՆ ՆՕ 3 7 ԳՆՆ 7 7 ՈՐԻՅՅՈ ԳՈՆԲՅ—
 8 2 Յ ԳՈՆԲՅ Մ ԼԻԵ ԻՈՂ 2 ԼԻԵ ՈՆՕՅ 7 7 ԱՈՂ ԶԱՆ,
 ԳՈ Վ 7 ԳՆՆ 7 ԻՅՆ ՅԵ 7ԻԵ ԻՈՂ 2 ԼԻԵ ՈՆՕՅ 7 7 ԱՐ
 ԻՐԾ 7 7 ԲԻՒ—7 ԻՆ 7 ՈՆՈՐՎԵ Վ ՐԻԶ ԲՈՂ 7 ԳԲԳԻՅՈՆ
 ՄԻՒ ՊՅ ԳՅՆՐԱՎԲՆ, 2 Վ ՅԻՆԻՐՅԻ 7 Օ: ՅԵՐԾՅ ՊԱ ՐԵ
 ՈՅՈՆՅԻՐ 2 Ծ 7 ՈՐԵՐԻՈՂ 7 ԳՈՆԲՅ: 2, ՅԵՆՈՒՐ, Ա ԲԻՐ
 ՕՐ 7 ԱՆ ԳՈՆԲՅ ՆՅ ՈԵՐ—

50— 2 ՈՂ 7 ԲՆԶԱԵՆ ԳՈՐԻՐԾ ՆՅ ԵՈՆ ՊՈՂ Ա ԻՅՆ
 ՆԵ ՄՈՅՈՂ ԼԻԵ ԻՐԻ ՈՂԱԳԱԶ, ԳԵՐԾՈ ՐՅՅՈՂ 2 ՏԻՆԻՐՈՂ
 ՈԲՆ—ԴՈՆ ՆԵ ԳՈՂ, Լ ՄՆԱ ՐԵՕԲԻՐՆ ԲՆՈՅՈՂ Խ ԱՈՅ
 ՏՐԻՒ 2 ՈՂՅ Լ ԶԱՒ ՊՈ; 2 2 ՈՂ ՆԵ ՆՅ ՅԲԻ ՆԵ ՏԻՆԻՐՈՂ ՆՕ
 ՅԻՐ, ԳՍՅՈՆ, 2 ԳՐԻՆՆՎԻՐ — ԴՈՆ ԵՈՂ ՆԵ, 2 ՕՈՂՈՂ
 ՄԻՒ ԱՐԻՅԱՅ ԳՅՆՆ ԲԻՐ ԳՈՐԻՐԾՅ ԻՐ ՄՐՅՐ 7 ԱՆ
 ԱՐԻՅԱՅ, 2 ՊԱ ՅՈՐ 7 2 ԻՍՅԱ 7 ՊՐ: 2 7 ԱՅՅՈ ԳՈՐԾ
 7 7 ԱԾ ԻՅՆ ՆՅ ՄԲԻՐ 7 ԱՆ 7 ՏԲԻՐԾ—ԵՄՆ ԳՈ Վ ՆՕ ՅԵ
 ՈՂԱՅՈ ԲՆՈՂ ՊՅ ՄՐՅՐ ԳՅՆՐԱՎԲՆ—ԱՂ ՆԵ ԵՅՍ ԾՈ
 ՅԻ Ծ 7 ՈԵՈՂ, ՄԲՆ ԳՐ ԲՆՈՂ Ո, ՊԸ ԻԲԻՐ 2 ՊԸ ՅՐՅԻ,
 7 ՈՂ ԳՈՂՈՐ ՄՐՅՈՆ ԻԵԶԻՐԻՈՂ Ծ ԳՆԵՂ ՄԻՒ 7Ե—3 ՆԵ
 2 ՆՈՐԻՐ 2 ԳՐ, ԱՂ ՆՅ ԼԸ ԻԲԻՐ 2 ԱՂ ՄԻ ԼԸ ՅՐՄԻՐՈՂ

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

| No. | Name. | Form. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. | No. | Name. | Form. | Words in which they sound,
and for which they stand. |
|-----|-------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ai | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | 21 | p | <i>p</i> | p-raise <i>PRAZ</i> |
| 2 | aeh | <i>æ</i> | <i>æ</i> | 22 | b | <i>b</i> | b-ut <i>BU</i> |
| 3 | ah | <i>æ</i> | <i>æ</i> | 23 | t | <i>t</i> | t-o <i>TO</i> |
| 4 | arh | <i>æ</i> | <i>æ</i> | 24 | d | <i>d</i> | d-ay <i>DA</i> |
| 5 | awe | <i>æ</i> | <i>æ</i> | 25 | k | <i>k</i> | Ch-rist <i>CHRIST</i> |
| 6 | ee | <i>e</i> | e-vening <i>EVNING</i> | 26 | g | <i>g</i> | G-od <i>GO</i> |
| 7 | ib | <i>i</i> | i-n <i>IN</i> | 27 | th | <i>th</i> | th-ings <i>THINGS</i> |
| 8 | eh | <i>e</i> | e-very <i>EVERY</i> | 28 | th | <i>th</i> | th-e <i>THE</i> |
| 9 | owe | <i>o</i> | o-we <i>O</i> | 29 | fe | <i>f</i> | f-or <i>FOR</i> |
| 10 | ooh | <i>æ</i> | oo-ze <i>OZ</i> | 30 | ve | <i>v</i> | v-ain <i>VAIN</i> |
| 11 | ouh | <i>æ</i> | g-oo-d <i>GOOD</i> | 31 | z | <i>z</i> | z-eal <i>ZEAL</i> |
| 12 | uh | <i>æ</i> | u-pon <i>UPON</i> | 32 | s | <i>s</i> | s-pirit <i>SPIRIT</i> |
| 13 | i | <i>i</i> | eye <i>I</i> | 33 | she | <i>sh</i> | sh-all <i>SHALL</i> |
| 14 | ue | <i>u</i> | yo-u <i>EU</i> | 34 | zhe | <i>zh</i> | plea-s-ure <i>PLEASURE</i> |
| 15 | ow | <i>æ</i> | ou-r <i>OR</i> | 35 | che | <i>ch</i> | ch-urch <i>CHURCH</i> |
| 16 | ur | <i>æ</i> | r-ight <i>RIGHT</i> | 36 | j | <i>j</i> | Je-sus <i>JESUS</i> |
| 17 | ul | <i>æ</i> | l-ord <i>LORD</i> | 37 | y | <i>y</i> | y-e <i>YE</i> |
| 18 | um | <i>æ</i> | m-any <i>MANY</i> | 38 | whe | <i>wh</i> | wh-ich <i>WHICH</i> |
| 19 | un | <i>æ</i> | n-ot <i>NOT</i> | 39 | w | <i>w</i> | w-as <i>WAS</i> |
| 20 | unz | <i>æ</i> | si-ng <i>SING</i> | 40 | h | <i>h</i> | h-im <i>HIM</i> |

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. *a*, *m*, *æ*, *æ*, *æ*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *æ* and *f*, represent pure vowels. *l*, *u*, and *æ*, express diphthongs. *r*, *æ*, *f*, *n*, and *æ* are semi-vowels—These with *e*, *æ*, and *æ*, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. *l*, *f*, *v*, *z*, *sh*, *ch*, *wh*, *g*, *g*, *g*, are breath letters, aspirate, hissing &c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contains the sound of that letter. The letters *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *th*, *f*, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

Each letter may represent the word opposite to it in the alphabet, if writers choose. In the summary of the New Testament continued in this No. we use these abbreviations. We hope our southern and western friends will teach some of the ignorant Slaves and Indians to read it.

"Something New," published, at Harvard, Mass. by M. H. Barton; twelve No. for one dollar: its object is, the perfection of English orthography: by means of which, many of the useless letters and combinations of letters used in the present system will be dispensed with: the difficulties in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the art of reading and writing language facilitated more than on itself.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

VOL. I. Harvard, Mass. 10th mo. 1832 No. 12.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—*Bible.*

We continue to receive a great number of recommendatory communications, which we have no room to insert. Those friends of literary reform who have kindly extended their encouragement, will accept our sincerest acknowledgements. Of a lengthy and interesting letter from a friend in Kentucky, our readers, we doubt not, will excuse the following extract.

After observing; "The variety of sounds given to some letters &c., and the discrepancies of pronunciation, have been judiciously pointed out by some of your contributors to "Something New," and making several remarks on the feasibility of a new orthography &c. our Kentucky correspondent proceeds as follows.

Whether the scheme you have given of a perfect alphabet, is precisely equal to the number of simple sounds, I am not able to say; because not having an ear sufficiently acute to distinguish all the notes in the "music of language," I will have to leave the decision to time, under the patronage of a discerning, and I would hope, liberal publick.

But as far as I can judge of its merits, it appears to display much ingenuity &c.

The work you have in view is a praise-worthy undertaking; and if it succeeds, will be productive of the most important consequences to the whole human family. But should your labour in the present instance be lost, you will have the cheering reflection, that your motives were good, Should you succeed every real philanthropist ought to rejoice. But—

"Virtuous minds are pleas'd with doing good,
Tho the ungrateful subjects of their favors
Are barren in return."

As you say your alphabet is applicable to different languages, its universal adoption would be the means of enlightening the mind, of the ignorant of all nations; and conveying to the present uncivilized part of mankind, truths which would check their vices, improve their morals, and tend to ameliorate their condition in every respect.

