nunciation, and although my attempts were greatly aided by the results of the labours of such acute observers as Leffler, J. A. A. and Noreen,—I was, for instance, ignorant of the true nature of the inverteds till I became acquainted with their observations,—I have always exercised an independent judgment.

In spite of the care I have taken to insure accuracy, I cannot hope to have escaped without many errors, and I shall be very thankful for any corrections. I am, on the other hand, quite prepared to find perfectly correct statements of mine impugned occasionally.¹

The following are the books I have found most useful :

Weste : Svenskt och Fransyskt Lexicon. 2 vols. Stockholm, 1807. (Still the only complete pronouncing dictionary.)

Dalin : Svensk Handordbok. Stockh. 1868. (For general purposes.)

Sundén : Svensk Språklära. 3de upplagan. Stockh., 1875.

There is a bad Swedish grammar in English by May, and a bad *Svensk-Engelsk Hand-ordbok* by Öman. A list of phonetic treatises is given in Noreen's *Fryksdals-målets Ljudlära* (Upsala, 1877).

I have finally to express my thanks to my many friends in Sweden who helped me with advice and information during my stay at Upsala, especially Messrs. Erdmann, Stjernström, and Lundell, together with Prof. Storm, of Christiania.

IX.—RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION. By H. SWEET, Esq.

THE following sketch of Russian pronunciation is the result of a careful study with a native of Moscow. The only aid I have had beyond the ordinary grammars is Boehtlingk's *Beiträge zur russischen grammatik* (*Mélanges Russes*, ii. 1, St. Petersb. 1851), which has been a great help, although the St. Petersburg pronunciation he describes appears to differ

¹ I once met a Swede who quite laughed at my assertion that *vagnen* is often pronounced ('vagen).

considerably from that of Moscow. It will be seen that many of my observations are also opposed to the statements of the grammars generally, which is probably due partly to difference of dialect, partly to the usual conservatism of grammarians.

I am fully conscious that mine is a very inadequate study of an exceptionally difficult sound-system, but I have been able to make some additions to our knowledge, and have, I hope, stated with greater precision than before what was already known, as well as what is self-evident to any trained phonetician. The language is so interesting phonetically, representing, as it does, in its extraordinary development of every kind of assimilation what was probably an earlier stage of many other languages as well, that any contribution such as the present, however imperfect, cannot fail to be of some value to comparative philologists.

VOWELS.

	И	ѣ			
		Ѥ	Ѧ		Ѩ
				І	
Ѣ					
			Ѧ		

Diphthongs: Ѣѣ; Іѣ; Ѥѣ, Ѧѣ; Ѣѣ, Ѣѣ.

The only Russian vowel that offers any special difficulty is the *и*, first correctly identified by Bell as *И*. It is still

described by foreign phoneticians as a combination of *u*-position of the tongue with *i*-position of the lips, which would give *ɪ*, not *ɪ*.¹

CONSONANTS.

—	ɛ, c	o, o	ω	—	ɛ, ɛ	s, s	—	—	>, >
—	ɛ	—	—	ω	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	ɹ	—	ɹ	—	—	f	—	—
—	a, a	o, o	—	o, o	—	—	o, o	—	—

Palatalized: ωɹ; sɹ, sɹ; >ɹ, >ɹ. fɹ. aɹ, aɹ; oɹ, oɹ.

Rounded: ɛ; >ɹ, >ɹ. fɹ. oɹ, aɹ; oɹ, oɹ.

There are other shades of sound, due to assimilation.

The following key-words will exemplify the elementary sounds, and also show their correspondence with the Russian letters, and the Revised Visible-Speech² and Broad Romic symbols I employ—the latter only occasionally.

VOWELS.

ɹ	a	она	she	ɹɹɹ	an'a
ɹ	ə	часы	watch	oɹɹs'ɹ	tshə's'y
ɹ	y	сынъ	son	sɹɹ	syn
f	i	видъ	sight	>ɹɹo	vit
[	e	ея	hers	o[ɹɹ	jej'o
[	æ	это	this	[ɹɹ	æto
ɹ	u	супъ	soup	sɹɹo	sup
ɹ	o	домъ	house	oɹɹ	dom
ɹɹ	ai	дай	give!	oɹɹ	dai

¹ See Storm's *Engelsk Filologi*, p. 24 (Kristiania, 1879). Bell's successful identification of this sound is the more remarkable as being based entirely on Dr. J. A. H. Murray's pronunciation, acquired by a casual hearing of a Russian whom he chanced to meet (as I learn from Dr. M. himself).

