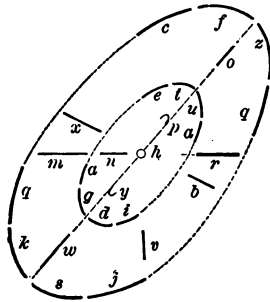


DIAGRAM
 SHOWING THE
ALPHABET OF THE ECLECTIC SHORT-HAND,
 DERIVED FROM THE INCLINED ELLIPSE,
 THE SWIFTEST AND MOST EASILY EXECUTED OF ALL OUTLINES.



FACILE LINES, RAPID MOVEMENT INTERDEPENDENT.

CROSS'S
ECLECTIC SHORT-HAND:

A NEW SYSTEM,

ADAPTED BOTH TO GENERAL USE AND TO VERBATIM
REPORTING.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

By J. GEO. ^{Wife} CROSS, A.M.

WRITING IS THE CONSERVATOR OF THOUGHT.

— — — — —

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Gift
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ILLUSTRATIVE DIAGRAM (<i>Frontispiece</i>).	
INTRODUCTION—Need of a Popularized System; History of the Art; Phonography; Outline of this System, -	9-23

CORRESPONDING STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

POSITION, MOVEMENT, MATERIAL, ETC. - -	25-30
--	-------

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LITERARY STYLES OF SHORT-HAND,	31-33
ALPHABET, - - - - -	32-33
LESSON I. STRAIGHT LINES, - - - - -	33-36
“ II. CURVED LINES, - - - - -	36-37
“ III. HOOKS, LOOP AND CIRCLE, M AND N, DOUBLE LETTERS, - - - - -	38-42
“ IV. SHADING FOR <i>r</i> , - - - - -	42-43
<i>Ac</i> AND THE <i>t</i> , <i>d</i> AND <i>l</i> CONTRACTIONS,	43-49
“ V. EQUIVALENTS AND CONTRACTIONS, -	49-51
THE <i>ing</i> DOT, - - - - -	51-52
“ VI. WORD SIGNS, - - - - -	53-55
ILLUSTRATIVE READING AND WRITING LESSON,	56-57

ABBREVIATED STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

LESSON I. POSITION WORD SIGNS, - - -	58-59
“ II. PHRASE SIGNS, - - - - -	60

1110-22-44
 1110-22-44
 1110-22-44

CHAPTER II.

READING AND WRITING LESSONS.

LESSON	I. JOHN i, 1-20, - - - -	62-63
"	II. MATT. xi, 28-30, - - - -	64
	MATT. vi, 27-34, - - - -	64
"	III. ECCLES. iii, - - - -	65-67
	MAN BORN TO DIE, - - - -	67
"	IV. PSALM OF LIFE (<i>Longfellow</i>), - - -	68-69
	TIME (<i>Herrick</i>), - - - -	70
"	V. DISAPPOINTMENT THE LOT OF ALL (<i>Blair</i>),	71
	NATIONAL ANTHEM (<i>Aldrich</i>), - - -	72
"	VI. SPRING (<i>Tennyson</i>), - - - -	72
	THE RAINBOW (<i>Wordsworth</i>), - - -	74
	THE MOSS ROSE (<i>Krummacher</i>), - - -	75
"	VII. THE LOVE OF GAIN (<i>Blair</i>), - - -	75-76
	THOU ART, O GOD (<i>Burns</i>), - - -	76
"	VIII. FRAGMENT (<i>Michael Angelo</i>), - - -	77-79

REPORTING STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

POSITION — DUAL VOWEL AND CONSONANT SCHEME,	80-84
POSITION OF THE THREE CLASSES OF LETTERS ILLUSTRATED,	85-88

CHAPTER II.

CONTRACTIONS —

Mp, mb, - - - -	90-91
Mpl, mbl, - - - -	91
Mpt, mbd; r added, - - - -	91-92
Con, com, cog, - - - -	92-94
Comp, compa, compe, compi, compo, compu, l and r added,	94
Tion, sion, etc. - - - -	94
Tious, scious, etc. - - - -	94-95

CONTENTS.

7

Rious, rior, ried, etc. - - - - -	95-96
Ns, nc, nts, etc. (retracing), - - - - -	96
Ns, nc (semicircle); nk, nck, kn, ckn, - - - - -	97
Ex, - - - - -	98
The <i>s</i> dot, and angles <i>sw</i> , <i>sp</i> , <i>sn</i> , <i>sm</i> , - - - - -	99-100
Sc, sk, sq, - - - - -	100-1
Shading for <i>u</i> or <i>w</i> , - - - - -	101
Y, sub, ch or sh, ing, - - - - -	102-3
Double lengths, - - - - -	103-4
Va, av, voi, - - - - -	105
Tive, dis, mn, ms, - - - - -	106-7

CHAPTER III.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES, - - - - -	108
TABLES OF PREFIXES, - - - - -	109-12
TABLE OF SUFFIXES, - - - - -	113-14

CHAPTER IV.

VCWELS AND CONSONANTS, - - - - -	115
WRITING AND OMISSION OF VOWELS, - - - - -	115-16
WRITING AND OMISSION OF CONSONANTS, - - - - -	116

CHAPTER V.

ABBREVIATIONS, - - - - -	117-18
TABLE OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS WITH SHORT-HAND SIGNS, - - - - -	119-49

CHAPTER VI.

POSITIONED WORD SIGNS, - - - - -	150-51
TABLE, - - - - -	152-81

CHAPTER VII.

OUTLINE WORD SIGNS, - - - - -	182
TABLE, - - - - -	183-222

CHAPTER VIII.

PHRASES AND PHRASE WRITING, MINIATURE SIGNS, -	223
TABLE OF MINIATURE PHRASE WORD SIGNS, SHADING,	224
SUCH, - - - - -	225
LIST OF PHRASES AND SIGNS, - - - - -	226-51

CHAPTER IX.

OMISSION OF WORDS, - - - - -	252
PUNCTUATION, - - - - -	252
SHORT-HAND NOTATION, - - - - -	253-4
MATERIALS FOR REPORTING, - - - - -	254
PREPARING COPY, - - - - -	255
PROOF READING, - - - - -	255-7
METHOD OF PRACTICE, - - - - -	257-9
VERBATIM REPORTING, - - - - -	259
LEGAL REPORTING, WITH FORMS, - - - - -	259-66

CHAPTER X.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE, - - - - -	268
THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY (<i>Milburn</i>), ILLUSTRATED,	268
MILITARY INSUBORDINATION (<i>Clay</i>), ILLUSTRATED, -	278
REPLY TO HAYNE (<i>Webster</i>), - - - - -	288
MOTION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES (<i>Dick</i>), - - -	290
WE CHERISH THE MEMORY OF OUR HONORED DEAD (<i>Everett</i>), - - - - -	292
COMPLETE EDUCATION (<i>Cross</i>), - - - - -	297

INTRODUCTION.

THE following system is so radical a departure from the art of Short-hand, as embodied in the modern systems, that a full introduction seems necessary to a clear comprehension of the principles on which are based its claims to the attention of an intelligent public.

Writing is an art of such importance, so universally practiced, and involving so much time and labor, both of the brain and of the hand, that ease and rapidity of execution become not only desirable, but imperative.

The past fifty years have, with their bewilderment of improvements in science and art, increased the facilities for the transmission of thought, until the material means employed seem to be dematerialized, and thought flies with the rapidity of its conception. In the midst of this interesting era, this glittering succession of triumphal advances, the art of writing alone remains unchanged. The hand of the writer plods as wearily to-day as it did a century ago; and thought waiting for embodiment is cramped, its beauty tarnished, its ardor cooled, its flame extinguished, and its majesty clouded. Is it not time that this pen-burden were lifted, and thought disenthralled?

So surely as all progress depends on mind, must permanent thought be borne on the wings of the pen; and any medium which shall render its recording fluent, like speech,

must prove, next to speech, the richest endowment of humanity.

The history of swift writing shows the art to have engaged the attention of the best intelligences of the race; that great minds have repeatedly grappled with and striven to perfect it; while the universally deplored vast labor, imposed by our present method of writing, with the very limited use of the existing systems of short-hand, show how little has been done toward solving the problem, and providing facile, rapid writing for the masses.

Short-hand, or Swift Writing, may, under various names and forms, be traced to the most remote civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians at an early day represented objects, words and ideas by a species of hieroglyphics. The Jews also used this species of writing, adding a number of arbitrary characters for important solemn and awful terms, such as God, Jehovah, etc.

The Greeks practiced a similar method, which is said to have been introduced at Nicolai by Xenophon, and by which he took down the sayings of Socrates. The Latins claimed for themselves the invention of the Roman notes. About 150 B.C., Enneus invented a new system, by which the notarii recorded the language of celebrated orators. These notes consisted of 11,000 marks of his own invention, abbreviated from the Roman alphabet, in the use of which very few words were written in full, called "common marks," because intended for common use. His plan, improved by Tyro, was held in high esteem by the Romans. Plutarch rejects Enneus' claim to the invention in favor of Cicero. Eusebius credits it to Tyro, a freedman of Cicero's; while Seneca attributes the invention and cultivation of

swift writing to freedmen and slaves, as Tyro, Persennius, Aquilla; whose performances were, according to the usages of the times, attributed to their patrons. Titus Vespasian was remarkably fond of short-hand, declaring its practice among his most interesting amusements.

This principle of a brief alphabet and abbreviated spelling has obtained in all systems of short-hand. All that the moderns have gained over the ancients has been effected by the adoption of a simpler alphabet. As the Roman notes were simply an abridgment of the Roman alphabet, some of them were necessarily complex. In the modern systems, alphabets have been adopted of the simplest geometrical signs, such as a right line and a curve, in various positions, with a small circle, a hook and a loop, which have supplied a sufficient variety of signs for the letters of the alphabet.

Plutarch, in his life of Cato, the younger, tells us: "This, it is said, is the only oration of Cato's that is extant. Cicero had selected a number of the swiftest writers, whom he had taught the art of abbreviating words by characters, and had placed them in different parts of the senate house; before his consulate they had no short-hand writer." Short-hand now soon came into general repute among the Romans, and was patronized and practiced by the emperors themselves. The first publication upon the subject, of which we have any correct information, was about the year 1500, from a Latin manuscript dated 1412. In the reign of Elizabeth, in 1588, Bright introduced a system of arbitrary signs for words, which, so far as is known, was the first treatise on the art in modern times. Many advances were made in the art in England during

the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Since the revival of learning in the fifteenth century, its dissemination may be divided into four principal periods.

Period I, from the publication of the first alphabetic system by John Willis, in 1612, to that of the matured system of Mason, in 1682. During this period the system most used was that invented by Rich, which was afterward practiced, amended and republished by Dr. Dodridge.

Period II extends from 1682 to the introduction of Taylor's, in 1786, during which time Mason's system enjoyed the greatest share of the public favor. It was republished by Gurny in 1751, and is practiced by his descendants, as reporters to the British government, to the present time.

Period III reaches from 1786 to 1837, at which time was published "Pitman's Phonography." During this period Taylor's was more used than any other, but public favor was bestowed on it with Byron's, of 1767, Mayor's, of 1789, and Lewis', of 1815. In the year of 1831, in the United States, appeared "Gould's System of Short-hand," which was compiled from late European publications, with improvements. It had the merit of simplicity, and was extensively patronized, but was destined to give place to the incoming systems of phonography.

Period IV, beginning at 1837, reaches to the present, during which time the practice of phonetic short-hand has been widely extended in Great Britain and the United States.

Of phonography, Ben Pitman, in his preface to the "Manual of Phonography," published in 1860, says: "In 1837 Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, published a

system of short-hand under the title of 'Stenographic Sound-hand.' This publication quietly sold, but excited no general interest. Three years later the Penny Post Law was passed in England, and that same year beheld the publication, by Mr. Pitman, of a small sheet entitled 'Phonography.' Either event was alike significant of the needs of the age. An entire system of writing was elaborated on this sheet; a system so simple and philosophic in its principles, tending so certainly to that combination of celerity and legibility, which are the great requisites of a system of writing for the masses, that it attracted great attention in England. Suggestions for its improvement were forwarded to its ingenious inventor from many quarters. Men willing to spread the knowledge of the art, which promised to be so useful to civilized man, traveled over England, Scotland and Ireland, pioneered by some of the inventor's own brothers. Ever improving with its spread, the art assumed consistency and importance, till it finally became recognized by many eminent men as one of the most useful inventions of the age. Its legibility and ease of acquisition soon caused it to drive away the arbitrary stenographies, out of which it had itself insensibly grown. But this was not all, for phonography not only supplied the place of all the systems that had preceded it, but it also met requirements which the stenographic systems had never attempted to satisfy. It offered to the merchant, the lawyer, the editor, the author, the divine, and the student, a means of correspondence, and of recording thought and events, with a velocity five-fold greater than they ever could attain by the use of common script; and upon the reporter it has at last bestowed the

means of secure and legible verbatim reporting, a power unknown before its advent; for the old stenographers were forced, almost invariably, to memorize much of their reports, and that portion of them which they did indite was illegible to all save the writer, and often even unto him. But now, by the aid of phonography, the stirring and important words of the statesman, the sacred oratory of the pulpit, and the instructive lessons of the lecturer, are being daily transferred to the note-book of the phonographer with a vivid distinctness and accuracy which, to the writer of long-hand, and even to the stenographer, must appear little less than miraculous. He who has stood beside a phonographic reporter, and beheld his steady pen paint the flying words of a rapid speaker, cannot forget the feelings of wonder and admiration which the sight never fails to call forth. And when we inform the reader that, even when written at verbatim speed, phonographic writing has frequently been handed to the compositor and used by him as copy from which to set type, he cannot but be ready to acknowledge that great indeed and wonderful is the boon which Mr. Isaac Pitman has bestowed upon the Anglo-Saxon race."

Interesting, indeed, is the foregoing enthusiastic tribute by his brother to the ingenuity and value of the beautiful system of phonography, as invented by Mr. Isaac Pitman. In the year 1847 phonography was introduced into the United States. In 1843 a phonetic society, consisting of persons who had learned to write it, was established in Great Britain; the object being to promote its general adoption. A similar society was established in the United States in 1849. In 1850 a phonetic council of one hun-

dred persons, from both Great Britain and America, was elected by a popular vote of the phonographers of each country, for the purpose of effecting further improvements in the art. This council had the system under revision for two years, and, it is reasonable to suppose, brought it as near perfection as is possible with its alphabetic basis.