Christians, too, of all denominations, would derive incalculable advantages from the universal reception of your perfect alphabet; as it would be an instrument in their hands, of opening and maintaining an easy communication with nations of different languages; and paving the way for more "peace on earth and good will to men." And, as a secondary means is the process by which the Almighty brings about the accomplishment of his designs, it does not seem unreasonable, that while he is making instruments of the elements through the agency of man, to bring distant people and nations, as it were, nearer together, by the increased speed of communication both by land, and by water, he should at the same time, use means through the same agency, to open such a commerce of religious feelings and exchange of religious views, among mankind, that finally, they will simultaneously enter into a copartnership, and fellowship, in the great work of a common salvation.

And last, though not least, the Believers in Christ's second appearing (the Millennial Church, of which our correspondent is probably a member,) would hope to obtain their share of the blessings that would be derived from so great a gift (the perfect language) bestowed on mankind. Then, when "many nations should come up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, to be taught of his ways and to walk in his paths," they would be instructed, through the medium of "a pure language, that they might call upon the name of the Lord, and serve him with one consent; when "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. Your Friend.

M. H. Barton.

PETER JUSTIS.

THE ORIGIN OF SHORT HAND WRITING CONTINUED from page 147.

That the reader may judge in what estimation the art of quick writing is held at the present day, we select the following testimonials from respectable writers, both of Europe and America; some of whom have had a practical experience in the art. The numerous advantages arising from the practice of stenography, are eloquently set forth in the following brief extract from the introduction to Byrom.

A practical acquaintance with this art is highly favorable to the improvement of the mind, invigorating all its faculties, and drawing forth all its resources. The close attention that is requisite in following the voice of a speaker induces habits of patience, perseverance, and watchfulness, which *will gradually extend themselves to other pursuits and avocations, and at*

length inure the writer to exercise them on every occasion in life.

When writing in public, it will also be absolutely necessary to distinguish and adhere to the train of thought which runs through the discourse, and to observe the modes of its connexion. This will naturally have a tendency to endue the mind with quickness of apprehension, and will impart an habitual readiness and distinctness of preception, as well as a methodical simplicity of arrangement, which cannot fail to conduce greatly to mental superiority. The judgment will be strengthened and the taste refined; and the practitioner will by degrees become habituated to size the original and leading parts of a discourse or harrangue, and to reject whatever is commonplace, trivial, or uninteresting.

“The facility it affords to the acquisition of learning, ought to render it an indispensable branch in the education of youth. To be enabled to treasure up for future study, the substance of lectures, sermons, &c. is an accomplishment attended with such evident advantages, that it stands in no need of recommendation. Nor is it a matter of small importance, that by this Art the youthful student is furnished with an easy means of making a number of valuable extracts in the moments of leisure, and thus lay up a stock of knowledge for his future occasions.

The memory is also improved by the practice of Stenography. The obligation the writer is under to retain in his mind the last sentence of the speaker, at the same time he is attending to the following one, must be highly beneficial to that faculty, which more than any owes its improvement to exercise. And so much are the powers of retention strengthened and expanded by this exertion, that a practical Stenographer will frequently recollect more without writing, than a person unacquainted with the Art could copy in the time by the use of common hand.

GAWTRESS.

Few persons in our country (says the author of the “Analytic Guide”) have ever seen a system of stenography; and fewer still have been able to profit by the art. The individuals who have been successful in acquiring it have found an interest in suppressing its dissemination. But when we take into consideration the various improvements which have been making in the arts and sciences, within the last few years, we have reason to hope that the day has nearly arrived, when the merits of this invaluable art will begin to be appreciated; and when it will emerge from its obscurity to assume the rank reserved for it by the Sister arts, without which, a blank must still remain in the constellation of modern improvements.

Although the value of this art can be duly appreciated by none who do

not possess it, still they must be willfully blind, who do not discover, that it may be rendered infinitely useful, not only in the recording of public discourses, but in the saving of time, labor, paper, &c. With this end, we can record in a small space, a history of the passing events of the moment; witness the operations of an active imagination, what may be read, or even the language of a public speaker, which, borne upon the wings of time, is soon beyond the reach of human memory and without the aid of short hand must frequently be lost forever.

Short hand affords, then, the most ready way of accumulating and preserving, for future speculation and improvement, a fund of useful information.

By this means, an individual can accomplish in ten minutes, what would otherwise require an hour, and may carry in his pocket, for his amusement or edification, the epitome of an extensive library, or miniature encyclopedia; and the contents of such a volume may be daily ripening in the mind, by the genial influence of a frequent perusal and comparison with the suggestions of the imagination. Every young person, therefore, desirous of improving in useful knowledge, should record in a common place book for the purpose, all such maxims, historical events, &c. as his judgment, the advice of instructors or superiors may dictate, as worthy of recapitulation or preservation; as such a cabinet may be infinitely useful, when situation or circumstance forbid resorting to the sources whence it was derived, and when time may have tarnished the lustre of original impressions upon the mind. But setting aside every other advantage, the saving of time alone would be a sufficient compensation to all who believe with Franklin, that "time is money." Besides all this, the practice of short hand, in recording public discourses, quickens and enlivens the imagination, and by degrees expands and invigorates the faculties of the mind; thus preparing it so to receive more and retain long, whatever may be worthy of its exertions. These several advantages combined, have warranted a belief that the time has already arrived, when this art may with propriety be introduced into all good schools; and when every philanthropist, and every lover of science, ought cheerfully to unite in forwarding the *era*, from which an acceleration in the progress of human improvement may be so justly computed; and from which, another gem may be numbered with the trophies of American genius.

GOULD.

I should exhort all young men to learn that most useful Art, Short-hand Writing; an Art which, I believe, will one day be studied as universally as common writing, and which will abridge the labor of penmanship, to a degree that will materially quicken the intercourse of human thought,"

T. CAMPBELL. Lord Rector of Glasgow University

7 ԳՅԻՐԻ ԴՅՑ Ե ԿՈՎ Ի ԱՐԶ ԳՐՆ: ԳՐՈՅՈՂՆԵԱՐ
ՅՈՒՄ ԱՄԳ ԱՔՆ ՆՔՆԻՐԿԵՐ 2 ՏԵՏՈՂ ՆԱՆ—

2 ՆԵ ԳՅՐԵՑՑ ՏՕՐԼ ԱՐԶ ԱՁՆԻՐ ՉՕՐԿԶ ԱՐԶ ԲԵ-
ՅԻՈՒՂ, 2 ԳԵՐ, ՅԵՈՒՄԻ Խ ԿԵՐ 2 Խ ԾՐԳԻՐՆ—8
ԱՎՅՈՅՍՄԻ Վ ԲՈՒ Դ ԱՐԼ Ի Խ ԵՐԻՐ 2 ԱՐ 2 ՆՅՈՒՆ,
Դ ԿԱՒ ԱՐ Խ ԾՐԵՐԻ, 2 ԳՆԳՕՐ, 2 ԿԵՐ—

51—Դ ԿԱՒ Ի ԱՅՈՑ Գ ՅՈՑ Ի Դ ԱՅՑ, 2 ԳՅՑ ՅՈՒ Դ
ԳԵ ԿԵՐ— 2 ԵՐԱՑ ԿԵՐՈՅՈՒՄԵՐ ԽՐ ԵՂԻՐԵ ՕՂԵՐԻ
ՔՆՈՂ Ա, ԳՕ ԴՅՑ ՆԵ ԱՅՈՑ ԱՆՈՒ Ա ՎՆԱ 2 ԳՅՑ; 2
ԴՔ ՈՒՂ ԿԵՐՈՅՈՒՄ ԳՅՐԵ ԻՆ Դ ՎՕՐ—2 ՆԵ ԳՈՒՅ
ԳՆՈՒ Կ ԳՆՈՂ ԴԵՒ 2 ՈՂԻՈՅԻՂ, ԳԱՐՁ, ՅԵՈՒՄԻ, Ա
ԳՕՔՐ ԱՅՈՑ ՏՕՐԼ Օ ԳՕ: 2 ԱՅՆ ՆԵ ԳՕՐ, ԳԵՒ ԳԵՐԶ
ՏՅԱ ՅՈՒ Դ ԱՎ ԿԵՐ, 2 Դ ՏՅԱՂ ԿԱՒ 2 ԲԵՍՄԻՐ ԴԵՒ
ՔՆ: ԳԵՒ ՏՅԱ Ք ԳՕՈՂ ԱՂԱՅԻՂ, ԱՄԻ ԴԱ ԱՁԻ Ն
ԿԵՐ ԿԵՐ; ԱՆԻ ՏՕՐԼԱՐԼ ԴԱ ԳՈՐԿՅՈՒ ՔՆ, ՅԵՐՈՅ ԴԱ
ԱՁԻ ՈՒ ԲԵՆՈՒՅ Ի ԿԵՐ: 2 ԱՅՆ Դ ԳՔՆ Ս ՔՆ, ԴԱ
ԱՐ ԳՅՐՕՐԵ; 2, ՅԵՐՈՅ ԴԱ ԱՁԻ ՈՒ ԴՈՒ, ԴԱ ԱՎԻՐԵ
ԱՎԱ—2 ԳԵՒ ՏՅԱ ԱՔՅՈՒ ԱՄԻՆԶ; 2 Դ ԱՎԻՆԶ ԳՈՐԿՅՈՒ
ՔՆ, 2 ՕՅՑՑ ԴԵՒ: 3 ԿԵՐ ՏՅԱ ԱՆՈՂ ԵՐԵ ԵՐՈՒՐ, 2
ԾՐԿՑ ՏՕՐԼ ՏՐԱՑ, ԳԵՒ ԱՆ ՆՔՆԻՐԿԵՐ-ՏՕՒՐ, ԳԵՒ
ԳՐԵՅՈՒՐ ՏՕՒՐ, ԳԵՒ ԿԵՐՈՒ-ՏՕՒՐ—ԱՎ ԱՂԱ ԵՐԶ ՕՂ
ՆԵՐ, ԱՑ ԱՐԻ ՆԵՐ—