² A full account of this system will be given in a future paper.

Ir	yi	добрый	good	ʈʂɐwIr	dobryi
lɐ	ij	русский	Russian	ʊtsɐʌlɐ	ruskij
[r	ei	пей	drink!	ɒʌ[r	pei
ʃr	ui	жуй	chew!	ɛʃr	zhui
ʃr	oi	твой	thy	ʊ>ʃr	tvoi

Note that *e* and *ʃ* are both initially (or after a vowel) ʈʂ (ʈʂ[), *э* being simple [ɛ. *i*, *v*=*и*. *й* only as the second element of diphthongs. Initial *н* is sometimes ʈʂ. Initial *я*, *ю*=ʈʂ, ʈʂ. *e* sometimes=ʈʂ, and then often written *ѐ*. *я* is a shortened *ia*, and *ю* a shortened *iou*, the Russian *у* being a shortened *ov* (Greek *ov*).

CONSONANTS.

с	gh	когда	when	ʈʂɐwʃ	kaghd'a
с	x	хочу	I wish	ʈʂɔ'zʃ	xat'shu
с	x	худо	badly	ʈʂɔʃ	xudo
ʈ	j	я	I	ʈʂ	ja
ʈ	с	орѣхи	nuts	ʃʌʌʌʌʌ	ar'eci
ʌ	r	радъ	glad	ʌʃɔ	rat
ʌʌ	r(j)	царь	emperor	ʌʃʌʌ	tsarj
с	l	палка	stick	ʈʂɐʌʌ	pa/ka
ʌʌ	l	ключъ	key	ʌʌʌʌʌ	klutsh
ɛ	zh	жена	wife	ɛʃʌʌ	zhæn'a
z	sh	душа	soul	ʌʌʌʌʌ	dush'a
s	z	завтра	to-morrow	ʃʌʌʌʌʌ	zaftza
ʌʌ	z(j)	зима	winter	ʌʌʌʌʌ	zim'a ¹
s	s	насъ	us	ʌʃs	nas
ʌʌ	s(j)	гусь	goose	ʌʌʌʌʌ	gusj
>	v	васъ	you	>ʃs	vas
>ʌ	v(j)	видъ	sight	>ʌʌʌ	vit
>	f	кровъ	roof	ʌʌʃ>	krof
>ʌ	f(j)	кровъ	blood	ʌʌʃ>ʌ	krofj
ʌʌ	n	не	not	ʌʌ	næ
ʌʌ	n	онъ	he	ʃʌʌ	on
ʌʌ	m	намъ	us	ʌʃʌʌ	nam
ʌʌ	m(j)	нами	by us	ʌʃʌʌʌ	nami
ʌ	g	нога	foot	ʌʃʌʌʌ	nag'a

¹ (zj) would = ʃʌʌ.

с\	g(j)	сапоги	boots	сʲɔjɐˈɫʲ	sapag'i
к	k	какъ	how	ak	kak
с\	k(j)	руки	hands	ɤɫɐˈɫʲ	ruki
д\	d	дядя	uncle	ɤjɤj	dada
м\	t	мать	mother	ɤjɔ	mat
ш\	d	да	yes	ɤj	da
б\	t	братъ	brother	ɤɤjɔ	brat
б	b	баба	old woman	ɤjɤj	baba
в\	b(j)	обѣдъ	dinner	jɤˈɤjɔ	ab'æt
р	p	Пасха	Easter	ɤjscj	pasxa
п\	p(j)	песокъ	sand	ɤjɤˈsʲɔ	pæs'ok

The following consonant-groups are represented by single letters in Russian: ш shtsh, ч tsh, ц ts (ts). ф and ɸ both => (f).

QUANTITY.