Since this revision there have appeared several works on the art, all adopting the same alphabet, and differing chiefly in their presentation of the subject. Chief among these are Ben Pitman's, Langley's, Webster's, Munson's, Graham's, Lindsley's and Burns'. Lindsley's, called "Takigrafy," is a phonography differing from all others in its vowel system, and in a slightly differing consonant alphabet arrangement. The vowels of phonography do not admit of being written in connection with the consonants, but after the consonant outline of a word is written, the vowels, represented by dots and short dashes, are written by the side of the consonants, each by a separate movement of the pen, greatly retarding the rapidity of the writer. This style of writing constitutes what is called the corresponding style of phonography, which is at best but a slow and disconnected method of recording thought, and of little practical utility. Why most works on the art insist on the thorough mastery of the corresponding style, which must be finally laid aside for the more rapid reporting style, is, to most persons, inexplicable. The more recent systems proceed at once to the unfolding of the more rapid method. The vowels of Lindsley's Tachygraphy consist of small semicircles and short dashes, so arranged as to be written in their place as in the writing of long-hand. This arrangement of

vowels, which is an improvement on Pitman's corresponding style, however, proves too slow and difficult of execution for the purposes of reporting, and hence only an occasional vowel is used in its more rapid style. This system presents three different styles, called the Corresponding, the Note Taker's, and the Reporting Style.

None of the existing systems of phonography are purely phonetic, but all introduce more or less of arbitrary word, prefix, suffix and phrase signs, and are to this extent stenographic. A comparison of Pitman's Phonography with the stenographies of his day will show that he adopted, but in a more definite and expanded system, the stenographic method of writing vowels. The stenographies employed a single dot for the five vowels, which, when the consonant outline of a word had been written, was placed near it to show that a vowel belonged there, leaving the reader to determine, from the context, which vowel was intended by the dot.


Pitman's change consisted in a representation of each vowel element, by a distinct dot, or dash, each of which is used precisely as the stenographer used the single dot, viz, first writing the consonant outline of the word and then placing dots for vowels. In regard to the consonants, most systems of stenography are phonic, Pitman's change consisting in a clearer phonic analysis, and a different arrangement of lines, but used in the same way. When we consider the origin of the lines used by the stenographer and by Pitman, we find that both derived their alphabetic lines from the circle with its various radii.

The following presentation of Gould's Stenography,

which appeared in 1831, by the side of Pitman's Phonography of 1873, and Tachygraphy of 1871, will show how closely they are allied.


ALPHABETIC STENOGRAPHY AND PHONOGRAPHY AND TACHYGRAPHY COMPARED.

Gould, 1835.



p q
 b /
 t |
 d /
 ch. ()
 j.g.)
 k.g ()
 f.v \
 th. /
 s.x. —
 sh.xh. —
 z /
 r /
 m —
 n)
 w)
 y /
 h /
 ious. —
 a.e.i.o.u. —

Pitman, 1837



p b t d ch. j. k. g f v th. th. s. sh. xh. l. r m n ng w y h

a
 an
 aw
 o
 ou
 i
 o
 o
 u
 oot
 i
 oi
 ow
 u
 w
 y

Lindsay, 1871

be | e a
 pe | a c
 ga \ ai o
 ka \ oh u
 de — oo —
 te — o i
 ve) ou /
 ef) oi /
 xhe (ow /
 ish (i /
 xv) e .
 es (ä u
 the) öö —
 ith) ü /
 em (ö /
 en) i v
 ing) ew ^
 el /
 ra /
 wa /
 ya /
 ha /
 ja —
 cha —

Let the reader here turn to page 32, and compare the alphabet of this system with these here presented.

The important feature of phonography is, that our present orthography needs a thorough remodeling; on this idea the system is founded. For thirty years have its advocates pressed its claims, and although it has proven equal, when fully mastered, to the demands of verbatim reporting, still it is as blind to the masses to-day as when first invented. Gigantic efforts have been made, openly and by insidious measures, to put it in place of our present orthography, with less prospect of success now than twenty years ago. If it was adapted to popular use, it has surely had time to demonstrate its practicability and to bestow its benedictions.

Phonography has three fundamentals which render its general introduction not only slow, but most improbable, if not quite impossible.

1. Its basis on a rigid elementary analysis of the sounds of the language, requiring as many letters as there are sounds.

2. Its unphilosophical alphabetic lines.

3. The difficulty of execution incident to those lines.

Let us consider these briefly in their order. With regard to the sounds of the language, it is clear that long practice and study are necessary to so familiarize the writer with them, that, on the utterance of a word, all its elements at once array themselves in the mind with the rapidity of thought, as is imperative for purposes of short-hand writing. Besides, many persons have difficulty both in appreciating and in uttering the elemental sounds, the ear not being sufficiently accurate in their

discrimination. Speech appeals to the ear, while writing appeals to the eye; and to so construct writing that it can reach the eye only through the ear, is to render it difficult of acquisition, if not impossible, to a large proportion of the human race.

Again, it is certain that no one can ever acquire the same readiness in the use of twenty vowel characters that he can in the use of the five, *a, e, i, o, u*; besides, already so accustomed to these that they are a part of the mental furnishing, to attempt to set them aside, and to replace them by twenty others representing nice distinctions in pronunciation, is indeed a herculean task.

2. Its unphilosophical alphabetic lines. No alphabet based on the radii of the circle, with its various arcs, can be easy to write. The circle is the most difficult of all simple forms. It is astonishing that the modern inventors of short-hand should have overlooked the experience of all nations in the writing of long-hand, in which it is clear that the efforts to secure speed have developed the forms employed, away from the circle, into the arcs and axes of the inclined ellipse. No hand at rest can rapidly execute the circle, while all easy movements of the arm, hand, and fingers, resting on the paper, form the lines of ellipses. Is it not remarkable that, after having based the alphabet on the circle, Pitman should say, in the "Reporter's Companion," "*Theoretically, every line employed in phonography is a right line, or an arc of some circle? Practically, all light lines become, to the fluent writer, portions of ellipses. The most rapid continuous line that can be described is a flattened ellipse. The greater the velocity the flatter the arc.*"

3. The difficulty of execution incident to its unphilosophical alphabetic lines.

It may be safely affirmed that no alphabetic conception, having in view the writing of words, could be more unphilosophical, because, while long-hand, with its multitude of lines, is capable of expressing the longest words of the language by a continuous line, there are but three words in the language that can be written by means of phonography in an unbroken line, and these are A, I and O.

The method of writing words by a consonant outline with disconnected vowels, each of which must be represented by its distinctive dot or dash, and placed with exquisite care in its proper position by the side of the consonant line, requires far more thought, and is more tedious, than the writing of long-hand.

And not only because the vowels cannot be written connected with each other, and with consonants, but because of their being mere dots and dashes, no contractions which may be applied to the consonant lines are applicable to them. Hence in the more rapid style of phonography the vowels are quite discarded. Again, the alternate shade and hair-lines of the phonographies are a great embarrassment to rapid writing, which the reporter can surmount only by discarding this feature, thus rendering his writing less legible. Another important difficulty in the execution of the phonographies lies in the fact that while the alphabetic lines slope in all directions, every other line is a heavy one, and to render the writing legible it must be thus written. In long-hand, the pen is carried up and down in alternate lines in the same general slope, with an occasional horizontal movement to the right, while in phonography

there is no uniformity in movement, no law of motion, the hand constantly flying to all the cardinal points, obliged in all these different directions to produce light and heavy lines in about equal number.

This grand unphilosophical defect in the arrangement, strength and direction of lines, not only produces most extravagant word forms, often extending obliquely upward or downward to extreme lengths, obliging the systems to resort to word signs to get rid of the damaging forms, but renders phonography the most difficult of all writing to execute.

Thus encumbered, phonography has not, and never can, become a common medium of writing, for to secure its measure of rapidity it burdens both the mind and the hand. Said a practical reporter of culture: "I have studied it more than I have everything else."

Said a young man of ability: "I have written phonography three years, and can accomplish one hundred and fifty words a minute, but I cannot read it."

Said Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a lecture to students at Cornell University: "It took me seven years to perfect myself in phonography."

A profound sense of the great difficulties of the present systems of short-hand, a few of which have been enumerated, impressed by years of teaching the art, in three different methods, with a desire to see rapid writing placed on a philosophical and easy basis, and adapted to general use as well as to reporting, has resulted in the following system.

Its alphabet represents the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet, each expressed by a single line, which, being

deduced from the inclined ellipse, are the easiest possible lines to execute.

They represent the same powers as the English alphabet, and are phonically used in the same way that the present alphabet is, hence they offer nothing to be learned anew, except their new form.

No heavy lines are used, except for *r*, which, being a heavy line, is added to any other line of the alphabet by making it heavy, thus combining two letters in one line. Both vowels and consonants are represented by full lines, hence the vowels are capable of any contractions that may be applied to consonants.

The oblique lines are all capable of being written either upward or downward, thus easily preserving the horizontal character of the writing. The vowels are represented by the most facile lines, hence their use both gives legibility and increases the speed of writing; indeed it is the only system in which the vowels can be advantageously written in the reporting style; the unphilosophical vowel schemes of other systems making it *necessary*, in their reporting style, to discard as much as possible the use of the vowel lines.

There are several contractions which may be added without exception to all the letters alike, forming a series of contracted forms at once original and unprecedented in their brevity. A dual vowel and consonant position scheme, by which either of the five vowels, or any one of five consonants, is absolutely represented without writing, as are also any two contractions which may occur in connection with either the vowel or consonant thus expressed, will be a surprise to all phonographers. This alphabetic scheme,

with its contractions, followed by a comprehensive series of prefixes, affixes, abbreviations, word and phrase signs, adapted to all classes of writing, and to the fullest demands of verbatim reporting, form the body of this system.

It comprises three styles of writing all growing from one root, and closely allied, viz: The full corresponding or business style, the abbreviated corresponding style, and the reporting style.

It is handed to a generous public, believing that the time which will be saved by its use, and the additional stimulus to thought which must result, warrant its introduction.

If it should be thought that the adoption of a briefer method of writing will endanger the perpetuity of long-hand, it need not cause uneasiness, for whatever is worthy of being preserved will survive, while that which is not founded in advanced principles must give place to that which is.

AURORA, ILL., June 1, 1878.

CORRESPONDING STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

POSITION AND MOVEMENT IN WRITING.

To the writer of short-hand, as to the long-hand writer, correct position is of the utmost importance; both for its influence upon the health, and to promote ease and freedom of movement. Without unrestrained and easy movement there can be no boldness, no exactness nor grace in writing. There cannot be unrestrained movement without such posture as will conduce to it.

Whether, then, the writer sits or stands, the position of the entire person should be such as not only to allow the involuntary action of all the vital organs, but, also, the fullest possible freedom of all the muscles of the entire arm, hand and fingers. Thus unrestrained, writing can be continued hours without fatigue, while simply grasping the pen tightly, or resting the arm, the wrist or the hand heavily on the desk is sufficient to cause uneasiness and fatigue within a few minutes. Especially will the bending forward to the right or to the left of the head, shoulders, or trunk, so hinder the action of the vital forces; as in a short time to cause a sense of unrest, cramping and impoverishing the style of writing, finally

producing permanent ungracefulness in attitude and action, with an enervated and diseased condition of the entire person.

As movement cannot but depend on the position of the writer, so the character of the writing depends on the movement. To illustrate: if the pen be so held in the fingers, and the arm so placed on the table, that the top of the pen-holder points over the shoulder, then the natural movement of the fingers will produce writing of the ordinary slope, but if the hand is rolled over to the right, so that the pen-holder points away from, instead of toward, the person, the movement of the fingers will naturally produce the back-hand style of writing, while holding the pen so that the holder is turned neither to the right nor the left, but is held in a line with the arm, will produce a style of writing nearly or quite vertical, producing lines sloped either to the right or left with equal facility.

The last-named position is the proper one for the writer of short-hand; because the alphabetic lines, instead of following a uniform direction, as in long-hand, are written in various directions, viz, vertical, horizontal, sloping to the left, and to the right; and this pose of the pen is best adapted to these varying movements.

To secure this position, lay the hand on the desk so that the knuckle of the forefinger will be turned upward, the hand and arm rolling a little to the right from the position for long-hand. The pen should be held firmly, but not tightly, between the thumb and first two fingers, placing the end of the thumb against the holder opposite the first joint of the forefinger. The pen should extend

far enough below the fingers to touch the paper without special effort. The third and fourth fingers should bend under the hand and away from the first two, resting on the paper, thus supporting the hand, and rendering the movement of the thumb and pen-fingers freer. The arm and hand should lie on the desk, with the least possible weight, that the movement in any desired direction may be unimpeded. A heavy rest at any point will hamper that freedom of stroke necessary to all good writing, and especially so to easy short-hand. The writer must learn to avoid any rigidity of muscles caused by resting heavily, holding the pen tightly, or stiffening the arm, hand or fingers; all of which must be easy and flexible, as only under such conditions can the highest skill in execution be acquired.

It is the practice of some writers to hold the pen-holder between the first and second fingers, instead of the thumb and forefinger. This position is sufficient for the movement of the arm, but the pen between the fingers forces them apart, and the movement of each is against the pen-holder, instead of on, and in harmony with, each other; hence it should not be practiced in short-hand, in the execution of which the finger movement is so essential.

A habit of bending the fingers too much, can be easily overcome by placing the end of the thumb against the holder, opposite the first joint of the forefinger, and resolutely maintaining it in that position, entirely preventing bending of the fingers.

It is essential that the points of the pen should press equally on the paper. To accomplish this while the hand

is rolled a little to the right, it will be necessary to roll the pen in the fingers a little toward the thumb. If the writer takes the pen in his hand as above instructed, he will see that the right point touches the paper first, and if the pen is a sharp one, it will scratch the paper when moved. Let him now press down a little with the thumb, thus rolling the pen to the left, and the left point of the pen will also touch the paper, its movement becoming smooth and easy.

In sitting at a table to write, if square before it, place both arms on it, leaning slightly on the left, thus leaving the right arm free. Place the arm well on the desk across the middle of the paper, and parallel with its sides. Thus positioned, it will move with equal readiness to the right or to the left, and will be perfectly buoyant, like cork on water, possessing great power for protracted work. For a change of position, and the ease consequent to it, the right side may be turned obliquely toward the table, resting the left hand on the edge of the table or on the left arm of the chair, sitting resolutely erect to maintain a healthful posture and lightness of rest.

The short-hand writer should frequently practice writing on a book or small board placed on his knee, resting the hand and arm only on the ends of the third and fourth fingers; he should also write standing with the book or paper held on his left hand, to fit himself thus for any emergency that may accidentally arise.