52—ԱՆԻ Դ ԲԵՅԻՈՒՂ ԿԱՒ, 2 ԳԵՐ ԳՆՈՂ ԱՐԻ, ԱՎ
ԳՆԵՅԿ ԴՈՒ ԳՆՈՂ ԴԵՒ 2 ՈՂԻՈՅԻՂ; ՆԵ ԱՆԿԻՐ 2
ԳՅՐԵ ԳՆՈՂ ԴԵՒ, ՅԵՐՈՅ ԱՐ ԱՐ ԵՍՆ ԳՆՈՂ ԵԱ Օ ՈՒ
Դ ԱՅՏԵՐԻՅ Ի Դ ԵՐՈՒԿ Ի ՆՅՈՒՆ, 3 Օ ԴԵՒ ԱՐ ԱՐ
Ն ԵՍՆ—8 ԱՎՅՈՅՍՄԻ ԱՂԱ, Օ Ա Վ ՅԵ ԵՍՆ, 2 ՆԵ
Վ ԱՐՎ ԻՕՐ ԱՔՆԻՐՅԱՆԳ; 3 ԱՎՅՈՅՍՄԻ ԱՂԱ Ն, ՏՐԻԿ
Ա Վ ՅԵ ՕՈՐՆ ԱՎԱ ԵՍՆ ԴՅՑ ՆԵ ԱՂԱ

53—ԴՅՐՏՕՐ Լ ԳՆԵՅ Օ ԴԵՒ 2 ՈՂԻՈՅԻՂ: ՅԵՐՈՅ ԴԱ
ԳԵՐՁ, ԳԵ Ն; 2 ՆԵՐԻՃ, ԴԱ ՆԵՐ Ն; ՆԵՐԱ ԲՈՒ ԴԱ
ՔՆԻՐԿԵՐ—2 2 ԴԵՒ ԱՐ ԵՐԱՅԻՐ Դ ԱՐՎՍՈՒՐ: Ի

ԷՀԸԲ, 7, ԺԿ, ՅՆ ՈԵՐԻՈՍ ԵԵ Վ ՈԵՐ, 2 Վ Ո ՔՆ
 ԲԻՍԺՆԻՔ; 2 ԺԵՐՈՍ ԵԵ Վ ԺԵ, 2 Վ Ո ՈՔԲԵՎ: 8
 ԿԻՆ ՈՇՈՒՅ ՈՒՐԾ ԸՅ ՍԶԺԾ ԵՐԾ, 2 ԿՈՐ ԵՐԿ ԿՐ
 ԲԵՆ Ի ՈԵՐԻՈՍ, 2 ԿՈՐ ԸՅ ԿՈ ՈՅՎ ԶՈՅԻ: ԿԺԾ
 2Ծ ՁՆԶ ՈՒՒ ԿՈ ՎՈՐ ԺԵ ՍԶԻ ԿՈՐ ԸՅ, 2 ՈԵՐ ՍԶԻ
 ԿՈՐ ԵՐԿ, 2 ՎՈՐ ԲՈՐԲԺԾՆԻՔ ՍԶԻ ԿՈՐ ՈՒՐԾ, 2
 ՎՈՐ ԺԵ ԶՆՆՍԲԻՐԻՔ, 2 Ը ՎՈՐ ՈԵՆ ԿԻ—8 ՎՈՐՈՍ
 Ը ԿՈ ԲՈՐԻԵՍ, ԿԶԾ ԻՅՆՆ ՈՐԿՏԾԾ 2 ԿՈՇԵՒ ԻՅՆ
 ՈՅՎ ԻՅԿԻՐ Ծ ԺԵ ԿՈՅ Կ 2, Ե ԺԵ, 2 ՈՅՎ Ո ՅԵՆ
 ԿԻ: 2 Ծ ՈԵՐ ԿՈՅ Կ 2, Ե ՈԵՐ, 2 ՈՅՎ Ո ՈՔԲԻ ԿԻ—

A SHORT DISQUISITION ON THE POWER OF HABIT

Կ ՈՐ Կ ՈՅԻՈ ՈՅՅ ՁՆԿԻՐ Կ ԶՈՅՆՎԵՆ ԿՎ
 ԻՅՆՆ ՏԻՈՒՐՏԵՆ ԿՈՐԿ—Ը ԿՈ ԺԵ, ԿԶԾ ՈՅԻՈ ԸՅ
 Ծ ԺԵ ԿԵՏԲԻՐ Ծ Կ ԿՈ Կ ԶՎԵՆ, 2, ԶՈԵՐԿ Ծ ՈՔԲ.
 ՎՈՐ Ծ ԿՈՇԵՐԶԱ 2 ԿՈՇԻՅԵՐՈՅԱ ԺԵՐՈ—ՍԻՑ ԸՅ
 ԿԵՐԵՔԻՐ ԿՈՇ ՈՒՐԾԾ; 2 ՍԲՆ ՍԵ ԿՐ ԶՈՒՅ, 2
 ԶՈՒՅ; 2 Կ ԲԻՐ, ԿԶՈՐ 2 ԺԵՆ, 2 ԶՎԸՈ—ԸՈ ԺԵՐ-
 ԺԵՆԻՐ Կ ԸՅ Ա ԺՈՐԾ Կ ՈՍ ԶԵԿԻՅՈՅՆԻ; 2 2, ՍԵ ԿՐ
 Ծ ԿԵՆԾ ԻՅՆՆ Կ 2 ԶԻՒ Կ Կ ՈՐԵԺԵՐՈՍ Կ—ՍԵ ԿԵ-
 ՈՇ՝ ԿԵՅ ԶԻՒ, ԺԵՐԶ. ՈՈՐԿ ԿԵԻԶՈՐԿ Կ ԿՅՆԵՐՈ-
 ՎՈՐ Կ ԿԻ—ՈՒՅՈ, ՈՒՅՈՅԾ Ծ ՍԲՆ ԸՅ ՁՆԿԻՐ ԿՆ
 ԺԲՎ ՎՈՅՆՎԵՆ, ԿՆ 2, ՈԵ ԿԵՄԿ ԾՈ ԺԵՈՍ ՈՅՅ
 ՍԲՆՈՅ, 2 ԵՐԶՈՐՍՈ ՈՅՅ ՍՎՎԿ; 2 ԿՈՇՈ ՈՔԲԻՆԿ
 ՈՅՎ 2 ՍՎ ԺԵՐԾՆ ՈՒՅՈՒՐԿ, 2 ԿՐ ԿՈՇԻՅՈՅ, ՈՐ
 ԲԻՐՈՒՅ—ԸԾ ԺԵԿ Ծ ԲԻ, ԿԶԾ ՈՅԻՈՅ ԶԿԿԿԿ ՏԻՒԿ
 ԿՐ ԿԵԻԶՈՐ 8 ԶՎԵՆ, 2 ՏԻՒԿ Կ ԻՅՆԿ 2 2 ԿՐ
 ԿԵԻԶՈՐ ԸՅ ԺԵՆՍԻՐ—ԶՎԵՆ ԿԵՄԸՅ Ծ ՈՐԺԵՍԿ, 2
 Ծ ԲԻՐ ՈՔԲԻՆԿ, 2 Ծ ԿՈՅ ԶԻՅՈՐ ԲԻ 2, ԿՆՆԻՅԻՐ Ծ
 Ծ ՍԲՆՈՅ; ԺԵՆՍԻՐ ԿՐ ԿԵԻԶՈՐԿ, ԶՈՎԵՐԸՅ ԲԻ
 ՍԶԻ ԿԵՅ ՈՔԲԻՆԿ 2 Կ—Կ ՍԲՆՈՅ, 2, ԿՈՅՎԿ ԿՈ ԿՈ
 ԺԵ, ԶԿԿԿԿ, 2 ՏՈՐԿՍԿԱ Ա Կ ԶԿՆՅԵՐԻՔ ՍԶԻ ԺՈՐԾ-
 ՏԸՅՅ ԿՈ. ՏՈՐԿ ԿԵԻՅՈՒՅ ԿՈՇՈ ՈՇՈՐԿ; 2 ԿԵՅ ԺԵԻԲ