Vowel-quantity is indistinctive, accented vowels being generally half-long, before combined as well as single consonants: сʲjɔ (садъ) 'garden,' gen. сʲjɤj, ɔjɤjɔj (часто) 'often.' There seems to be a tendency to shorten final accented vowels in polysyllables: ɤjɤˈɤj (добро) 'well.' The diphthongs have their vowels short.

Double consonants occur, as in the name jɤjɤj (Анна), also long consonants, as in сˈɤjɤjɔjɤj (съ сержемъ) 'with anger.' Written double consonants are often pronounced single, as ɤjɤˈɤjɤj (профессоръ), sɤˈɤjɤjɤj (суббота) 'Saturday.'

STRESS.

The stress may be on any syllable, and is generally evenner than in English, though it often comes out very strongly. Stressless vowels often change their quality according to fixed laws, as in the change of j before a stress-syllable to j, ɤjɤjɤjɤj (колоколъ) 'bell,' having its plural ɤjɤjɤjɤj (колокола). Stressless j preceded by palatals (and palatalizeds) or blade-points (ɤ, z) becomes mixed, and if preceded and followed by palatals it becomes the front [. These changes are described below.

INFLUENCE.

A) Vowel on Consonant.

Palatalization.—The front vowels *ɪ*, *ʏ*, (*ʊ*) communicate their own front articulation to most preceding consonants, but in various degrees, according to the nature of the consonant.

ɤ, *ʂ*, *ʂ*, *ʐ*, *ʐ*, *ʃ*, *ʃ*, *ʃ* simply arch the tongue into the *ɪ*-position (= *ɤ*), or, in other words, anticipate an *ɪ*, but without otherwise modifying their original articulations. The lip and front movements being entirely independent of one another, it is easiest to begin with such a combination as *ʃɪʃ*, maintaining the *ɪ*-position throughout. Then try *ʃɪʃ*, by bringing the tongue into the *ɪ*-position simultaneously with the closure of the lips. Lastly, *ʃɪʃ* (*мя*) and *ʃɪʃ*, observing that they sound almost (*mja*) and (*aimi*) to an unaccustomed ear, the *ɤ*-effect being due to the palatal off- and on-glide respectively. If the off-glide in *ʃɪʃ* were dwelt upon, we should have full *ʃɪʃ* or *ʃɪʃ*, according to the degree of closeness. In the lip stops the glide constitutes the whole of the audible palatalization, the *ɪ*-position in *ɔɪ* not being heard till the lips are opened to form the vowel. In *ɔɪ*, *ʂɪ* and *ʂɪ* the palatalization seems to move the original point and blade positions somewhat forward.

ɔɪ, *ɔɪ* seem to be the same sounds as the older English in *sky*, *guard*, = *ɔɪ*, *ɔɪ* with simultaneous *ɔ*, *ɔ* (*ɔɪ*, *ɔɪ*?), the back element predominating.

ɔ becomes full *ɔ* before front vowels (*ɔɪ*?). As *ɔ* never occurs before vowels, it does not seem to be palatalized. In those dialects (the St. Petersburg of Boehtlingk, for instance) which have palatal *ɔ*, it is probably buzzed *ɔɪ*.

The palatalization is carried out most fully with the point nasal and stops, whose place of stoppage is shifted back entirely to the outer front *ɪ*-position, both consonant and vowel in *ɪɪ*, *ɪɪ*, *ɪɪ* being apparently formed exactly in the same place, the point of the tongue not being employed at all.

ω does not follow this analogy, and the consonant of ωf is, in fact, identical with that of French *li*, being simply an *approximation* to ωλ, that is, English point ω (only dental) formed with a simultaneous approach to the palatal position. The explanation of ω before palatal vowels not having developed into full ω (Italian *gli*) must probably be sought in the pronunciation of original ω before back vowels as the pure back s. It is evident that the wide divergence between s and ω made any further differentiation superfluous. The earlier distinction was probably ωj, ωλ (perhaps even ωf), parallel to tj, lf, the palatalization of the one being almost entirely dropped when the other was exaggerated to s through ω(or ωs.

This gutturalizing of ω seems to be paralleled by a tendency to change ωs into es before back vowels. If this ever becomes general, we may expect to see ωλ sinking to ωf.