Movement.—In short-hand, the movement must be both circumscribed and exact, while it is free and flowing. Flourishing has no place here; hence all the exer-

cises and all practice for the development of movement, while they tend to freedom, must result in absolute certainty of form. In long-hand, it is customary to give large, flowing, free exercises to induce a bold and off-hand execution; but in short-hand no drill can be better for the movement required than the characters themselves, which should be written singly and combined with a free but careful movement, slowly at first, steadily increasing the rate of speed as familiarity with their forms is acquired, writing always in a free-hand manner, yet with an uncompromising purpose to secure exactness in form, direction and size. The pen should neither drag nor hurry; its movement never slow, but always deliberate and decisive. Persevering practice, with careful attention to these points, will, by daily accretion of power, finally impart skill to the most obstinate muscles.

Pens.— Use only good ones, with fine but smooth firm points and flexible nibs. Such, with good paper and good ink, will, if properly handled, always produce satisfactory results.

It is impossible to specify any pen adapted to all writers, as the pen must necessarily vary in flexibility and fineness with the delicacy and sensitiveness of the hand which wields it; still, any hand will acquire power faster and more surely by the use of a delicate and well appointed instrument than with an inferior one. There is a magnetism in the action of a good pen that at once lifts the hand to its utmost power.

The following are used by the author with perfect satisfaction; viz: Gillott's Nos. 404, 303, 1, 170; Esterbrook's No. 128, with some of the Spencerian and Payson,

Dunton and Scribner's pens. A gold pen, if adapted to the hand and to the style of writing to be done, is superior to all others in ease of action and certainty of results. The author has invented and patented a first-class combined fountain pen especially for short-hand writing, which he is prepared to provide to order, adapted to the requirements of any hand. (See advertisement at the end of this volume.)

The writer should not use a heavy, large holder, nor one very highly polished, as either will impair freedom of movement. In selecting a holder, be careful to see that it does not, as many cheap holders do, pitch the pen forward. When in its place, the pen should stand true on a line with the holder. Be careful in placing it in the holder to insert it exactly in the middle of the slot and not to one side of it, as this will materially modify its action.

Use only first-class paper with the pen.

Should a pencil be used, let it be a hard one, say No. 3, and always well sharpened.

The pencil requires soft paper, else it is liable to slip, producing indefinite lines. The classical practice books that are prepared to accompany this system are adapted to the use of either pen or pencil.

CHAPTER II.

FULL CORRESPONDING STYLE.

ECLECTIC Short-hand is divided into Full Corresponding, Abbreviated Corresponding, and Reporting styles. The full style, called also the Literary and the Business style, consists in writing words without abbreviations, as in the writing of long-hand, differing from long-hand only in the use of a new alphabet. It is adapted to all cases in which short-hand is required, except that of verbatim reporting. For corresponding, business writing, sermon writing, lawyers' briefs, notes or memoranda, it is of great importance, as it can be written from four to five times as fast as long-hand, and is nearly as legible. Add to this style a few simple contractions and word signs, and the abbreviated style is attained. To acquire the full style, the student has but to learn a new alphabet, in which each letter is represented by a single line, and to learn to unite these lines in the easiest way. There are a few contractions and signs which are in themselves most simple, and are therefore added to this style. A few hours' study are sufficient to acquire it, and a little daily practice for a few weeks will render it facile. When the learner has acquired the same facility in its use that the pen of a ready writer displays in the expression of long-hand characters, he will have at his control a powerful medium for the record and

diffusion of thought, which will amply repay the effort which is necessary to its acquisition.

Abbreviated short-hand has the same alphabetic basis as the full style, but with the addition of such contractions and signs as ingenuity can suggest, and experience prove to be serviceable, for more rapid writing.

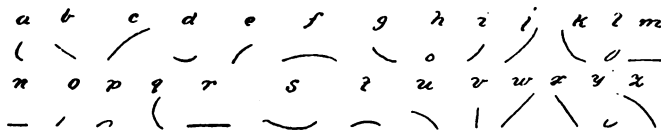
The thorough study of the full style will render progress in the abbreviated style more rapid and certain, while the mastery of the abbreviated style is a broad foundation for the reporting style.

The alphabet comprises both capital and small letters. The small letters consist of a single line each; either a simple straight line, or a single curve. Both the straight line and the curve are written in different positions; the position determining the letter. There are also two classes of lines in regard to length, the *a, e, i, o, u, b, d, g, n, t* and *v* being each represented by a short line, while *c, f, j, k, m, q, r, s, w, x* and *z* are represented by lines twice as long. The *h, l, p* and *y* are properly classed among the short-line letters.

To begin each small letter with a dot capitalizes it; thus making the capitals as simple in form as the small letters.

The following alphabet is given, not so much for the student's practice as to familiarize him with its general features, his practice properly beginning with Lesson I.

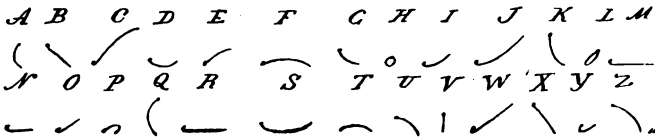
THE ALPHABET.



DUAL LETTERS.

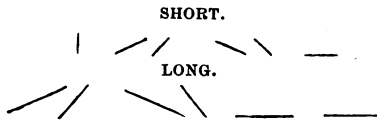


CAPITALS.



LESSON I.

STRAIGHT LINES.

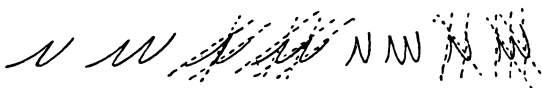


The short line is written in four different positions, viz: vertical, left oblique, right oblique, and horizontal.

These should be practiced until the writer can make each of proper length and slope rapidly. They must be made absolutely straight. The vertical and the obliques may be made either upward or downward, and should be practiced in each direction. The *n* is always made by a movement to the right. These four short letters are uniform in length, and must be thus written.

The *b* and *o* will each vary in degree of slope as they are written upward or downward. In writing long-hand the upward lines differ in slope from the downward lines,

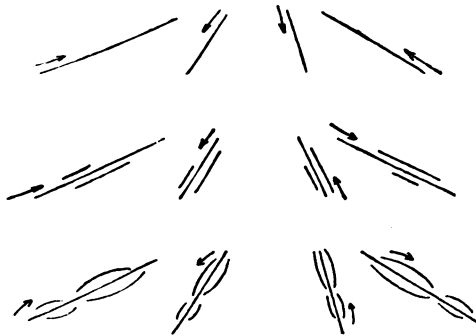
as is seen in the different lines of the *i* and *u*. When written in the common slope, the up strokes slant the most, while if written in the backward slope, the downward lines have the greater slant, as follows:



All the sloped lines of short-hand conform to the same law, which is uniform with the natural movement in writing long-hand. Hence the left obliques, *e*, *o*, *w*, *i*, *c* and *j*, if written downward, are sloped but slightly, while if written upward they are sloped at a greater angle. Let the student here refer to the following lesson in which these letters are given, to note the difference in slope of the same lines written downward or upward. This adaptation of the degree of slope in obliques, dependent on the direction in which it is written, adds greatly to the ease and rapidity of writing, and is a most important feature in this system of short-hand. *B*, *w*, *g*, *k* and *x* will slope most when written downward, corresponding with the direction of the lines in back-hand writing.



The slope of all oblique lines, whether curved or straight, dependent on the direction in which they are written, is clearly illustrated in the following cuts, in which the two slopes are represented by long lines, by the side of which are arrayed the letters with arrows indicating the direction in which the lines are written.

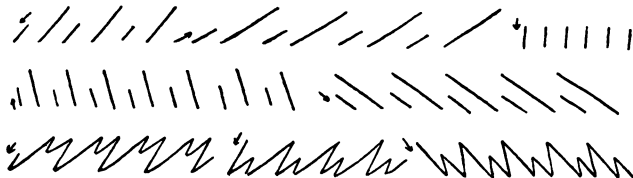


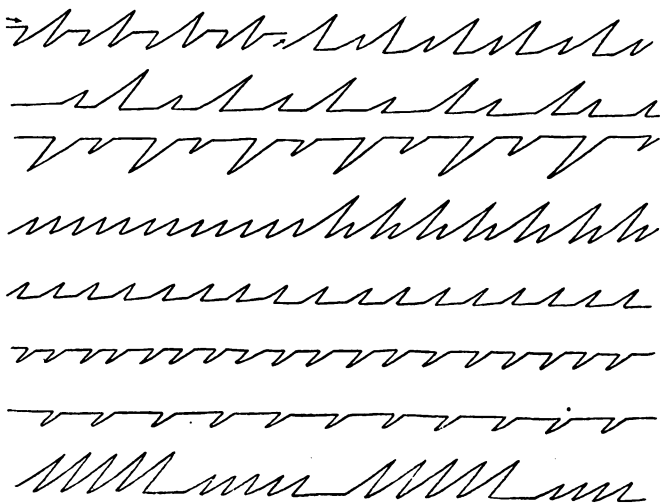
The diphthongs *au*, *aw*, *ou*, *ow*, *oi* and *oy* are represented by *a*, *o* and *i*, shaded equally from top to bottom.

The long straight line is written in three directions, viz: left oblique, right oblique, and horizontal. The slope of the obliques has been fully illustrated in the preceding remarks and diagrams. The horizontal line represents *m*, *n* and *r*, being made light for *m* and *n* and heavy for *r*.

In practicing these lines, their length must be carefully considered, and a habit of exactness in this respect formed, that the writer may always express clearly, even in his most rapid efforts, the distinction between a short and a long line.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.





LESSON II.

CURVED LINES.

SHORT.



LONG.



Short curves are written in four directions, viz: vertical, left oblique, right oblique, and horizontal, in pairs of opposite curves.

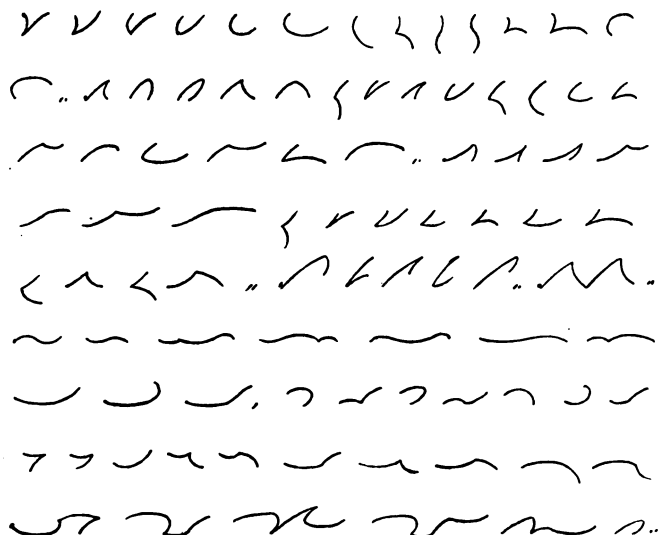
They are but slightly curved, and are of the same length as the short straight lines, with which also their slope corresponds, as already illustrated. It is not important that the degree of curve should be uniform throughout, and in

rapid writing the line is likely to curve the most near the end, which is quite allowable; care being exercised not to begin or terminate a curve with a hook, which might be mistaken for *p*, or *y*. These lines, except the *a*, conform to the same law of movement as the oblique straight lines, viz., left obliques slope most when written upward, and right obliques most when written downward.

Long Curves.—These are written in the same direction as the short curves, differing from them only in length, and the degree of curve incident to their greater length.

Both in short and long curves, exactness of length must be secured by rigid practice, that in rapid writing the lengths may be preserved, and thus confusion prevented.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.



LESSON III.

HOOKS, LOOP AND CIRCLE.

<i>p</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	‘
↗	↘	o	o	

These are desirable forms for characters, because of their easy combination with other lines and their individuality, which renders them legible.

As in the preceding letters, care must be exercised to write them perfect, the importance of which will be more fully appreciated when the writer comes to study the contractions.

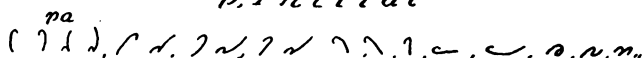
The hooks, when united with vertical and oblique lines, are always written in the same position and direction as they are when disconnected; as in the copy, viz., the *p* curved upward and the *y* curved downward. When united with horizontal lines they do not retain their natural position, but are so written as to connect directly with the horizontal letter, the two forming one line; the *p* being turned on the upper side of horizontals and the *y* on their under side. Initial hooks are written with reference to the following line; when not initial, they are always written with reference to the preceding line. The natural position of *p*, when united with vertical or with oblique lines, is at the top of the line, in which case it unites directly with the line; but if the *p* follows a line which is written downward, it is then united at an angle. The natural position of *y* is at the bottom of oblique or vertical lines, in which position it unites directly; but when following an upward line, it is united at an angle.

In the following exercise the hooks, both initial and

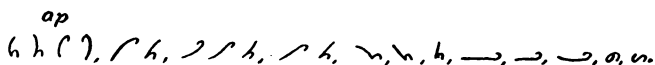
final, are presented in connection with the various lines. They are connected with long lines in precisely the same manner as with short ones, hence they are given only in connection with one class.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.

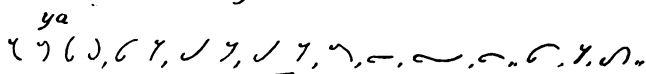
p. Initial

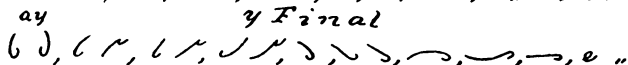
^{pa}


p. Final

^{ap}


y. Initial

^{ya}


^{ay}


The loop represents l. In its connection with other letters it is not made an independent loop, but is turned on the letter with which it is connected, the letter forming one side of the loop. When united with curves, it is written on their inner or concave side.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.



In writing *l* between two letters, it should be united in the simplest way. It may often be looped between them, adding nothing to the difficulty of execution; but in case it cannot be thus written, it is turned back on the letter preceding it.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.

x x x. l l l, s s p p a a y y
 e e e e b b b a r.
 t t t, r r r t r r a r r r t r,
 l l l, s s p b e e e e, b r r,
 t t r r a a o o e e o o r
 x x x x x a e i s s, t r,
 R R R R R r t t t t t t t t

In attaching *l* initial to straight lines, it is written on the left side of straight obliques and the *v*, and on the upper side of horizontal straight lines; but when it is final, it is written on the right of straight obliques and on the under side of straight horizontals.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.