Ա ՈՒՐԾ Ի Պ ՎՅՐԷ ՅԵՂԵՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ—

ԵՍ ԻՍ ՈՒՐԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԵՄ ԶՆ ԲՆՈՒՄԻՆ ԶԱՅԾ, ԵՆՈՒՄ
 Զ ՍԵ ԵՂԵՑԻՍ ԵՍ, ԴԶ ԴՕԶ ԶԵՐ ԻՐ ԻՕՏԾ ԵՂԻՄ Զ
 ՍՅԱ ԲԲՆ, Զ ԻՐ ԴՏՆՅՑԾ ԲԲՆ—ՍԲՆ ՈՒ ԵՂԵՑԻՍ Ա
 ՏԻՍԻ, ԶՆ ԶԵՐ, Ա ԶԻՐ, Ա ԶՕՐԲ, ՈՐ Ա ՈՒՄ, ԵՂԵ
 ԵՂԵ ԵՐԻ Դ ԵՅՕՐ, Դ ԴՏՆԻ ԴՈ ԻՐ ԵՂԵՐ, ԲՆՕՐԻ Ե
 ԶԻՍԶ ԶՕ Ա ՈՒՄՆԾ Ի ԵՅԵՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶՕ ԶՕ ԱՂԶ ՈՒՐ
 ԻՍ ՎՆՐԱՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶՕՒՄՆԵՐ—ԴԵՐ ԻՍ, ՈՒՐԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՐ, ԵՄ
 ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ 8 ԵՄ ԲԲՆՕՐԻՍ, ԴԶ Դ ԶԲԻՑԾ ԶՕՐԻՑ Զ: Դ
 ԴՆՐ ԻՍՑ Ծ ԲԵՐՅԵԾ ԻՖՅՆԱԻՐ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ, ԶԶ Դ ԻՕՏԾ
 ԲՅՅԵՐԵՍԾ ՍԲՆ—ԴՕՐ ԴԵՆԵՑԻՐ ԶՕՐԻՑ Դ ԴՆՐ
 ԶԵՐ Ծ ԲՆՐԻՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԵՅՕՐ Զ ԵՅՕՐ ԱՈ Ծ ԲԵՐՅԵԾ, Զ
 Դ ԻՖՅԶ ԶՈ Ծ ՕՅԱ, ՕՐԱ, ԶՕ ԶՅՈՒԼ, Ա ՎՅՐԷ ԶԻՍԾ
 ԶՕՐԻՑ Ի Դ ԴՆՐ ԶԵՐ Ծ ԵՄ ՈՒ ԴԶ ԶԶ ԴԵՐՍԻՐԲ,
 Զ ԵՄՆ ԶՆ ԶՕՐԻՑ ԶՕ ՎՆՐԱՎՈՒՄՆԵՐԱՅԻ Զ ԴՅՆՐԲ, ԶԶ
 Ն Ծ ԵՄ Դ ԲԲԻՑԾ ԻՍ ՈՒՄՆԵՐ—ԻՆ ԴԵՐ ԾՐԱՍ ԶԵՐ
 Ծ ԲԵՆՅՆԲ Դ ԶԻՐՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶԶԻՄՆԵՐ Ի ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ, Ծ Զ
 (ԶԻՍԾ ԻՍՆ ԲԻՐ ՎՆՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ) ԳՍԻՄԻՐ Զ ԴՅՂԻՄՆԵՐ
 ԶՕՒՄՆԵՐ—ԴԵՐ ԶԶ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ, Զ ԵՐԻՐ ԶԶ ԲԵՐՍԻՐ
 ԶԻՐ Ա ԶՅՈՒՄՆ ԵՐԻՐ Զ ԶԵՆԵՍԻՐ ԶԵՐԻՐ ՈՐ ԵՄՑ—
 ԴՆՐ ԻՐ ԶԵՐԻՐ, ՈՐ ԱՅՅԾՑ, Ի Դ ԴՆՐ, ԶԶ ՍՅԱ
 ԶԶ Ի Դ ԻՖՅԶ—ՈՒՐԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՐ ՈՒ ԶԵՐԻՐ ԴԵՐՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ Ծ
 ԶԵՐԻՐՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ, ԶԶՍԻՐ Ա ԶԵՐԻՐԻՍ ԵԶ
 Զ ԴԵՐՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ Ի Դ ԶԻՆՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ Ի ԶՆՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ,
 ԲՕՐԻՍ, Զ ԶԵՐՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԵՄ ԶՈՒՄՆԵՐ, ԵՄ ԴԵՐ, Զ ԳԵՐ
 ԾՐԶ, ԶԵՐԻՐԻՍ ԴՈ ՍԻՐ ՎՆՐԱՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ Զ ԶՆ ՈՒՐԻՆՈՒՄՆԵՐ—
 Դ ԴՆՐ ԱՂԶ ԶՕՐ ՈՆ ԱՅՅԾ ՈՒՍԾ, Ի Դ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ Ի
 ԶՆՑԻՐՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ, Զ Զ ԶԵՐԻՐԻՍ ԶՕՐ ՎՅՐԵՐ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ—
 ԶՕ ԱՂԶ ԶՕՐ ՈՆ ԶԵՐՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ, ՍԵՐ ԶԵՐԻՐ
 ՈՒ ԴԵՐԻՐ, ԻՍ Զ ԻՍՆ ԶՅՐԵՐ ԶՆՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԻՐ
 ԶՅՈՒՄՆԵՐ Ի ԶԵՐԻՐԻՍ ԵՐԻՐԻ—

Դ ԴՐԱ ԲԵՐՅՅՍԵՆ Զ: ՍԵ ԻՍ ԶՅՐ ԴԵՐ ԳՆՐԻՍ

ԹՐՈՆՏԵՆԻԱԶ ՆԶ ԴՈՅ, ԴՆԾ ԴՈՐ ՆԶ Ա ՇՆՈՇՈՆԵԱԿ
 ԵՐԱՍՄԾ Ծ ԴՈՔ ՏԲԲ ԶՆԾ, Ծ ՆՅԾԱՆ ՏԲԲ ՆՅԳՁԾ; ԾՐ
 Ա ՇՆՈՇՈՆԵԱԿ ԴԵՇԲԻՄԾ ՆԵՏԺՏԵՐ Ծ ԴՈՔ ՏԲԲ ԶՆԾ
 Ծ ՈՐԵՄՈՇ ԶՆ ԵՄ, ԾՐ ՆՈՇՆՆՎԵՆԵՅՈՒՄ— Դ ՏՐԵ-
 ՆՎՅՈՒՆ Ն ԴՈՅ ԶՈՒ Բ ԲՅ Ծ ԴՈՔ ՏԲԻՄԾ, ԶՈՐ ԶԾ ՅԵ
 Ց ԵՄՈՇՈՒԱԿ ԵՐ ԾՐ ԵՄ, ՆԵՐԶ Ծ Դ ՈՐՅՅԾՈՒՄ, ՇԲԾԾ
 ԾՐ ՈՅՅԾ Ն ԴՈՒՄ: Զ Ն ՏԲԻ ՇՈՒՆ, Դ ՆՈՒԲԼԵՅ Ծ ԶԻՍ
 ՅԵՇԲԻԶ ՅՈ ՈՇՈՐՏԻԱ ԴՆԾ ԴԵՆ, ԳՈՍ-ԴԵՅՈՇԻՍ, Դ ՈՇԶ Ն
 ՅՈՒԵՐ, Զ ԵՄ ԴՈՅ Ն Դ ՈՇ-ԵՄՐ Ն Դ ԵՄՆԵՎԵՐՏ, (ՆՑ
 ԴԵԶ ՆՐ ՆԵՐՅԵ,) ՈՐԵՅՈՇ ՈՇ ՏԲՏՆՎՅՈՇ ԶՐԵՐ Ծ Դ
 ՆՈՒԲԼԵՅ—ՆԾ ՆԶ Ծ ԴՈՅ ՈՒՆՈՇՈՐԾՈՇ ԾՐԱԿ, ԴՆԾ
 ՆԵ ԲՐՈՇԳՈՒ ՆՈՒՆԻ Դ ԶԾՈՆՎԵՆ Ն Դ ԵՐԾ—Դ ՇՈՒՅԻ-
 ԵՐ Ծ ՇՐԵՍ ՈՅՅԻՅ, ՆԶ Դ ՇՆՈՇԵՆՎՅՈՒՄ Ն Դ ՈՐ
 ԵՄՆ Ծ ԲՅ Ծ ՈՐՈՐԾ Պ ՈՆ ՆՅՆՈՐ ՆՈՒՎԵՐՆԵՅՈՒՄ,
 ՅՈՒԱԿ, Զ ԶԶ ԶՅՈՈՇԶՅԱ ՅԵՄՈՇ—ԴՈՅ ՇՈՒՅԻՐ Ն
 ԴԵՅՆԻՐ Ծ ՏՆԻՆ ԲՅ ԴՈՇ Ծ ԴՆԾ ՅՈՐՏ Ն ԶՆՎԵՆ Զ
 ՆՆԱ ԶՅՈՒՈՒՄ ԴԵԶ ՅՈՒՐ Ն ՊՅԶՆԻՅՈՒՄ—ՈՒՇՎԻՆ-
 ՆՄՈՒՄ, ՆՐԴ Զ, ՆԵ ՆՐ ՅՈՇՐԲՅԾՔ, ՆԾ ԴԱ ՅԵ ԴՈՒՄ
 Զ ՈՐՆՈՇԶՅԱ ԵՄՅԻ; ԾՐ ԴԱ ՅԵ ԴՅԵՄՅԻ, Զ ՈՒՐ-
 ՎԵՐԾՔ Ծ Պ ՏԲԻՅՈՆ ԴՈՒՄ—ՈՅՅԻՍ ՆԶ Դ ՇՆՈՒՅԻՅ
 ՏՐՅՈՒՐ, ԾՐ Դ ՇՐՈՒՅԻՅ ՅՈ Ծ ՈՒՎԵՆ ՆՅՈՒՄ—ԶՈՆ
 ՆԾ ԶՈՒՄ Դ ՈՇՐ ԶՐԶՅՐ, ՆԾ ԶՈՐՈՅՅ ԲՅ ՆՆ ԴԲ
 ԴՈՇ ԴԵՅՈՇԻԱ Զ ԴԵՄՅՆՎ ՏՈՐԻԶ—ՆԾ ՇԲԻԶ, ՆՈՐ-
 ՎՄ ԶՐԶՅՆՎ ՏՈՒՄ; ՆԾ ԴԵՄՅԻ; ՆԾ ՏՐՆՈՒՄ; ՆԾ
 ՏԲՅԻՅԵՄՅ ԶՈՅ ՈՆ ՆՐԵԶՆԻՅՅԱ ՆՆԱ Ց Պ ՈՆ; ՆԾ
 ԾՐԵՖՏՅՈՒՄ ՈՇՈՇՈՅ Ծ Դ ԵՐԱՅ Ծ Զ, ՆԾ ՅՈՐՅ ԲՅ—
 Դ ՏԱԿ ԶՈՇ Ն Դ ՏՈՒՐՅ ՆՅՅ, ՆԶ Ա ՏՈՒՇ ՆՈՒՅՈՐՈ-
 ՎԵՆ ՆՎ Դ ՈՇՐ Ն ՈՅՅԻՍ—ՈԵ ՈՇ, ՏՐՆԻ ԴԲ ՏԲԻՅ
 ԴՈՇՈՇ, ՈՇԶ ԴՅՅԻՆՈ—Դ ԵՅԻՅԱՐ, Դ ԴԵՐԵՆՆԻՐ, Զ Դ
 ՏՈՒՎԵՆ, ԶՈՆ, Զ ՈՇ ԴՈ ԴԱ ՆԵՐՆ ԴՆԾ ԴԱ ՈՇՎ ՅՆՆ
 ԶՈՇ Ն Դ ՆՅՅ ՆՎ ՈՅՅԻՍ—