ε and z are not palatalized, even when written so, as: ωtɛʃ (ружьё) 'gun,' ɛɪz (мышь) 'mouse,' tjʃɔɹ (ночь) 'night.' Boehtlingk, however, expressly includes ελ, ελ, etc., in his list of elementary sounds.

ɔʃ- is also not palatalized, as in ɔʃωɔʃ>λ (церковь) 'church.' цн- occurs only in foreign words, and is pronounced with I, as in ɔʃIɹɔ (цинк) 'zinc,' ɔʃIωɔʃω (циркуль) 'compasses.'

The modifiers ɹ and ɿ originally denoted a back and a front vowel respectively, the former being occasionally expressed by o, the latter by e, which makes it probable that they represented t and f, which were not dropped till the f had palatalized its preceding consonants, t and f being retained. When j, i, ʃ are preceded by 'soft' consonants, they are written я, ю, е (ѣ). Conversely, when a 'hard' consonant is followed by a front vowel, ɹ is placed between them.

The following table will exemplify the way in which the relations between the consonants and the vowels which follow them are expressed :

пя	пе	па	пу	по	пя	пю	пѣ
ωλf	ωλɛ	ωj	ωt	ωʃ	ωλj	ωλi	ωλɛ

и	е	а	у	о	я	ю	ѐ
ɪ	ɛ	ə	ʊ	ɔ	ɤ	ʊ	ɤ
чи	че	ча	чу	чо	чы	чу	чѐ
ʃɪ	ʃɛ	ʃə	ʃʊ	ʃɔ	ʃɤ	ʃʊ	ʃɤ
би	бе	ба	бу	бо	бя	бю	бѐ
ɸɪ	ɸɛ	ɸə	ɸʊ	ɸɔ	ɸɤ	ɸʊ	ɸɤ
ни	не	на	ну	но	ня	ню	нѐ
ɲɪ	ɲɛ	ɲə	ɲʊ	ɲɔ	ɲɤ	ɲʊ	ɲɤ
ми	ме	ма	му	мо	мя	мю	мѐ
ɱɪ	ɱɛ	ɱə	ɱʊ	ɱɔ	ɱɤ	ɱʊ	ɱɤ
ки	ке	ка	ку	ко	кя	кю	кѐ
ɸɪ	ɸɛ	ɸə	ɸʊ	ɸɔ	ɸɤ	ɸʊ	ɸɤ
ти	те	та	ту	то	тя	тю	тѐ
ɸɪ	ɸɛ	ɸə	ɸʊ	ɸɔ	ɸɤ	ɸʊ	ɸɤ
пи	пе	па	пу	по	пя	пю	пѐ
ɸɪ	ɸɛ	ɸə	ɸʊ	ɸɔ	ɸɤ	ɸʊ	ɸɤ

Rounding.—The influence of rounded vowels on some preceding consonants, which assume the back-round quality of a weak E. *w*, has not, as far as I know, been hitherto noticed. It is most marked with *c*, which before the two round vowels becomes *ɕ* (=ç): *ɕɪ*, *ɕʊ*. In *ɸʊɪ*, *ɸʊʏ* the *u*-quality is distinctly heard in the consonant itself. In *ɸʊɔ*, *ɸʊɔʏ*, *ɸʊɔʏ*, *ɸʊɔʏ* only the off-glide is heard, which sounds like a half-suppressed *ə*, so that the unaccustomed ear is apt to hear *ɸʊɔʏ* alternately as *ko* and *kuro*. It will be observed that only back and lip consonants are rounded in this way. *s* has itself so much of the *u*-quality that the difference between *sʏ* and *sʊɔʏ* is hardly perceptible.

The mixed *ɪ* has the same influence (pointing to an earlier *f*?), so that *ɸʊɪ*, *ɸʊɪʏ*, *ɸʊɪʏ* have a slightly diphthongal effect—to a foreign ear something like *ui*.

It will be observed that these influences are backward only; while *xu* and *xy* become *oʃ* and *cʃ*, *ux* and *yx* remain *ʃc* and *ʃc* (although the *ʃ* does communicate a little of its rounding to the following *c*).

B) Consonant on Vowel.

a) backwards.