2. Initial
 d l d l a - - - "
 2. Final
 l p l l a - - - "
 d l a - - d l a , l l d d
 - - - a d l a a a a a a a a

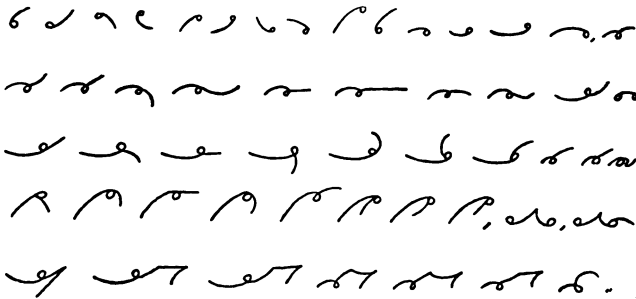
The preceding so nearly cover all the different cases of

combinations, that the thoughtful student will, after fully comprehending them, find no difficulty in the use of *l*.

The circle represents h, which, when initial, is written with reference to the following line, and when final, with reference to the preceding letter. When connected with a curve, it is written on its concave side; when initial to a straight line, it is written on its left or upper side, and when final, on its under or right side.

The following illustrations are sufficient to clearly develop its different positions and connections.

PRACTICE EXERCISE.



M AND N.

These letters running in the same direction are distinguished when united by a slight upward tick, as follows:

ILLUSTRATIONS.

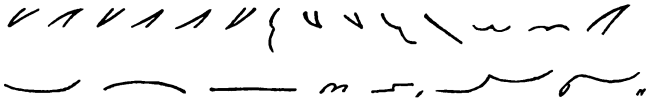


DOUBLE LETTERS.

S, *f*, *m*, and sometimes *b*, are doubled by being made twice their usual lengths, while all the other letters are

doubled by writing two letters. In short-hand, double letters are written only when they are necessary to distinct pronunciation.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



LESSON IV.

SHADING FOR R.

The *r*, being the only shaded letter, suggests the shading of any other letter to attach *r*. Hence, to prefix *r* to a letter, shade it at its beginning; to affix *r*, shade it at the end, the shade expressing *r*.

Exceptions.—The *r* seldom precedes *p*, hence this letter is usually shaded only to affix *r*.

It seldom follows *y*, hence the *y* is usually shaded to prefix *r*.

The *r* seldom follows *l*, hence it is usually shaded to prefix it. It seldom precedes *h*, hence it is usually shaded to affix *r*; but either the *h* or *l* may be shaded on the left to prefix and on the right to affix *r*.

To the unskillful hand exact shading may seem at first to be difficult, but practice will soon render it easy. It is quite necessary to exact shading that the writer should use a limber pen.

The following exercise, fully illustrating the shading to add *r*, should be carefully studied and repeatedly written.

later part of the work, and placed among other contractions, were it not for its relation to the next succeeding contraction.

As we have two lines to represent *a*, and either can be written with equal facility, both upward and downward, it is quite practicable to dispense with one of them; hence, hereafter the right *a* will be used to represent *ac*, the left *a* being used for *a*. (See Dual Letters, p. 33.)

In accordance with the principle of the following paragraph, *ac* made half length becomes *act*, and shaded it expresses *actor*.

HALVING FOR T AND D.

These letters are of such frequent occurrence, that some contraction which shall render their expression more brief is desirable; and they are so similar in their power that in most systems of short-hand the same contraction answers for both; but it is considered desirable to discriminate between them, and in this system, although the mode of contraction for *t* and *d* is similar to that of other systems, still it is generally so applied as to distinguish them.

The short-line letters, except *t* and *d*, are halved to add *t* or *d*. To distinguish which is added, the *d* attaches to the halved obliques when written at their greater slope, while the *t* attaches to the halved obliques written at their least slope; that is, the expression of *t* or *d* by the halved obliques depends on the slope at which they are written—*t* attaching to slight and *d* to intense slopes. Only *t* attaches to halved *a*, *d* being added by writing the character *d* almost as easily as to make *a* alone.

At the beginning of a word, to halve an oblique or vertical letter, and write it downward prefixes, while to write upward affixes the *t* or *d*. The beginning of a word is the only case in which it is important to represent them prefixed; hence, in the midst of a word, halving always affixes them, the halved oblique being written up or down as may secure the better word form.

HALVED OBLIQUES.

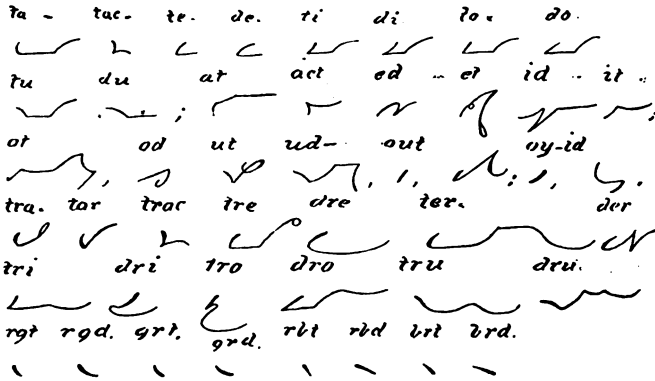
Exceptions.—*g* and *b* are not immediately preceded by either *t* or *d*; hence, when halved, they may be written upward or downward at discretion, always, however, affixing the *t* or *d* by halving them.

These contractions may seem to the writer to require very short lines and nice distinctions, but he will soon become familiar with and find them not only easy of application, but of great importance to brevity.

No difficulty will arise to the reader in determining whether a letter has been written upward or downward, its connection with the letter following always indicating the direction in which it was written.

The *r* is added to the halved, as it is to the full length lines, by shading them. Words frequently begin with *tr* or *dr*, followed by a vowel, as in *trust*, *dream*, etc. In such cases the vowel is begun with a shade and written downward half length, the *r* reading between the *t* or *d* and the vowel. To place the *r* so that it will read last, terminate the letter to which it is attached by a shade.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



T OR D ADDED TO LONG LETTERS.

The longer letters cannot be simply halved to add *t* or *d*, because they would conflict with the short obliques; hence, to add *t* or *d* to *c*, *w*, *j*, *k*, *x*, *z* or *m*, write them half length, and finish with a light *vertical tick*, making the tick heavy to add *r*.

If *r* occurs between the long oblique and the *t* or *d*, it is indicated by shading the halved line, if it follows the *t* or *d*, shade, the tick.

The *t* or *d* are neither halved to add the other, because they are both short lines and unite easily.

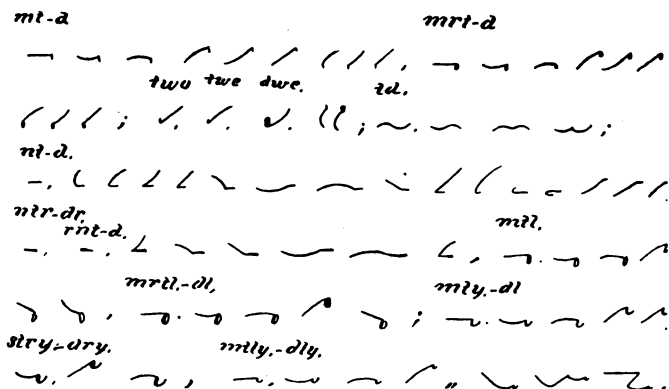
In words beginning with *t*, *d* or *r*, the second or third letter, except in case of *w*, is always a vowel, which, being a short letter, no contraction is necessary for *prefixing* either of these letters to a long letter.

Initial *tw* and *dw* are represented by the *t* or *d* tick written downward; this combination is always followed by a vowel.

If the tick for *t* or *d* is to be followed by *l* or *y*, omit the tick, and write the *l* or *y* vertically to indicate the vertical tick, thus suggesting the *t* or *d*. Shade either of them to add *r*.

The last line of the following illustration shows the addition of *l* to *y* by making the *y* minute. See *pl*, *yl*, *hl*, etc., page 48.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



To add *t* or *d* to *s* and *f*, they may be made half length and the tick added, or they may be made minute, half the length of *t* or *d*, and the tick omitted.

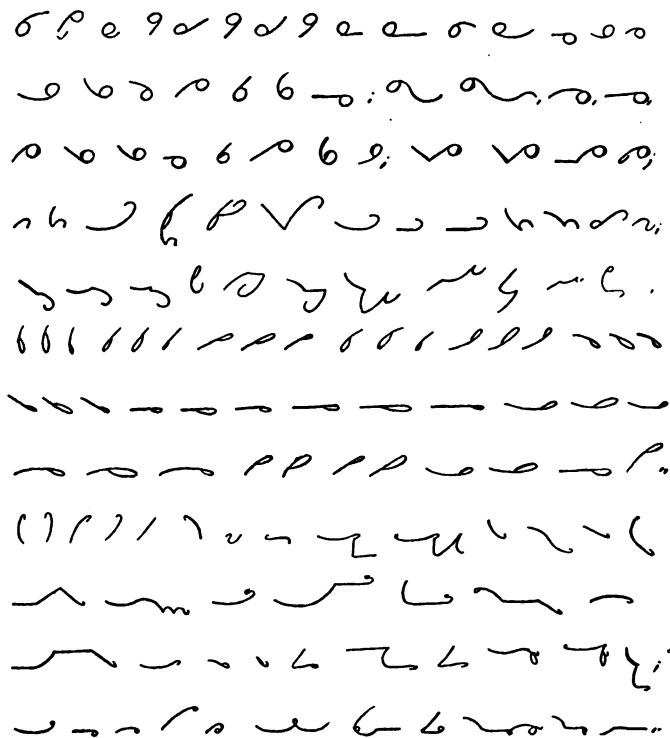
N is halved to add either *t* or *d*. In these cases, the word and the context will in most cases sufficiently indicate which letter is suggested by the halving.

The *h*, *p*, *y* and *l* are enlarged to add *t* or *d*, being made about twice their usual size. The usual size of *l* is half the length of a short letter, enlarged it is made nearly the full length of a short letter.

The p, y, h and l are also diminished to prefix or to affix *l*, making *pl, yl, hl, ll, lp,* or *ly*, according to the case, the context in all cases enabling the reader to determine the purpose of the writer.

R is added to either of these combinations by shading.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



WRITING EXERCISE.

Ta, da, te, de, ti, di, to, do, tu, du, bt, bd, gt, gd, hd, ft,

fd, jt, jd, kt, kd, let, led, lit, lid, lot, lod, lut, lud, mt, md, nt, nd, pt, pat, pad, pet, ped, pit, pid, pot, pod, put, pud, qt, qd, rt, st, sd, tt, td, dt, dd, ct, cd, vt, vd, wt, wd, xt, xd, yt, yd, yat, yad, yet, yed, yit, yid, yot, yod, yut, yud, zt, zd, and, end, ind, ond, und, ast, est, ist, ost, ust, fist, lest, missed, most, cast, fastest, pressed, opposed, raft, rift, engaged, rugged, winged, round, rend, rind, felt, fold, filled, failed, tend, tinned, tanned, toned, tuned, spurned, moaned, loaned groaned.

LESSON V.

EQUIVALENTS AND CONTRACTIONS.

There are some long syllables in the English language that may be sufficiently expressed for pronunciation by writing for them some equivalent letter or letters—that is, some letter or letters which will give the same sound as the syllable, as in the words *though*, *enough*, which are quite plainly indicated by *tho*, *enuf*. The letters thus used are called equivalents.

The following list presents some of the most important equivalents. Their use may be by some considered disastrous to good spelling, but no well-balanced mind can easily be stripped of its fundamental knowledge by the use of briefer methods, in any department of work. If, however, the writer does not wish to acquire the more rapid results of short-hand, or is afraid of contracting bad habits in spelling, he may write all syllables in full. But for short-hand purposes, the equivalents are very available, and are the more important as they do not impair the legibility of the writing.

LIST OF COMBINATIONS AND EQUIVALENTS.

<i>Combination.</i>	<i>Equivalent.</i>	<i>Illustration.</i>
<i>ai</i>	a	ail .....al say .....sa they .....tha feint .....fant neigh .....na
<i>ay</i>		
<i>ey</i>		
<i>ei</i>		
<i>eigh</i>		
<i>ea</i>		
<i>ei</i>	e	each .....ech either.....ethr feel.....fel feoff.....fef ætna.....etna belief.....belef
<i>ee</i>		
<i>eo</i>		
<i>æ</i>		
<i>ie</i>		
<i>igh</i>		
<i>ie</i>	<i>i</i>	high.....hi convenient..convenynt
<i>io</i>	<i>y</i>	
<i>iou</i>	<i>y</i>	onion.....onyn rebellious...rebelyus
<i>eau</i>	<i>yu</i>	
<i>ou</i>	o	beau .....bo pour .....por sow.....so though.....tho book.....bok
<i>ow</i>		
<i>ough</i>		
<i>oo</i>		
<i>ough</i>		
<i>ough</i>		
<i>eau</i>	<i>ow</i>	plough.....plow enough.....enuf
<i>eu</i>	<i>uf</i>	
<i>ew</i>	u	beauty.....buty neuter.....nutr few.....fu fruit.....frut pious.....pius
<i>ui</i>		
<i>ou</i>		
<i>ex</i>		
<i>cks</i>	<i>x</i>	extra.....xtra
<i>ment</i>	<i>x</i>	wicks.....wix
<i>ness</i>	<i>mnt</i>	comment...comnt
<i>ugh</i>	<i>ns</i>	fullness....fulns
<i>gn</i>	<i>f</i>	laugh.....laf
<i>mb</i>	<i>n</i>	gnat.....nat
<i>tion</i>	<i>m</i>	comb.....com
<i>cion</i>	<i>shn</i>	mention....mnshn
<i>sion</i>		coercion....corshn
<i>cean</i>		evasion....evashn
<i>cian</i>		ocean.....oshn
		musician...musishn

<i>Combination.</i>	<i>Equivalent.</i>	<i>Illustration.</i>
<i>cient</i>	<i>shnt</i>	transienttranshnt
<i>tious</i>	<i>shs</i>	{ cautiouscaushs preciouspreshs pretentiouspretnshs consciousconshs
<i>cious</i>		
<i>sious</i>		
<i>scious</i>		
<i>scious</i>		
<i>sent</i>	<i>snt</i>	consentcnsnt
<i>cent</i>	<i>cnt</i>	accentaccnt
<i>cence</i>	<i>cns</i>	munificencemunficsn
<i>sense</i>	<i>sns</i>	nonsensenonsns
<i>less</i>	<i>ls</i>	endlessendls
<i>mur</i>	<i>mr</i>	murmurmrmr
<i>ousness</i>	<i>sns</i>	mysteriousnessmysterisns
<i>ghteous</i>	<i>chs</i>	righteousrichs
<i>com</i>	<i>cm</i>	commentcmnt
<i>con</i>	<i>cn</i>	contentcntnt
<i>ongue</i>	<i>ung</i>	tonguetung
<i>per</i>	<i>pr</i>	performprfrm
<i>pur</i>	<i>pr</i>	{ purposeprps
<i>pose</i>	<i>ps</i>	
<i>pth</i>	<i>t</i>	phthisictisc
<i>ps</i>	<i>s</i>	psalmsam
<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>	phlegmflem
<i>ph</i>	<i>v</i>	phialvial

In addition to the above contractions, the writer can omit all silent letters, and generally one of double letters.