ՏԲՈՒՅԻՐ—

աւերս; 2 ևճ ուր որոճի ևճ ու ևճ, ու Կթճ ՅԷ
ԴԱՎԵՆԱՆ ԵՆՆՆԻՆԻՔ ՅԷ ՈՐՀ ՈՆ ԻՐԿՆԵՆՑՅ, Ի Ա
ԿԱՆԵՐԵՔՆ ԸՄՄ—

2ՈՒՔԻՐ ՈՐՆԻՃՈՒ ԴՅՈ ՈՐՀ ՈՒՅՈ Ա "ԴՅՎԵՆԱՎԵՆ",
2 ԻՅ ՆՀ ՈՒՐԻ 8 Կ ՆՍԵՔՅԱ Չ ԲԵՅՈՆՑՆ ԽՄԻ, ՆՀ Կ
ԿՅՆԿՅՅԻՄԵՈՆ Չ Կ 2 ԿՏՈՈ Ե ԿՏԻՒ 2ՅՎԵՆ 2, ՆՀ ԵՏԻՔ
ԵՆՆՈՒՆՑ—ԴՅՅ ԲՆՅՈՈ-ՏՈՒ, 2 ԲՆՍՅԱՆԵՔԻ ԴՅՎԵՆԱՎԵՆ
ԵՆԿՅՈՐԱՆՀ Ո Չ ՅԷՒ ՈՐՀ 2ՅՈՈՅՅԻՄԵՈՆ—ՆԷ ԴՅՈ
ՎԻՔ Ա ԴԱՎԵՆԱՆ ԿԵՐՈ, ԵՆՆՎԵՅ ԴՅՈ ՈԵՆՀ ԵՐԷՆՈՅՔ Ա
ԿՏԻՒ, 2ՅՈՈՅՅԱ ԱԳՈՅ, ԿՈՐԻՍ, ԼԻՔ ՈՐՀ ՈՒՒ ԱԻՑ,
Չ ԲՆԻԱԶ ՈՒ ԲՆՅՐԵԱՉ ՈՒԿՅԱՑ՝ ՈՒ Չ ԻԱԶ ՈՒԿՅԱՑ
ՍՈՒ ՆՈՐ ԿԲԻՆՈՅ 8 2 ՈԵ Ս ՆԵՒՒ ԲԵԶԻՆԻՔ՝

ՈՒԲԻՆՈ ՆՀ ԻՈՒ ԿՅՎԵՐՈՅ ՈՒ ԿՏԻՒ ԿԲԻՆՈՅ, ԴՅՈ
ԴՅՈ Ո ՎՅՐԵ ԵՐԵՎԵՆ ՈՒԱԿՆՀ ԿՅ ԲՆԻՐ ԴՅԱԵԿԱՎԵՆ
Չ ԼԵՍ 2 ԿԲԻՒ Կ ՈՒՐ Կ Ո ԿԵՐՈ, 2 ՈԵ ՈՒՍ ՈՈ ԿԻ
ԿԱՆՈՅՅ Չ ՈՒՐԱՎ ԴՅՈ ԴՅՅ ԿՅԱՆԻՏԱՎԵՆ ԶՅՈ ՍՈՒ ԿԵ
ԲԵԿՅԱՆԵՒՔ ԵՐԻ 2 ՍԻ ՈՒ ԵՐՈՐՈՅ—

ԻՅՈ ԶՅՈ ԲԱ ԿՆՐ ԼԻՈ, ԿԻՈ ՈՒ ԿՏՈՈ 3 ԿԵՅ Չ 2ՅՈ
ԲՆԻՐ ԴՅՅ 2ՅՈՈՅՅԻՄԵՈՆ—

3 Կ ԱԼԵՐԻՈ ՈՒՒ ԿՅԳՅՅՈ ԴՅՈ ՆՑ ԴՅՅ ԿԵ Կ ԿՅՅ ԻՅ ՆՀ
Ա ՉՐԵԻՅՆԻՔՅ ԼԻՈ 8 Ա ԻՅՈ Չ ԿԵ Ա ՑՐԵ ԱԳՈՅՈ—Լ 2ՈՒՐ
ԻՅ ՆՀ; 3 Ա ՑՐԻ ԻՈՒ ՉՐԵԻՅՆԻՔՅ ԼԻՈ 8 Ո Չ ԿԵՅ Չ
2ՈՒԲԱՈ Կ ԿՏԻՒ ԿՅԱԵԿԱՎԵՆ Կ ԴՅՅ ՑՐԵ ԱԳՈՅՈ 2 Չ
ԿԵՐԵՒՅՈ ՑՐԻՒ Կ 2ՅՈՈՅՅԻՄԵՈՆ ԲՆԻՐ 2, ԻՅ ՈՒԱԿՅՅ
Ո—3 ԻՅՈ ՆՈՒՐ ԲԱ 2 ՆՈՒՐ ԶՅՈ 2 ԼԷ ՈՐՆԵՔՆ ՈՒՒ
ԵՐԱՅ ԴՅՅ ԿՅՅ Կ ԿՏԻՒ ԿՅԱԵԿԱՎԵՆ—

3 2ԲԻՆՈՐՈ ԴՅՈ ԴԱ ԶՅՈ 2ԲՅՅՆՅ ԿՈ ՑՐԻ 2Հ Չ ԿԵ
ԿՅՅԱ 2 ԲՅՈ (2 Չ ԲՅՈ ՆՀ Կ ԻՈՅՈ ԴԱ ԶՅՈ 3ՈՅՈ Կ; ԴՅ
ԶՅՈ ՈՐՈՅՅ ՈՈ ԻԵՆՀ Կ ՈՐՈՅ) ԿԵՅՈՅՅՈՒՈ Ա ՏԱԿԵՐ
ԿՈՐՈ Կ ԿԵՒԿԻՐԿ, ՆԻՈ ԿԿ ԴԱ Չ ԻԱՈ ԿԷ Կ ԴՅՅ: ԿԿՅՈ
ԴԱ Ո, 3Ե ԿԿՅՈ ԿԿԻՅԱՆԻՀ Կ Ո ՈՒՈ Կ ԵՐԵ ԷԷՈՅԿ
ՑԵԱԿԵՐ, ԲՈՒՍ ԲՅՅՈՒՐ Կ ԿՈՒՅ Կ Ո ՈՒՐՅՅՈՅ
2ԿԳՈՒՅՈՅ՝ 8 ԼԻՈ ԶՅՈ ԴՅՅ ԱԻՑ ԿԵ Չ Ա ԴԱՎԵՆԱՆ

3000 URTMO A NON 2 A SUDER U-PR-UR-3 I N2A
 N2A2R2 5UN 8PRY 72N I UN-DAN-R2R- H
 73720 U 2 WO 720 7 UROB2R ALE20 SUNRZ NO
 IENZ 7 RENU20 7 2BZ202N2 7 720 URN2EN2 DR
 A72N2U 2 7 U-PR-UR 2, 7 BR22ON 2D2Z 5-720 NE
 2R202, 2NRY 7 2PRY 7 N2D2R, DR N2222R2 2BZ2-
 02N2, DR EVN 02N2, 7 W2R2 2D2 2BZ2020 URN2E-
 22, 2 7 BR220EN 2R0R2 2Z 7 D2R 2 2UNR2T 7U2R
 7 7 2UN2EPR2- UNR2220R-

A SYSTEM OF SHORT HAND WRITING.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A correspondent of New York, some time since requested our attention to the subject of combining the perfect orthography with the art of short hand writing. Not being then acquainted with the art, we submitted the communication to a stenographic writer who was familiar with our new orthography; his opinion on the subject was laid before our readers in No. 8 of this work. The writer however, that our readers may judge for themselves, and those who choose, be furnished the means of acquiring this useful and amusing art, has written us a new treatise entitled "Stenography made easy by the aid of which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered."