These influences were first fully brought out by Boehtlingk (p. 54 foll. of his essay), who has shown that *ʃ* before a palatal or palatalized is always narrowed to *ʃ*. Thus *енъ* necessarily = *ʃʃ* and *ень, ени* = *ʃʃ*, *ʃʃ*. In the last example the final *ʃ* is the primary cause of the narrowing, but it can only do so through the *ʃ*. If a front vowel fails to palatalize a preceding consonant, an *ʃ* preceding that consonant remains wide, as in *оуʃоуʃ* (*крѣпки*) 'strong' pl. (B. p. 64).

There is no parallel change of *ʃ* to *ʃ*, as might be expected, the *ʃ* of *ʃеʃʃ* (*огонь*) 'fire,' for instance, being as wide as in *ʃʃ* 'he.' The influence here seems to be rather that of drawing the position forwards in the direction of *ʃ*, which is still clearer in the case of *ʃ*, *они* being *ʃʃʃ*. So, also, apparently with *ʃ*. Boehtlingk also asserts that *ʃ* is modified by a following palatal, which I am unable to appreciate.

The *r* of the diphthongs has the same influence on its vowel, as pointed out by Boehtlingk, *еѣ* being necessarily *ʃʃ*, *аѣ* being *ʃʃʃ*; etc.

b) forwards.

Palatalization.—A palatal consonant has a tendency to draw forward the following vowel, thus *сѣ*, *сѣ*, *сѣ* are generally *сѣʃ*, *сѣʃ*, *сѣʃ*, different from the vowels of *сѣ*, *сѣ*, *сѣ*.

The *ʃ* varies but little, but the other two are very fluctuating. *сѣ* is sometimes almost pure *сѣʃ*, and sometimes the *ʃ* is advanced almost to *ʃ*. The *ʃ* is often full *ʃ*, and sometimes becomes almost pure front *ʃ*. After *о* the full back positions are generally retained, *ю* being full *оʃ*. The advance seems to be most marked in *ѣʃ* (often *ѣʃʃ*), a combination which

only occurs in words of foreign origin. ю and ё are the nearest approaches that Russian has to the f and ʃ, ʒ of foreign languages, *Sue* being expressed by сю, and *Gothe* by гёте.

Unaccented я often weakens its vowel to ъ, as in ѡѣѡѣ (ядро) 'ball,' ѡѣѡѣѡ (ящикъ) 'coachman,' which ъ is narrowed before palatals, as in ѡѣѡѣ (девять) 'nine.'

Blade-points.—e and z often change a following unaccented ʃ into the mixed ʃ̣, as in ѡѣѣѣ (часы) 'watch.' They modify ʃ in a very peculiar way, by communicating to it something of their own blade-point position, the point of the tongue being turned up and slightly retracted, which may be expressed by writing ʃ̣, etc. They seem to affect ʃ similarly, though not so markedly.

Nasalizing.—The (back-) round vowels and ɪ are nasalized by a preceding nasal: ɲɪ, ɲʲɪ, ɲɪ̃; ɤɲɪ, ɤɲʲɪ, ɤɲɪ̃.

C) Consonant on Consonant (Palatalization).

A palatal consonant often palatalizes a preceding one. This influence is difficult to observe with accuracy, and is not generally indicated in the Russian spelling. It is most general in the case of ѡ, ɔ, which seem generally to palatalize a preceding s or ʃ, as in ʃѡѣѣ (здесь) 'here,' ʃ[ʃ]ѡ (шесть) 'six.' s is also palatalized before ʃ in ʃѡѣѣ (снѣгъ) 'snow.' The weakest influence seems to be that of a vowel-like on a stop or sibilant, but I must confess my inability to give any reliable details.

VOICE.

Vowels.—In Russian, as in French, a high final vowel is often unvoiced after a breath stop, as in ѡѣѣѣ (руки) 'hands,' ʃѡѣѣѣѣ (старушка) 'old woman,' acc.

Consonants.—The vocality of initial consonants is very marked. Initial stops seem always fully to voice the stop itself as well as the glide. The same full vocality in initial buzzes, also when followed by other consonants, as in ѣѡѣѣ (вдова) 'widow.'