For *ng*, or *ing*, a dot is made at the end of the preceding letter; for *nging* or *inging*, two dots; if *ng* or *ing* is followed by other letters, no dot is made, but the pen is lifted and the letter following *ing* is begun at the place of the dot, the break suggesting the *ing*. If the *ing* is followed by *r* the dot is made heavy.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

sing *singing* *singer* *singers* *sings* *singth* *sung*
song *thing* *throng* *throngs* *thronging* *bringing*
cling *clings* *clinging* *clinger* *clinger* *wing*

E may be omitted after *b*, as the pronunciation of *b* suggests an *e*. Write the word being, bing; begin, bgin; belong, blong, etc.

WRITING LESSON.

Ail, aid, aim, air, bail, claim; say, lay, may, pay, hay, gray, pray, stay; obey, convey, survey, purvey, they; neigh, sleigh, eight, freight, weight; said, laid, paid, staid, raid; each, teach, reach, preach; either; feel, reel, peel, keel, steel; Ætna, Cæsar; belief, believe, retrieve, achieve; convenient, lenient; onion, bunion, reunion, pinion, opinion; sigh, high, nigh; light, right, fright, plight, sight, tight, wright; sow, below, row, flow, glow, hollow, fellow; pour, four; though, borough, borrow, morrow, sorrow, furrow, furlough; through, slough; plough; enough, tough, cough, trough, laugh; extra, exert, exist, excite, extend; wicks, tricks, bricks; comment, cement, demented, compliment, supplement, implement; fullness, sameness, tameness, calmness, fastness; gnat, sign, malign, condign, gnaw, gneiss; comb, tomb; action, nation, rational, mention, intention, vocation, coercion, ascension, evasion, ocean, ancient; cautious, precious, vivacious, conscious; consent, present, resent, accent, descend, descent, munificence, magnificence, nonsense, insensible; endless, careless, fearless, childless;

murmurer, murder, mural, mysteriousness, comment, commend, complain, comprise, compress, compose; confuse, contend, concern, connect, consist; perform, permit, per cent; purpose, pursue, purchase; phthisic; psalm.

LESSON VI.

WORD SIGNS.

A word sign is a brief representation of a word, consisting of some prominent letter, or combination of letters, which enter into the formation of the word. The following list is made up, first, of the letters of the alphabet, which are each used to suggest some word in common use; next, the shaded letters are used, making a class of *r* word signs, and the halved letters are used, making a class of *t* and *d* signs. Last, a few signs are used which consist of combinations of letters. These signs should always be written on the line, that they may not conflict with signs which are written in position, some above, others across, and still others below, the line of writing.

Those word signs which consist of a single letter, representing as they do but a single element of the word, are the least suggestive of the several classes, while the combination signs, in some cases quite spell, and in all cases clearly suggest, the words which they represent.

The use of word signs, by the most rapid stenographers, is carried to a great extent, and in Part III of this work due attention is given to this important feature of the art.

(any	— foot
) account	↷ food
(are	↷ freight
(author	↷ forward
(at, add	↷ gone, give
) act	↷ giver
(art	↷ get
) actor	↷ God
↘ be, been	↷ great
↘ bear	↷ urged
↘ business	o how
— bad	o that
↘ bright	o he will
↘ but	o however
↘ can	o there
↘ come, came	↷ I am
↘ care	↷ I may
↘ cut, could	↷ inner
↘ carried	↷ I do
— done	↷ it
— Dr., dear	↷ I did
↘ even	↷ judge
↘ each	↷ judgment
↘ ever	↷ jury
↘ error	↷ juror
↘ educate	↷ just
↘ each time	↷ justifier
↘ eradicate	↷ knew
↘ erect	↷ kind ^{er} lier
— fact	o all, will
— from	o already

—	many	↷	said
—	Mr.	—	take
↷	might it, made it	↷	take care
↷	mightier	↷	you
—	now	↷	your, you are
—	never	|	have, view
/	one	|	ever
/	own	|	viewed
/	to	/	with
/	do	/	which
/	or	/	were
/	over	/	which are
↷	up	↷	wait, what
↷	upper	↷	would
↷	apt	↷	expect
↷	appear	↷	exercise
↷	appeal	↷	expect it
↷	apparel	↷	exert
↷	apply	↷	ye, yes
)	question	↷	yes sir
(	queen	↷	yet
)	questioner	↷	zealous
(	queenlier	↷	zero
)	quite, quiet	↷	zest
)	quart	↷	you do
—	rather	/	out
—	are rather	/	our
(	some	/	avoid
(	sir	)	away
↷	sight	(	again

READING AND WRITING LESSON.

ST. JOHN i, 1-15.

1. - . w r l , - /
 r l , - . p r e .
2. . w r - . w l e .
3. o o - / - v - s ; - / s
 r - b - v o r - v "
4. - s r l ; - . 2 r
 s l - "
5. - . s s - r - r
 ~ p r l r .
6. o r r r r r
 r p i k .
7. . r l r . p r i
 p r l . s o , o o - s a s
 - s
8. b r - o o , - r r i
 p r l o o .
9. o r . - s , / . s b r o b

4. P..

10. 6 P - . P - . P P -

. P - 5 - 7"

11. 6 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

5 - 7"

12. 1 2 - 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

6 7 8 9 . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

5 6 7 8 9 ;

13. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5

14. - P P - 6 - 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

15. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ABBREVIATED STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

WORD AND PHRASE SIGNS.

THIS style, based on the preceding, differs from it only in the addition of a few Position Word Signs, and a short list of simple Phrase Signs.

LESSON I.

POSITION WORD SIGNS.

This class properly belongs to the reporting style, hence but few, and those of the most obvious character, are given. There are five positions in which signs are written, viz: across the line on which the writing is placed, just above this line, still farther above it, just below the line, and still farther below it. The principle on which they are thus written is fully explained in Part III, chapter 1. The following signs are all written in their proper position, that the pupil may fully understand them. A dotted line represents the line, with reference to which the signs are placed.

POSITION WORD SIGNS.

an, as after	used, unto
* assert and	under
day, die, do, due	she, shy, show
dare, dear, dire, door	these, this, those, thus
far, fear, fir, for	shall
	him, home
have, he, high, home, human	them
hair heir, here, higher, whoever	than, then, thine
is, in, if	fall, fell, fill full
into, in the	sail, sell, soul
may, me, my	mail, mill
mar, mere, mire, more	we, was
	sir
nay, nigh, no, new	a, the, I, o, up
near, nor	are, their, infer, over, upper
made, on, of	are a
	by
say, see, so	be a
	go
us, on the	give a
	not

* This contraction should curve in the opposite direction.

LESSON II.

PHRASE SIGNS.

..... all, will	..... some will
\ be well — all	- take well
/ can all — well	- you will
- do all	| have all
- do well	/ with all
- if — of all,	/ which will
- give all	- expect all
- how well, will	- are all
- I will	- bear all
- know all, knew well	- all are
- judge all	- all can
- may — all well	- all come
- in all	- all be, will be
- one will	- all shall
- own all	- all our
- question will	

It is well in committing the signs to improvise and write short sentences or phrases containing the words represented by the signs, using the signs as in the following sentence: "In any case do not come here; if you do you will fail to see me, for I shall be away."

..... In any case do not come here; if you do you will fail to see me, for I shall be away.

.....

CHAPTER II.

READING AND WRITING LESSONS.

IN the six lessons of the preceding chapter are presented instructions which, thoroughly familiarized, will enable the writer to express his thoughts with from one-fifth to one-eighth as many lines as would be necessary to their expression by means of long-hand. So much depends on perfect familiarity with the letters and their combinations, and with the various contractions and signs, that the writer should review and re-review; constantly writing them, until as ready in their use as in the characters of long-hand, his pen can render them like a flowing stream.

The writing lessons which follow should be repeatedly written, with a thoughtful effort to secure the best word forms, and invariably read. When these lessons have been passed through thus thoroughly, the writer will find his practice greatly accelerated by the use of the "Reporters' Classical Practice Books," which are prepared to accompany this manual of short-hand. If he is practicing for purposes of reporting, he should immediately take up, and as rapidly as possible master, the reporting style, not dwelling long on the literary style.

LESSON I.
ST. JOHN i, 1-20.

- 1.) . ~ . / . / . (. / / / . (. / / /
- 2. . ~ / , . ~ / .
- 3. 0 0 ~ / ~ ~ ~ / ~ / ~ 6 ~
- o / ~
- 4.) ~ / ~ (. 2 / . o p ~
- 5. (. o ~ o) ~ ~ ~ ~ 6 ~
- o , ~ "
- 6. o / . ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ "
- 7. ~ / ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ,
- 8. 0 0 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ "
- 9. o / . ~ / ~ 6 ~ 0 6 , . p
- 10. o / , . p . p / ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
- ~ ~ "
- 11. 6 / ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ,
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ "

13. / 1 \ , - , \ , - , ' 0 , ' 0
 - 1 ' 0 , - - , ' "

14. (/ 1 - ~ (\ - \ , (/
 \ e \ , ' \ , ' - \ , ' 0
 ~ , \ , ' 0 "

15. \ - \ , e (\ e e 1 0
 , e \ e , ' 0 6 , - 1 \ ~
 - - 0 / \ - "

16. (, e ~ 9 0 / \ , (\ \

17. - e / \ - \ , \ \
 \ / - +

18. - ~ e e e (e , ' 6 -
 \ \ / 1 , ~ , ' 0 , ' 0 e \

19. (e 1 ' \ , \ \ . \ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ , \ e
 . 1 9 ?

20. (' 6 ~ (e - , \ \ ~ - \ "

LESSON II.

MATT. ii, 28-30.

28. / - - - - -

29 - - - - -

(d) 6; - - - - -

30 - - - - -

MATT. vi, 27-34.

27 / - - - - -

28 (/ - - - - -

- - - - - 29 (- - - - -

o - - - - - 30 b

, - - - - -

, - - - - -

31 o - - - - -

4? . . - - - - - 32 - - - - -

o - - - - -

9 - - - - - 33 - - - - -

, - - - - -

34 - - - - -

LESSON III.

ECCLESIASTES iii.

1. 1 0 0 1 . ~ ~ ~ , i l i b 2 . 2 .

2. L L \ . i l i i ; L i l i l i l i (

o / 1 2

3. L i b , i l i b ; 4 \ L i l i l i l i l i

4. 4 / i l i b ; i l i l i l i l i l i

5. 4 \ 2 } ~ ~ ~ , i l i l i l i l i l i

6. i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

6. 4 \ i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

7. 4 l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

8. 4 d , i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

9 6 2 0 0 0 6 , 0 6 0 6 ?

10 1 9 2 . 8 / i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

\ \ , "

11 0 6 7 6 0 0 , e l i b 0 8 4 .

12 1 0 0 . 4 0 - - - / i l i l i l i l i l i l i

~ ~ ~ . i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i l i

LESSON II.

MATT. ii, 28-30.

28. / - - - o l (l e l e l i l e "

29 - - - a n n i c l , - - - u l l
(d) b i ; u - - - l i r z "

30 - - - a l b e - - - u l l "

MATT. vi, 27-34.

27 / , - - - o / i i l l e y ?

28 (l - - - u l ? l . d ; , o o

- ; i b u - - - p i b u ; 29 (u u - - -

o y z j . e b l { d l , e . 30 b

, - - - b . u , i , / i , l y l b

, l , - - - o - - - f - - - b - - - u , e b

31 o - - - u , y , b - - - / i ? l l /

l ? . , b - - - l - - - b ? 32 - - - e

o , . l e l i ; - - - e u b o o

9 - - - e o " 33 - - - l u - - - l u

, l , e l l i ; e l l i "

34 - - - o - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

LESSON III.

ECCLESIASTES iii.

1. 1 0 0 1 . ~ ~ ~ , i 2 1 6 2 , 2 .

2. 2 2 2 \ , i 2 1 0 ; 2 1 0 , i 2 1 (2

0 / 1 2

3. 2 1 6 , i 2 1 8 ; 4 2 4 4 ~ ~ ~

4. 4 4 4 4 4 4 ; 4 2 2 , i 4 4 4 ;

5. 4 4 4 } ~ ~ ~ , i 4 4 ~ ~ ~

6. i 4 4 4 4 4 4 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ;

6. 4 4 \ i 4 4 4 ; 4 4 4 , i 4 4 4 ;

7. 4 4 4 4 4 4 ~ ~ ~ 4 4 4 4

8. 4 4 4 , i 4 4 4 ; 4 4 4 , i 4 4 4 .

9 6 2 0 0 0 6 1 0 6 0 6 ?

10 1 9 2 . 8 / 1 6 2 1 1 ~ ~ ~ , ~ ~ ~

\ \ , "

11 0 6 7 6 0 ~ ~ ~ , 2 2 ; 6 0 8 4 .

12 1 0 5 , 4 0 ~ ~ ~ / 2 1 2 0 1

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ . i . i .

12 1 0 0 1 2, e, - i - 14,
 1 1 1 2 2.

13 1 6 0 6 - 9 1 1 4, 1 1 1
 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

14 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 - 6 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1

15 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1

16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1

19 - 2 6 . 3 , 4 5
 6 ; 10 . 2 3 ; 4 . 5 - 6 ;
 7 8 9 10 ; 11 - 12 13 14 ;
 15 16

20 0 - 1 1 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6
 21 . 3 . 4 , 5 6 7 , 8 , 9 ;
 10 11 12 13 ?

22 6 7 8 9 10 11 , 12 -
 13 , 14 - 15 ; 16 17 18
 19 . 20 21 22 23 ?
 24 -

25 . 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 .

LESSON IV.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
 Life is but an empty dream!
 For the soul is dead that slumbers,
 And things are not what they seem.

The shorthand for the first poem consists of four lines of symbols. The first line has a horizontal dash, a vertical dash, a diagonal slash, a wavy line, and another wavy line. The second line has a curved dash, a diagonal slash, a vertical dash, a horizontal dash, and a diagonal slash. The third line has a horizontal dash, a curved dash, a diagonal slash, a vertical dash, and a wavy line. The fourth line has a curved dash, a vertical dash, a horizontal dash, a vertical dash, and a horizontal dash.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
 And the grave is not its goal;
 Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
 Was not spoken of the soul.