Presuming that the subject cannot fail to be interesting to every lover of science, possessing any degree of literary curiosity, we insert as much of the work as our limits will admit.

The article commenced in No 11 entitled "the origin of short hand" is from this work. The design of the author of this system, in adding another to those already before the public, may be seen in the following extract from the

PREFACE.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the writer submits to the public, his improvements in the art of quick writing, as one great objection, which has hitherto more than all others prevented the dissemination of this useful and interesting art, is by the present system, very materially obviated.

We seldom hear it observed by those who attempt the practice of short hand, that they cannot write it; but stenographic writing masters often hear their pupils remark that they cannot read it. But in the present work by adding the inverted or transverse Alphabet, (which when the other is

learned is already acquired,) and reducing the use of it to systematic principles, the reading, after the characters have become familiar to the learner, is rendered tolerably plain and easy.

Thro the whole system, particular attention has been paid to this facility of reading, while at the same time, it makes no additional labour in writing; but in reality shortens the writing, by the introduction of a principle perfectly original.

Having arranged and practiced the characters under almost every form, including the latest improvements of Professors Gould, Stetson, Dodge, Towadrow, etc. the writer is confident that no plan has yet appeared, which combines so many real advantages to the practical stenographer, as the system now presented to the reader.

Those systems which use the semicircle in more than four different ways, evidently render the reading much more indistinct, and require more attention to write them correctly.

By the present arrangement of letters, a much larger portion of words is represented by a single character; and on this plan, the words so represented, are recalled more easily as the letters are possessed of a double power, of expressing both the vowel and consonant sound; while in any former system, they could express but one.

As all words (a few monosyllables excepted) consist of vowels and consonants, this principle is of extensive application.

Several other advantages might be mentioned to show that this system is decidedly an improvement on all that have preceded it; but the writer prefers to make some allusion to the general utility of the art.

On this point, much has been said with the utmost propriety, by different authors, from some of whom extracts are made in this work.

One consideration however, which he does not recollect to have seen in any treatise on the subject, and which it seems ought not to be overlooked, is the advantage afforded to public speakers, of reviewing their discourses after they are delivered; which in cases of extemporaneous composition can otherwise be done, only by the aid of the memory.

And in an age like the present, when Lyceums and debating societies are forming in almost every part of the country, it may well be expected that young men who wish to improve themselves in public discourse, will be pleased and interested to encourage an art which may contribute so materially to their own advancement. In every field of public discourse, from the Lyceum to the hall of national legislation this art may be of incalculable benefit. And, as a late writer very justly observes, "The rapidity with which it enables a person to commit his own thoughts to the safety of manuscript, also renders it an object peculiarly worth, si

regard. By this means a thousand ideas which daily strike us, and which are lost before we can record them in the usual way, may be snatched from destruction, and preserved till mature deliberation can ripen and perfect them" This remark may be made with much propriety to those who are applying themselves to composition, whether in English, Latin, French or any of the modern languages.

Of several professors who have published systems of stenography, each writer has expressed his anticipation that the work which he was to lay before the public, would become a permanent system. But time will show that such an expectation is utterly chimerical.

Nor is it necessary that a systematic uniformity should prevail with all professors of short hand. It is only requisite that the simplest characters, consistent with legibility, should be used, according to the true principles of the art; for scarcely any theory can depend more, as Rees observes, on opinion and practice. The greatest improvement for which the present system claims the preference to those which have preceded it is, that it gives to most of the letters a double power of expressing both vowels and consonants; and frequently two syllables are expressed by one letter, as distinctly as they could be with more. To attain these objects, and render the reading more explicit, is the primary design of introducing the transverse alphabet; an improvement which, as it enables the stenographer to read his manuscripts with facility, cannot fail to render this long-neglected science more attracting to every friend of literary and scientific improvement.

Since the above was in type, we have received, through the *Allegany Republican*, a communication from an inventor of a new Alphabet, Rev. MOSES HUNTER of N. Y. this system is inserted, accompanied of course, by several objections to *Something New*. The writer evinces an acute knowledge of the elementary sounds &c, and announces the purpose of his enterprize with a degree of enthusiastic resolution which we cannot but commend in a literary reformer. His objections to 'S N.' we have not room to consider; they will be referred to FRIEND BARTON, who is now absent on a tour to the west. But the most interesting feature in this new system is, that our author has taken up the subject of combining the new orthography with the *Stenographic Art*. His views on this point and the subject in general may be seen in the following extract.

FRIEND BARTON: Many are asking my opinion of *Something New*, I can hold in no longer, I have received your Nos. hitherto and send you \$1. the subscription. Your main object is good and *must* prevail &c. — But to open my heart to you at once without disguise, I say I am one of a TRIO who have had your main scheme in view for near 10 years, with a determination sooner or later to launch out and make the bold and benevolent attempt to revolutionise the whole system of orthography in our own and other languages. Now we propose a compromise, & propose to your choice several alternatives. 1. To adopt our scheme if you approve, publish

it in your *Something New*, with a vastly increased amount of patronage; and let us make thorough work of reform. 2 Or we will agree to meet you with as many other literary men from different parts of the U. States, & the world, as can be induced to convene; to settle and agree upon a *perfect* Alphabet, and characters fittest to be used in chirography and stenography for English and all other languages; and to devise the best methods of carrying it into use.

As to the query of your correspondent whether a suitable character for stenography and for common writing can be expected to be found in one and the same character, we are perfectly satisfied that it can and ought. And our scheme has accomplished it. And it is likewise suitable for print.—Be not incredulous—we think we can convince you and all the rest of the thinking world, that I am speaking sober truth. And not only so, but our character is as suitable & convenient one for stenography as ever was invented.

The writer of this sketch would forbear to express any opinion of friend Hunter's new system at present — We shall do by his as we wish him and others to do by ours viz. practice the characters till we are prepared to decide. Our system of short hand (not having room for all that was promised by the Edt.) together with a title page & index to *Something New*, also a new Key to the Alphabet will soon be forwarded to patrons who we hope, will have the goodness to answer the printer's bill.

MOSES HUNTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE "SOMETHING NEW" will be for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON Booksellers & Stationers, No. 133 Washington St. Boston.

The printer presumes that none of the friends of reform who have subscribed for this work will fail to forward their subscriptions on seeing the *twelfth* No. completed. He did not expect at the commencement to be repaid all the expense which the work would be to him; but he never believed that any of those who have encouraged "the bold and lenevolent attempt to revolutionise the whole system of orthography" would have the injustice to take advantage of his well-meant exertions to gain public attention to this important subject.

It is probable that a convention will soon be called and, (as friend Hunter writes the editor,) "*Something, unquestionably will be done soon.*" Whether the system laid down in "*Something New*" is to become general or not, the work will be of great use in illustrating the nature of human articulation; a subject which has been quite too much neglected among all classes of men. Another recommendation is not to be overlooked.—the system of stenography; which we think has been sufficiently recommended.

Printed by S. Blanchard Harvard Mass.

STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY;

By which the legibility and expedition of the writing are much improved, on a principle perfectly original &c.

The first object in the acquisition of any written language, is a knowledge of the characters by which it is represented. These characters (a few eastern languages excepted) consist of an alphabet, a knowledge of which is, of course the first "thing needful." This remark will apply to stenography. As the only difficulty in writing or reading short hands, will arise from the novelty of the characters, the learner must be aware that the letters should be so indelibly fixed on the memory as to be recollected without the least hesitation. His future proficiency will depend much on the accuracy of his knowledge of these characters, and the words for which they stand in the table.

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

1. The learner will commence by writing the characters of the *direct* alphabet, at the same time repeating to himself the letters at the left—and the words at the right, for which they stand, till the whole are familiar.
2. Proceed in the same way with the transverse or inverted characters; and repeat while writing them, the words at the left till they are equally familiar.
3. The prepositions and terminations are next to be committed to memory in the same manner.

Rules for making the Characters.

1. Make s to the right, t down, f or v and d downward, r upward, (a hair stroke the reverse of d.)
2. Make k or q and n from left to right, ch and g or j downwards.
3. Make the circle first in all cases.
4. Make the hook first in all cases; except the terminations *ious* and *orious*, which always end with a hook.

Rule for joining Characters.

Make one letter as if no other was to be made, and without lifting the pen, make the next as if the first had not been made; observing that those letters which consist of a circle and line, may, in the middle of words, be turned either way, provided the line projects in the same direction as in the Alphabet. By combining the stenographic letters backwards and forwards, a few times, according to this rule, with close attention to the rules above, for making them, the regular combination of the letters is learned, without any further instruction, or examples.

Rules for Doubling Consonants.

For letters which consist of a circle and line, are doubled by making the second circle smaller than those of a scruit line only, by drawing the line twice as long, parallel, or perpendicular, twice the usual length, those of a scruit line are *the same*.

INVERSION OF THE ALPHABET.