Finally all buzzes and stops are unvoiced, thus the gen. sgs. ɤɲɪ̃ѣѣ, ѡѣѣѣ have as nominatives ɤɲɪ̃ѣ (мужъ) 'husband,'

шѣла (другъ) 'friend.' The stops, however, seem also to admit the compromise of whisper—шѣла, and when a stop is preceded by a buzz, the latter retains its voice, and the former is whispered. Such, as least, is the pronunciation of дождь 'rain'—шѣла.

A stop seems always to determine the vocalicity of a preceding consonant, as in >ѣла (водка) 'brandy,' сѣла (сѣла) 'do,' and the foreign >ѣла (Потсдамъ). Sibilants do not necessarily, as in сѣла (свой) 'his.' But такъ же 'as' is pronounced ѣла, in one word.

THE SOUNDS IN DETAIL.

ѣ: ѣла 'she'; ѣла (радъ) 'glad'; ѣла (часъ) 'hour'; ѣла 'yes.' Unaccented may tend to ѣ.

ѣ: ѣла 'I'; ѣла (мясо) 'meat.' ѣла (знаю) 'I know'; ѣла (сани) 'sledge.'

ѣ: ѣла (часы) 'watch.'

ѣ: ѣла (рыбы) 'fishes'; ѣла (сынъ) 'son'; >ѣла (вы) 'you'; ѣла (дымъ) 'smoke'; ѣла (ты) 'thou'; ѣла (былъ) 'was.'

ѣ: ѣла (нынѣ) 'now'; ѣла (мы) 'we'; ѣла (мыло) 'soap.'

ѣ: ѣла (огъ) 'or'; >ѣла 'view.'

ѣ: ѣла (ножикъ) 'knife'; ѣла (щи) 'cabbage-soup.'

ѣ: ѣла 'this'; ѣла (ѣмъ) 'I eat'; ѣла (жена) 'wife'; ѣла (не) 'not.'

ѣ: ѣла 'hers'; ѣла (память) 'memory'; ѣла (день) 'day.'

ѣ: ѣла (уксусъ) 'vinegar'; ѣла (лукъ) 'meadow'; ѣла (люди) 'people'; ѣла (бѣду) 'I shall be.'

ѣ: ѣла (рюмка) 'wine-glass'; ѣла (гусь) 'goose.'

ѣ: ѣла (мужъ) 'husband.'

ѣ: ѣла 'he'; ѣла (соль) 'salt'; ѣла (городъ) 'city'; ѣла (огонь) 'fire.'

ѣ: ѣла (орелъ) 'eagle'; ѣла (еще) 'yet'; ѣла (семга) 'salmon'; >ѣла (Федоръ) 'Theodore'; ѣла (тетка) 'aunt.'

ѣ: ѣла (но) 'but.'

ѣ: ѣла (медъ) 'honey.'

TEXTS.

A) Sentences.

Что далеко еще до города?	Are we still far from the town?
Хороша ли дорога? Очень дурна.	Is the road good? It is very bad.
Въ какомъ часу обѣдаете вы?	At what o'clock do you dine?
Въ четыре часа.	At four o'clock.
Здоровы ли вы? Я здоровъ.	Are you well? I am well.
Ты добрый малый.	You are a good fellow.
Говорите ли вы по-русски?	Do you speak Russian? Yes,
Говорю; я русскій.	I am a Russian.
Не имѣю времени.	I have no time.
Подай мнѣ трубку.	Give me a pipe.
Пожалуйста, не говорите так скоро.	Do not speak so fast, please.
Добрая ночь! Прощайте!	Good night!
Почивайте спокойно!	Sleep well!
Устали ли вы? Я совсѣмъ не усталъ.	Are you tired? I am not tired.
Вотъ вамъ столъ, стулъ, и шандаль.	There is a table, a chair, and a candlestick.
Извините, что я перебую вашу рѣчь.	I beg pardon for interrupting you.
Русскіе добрые люди.	The Russians are a worthy people.
Садитесь, гдѣ вамъ угодно.	Sit down where you please.
Подайте мнѣ перо и чернила.	Give me a pen and ink.
Сдѣлайте мнѣ милость.	Do me this favour.
Поди, достань мнѣ дрожки.	Go and fetch me a cab.
Гдѣ люди? Здѣсь они, сударь.	Where are the servants? Here they are, Sir.
Я пойду съ вами. Поди сюда.	I will go with you. Come here.
Пожалуйте мнѣ рюмку водки.	Please give me a glass of brandy.