The shorthand for the second poem consists of four lines of symbols. The first line has a curved dash, a diagonal slash, a vertical dash, a curved dash, a diagonal slash, and a diagonal slash. The second line has a curved dash, a vertical dash, a diagonal slash, a horizontal dash, and a curved dash. The third line has a curved dash, a vertical dash, a diagonal slash, a wavy line, and a wavy line. The fourth line has a diagonal slash, a horizontal dash, a wavy line, a vertical dash, and a horizontal dash.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
 Is our destined end or way;

But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;—

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

HENRY WORDSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

TIME.

Gather ye rosebuds as ye may,
 Old Time is still a flying;
 And this same hour that smiles to-day,
 To-morrow will be dying.

6 " u (u - - ,
 / L / u . - ;
 (e - - 9 0 - - - ;
 4 0 - u "

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
 The higher he's a getting,
 The sooner will his race be run,
 And nearer he's to setting.

The age is best which is the first,
 When youth and blood are warmer;
 But being spent, the worse or worst
 Time still succeeds the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
 And while ye may, go marry;
 For having lost but once your prime,
 You may forever tarry.

ROBERT HERRICK.

LESSON V.

DISAPPOINTMENT THE LOT OF ALL.

Uneasiness and disappointment are inseparable, in some degree, from every state on earth.

Were it in the power of the world to render those who attach themselves to it satisfied and happy, you might then, I admit, have some title to complain if you found yourselves placed upon worse terms in the service of God. But this is so far from being the case that, among the multitude who devote themselves to earthly pleasure, you will not find a single person who has completely attained his aim.

Inquire into the condition of the high and the low, of the gay and the serious, of the men of business and the men of pleasure, and you shall behold them all occupied in supplying some want, or in removing some distress. No man is pleased with being precisely what he is. Everywhere there is a void, generally; even in the most prosperous life, there is some corner possessed by sorrow.

He who is engaged in business, pines for leisure. He who enjoys leisure, languishes for want of employment. In a single state, we envy the comforts of a family. In conjugal life, we are chagrined by domestic cares. In a safe station, we regret the want of objects for enterprise. In an enterprising life, we lament the want of safety. It is the doom of man that his sky should never be free from all clouds. He is at present in an exile and fallen state. The objects which surround him are beneath his native dignity. God has tinged them all with vanity on purpose to make him feel that this is not his rest; that here he is not in his proper place nor arrived at his true honor.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The little brown squirrel hops in the corn,
 The cricket quaintly sings;
 The emerald pigeon nods his head,
 And the shad in the river springs;
 The dainty sunflower hangs its head
 On the shore of the summer sea;
 And better far that I were dead,
 If Maud did not love me.

I love the squirrel that hops in the corn,
 And the cricket that quaintly sings;
 And the emerald pigeon that nods his head,
 And the shad that gaily springs;
 I love the dainty sunflower, too,
 And Maud with her snowy breast;
 I love them all — but I love — I love —
 I love my country best.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

LESSON VI.

SPRING.

Dip down upon the northern shore,
 O sweet new year, delaying long;
 Thou doest expectant nature wrong;
 Delaying long, delay no more.

What stays thee from the clouded noons,
 Thy sweetness from its proper place?
 Can trouble live with April days,
 Or sadness in the summer moons?

Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue,
Deep tulips dashed with fiery dew,
Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.

O thou new year, delaying long,
Delayest the sorrow in my blood
That longs to burst from a frozen bud,
And flood a fresher throat with song.

Now fades the last long streak of snow;
Now bourgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And drowned in yonder living blue,
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On widening stream or distant sea.

Where now the seamew pipes or dives,
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood, that live their lives.

From land to land, and in my breast,
Spring wakens too; and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

THE RAINBOW.

My heart leaps up when I behold
 A rainbow in the sky;
 So was it when my life began,
 So is it now I am a man,
 So be it when I shall grow old,
 Or let me die!
 The child is father to the man;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

— a r — k — y .
 w — i — m —
 — ' — k — h —
 — ' — r — l —
 — ' — k — e — v —
 . — — — !
 w — i — m —
 — ' — k — h —
 — ' — r — l —

THE MOSS ROSE.

The angel of the flowers, one day,
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay,—
That spirit to whose charge 'tis given
To bathe young buds in dew's of heaven
Awakening from his light repose,
The angel whispered to the rose.
"O fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou givest to me
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."
"Then," said the rose, with deepened glow,
"On me another grace bestow."
The spirit paused in silent thought,—
What grace was there that flower had not?
'Twas but a moment—o'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel throws,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?

KRUMMACHER.

LESSON VII.

THE LOVE OF GAIN.

It is much to be regretted that, in the present state of things, there is no period of man's age in which his virtue is not exposed to perils. Pleasure lays its snares for youth; and after the season of youthful follies is past, other temptations, no less formidable to virtue, presently arise. The love of pleasure is succeeded by the passion for interest. In this passion the whole mind is too often

absorbed, and the change thereby induced on the character is of no amiable kind. Amidst the excesses of youth virtuous affections often remain.

The attachments of friendship, the love of honor, and the warmth of sensibility give a degree of luster to the character and cover many a failing. But interest, when it is become the ruling principle, both debases the mind and hardens the heart. It deadens the feelings of everything that is sublime or refined. It contracts the affections within a narrow circle, and extinguishes all those sparks of generosity and tenderness which once glowed in the breast.

BLAIR.

THOU ART, O GOD.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
 Of all this wondrous world we see;
 Its glow by day, its smile by night,
 Are but reflections caught from Thee.
 Where'er we turn Thy glories shine,
 And all things fair and bright are thine!

When day, with farewell beam, delays
 Among the opening clouds of even,
 And we can almost think we gaze
 Through golden vistas into heaven,
 Those hues that make the sun's decline
 So soft, so radiant, Lord, are thine.

When night with wings of starry gloom
 O'ershadows all the earth and skies
 Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
 Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes,—

That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord, are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy Spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower the summer wreathes
Is born beneath that kindling eye.
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

BURNS.

LESSON VIII.

FRAGMENT.

And sweet it is to see, in summer time,
The daring goats upon a rocky hill,
Climb here and there, still browsing as they climb;
While far below, on rugged pipe and shrill,
The master vents his pain; or homely rhyme
He chants; now changing place, now standing still.
While his beloved, cold of heart, and stern,
Looks from the shade in sober unconcern.

Nor less another sight do I admire —
The rural family round their hut of clay;
Some spread the table, and some light the fire,
Beneath the household rock in open day;
The ass's colt with panniers some attire;
Some tend the bristly hogs with fondling play.
This with delighted heart the old man sees,
Sits out of doors and suns himself with ease.

The outward image speaks the inner mind—
 Peace without hatred, which no care can fret;
 Entire contentment in their plow they find,
 Nor home return 'until the sun be set;
 No bolts they have; their houses are resigned
 To Fortune—let her take what she can get.
 A hearty meal then crowns the happy day,
 And sound sleep follows on a bed of hay.

In that condition Envy is unknown,
 And haughtiness was never there a guest;
 They only crave some meadow overgrown
 With herbage that is greener than the rest.
 The plow's a sovereign treasure of their own,
 The glittering share the gem they deem the best;
 A pair of panniers serves them for buffette,
 Trenchers and porringers for golden plate.

O Avarice blind, O mean and base desires
 Of those who pass the gifts of Nature by!
 For gold alone your wretched pride aspires,
 Restless for gold from land to land ye fly.
 And what shall quench your never sated fires,
 Ye slaves of Envy, Sloth, and Luxury,
 Who think not, while ye plot another's wrong,
 "Man wants but little, nor that little long?"

They in old time who drank the streamlet clear,
 And fed upon the fruits which nature sent,
 They should be your example, should appear
 Beacons on which your eyes should still be bent.

O listen to my voice with willing ear!

The peasant with his herds enjoys content;
While he who rules the world, himself unblest,
Still wants and wishes, and is not at rest.

Wealth, sad at heart the while, and full of dread,
Goes all adorned with gems, and gay with gold;
And every cloud which passeth overhead,
As ominous of change doth she behold.
But Poverty her happy days hath led,
Vexed with no hope to have, nor fear to hold;
Amid the woods in homely weeds bedight,
She knows no cares, no quarrels, no affright.

Milk, herbs and water always at command,
The peasant recks not of superfluous stores;
He counts his gains upon his callous hand,
No other book is needed for his scores;
Troubled with no account of ships or land,
No usurer's guiles he suffers and deplores;
He knows not in the world that such things be,
Nor vainly strives with fortune — no, not he.

If the cow calved, and if the yearling grew,
Enough for all his wishes fortune yields;
He honors God, and fears and loves him too;
His prayers are for his flocks, and herds, and fields;
The doubt — the how, the why, that fearful crew, —
Disturb not him, whom his low station shields;
And favored for his simple truth by Heaven,
The little that he humbly asks is given.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

REPORTING STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

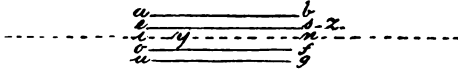
POSITION.

In the various systems of phonography several vowels are represented by writing the consonant outline in different positions with reference to the line of writing, but as the vowels are numerous it is impossible thus to represent all of them, hence each position is used to represent either of several vowels, leaving to the context to determine which; thus materially impairing the legibility of the writing.

In this system the vowels are each represented by a distinct line, instead of a mere dot or dash, as in other systems; and as these vowel lines can be written in their proper place, in connection with the consonants, there is no *necessity* for the representation of vowels by position; still, as there are but five vowels to represent, and five positions with reference to the line of writing are easily determined, and their use will in many cases add to the brevity without detracting from the legibility of the writing; therefore five positions are determined, each of which represents both a vowel and a consonant.

The five positions represent, respectively, the vowels *a, e, i and y, o, u,* and the consonants *b, s and z, n, f, g.*

The location of each of the five positions is indicated in the following cut.



It will be seen that the position of *n*, *i* or *y* is on or across the line on which the writing stands; the position for *e*, *s* or *z* is just above the line; that of *a*, *b* still farther above it; that of *o*, *f* is just below the line, and that of *u*, *g* is still lower.

The idea of position is not that these different letters must be written each in its position, but that any letter written in either of these five positions adds to itself the letter of the position.

As each position represents both a vowel and a consonant, therefore any *vowel* written on a position takes the *consonant* of the position after it, or any *consonant* written on a position takes the *vowel* of the position after it; thus, *a* written across the line takes *n* after it, reading *an*; *o* written across the line reads *on*; *i* across the line reads *in*; *s* written across the line takes the vowel after it and reads *si*; *m* written in the various positions reads *ma*, *me*, *mi* or *my*, *mo*, *mu*; *e* written in the various positions reads *eb*, *es* or *ez*, *en*, *ef*, *eg*.

The positions are used to express only the second letter of a word, and are employed in writing words beginning with a vowel, followed by *b*, *s*, *n*, *f* or *g*, and words which begin with any consonant followed by one of the vowels; thus, for the word *man*, *m* is written on the *a* position and the *n* attached to it. In reading, as in writing, the *m* is

first read, then the vowel on whose position the *m* is written, and last the *n*. In writing *agent*, the *a* is written on *g* position and followed by *nt*; the *e* may be omitted, because it is nearly or quite silent. These two cases serve to illustrate the writing of all words whose second letter is a vowel or *b, s, z, n, f* or *g*.

In the case of words beginning with consonantal combinations such as *fl, pl, sl, sh, sn, sm, sp, sc, sk, sq, st, pr, th, ch*, etc., or *shr, chr, scr, str, spr*, etc., the combination is written in position for the vowel which follows it; as *fly* is represented by *fl* on *y* place; *thy* by *th* on *y* place; *pray* by *pr* on *a* place; *glow* by *gl* on *o* place; *chrome* by *chrm* on *o* place; *blame* by *blm* on *a* place; *screw* by *scr* on *u* place.

The use of the position to indicate in some cases the second, and in other cases the third or fourth, letter of a word, may give rise to ambiguity in reading such similar words as *slo, sole, glu, gull, flay, fail, play, pale, pray, pair*, etc. In these cases it is obvious the consonantal combinations are the same, and if it is to be written in position for either the second or third letter of a word, then *sl* on *o* place may be either *sole* or *slo*; *gl* on *u* place may be *gull* or *glue*, etc. If words were to be written separately, so that the context could not assist to determine their orthography, then would this ambiguity seem to be formidable, but the context in such cases so plainly indicating the correct orthography and pronunciation, renders the ambiguity of these outlines of slight importance.

From these cases it will plainly appear that when a digraph, as *pr, fr*, or a trigraph, as *shl, chr*, etc., is written in position, it is to take the letter of the position which is most readily suggested by the combination and context.

In case of *pr*, it may be a vowel between the *p* and *r*, making *per*, *par*, *pir*, *por* or *pur*, or it may be a vowel after the *r*, making *pra*, *pre*, *pri*, *pro* or *pru*. In case of *shl*, it is evident the vowel will occur between the *h* and *l*, making *shal*, *shel*, *shil*, *shol* or *shul*.

It frequently occurs that the position letter is followed by *r*, *t* or *d*. In such cases the letter written in position is halved or shaded, as the case may be, the contraction being used to add the *r*, *t* or *d* to the position letter instead of to the letter which is halved or shaded, as in the word *fate*, the *f* halved, and with the tick added, is written on *a* place, the halving to indicate the *t* following the position letter; for *under*, *u* halved and shaded at the end, is written on *n* place.

The pupil must clearly distinguish the difference between halving obliques written in position and those which are written without reference to position, as a halved vowel beginning a word, and written without reference to position, is written downward to prefix, or upward to affix, the *t* or *d*; while the halved vowel written in position, and beginning a word, whether written upward or downward, indicates a *t* or *d* following the position letter.

ILLUSTRATION.

bar, *form*, *and*. *untried*.

R beginning a word is followed by a vowel, except *h*, in such words as *rheum*, *rhomb*, etc. If the second letter is a vowel, write the third letter, which is usually a

consonant, on the vowel place, beginning it with the shade, thus placing the *r* on the vowel place; as in the word *rose*, write the *s* begun with a shade on the *o* place, and read *ros*. If the third letter is a vowel, as in the word *road*, it is likely to be silent and need not be written. The dot prefixes *sw* and *sp*, with the angles *sn sm*, etc., are written in position for a following vowel, as, *sweet* is represented by *sw* on *e* place followed by *t*; *snore* is represented by *sn* on *o* place, followed by *re*.

Any prefix may be written in position for a following vowel or position consonant.

The *f* and *s* written in position to indicate a *t* or *d* following the position letter, should be halved and the tick added, instead of writing them very minute, as they are written when not in position, that they may not be confounded with the miniature word signs *if*, *of*, and *is*, *as*, which are always written in position except in phrases.