For the vowels, the symbols of the stenographic letters are represented by inverted circles, and for the letters by *inverted*: each of which may be written either above or below the line. — When the vowel sound is intended, the letters direct thus;

e o u

For the consonants, *l*, *f*, *s*, or with any other sound *following*: but when the vowel is intended, the letter is inverted thus;

l f s

Letters *l*, *f*, *s*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *f*, *s*, *e*, *o*, *u*, with the vowel sound on the same side as the line, are called *direct*. *m* and *w* are the only "sizents" to which the rule of inversion applies, when below the line, the vowel "itches"; when above the line, the vowel precedes, thus: *em* *o* *am*. The principle is to be attended to, only at the beginning of words, and not in the case of prepositions in the middle of words, for terminations, the circle may turn either way, as directed in the *rules* for joining.

To give the reader at once a distinct view of the subject, we remark that the stenographic characters are, most of them, used in four different applications.

1. For the letters of the Alphabet.
2. For the words in the table when standing alone.
3. When placed before a word, for a preposition.
4. When placed close at the end of a word, for a termination.

When the words are placed in one line, to be represented by the symbols, the pupil, in reading, must determine by the sense, and the position of the symbols of sentences, which is the word intended. This rule is to be followed by all stenographers, in the use of their alphabets, as it is the most expedient.

Notwithstanding the direct and transverse form of the letters, the words may be written more readily than by the former methods, where there is no time to be sparing the vowel sounds, in all cases when one letter stands for a word, and in most systems, nearly half the words in composition are so abbreviated; as the words, which occur most frequently are of course, selected.

ALPHABETICAL CHARACTERS,

And the words they represent when written singly or standing alone.

| <i>Transverse.</i> | | <i>Transverse.</i> | <i>Direct.</i> | <i>Direct.</i> |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | . | . | a, e, i, o |
| absent, observe, | B | 6 | 7 | be, by, been, |
| | D | / | / | do, did, done, |
| | F or V | / | / | of, if, off, |
| | G or J |) |) | God, good, give, |
| Messiah, ah, | H | 7 | 7 | have, he, heart, |
| | K Q or C | (| (| keep, could, company, |
| all, always, almost, | L | 6 | 6 | Lord, love, live, |
| am, him, ain, | M | 9 | 9 | me, my, many, |
| | N | U | U | and, an, in, answer, |
| opinion, opposite, appear, | P | 9 | P | peace, person, power, |
| | R | / | / | are, our, or, |
| | S or Z | — | — | is, as, his, us, |
| | T | — | — | te, unto, it, testimony, |
| | U | 9 | 9 | you, union, unanimous, |
| how, now, allow, | W | e | 9 | who, with, whether, |
| | X | U | U | except, exceed, example, |
| display, survey, why, | Y | 7 | 7 | year, youth, yea, (ye) |
| | Sh | U | U | shall, shalt, should, |
| either, other, | Th | 7 | 7 | the, them, they, |
| | Ch | U | U | church, charm, choose, |
| able, oblige, | Bl | 7 | 7 | believe, belove, behold, |
| appropriate, approbate. | Pr | 9 | 9 | prove, pure, principle—al |
| | ious | U | U | conscious, genius judicious |
| | orious | U | U | ensorious, victorious, |

PRINCIPLES OF "STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY."

Particular Remarks on the Vowels.

Having learned to make the characters, and committed to memory the words in the table, the learner will next attend to what may be called the stenographic Orthography. The two principal rules which have been given in all modern systems are, First, Spell as you would pronounce.

Second, Use no vowels in the middle of words. These rules may at first, seem inconsistent with each other, as no words can be spelled as we pronounce them, without vowels; and the learner may ask, If the vowels are omitted how is the pronunciation given? The only answer that can be given is, that when the consonant is written, some vowel is always implied or understood either before or after it. Thus, if you write the letter *b*, in pronouncing it, you give the sound of the vowel *e* which makes the word *be*; or the vowel may come before it, thus: *eb*, *ib*, or any other vowel sound before or after it. All that is needed then, is to know which side of the consonant the vowel sound should be given, and what that sound should be. As to knowing which side of the letter the vowel sound should be given, the character's being made direct or transverse, is found an essential guide, by which to know whether the vowel is understood before or after it. (*See the Alphabet.*)

Those letters to which this principle is not applied, may have the vowel sound denoted by placing a dot before, or after them, at the beginning or end of words; but in the middle, the vowels must be omitted, and their sound ascertained in reading, by a very slow and forcible pronunciation of the consonants, observing at the beginning of words, and for prepositions, the different turn of the circle denotes the vowel. This principle is much easier than learners at first imagine; for as the vowels are few, it requires but little attention to determine which vowel is intended.

Of the inverted Alphabet.

It may at first seem incredible, even to those acquainted with the art, but is not the less a fact, that by the inverted alphabet an additional syllable, is often represented by precisely the same number of letters; only by turning the circle, or quadrant, a different way; as the reader may see by the following examples; Mortal, *Immortal*; legible, *illegible*; material, *immaterial*; legal, *illegal*; late, *elate*; modest, *immodest*; moveable, *immoveable*; lot, *alot*; motion, *emotion*; probation, *approbation*; illumination, *illumination*; &c., in all of which there is no more to be written, for the second, than for the first word: and often, the turn of the circle or the quadrant, at the right or left, denotes a different word; as the reader may see by writing the following words according to the alphabet

Letter, *a'ter*; legible, *e'ible*; loss, *e'ise*; tho, *ea'th*; broad, *a'broad*; finion, *o'ision*; live, *olive*; mighty, *emp'y*. In the manner of denoting the vowels, particular attention should be paid to pronouncing the consonants (in deciphering) full and plain; giving the vowel sounds on the same side as the circle or quadrant. And by this means also, when the letters stand alone, for words, they are much more easily known at sight than when the vowel is not denoted.

Rules for omitting and exchanging letters.

- I. All the vowels, except *U*, are represented by a dot.
 - II. *C* is rejected in short hand; being always exactly the same as *k* or its hard sound as in *court*, *cloud*, is denoted by *k*; the soft sound, as in *ease*, *celestial*, by *s*.
 - III. Use the character for *ch* when these letters have their natural sound, as in *charm church*; but when *ch* have the sound of *k* as in *Christ*, *chrography*, use the *k*; also when *ch* sound like *sh*, as in *choise chandelier*, let *sh* supply their place. Stenographers have given to *ch*, their most usual sound; but in words of Greek, or of French derivation, (as above,) the learner should be careful to exchange *ch* for *k*, and *sh*, to prevent confusion. Pay attention rather to the sound of words, than the common orthography.
 - IV. *Gh* should never be written together. When they take the sound of *f* that letter is used. *Ex.* rough, *ruf*; enough, *enuf*: when silent as in *light*, *though*, omit them; noting only the proper sound of the words, thus: *lit*, (or *ll*), *tho*. When *gh* sound like *g*, as in *ghost*, use only *g* thus; *gst*.
 - V. In words beginning with *mn*, *pn*, *ps*, *cz*, &c., the second of these letters only are used. *Ex.* *mne*monics *pne*umatics *ps*alm *cz*ar.
 - VI. *B*, *d*, *g*, *h* and *w*, may be safely omitted in such words as the following: remember, *rmbnr*; friendship, *frushp*; length, *lnth*; thankful, *thnft*; answer, *ansr*, etc.
 - VII. The preterits of verbs ending in *ess* or *ped* may be expressed by *t*. *Ex.* expressed, *xprst*; caressed, *krst*; wrapped, *rpt*.
 - VIII. The letters *cks*, *ks* and *cts*, may be called *x*. *Ex.* rocks, *rx*; works, *wrx*; acts, *ax*.
 - IX. When *c* precedes *t'on*, it may be written *x*, as in reflection, reaction; *rflxion*, *rea'ion*; the *ion* being expressed by the terminational character.
 - X. *Ph* sound like *f*; and should always be represented by that letter. *Ex.* phan'om *fnm*; Philadelphia *flflfa*.
 - XI. *kw* may supply the place of *qu*. *Ex.* query *kwery*.
- Several of the above characters are optional with the learner; but all letters, either silent or superfluous should be omitted.

Rules for promoting legibility.

For the sound of *s*, make *s* thicker; for the sound of *zh*. (denoted by *s* in *pleasure*,) make *sh* thicker; make *d* thicker than *r*; which will be of course as the *r* is made *upward*, and *d* *downward*; make *o* thicker than *f*; make *g* thicker than *j*, or *g* *soft*, as in *gem*; make the *th* as in *thou* thicker than *th* in *tain*; make *k* thicker than *q*; or, what is better, use *kw* in place of *qu*.

For a diphthongal sound, as in *rew*, *cu'*, make the dot larger.

Relative Position of the Vowels, Prepositions, and Terminations.

When the vowel is to be expressed by a dot, or a comma, either at the beginning or end of a word, the learner should be careful to place it so near the word that it will not be taken for a single vowel, and, on the other hand, when a single vowel is intended, not to place the dot, or the comma so near the word as to appear to belong to it. Beginning should always allow a considerable space between the words, as the writing will be more easily deciphered; but particular attention should be paid to giving the vowels when written separately from the word, a sufficient space. But as in the middle of words the vowels are not used, the consonants should be joined together, (as letters are in common writing,) and the pen never lifted in a word, except to write a preposition, or vowel, at the beginning; or to make a termination, or a vowel at the end. Thus, in *pre-determination*, *pre* is a preposition, denoted by the character *pr*, and separate from *determination*; the *tion* is a termination denoted by a dot placed over the word; which of course requires the pen to be lifted the same as in common writing to dot the *i*, &c.