Хочешь ли хлѣба?	Да, сударь;	Will you have some bread?
я васъ прошу.		Yes please, Sir.
Вотъ ваша комната.		Here is your room.
Если такъ угодно Богу.		Please God!
Мнѣ хотѣлось бы посмотретьъ		I should like to see the curiosi-
рѣдкости города.		ties of the city.

Въ Потсдамѣ есть русская церковь подъ надзираніемъ стараго русскаго солдата, который живетъ тамъ со временъ царствованія Императрицы Анны.

Мы насилу могли сыскать его. Дряхлый старикъ сидѣлъ на большихъ креслахъ, и услышавъ, что мы Русскіе, протянулъ къ намъ руки, и дрожащимъ голосомъ сказалъ. Слава Богу! Слава Богу!

Онъ хотѣлъ говорить сперва съ нами по-русски: но мы съ трудомъ могли разумѣть другъ друга. Намъ надлежало повторять почти каждое слово.

“Пойдемте въ церковь Божию, сказалъ онъ, и помолимся вмѣстѣ, хотя нынѣ и нѣтъ праздника.”

Сердце мое наполнилось благоговѣніемъ, когда отворилась дверь въ церковь, гдѣ столько времени царствуетъ глубокое молчаніе, едва перерываемое слабыми вздохами и тихимъ голосомъ молящагося старца, который по воскресеньямъ приходитъ туда читать святѣйшую изъ книгъ, приготовляющую его къ блаженной вѣчности.

Въ церкви все чисто. Церковныя книги и утварь хранятся въ сундукѣ. Отъ времени до времени старикъ перебираетъ ихъ съ молитвою.

“Часто отъ всего сердца, сказалъ онъ, сокрушаюсь я о томъ, что по смерти моей, которая отъ меня конечно уже не далеко, не кому будетъ смотрѣть за церковью.”

Съ полчаса пробыли мы въ семъ священномъ мѣстѣ, простились съ почтеннымъ старикомъ, и пожелали ему тихой смерти.

<p>ငါ့+ဝဲ[ဇၤဆ် ငၢ်]ပျံ'. ဘျီဒ်တဲယး; :တဲ>ျဲဒ်ဝဲ နဲ. >ကျဲဝ >ကျဲ ဝဲ+နဲဒ်တဲ. တဲ+ဆ် တဲ+အိ ဝဲ+တဲဒ်, ဝဲ+ဝဲဒ်. :နဲ+ငါ ဝဲ+နဲဒ်ဝဲဒ်တဲဒ် ဝဲ+အ ယး+ဝဲဒ်ဝဲဒ် ဝဲ+အဲဒ်.</p>	<p>xotshæsh-li xlæba ? da :su- darj ; ja :vas prash'u. vot vasha komnata. jæsli tak ugrodnno bogu. :mnæ khar'æ/osj -by pasmat- rer rætkosjri goroda.</p>
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B.

(In this piece the quantity is only occasionally marked.)

[illegible]

: ԲԱԼԻՂ ԵՆՏԵՂ ԵԱՆՏԻ ՏԱՂՈՐՁՅՈՒ. ԿԱՂՇԵԼՏՈՂ ԿՆԱՏԻ
 ԽՆՆՂՅԵ ԶԼԻՐ ԳԱՂՏԵՂ, -ԻՏ ԵԼԶՂՁՐԴԲՈՒՆ ԿՆԱՐՈՒ, :ԽԱՂ
 ԴԵՏԵՂԴ ԿՆԱՐ, -ԽԱՂ ԶՂԶԼԻԲ ԵՂԵՂԵՂԴՏԱՂ ՏՆ: ՏԵՂՂ 'ԽՂԵՅՈՒ!
 ՏԵՂՂ 'ԽՂԵՅՈՒ!

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

¹ Or ~~SPODES~~ W.