The *t* tick, used for initial *tw* or *dw*, may be written in position for the following vowel, and shaded to express an *r* following the vowel, as in *dwarf*, the tick shaded is written on *a* place and *f* attached.

There are three general classes of lines, each of which requires special manipulation in writing them in position, viz: I, Long obliques; II, Short obliques and the loop; III, Horizontals with the hooks and the circle.

CLASS I.

c ca ce ci co cu

j ja je ji jo ju

w wa we wi wo wu

k ka ke ki ko ku qua qui q

r ra re ri ro ru x xo xe

zi zo zu car wer zer quor jur quor

CLASS II.

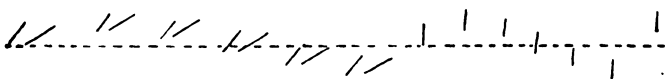
av as an af ag a acb acs acn acf acg avr asr.

b ba be bi bo bu bra bre bri

g ga ge gr go gu u w us un ug ur

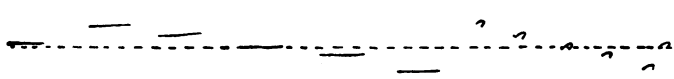


o or os or of og v va ve vi vo vu vor

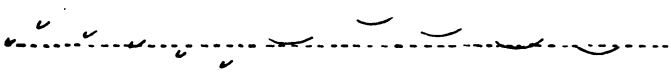


CLASS III.

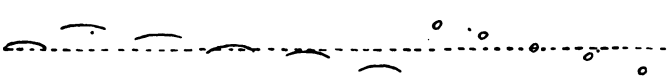
m ma me mi mo mu pa pe pi po pu



ya ye yi yo yu s sa se si so su

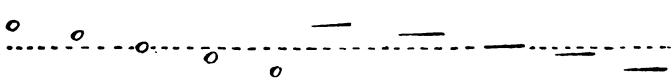


fa fo fi fo fu da de di do du



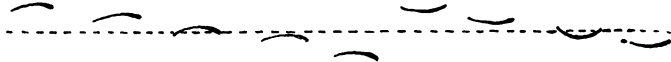
thra

mar



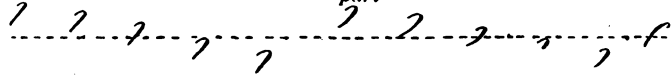
far
fra

sar



prao
paro

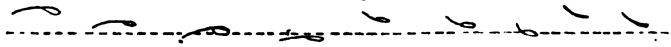
prai
pari



fla
fal

gla
gal

gar
gra



ihra, ihre,

ihroing, ihrone,

o o o o o o o

har, her,

herit herof

o o o o o

sta
sal,

sta
sal,

l l l l l l l l l l l

pan,

plan,

c c c c c c c c c c c

pran,

pray,

dar, cler, color,

c c c c c c c c c c c

ha,

hal,

o o o o o o o

wal,

warl, bral
barl,

f f f f f f f f f f f

prav,

pros,

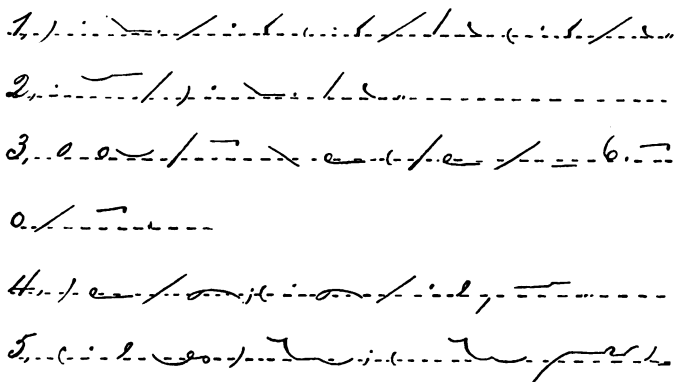
pren

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

gra rug gre reg gri
gar, ger, gir,

l l l l l l l l l l l

The following five verses of John I, will serve to illustrate the writing in position:



It is proper to remark here, for the information of any who may chance to see the above example of writing, in the reporting style, that it is not in the complete reporting style, but is used merely to illustrate the writing in position, being based on the contractions of the business style.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Ab, eb, ib, ob, ub; af, ef, if, of, uf; as, is, es, os, us; an, en, on, un; ag, eg, ig, og, ug; ba, be, bi, bo, bu; bra, bre, bri, bro, bru; bla, ble, bli, blo, blu; ea, ce, ci, co, cu; cra, cre, cri, cro, cru; cha, che, chi, cho, chu; cla, cle, cli, clo, clu; da, de, di, do, du; dra, dre, dri, dro, dru; fa, fe, fi, fo, fu; fra, fre, fri, fro, fru; fla, fle, fli, flo, flu; ga, ge, gi, go, gu; gla, gle, gli, glo, glu; gra, gre, gri, gro, gru; ha, he, hi, ho, hu; har, her, hir, hor, hur; ja, je, ji, jo, ju; ka, ke, ki, ko, ku; la, le, li, lo, lu; ma, me, mi, mo, mu; mar, mer,

mir, mor, mur; na, ne, ni, no, nu; nra, nre, nri, nro, nru;
pa, pe, pi, po, pu; pra, pre, pri, pro, pru; pla, ple, pli, plo,
plu; pha, phe, phi, pho, phu; qua, que, qui, quo (it is never
necessary to write a *u* after *q*, as it is always understood);
ran, ren, rin, ron, run; rab, reb, rib, rob, rub; ras, res, ris,
ros, rus; raf, ref, rif, rof, ruf; rag, reg, rig, rog, rug; sa,
se, si, so, su; sha, she, shi, sho, shu; sla, sle, sli, slo, slu; ta,
te, ti, to, tu; tha, the, thi, tho, thu; tra, tre, tri, tro, tru;
tal, tel, til, tol, tul; ub, us, un, uf, ug; urb, urs, urn, urf,
urg; ulb, uls, uln, ulf, ulg; va, ve, vi, vo, vu; var, ver, vir,
vor, vur; val, vel, vil, vol, vul; wa, we, wi, wo, wu; wra,
wre, wri, wro, wru; wha, whe, whi, who, whu; wal, wel,
wil, wol, wul; xa, xe, xi, xo, xu; ya, ye, yo; yar, yer, yor;
za, ze, zi, zo, zu; zal, zel, zil, zol, zul.

CHAPTER II.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE following contractions are all simple and easy to comprehend. Their object is to lessen the manual labor of writing, and thus increase its speed, which can only be done at the expense of thought; but when the writer has familiarized himself with any contraction, he will find the mental effort has ceased, and the action of mind will be quick enough for all the demands of the most comprehensive contraction. Familiarity is the basis of rapid writing. It is not enough for the short-hand writer to practice a few minutes occasionally, but he who would succeed must give it daily protracted practice, steadily striving to reach the highest speed in execution with the utmost certainty of stroke. No line should ever degenerate into a flourish, while every line should be perfectly and quickly made, with all the readiness and dexterity of the master of flourishing.

Quickness and certainty of stroke must characterize the writing of the perfect stenographer.

Mp, mb.—These combinations frequently occur, and are usually so clearly distinguished from each other by their context that one sign may safely stand for either combination. The loop being among the most facile and distinct forms, it is adopted as a representative of this

combination as follows, viz: it is written on the side of lines opposite to that occupied by the *l*, that is, on the convex side of curved lines, on the left side of the vertical and oblique straight lines, and on the upper side of horizontal straight lines, being thus, by its position, clearly distinguished from the *l*.

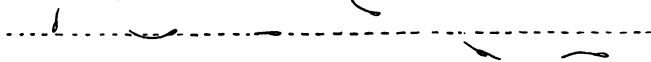
This combination always follows a vowel. In words beginning with a vowel, as *ample*, *amble*, *amber*, *employ*, *empty*, etc., it is necessary to write the vowel in order to turn the loop on it; but in such cases as *sample*, *simple*, *assemble*, *temple*, etc., the preceding vowel, if it is a position consonant, may be expressed by position, and the loop turned on the letter preceding it.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*lamp-l. limp-l**pump**tramp*

Mpl, mbl.—To add the *l* to *mp* or *mb*, the loop may be quite small instead of its usual length, which is half the length of the short letter.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

ample simple
*amb. simbl.**nimbl. gamb. buublle. fumbl.*

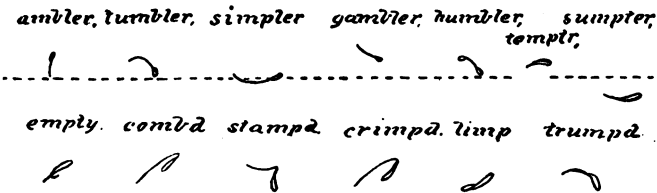
Mpt, mbd.—To add the *t* or *d* to the combination *mb*, *mp*, enlarge the loop to nearly the full length of the letter on which it is turned.

To add *r* to either of the preceding combinations, the loop is shaded, which is easily done if the loop is made

by a downward stroke, but should it be struck upward, it will be necessary to retrace the line to add the shade.

This loop contraction is one of the most valuable of the system, enabling the writer, as it does, to form from two to four letters by a single distinct line; besides often involving an intervening vowel, which is easily understood without writing it, or is clearly indicated by position.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



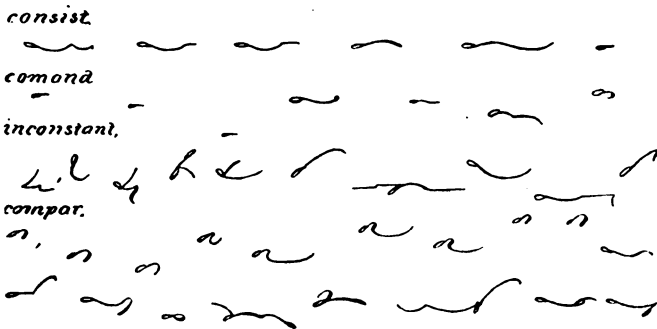
WRITING EXERCISE.

Compress, comprise, complain, competition, impute, import, impress, improve, implore, impede, embrace, embargo, embryo, empty, emptings, empower, sampler, simpler, semblance, simplicity, numbers, timbers, scamper, flambeau, embrace, embargo, examples, nimbly, humbly, assembly, assemble, tremble, tramp, trumpet, crimp, cramp, impress, imprint, impudent, impede, umber, umbrage, umpire, lamp, lamb, lump, limp, samp, sample, symbol, simple, nimble, nimbler, ample, ampler, impute, empty.

Con, com, cog.—As the *mp* or *mb* never begins a word, the same sign which represents these combinations in or at the end of a word may be used to express some other combination occurring at the beginning of words. Hence it is used to represent *con, com* or *cog*. It is always written on the side of a letter opposite to that of the *l*,

viz: on the convex side of curves, on the right of the vertical and oblique straight lines, and on the under side of the horizontal straight lines. Thus written, this loop is used for *con*, *com* or *cog* only at the beginning of words. In all previous use of the loop in the midst of a word, it has invariably been looped on the preceding letter; hence, to represent *con*, *com* or *cog*, as occurring in the midst of a word, the loop is so written as to turn on the following letter, making a form quite distinct from any previous writing of the loop, and easily understood from the following exercises:

ILLUSTRATIONS.



WRITING EXERCISE.

Commence, comment, commissary, commode, common, company, competent, compeer, community, compart, compass, communist, compend, confirm, conform, confess, confound, condor, condole, condemn, condense, condign, concoct, concert, concrete, concur, conduce, conjure, confute, congeal, conjoint, conserve, consign, consume, conscience,

consols, convince, convict, converse, incommode, incomplete, inconstant, reconfer, recons, deacons, disconcert.

Comp.—This combination is expressed by *p*, so written as to unite in an angle with the following letter.

Writing the *p* thus, in the various positions, gives *compa*, *come*, *compi*, *compo*, *compu*.

It is shaded to add *r*, enlarged to add *t* or *d*, and diminished to add *l*, and may be both enlarged and shaded or diminished and shaded; thus we have *compa*, *come*, *compi*, *compo*, *compu*, *compla*, *comple*, *compli-y*, *complo*, *compul*, *compar*, *compre*, *compri*, *compro*, *compur*, *compat*, *compet*, *compot*, *comput*, *compart*, *comport*, *compute*.

The following exercises contain the preceding prefix combinations, as they are combined in words, which the student is advised to both read and write, also selecting and writing other words.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

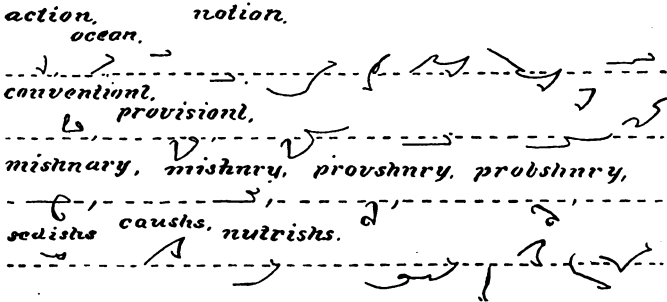
company _____

Tion, cion, sion, cian, cean.—These syllables, pronounced as if spelled *shun*, are expressed by a slight backward tick curved upward.

Tious, cious, sious, scious, tuous, ceous.—These syllables are also expressed by a slight backward tick, curved in the opposite direction from the *shun* tick, the *shun* tick curving upward, the *shus* tick curving downward; both are written to the left. *L* is added to either of the

above ticks by turning a loop on it; *r* is added by shading. Any letter following the tick is united with it in the easiest way.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



WRITING EXERCISE.

Question, motion, nation, suction, conviction, contraction, prohibition, action, attraction, extraction, relation, relaxation, persuasion, permission, dissension, unction, sanction, ocean, oceanic, function, induction, reduction, protection, subtraction, distraction, eviction, suspicion, condition, conditional, conditioned, mention, mentions, mentioned, pensioner, revolution, revolutionary, passion, passionate, passional, passions.

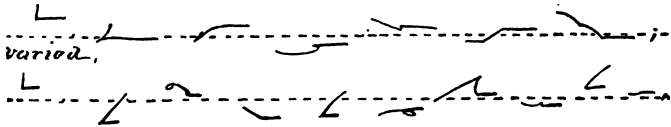
Propitious, fallacious, precious, contentious, judicious, ambitious, nutritious, meretricious, anxious, obnoxious, precocious, flagitious, captious, fructuous, officious, marlacious, sericeous, superstitious, surreptitious, cineritious, corolaceous, delicious.

Rious, rior, rier, ried, riet.—These syllables are each represented by the alphabetic *r*, made full length for *rious* or *rior*, and halved for *ried*. The words terminating with *rious* and *rior* are otherwise so distinctive that

no confusion arises from the use of this character for either suffix.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

various.