To show the relative position of the vowel, take the word *adieu* thus *a d ieu*; the *a* is denoted by a dot placed before the *d*, the *ieu* being the sound of *u*, is expressed by a comma at the end, thus; *a' u*. In determining which vowel the dot is intended to express, the learner may derive some assistance, by placing it, when for a or e, above the line, for i, on the line, & for o, below; thus: *A* or *E* . *I* . *O* — Long & short *U* may be known thus: long, *U* . *ite* short, *Unjust*: *U* is always long when written alone. The dot when placed alone is always *A* *I* or *O*; as no other vowels stand for words.

Punctuation.

The period and the comma, being used for letters, are not used for pointing. As the comma is a very easy and distinct character, it represents the letter *u*; and when separate from any word, stands for *you*, *union* or unanimous. It is seldom necessary to punctuate much in shorthand. There should be some means however, to denote a period. Some prefer leaving a space of half an inch; which would answer the purpose;

but as sometimes in following a rapid speaker, we may wish to leave a short space, it is better perhaps to denote the period by a little cross; thus X. The rest of the point, (except the colon which spells highly or holy) may be used if necessary.

The learner is requested to write in short hand the following lines exhibiting the omission of the vowels and silent letters? &c.

I'v sn thō b' a ch'ld in years
Lts jny r'ar r't;
D y ihat in' our hps and frs,
Are sluzzy things enl.

I'v sn the smpl rl the wz,
The 'wōd aw the brv:
Ag sbl ag strn dth -rvv,
Wl youth sppld the grv.

I'v sn the pth of flly strwn;
With all the f'wr of tst;
Wl the ln wk of vrtu shn,
A sltry wst. —

I'v sn hw f v's 'hp dks,
Wi h lf as years in'crs;
I'v sn the good m'n end his dys,
And lo; hs end ws peace.

Vrtu aln ku nrk our 'tion evn,
And pz our frtn by the skl of hvn.

SPECIMEN.


























“But fixed his word his saving power remains;
Thy realm forever lasts;thy own Messiah reigns.”

CONTRACTION.

A few other words than those placed in the table: maybe represented by a single stenographic letter; as k for *characters*, w for *world*; h for *hundred thousand*; &c m for *mankind*; l for *language*; or whatever words the writer may wish to contract; only by denoting by a little mark across the letters: that a different word is intended. from those in the table. For a repetition of words draw a line under them: &c; or etc is denoted thus: *b*

PREPOSITIONS.

Examples.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| b |  | <i>bound, bount,</i> | <i>boundless, bountiful,</i> |
| b |  | <i>ab, ob, abs, obs,</i> | <i>abject, obtrude, absolve, obtrusive,</i> |
| d |  | <i>distin, discom, discon,</i> | <i>distinuish, discompose, discon-</i>
<i>tinue,</i> |
| f |  | <i>for, fore,</i> | <i>for ake, forego,</i> |
| g |  | <i>gener,</i> | <i>general,</i> |
| gg |  | <i>aggre, aggra,</i> | <i>aggregate, aggrandize,</i> |
| h |  | <i>hypo, hyper,</i> | <i>hypothesis, hyperbole,</i> |
| k |  | <i>con, contra, contri, con-</i> | <i>confer, contravene, contribute,</i> |
| m |  | <i>tra, counter,</i> | <i>controvert, counteract,</i> |
| m |  | <i>multi, magni,</i> | <i>multitude, magnify,</i> |
| m |  | <i>imper, impli,</i> | <i>importance, implicate,</i> |
| n |  | <i>inter, in ro, enter,</i> | <i>interpose, introduce, entertain,</i> |
| p |  | <i>post, palpi,</i> | <i>posterior, palpitate,</i> |
| p |  | <i>opper, oppo,</i> | <i>operate, opposite,</i> |
| |  | <i>recon, recom, recre, reci,</i> | <i>reconlute, recommend, recreant,</i> |
| s |  | <i>satis, super, circum,</i> | <i>recrimination,</i>
<i>satisfy, supervene, circumstance,</i> |
| t |  | <i>temp, trans,</i> | <i>tempest, translate,</i> |
| x |  | <i>exter, extin, extra,</i> | <i>exterminate, extinct, extract,</i> |
| pr |  | <i>ore, pro, practic,</i> | <i>precede, progress, practical,</i> |
| |  | <i>anta, ante, anti,</i> | <i>antarctic, antecede, antilimax,</i> |
| |  | <i>before, afore,</i> | <i>before, beforehand, aforesaid,</i> |
| |  | <i>above,</i> | <i>after, hereafter,</i>
<i>above, abovesited,</i> |
| |  | <i>under,</i> | <i>below, beneath, understand,</i> |
| |  | <i>up,</i> | <i>up, uphold,</i> |
| |  | <i>down.</i> | <i>downcast.</i> |

TERMINATIONS.

Examples.

| | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| b | 9 | ble, | double, |
| d | / | dant, dent, dom, | redundant, correspondent, kingdom, |
| f | \ | ful, flict, flect, | faithful, conflict, reflect, |
| g |) | quish, ject, | extinguish, reject, |
| h | 2 | hend, hensible, | comprehend, comprehensible, |
| k |) | claim, clude, | reclaim, include, |
| m | σ | ment, mend, | refinement, commend, |
| n | U | ness, | thoughtfulness, |
| rr | / | ary, iry, ory, ery, | vary, fairy, theory, very, |
| s | — | self, struct, | himself, instruct. |
| ss | — | spect, scribe, soever | respect, sul scribe, whosoever. |
| t | | tend, test, | intend, attest, |
| w | 9 | ward, | forward, |
| y | ✓ | ify, nify, | deify, indemnify, |
| sk | U | ship, | friendship, |
| ioz | U | ious, tious, cious, | ingenuous, captious, spurious. |
| o | U | orious, | laborious. |
| o | — | tion, sion, cian, | petition, session, musician, |
| o | / | tions, sions, cians, | conditions, sessions, practitioners, |
| o | — | ing, ong, ung, | bring, song, rung, |
| o | / | ings, ongs, ungs, | sings, rongs, lungs, |
| o | — | ity, ality, elity, ility | deity, reality, fidelity, agility, |
| o | — | al, shal, tial, | moral, marshal, |
| o | — | ly, | mainly. |

TO THE LEARNER.

The writer would take the liberty to caution learners, **not** to regard any seeming perplexity in learning, or embarrassment in writing short hand, which may appear at first: as perseverance and frequent practice will in a short time render the whole familiar. He can assure the reader from experience that the art may be readily acquired without any personal instruction. The characters are much better learned by writing than by reading them. Indeed it is of little use for the beginner to attempt to read till he has written the characters sufficiently to render them familiar; as it would be an exertion to arrive at a given point without passing through the intermediate space, and a useless effort to unfold a mystery, which the exercise requisite for its practical application, would reveal of consequence.

It is sometimes the case that two or three letters will express distinctly a whole word; in which case the common letters may be used. Examples. **xs**, excess; **sx**, **Essex**; **sa**, essay; **dk**, decay: **o**, owe, **oh**; **xtc**, ecstasy; **ez**, easy; **nig**, energy. A common letter, (made rather large, so as to be distinct from the short-hand,) may also be used for the initials of a long word, as **n**, for notwithstanding, adding the termination, **ing**. A stenographic **s**, added to the common **n**, may stand for nevertheless.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We are aware that various opinions prevail relative to the perfect Orthography; and that several systems are now before the public; the best of which in our humble opinion, is contained in this little volume; but whether so wide a remove from the common orthography as this system requires, will finally be made; or whether a plan more nearly resembling the common Roman type, like that of **Alger** in the **Pronouncing Bible**, or of **J. R. Webster**, as furnished in his new Dictionary, or something more improved than either, will finally prevail, time will determine. And here we might make the passing remark, that those who have become acquainted with the pronouncing orthography, have generally professed a belief, that a uniformity of pronunciation might be promoted by its introduction; and the acquisition of an English education greatly

facilitated;—and that, whether generally adopted or not, the perfect alphabet may be of inestimable benefit to those who wish to acquire the correct pronunciation of other languages; a graphic representation being furnished for every elementary sound of the human voice.

And now in taking leave of the readers of "Something New," we would respectfully suggest the expediency of a co-operation among those who are desirous to see a better system of education brought into use. It is important that all who are friendly to the cause, should act in concert; and for this purpose, every consideration of personal interest should be sacrificed to the advancement of the general object. The Editor writes us that, in an interview, some days since, with Dr. J. Rush, of Pa., author of "The Philosophy of the human voice," he showed him an alphabet of his own; but offered to assist him in prosecuting "Something New." We are not yet prepared to say what is the Dr.'s "Philosophy," of a perfect Alphabet; but his Philosophy of the Human Voice ought to have a place in every school, and library.

Respecting the system of short hand admitted into this work, we consider it entirely a distinct system from the Perfect Alphabet; but trust that our readers will find it a valuable addition to this work. We have not, it is true, been at the expense of copperplate engravings; but what is wanting in ornament, is, we are confident, made up in the general utility of the plan. We have seen several new publications on this art, (one of which we are told cost the author half a thousand dollars only with wood engravings,) but none of them, in our candid opinion, can be learned with equal facility, or practiced with greater expedition than "Stenography made easy". In publications of this kind, it is of little consequence how many come into the competition; but as to an improved orthography, it is highly desirable, that one general system should be laid up to the public: otherwise the very advocates of reform may, by their divisions, as one of the number very justly admits, eventually "deprive the public of one of the most grand and benevolent projects that ever yet opened to the civilized world."

END.

3436-9