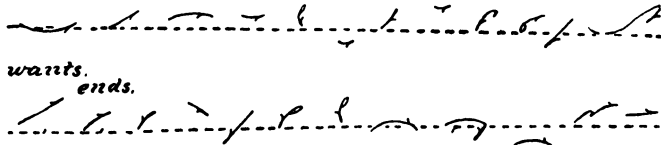
WRITING EXERCISE.

Furious, curious, usurious, malarious, vicarious, various, precarious, hilarious, imperious, serious, deleterious, mysterious; warrior, exterior, inferior, interior, carrier, furrier, superior; carried, married, parried, tarried, hurried, flurried, buried.

Ns, nc and nts.—Throughout the illustrative exercises these combinations are represented by a slight retracing, as shown in the following illustrations. These retracings correspond so nearly to the method of writing *sc*, *sk* and *sq*, that the semicircle is substituted in its stead, as shown in the following paragraph. The student needs to know the following illustrations for purposes of reading the exercises, but for his own writing is advised to use the semicircle, as illustrated in the following paragraph:

ILLUSTRATIONS.

since



THE N SEMICIRCLE.

* *Ns, nc, nk, nck, kn, ckn*.—These combinations are represented by the semicircle written vertically. In all cases it must be united with preceding and succeeding letters in an angle, thus clearly distinguishing it from *p* and *y*, which, when written vertically, always unite directly with a following letter.

Ns, nc are represented by the semicircle curved to the left, and written either upward or downward.

R is added by shading; *l* by diminishing; *t* or *d* by enlarging; making *nrs, nls, nts, nrls, nrts*, etc.; *h* is written in the *ns* for the syllable *nish* as in the word *furnish*.

Nk, nck are represented by the semicircle curved to the right and written downward. *L, t* and *r* are added as above, making *nkl, nkt, nkr, nkls, nktr*, etc.

Kn, ckn, are represented by the semicircle curved to the right and written upward. *L, t* or *d*, and *r* are added as in the above cases, making *knl, kent, knr, knls, kntr*, etc.

Either of the above are written in position for the included vowel, as *nst* on *e* place for *nest*.

These, with a few of the following contractions, were not introduced into the system until after the plates for the work were engraved, and hence do not appear in the reading lessons, but the student will, from practice, be able to employ them, finding them very valuable additions. The contractions recently introduced are marked with the star.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

ns. nc. nk. nck. n. ckn.

sense. wink. blackn

The image shows three words in shorthand: 'sense', 'wink', and 'blackn'. Each word is written with small numbers and arrows indicating the direction and order of the pen strokes used to form the letters.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Tense, pence, commence, sense, offense, suspense, indigence, diligence, emergency, divergence, convergence, since, wince, once, dunce, mince, prince, alliance, dance, prance, conveyance, annoyance, abundance, endurance, contents, intends, pretends, subtends, distends, extends, resents, dissents, accidents, decadence, cadence, defends, defenders, pretends, pretenders, suspends, suspenders, furnish, furnished, sense, sensed, pencil, prehensile, condense, condensed, condensing, condenser, thicken, sicken, awaken, darken, chicken, beacon, reckon, think, thinker, rank, ranker, blank, blanker.

EX.

To express this combination only the *x* need be written as it clearly indicates the pronunciation.

ILLUSTRATION.

sort.

The image shows the word 'sort' in shorthand. It is followed by several individual strokes, each with a small arrow indicating the direction of the pen movement.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Exert, exist, exalt, excuse, exercise, exclude, examine, exude, exhort, extra, extend, exterior, exertion, example, expression, excursion, expensive, expulsion, exporting.

* THE S DOT AND ANGLES.

S combines with several other consonants without an intervening vowel, as *sk*, *sc*, *sh*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *sq* and *sw*.

The combination of *s* with *h*, *l* and *t* are sufficiently brief and facile for all requirements. The other combinations, except *sn*, comprising two full length letters, it becomes desirable to abbreviate them. For this purpose the dot and angle are employed.

S dot.—The dot is used to represent both *sp* and *sw*. For *sw*, initial, it is placed just before the beginning of the following letter.

For *sp*, initial, it is placed just at the left or above the beginning of the following letter. *Sp* occurring in the midst of a word is represented by lifting the pen and beginning the following letter at the point where the dot would be placed.

Both *sp* and *sw* dot, when initial, are written in position to express the vowel after it.

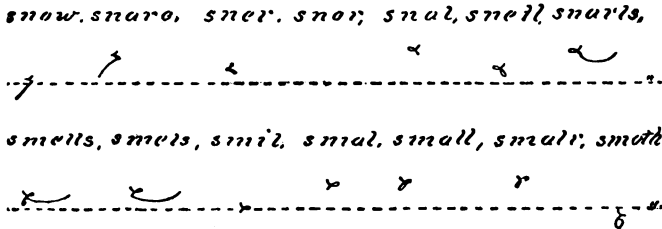
Either dot is made heavy to add *r*.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

sweet. swing. swamp. swarm. swots. sword.
speed. sped. spred. spread. springing.
gasp. gasps. gasping. inspiring. inspiringly.

The s angles.—Because of its distinctive and facile character, the angle is used to represent *sn* and *sm*, the *sn* angle opening to the right, the *sm* opening to the left. The lines uniting to form the angle are slight curves. They are written in position for a following vowel, shaded to add *r*. To write *l* between the *s* and *n* or *m*, the angle merges in a loop; to affix *l* the loop is added to the last line.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

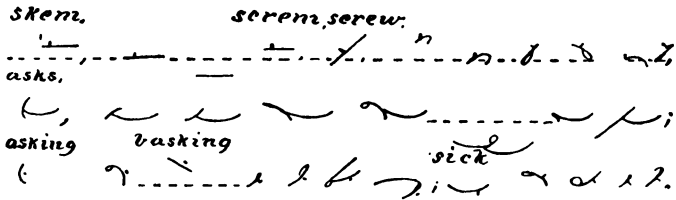


SC, SK, SQ.

These combinations are represented by a retracing. If the combination begins a word, a small tick is made at right angles to the following letter, then the pen is moved in a direction opposite to that of the letter and again back, forming the letter.

If the combination occurs in the midst of a word, the pen is retraced a short distance on the preceding letter, from which point the letter following the *sc* is made, the retracing expressing *sc*, *sk* or *sq*, according to the context. If the combination occurs at the end of a word it is represented by a slight retracing on the preceding letter, terminating in a slight tick turned away from it. *R* is added by shading.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

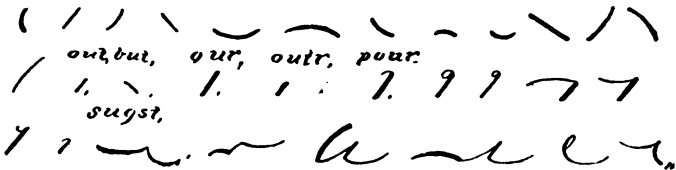


SHADING FOR U OR W.

In the business style the diphthongs *au*, *aw*, *ou*, *ow* and *oi*, *oy* were represented by *a*, *o* and *i* shaded equally from top to bottom. These combinations suggest the shading of *any* letter equally from end to end to add *u* or *w*. This applies to the entire alphabet except *i*, *u*, *r*, *n* and *m*, *h*, *l*, *p* and *y*; the shaded *i* representing *oi* or *oy*; the shaded *u* representing *ug*; *n* and *m* cannot be thus shaded, because they will conflict with *r*. This shading, if properly done, will not be confounded with the shading for *r*, which is always increased or diminished, while this is evenly distributed. Any halved short line may be shaded to add *u*, making *aut*, *out*, *eut*, *iut*, or *aud*, *oud*, *eud*, *iud*; any halved long line takes *u* by shading, adding the tick for *t* or *d*.

The shading to add *u* or *w* should not be heavy but uniform. If the writer acquires the habit of delicate uniform shading to add *u* or *w*, it becomes possible by a heavier shade to add *r* to the same line.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



WRITING EXERCISE.

Our, out, outer, about, aloud, around, amount, avoid, annoyed, anoint, loyal, royal, vowel, but, butter, mute, flute, around, arouse, suggest, gust, guest, guns, awkward, owl, annoy, alloy, decoy, sour, four, pour, faust, proud, crowd, ground, around.

Y.

Final *y* may frequently be omitted, as after *t*, *c* or *z*, in such words as *duty*, *beauty*, *fancy*, *frenzy*, the word suggesting by its incompleteness the final letter. But in such words as *mighty*, *handy*, *hardy*, from which, if omitted, there will still remain a complete word, it is usually better to write it.

SUB.

This syllable is expressed by writing shaded *s* on *b* place.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Submit, subsist, subvert, subtract, subtend, subdue, substance, sublime, subaltern, subterraneous, subaltern, substratum.

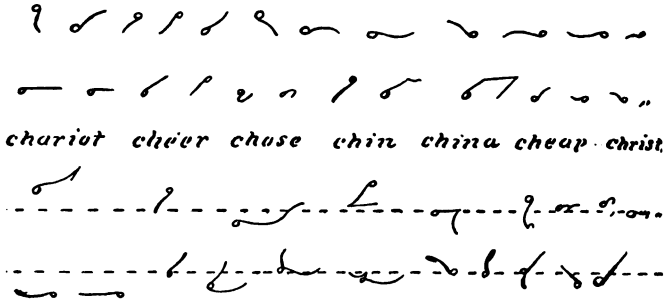
* CH OR SH.

This combination is represented by writing an *h* on the unnatural side of any letter, viz: on the convex side of curves, the under side of following, or the upper side of preceding horizontal straight lines, and on the right of following or the left of preceding straight obliques.

It is written in position to express a following vowel.

It is shaded to add *r*, diminished to add *l*, and enlarged to add *t* or *d*.

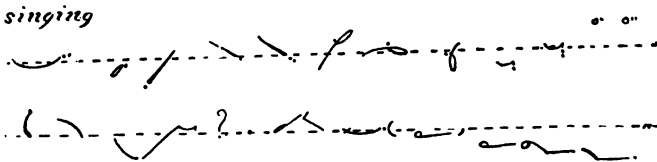
ILLUSTRATIONS.



Ing.—This combination may be suggested at the end of a word by writing the first letter of the following word in place of the *ing* dot, as in the words *going west*, write *g* on the *o* place and begin *w* close to it, its proximity to suggest the *ing*.

In the illustrative final plates the *ing* dot is placed indefinitely near the end of a line, but the use of the dot for the *sp* contractions makes it necessary to place the dot for *ing*, or the following letter suggesting *ing*, always opposite the *end* of the preceding line.









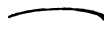

















ILLUSTRATIONS.



DOUBLE LENGTHS.

None of the short letters can be lengthened without conflicting with their counterparts among the long ones, but the long lines may be lengthened without injury to

the system, and are thus used as suggestive syllable and word signs, as follows:

	circum		quad
	circumfer		quadru
	circu		quar
	form		quarter
	former		sus, sis, ses, ss
	justify		sesr, sisr, sesory, ssr
	juris		rses, rsis, rsas, r ss
	knight		with whom
	knightlier		which we
	mem, mum, mn		whichever we
	memr, mumr		extravagant
	remem		extraordinary
	are rather		zes, zas

WRITING LESSON.

Circumstance, circumference, circumspect, circumnavigate, circuitous, circular; formal, former, forming, formative, foremost, forerun, foreign, foretell; justifying, justifi-

able, justification, jurisdiction; knighted, knighthood; memory, memorial, mummery, murmuring; quadruple, quadruped, quadrant, quarry, quarrel, quarters, quartering; rarely, rarefy, rareness; sustain, suspicious, sister, insist. With whom do you agree? With which we will make a good display. Whichever we choose. Is this extravagant, or extraordinary? It is both extraordinary and extravagant. Freezes, stanzas.

* *Va, av.*—*Va* is represented by *v* written upward except at the beginning of a word, in which case the *v* may be written on *a* place; or if the upward *v* is followed by a position consonant, it may be written in position to express it, as in the words *vane, vase, vague, vandal*, etc.

Av is expressed by writing *a* upward; the following vowel is indicated by writing it in position, as in the words *average, averse, avow, avilude*, etc. It is written upward half length for an intervening *d*, as in *advent, advise, adverse*, etc.

Either of the above is shaded to add *r*.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

vanity, vale. vampire various. vapid.

v or *f* *v* or *p* *v* or *p* *v* or *p*

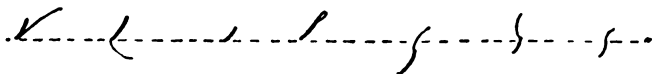
avarice. avenge, average. avenue, behave.

v or *f* *v* or *p* *v* or *p* *v* or *p*

Voi.—In this combination the *v* may be usually omitted, the *oi* sufficiently suggesting the preceding *v*, as in *voice, oice; void, oid; voyage, oyage*.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

voice, voyage, void, convoy, envoy, avoid, devoid



* **Tive.**—When final, *tive* is represented by writing the *v* half length, making *tv*, which will be readily recognized for *tive*.

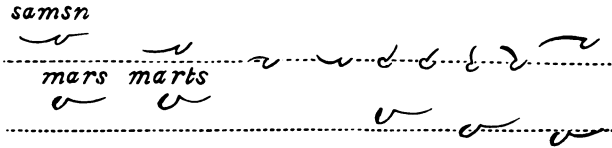
* **Dis.**—This combination, when initial, is expressed by *di* on *s* place. *It* is also written disconnected on *s* place for *it is*, and *it is the*.

* **Mn.**—It is desirable, because of the frequency of this combination, to write it at one movement. Double *m* is seldom written, and when occurring, the upward tick may unite the two *m*'s, instead of writing them in one line, as heretofore. This will give us the double length *m* for *mn*, a rapid combination. If the *mn* is followed by *t* or *d*, make the double length *m* with *t* or *d* tick. Add *r* by shading. Write the combination in position for an intervening vowel, as *man*, *men*, *mine*, *moan*.

* **Ms.**—This combination is represented by a horizontal semicircle, curved downward, and united with preceding and following letters by an angle. It cannot be confounded with any character except *y*, which will be obviated by the direct union of *y* with other letters, and by the uniformly horizontal position and angular joinings of *ms*. This semicircle represents the consonantal combination *ms*, as in the words *sums*, *beams*, etc.; but it may be written in position for syllables *mas*, *mes*, *mis*, *mos*, *mus*, beginning a word, and may be enlarged or shaded for an intervening *t*, *d* or

r, as in the syllables *mats*, *mits*, *mars*, *marts*, *mers*, *merts*, etc. It may also be diminished when written for an intervening *l*, as *mals*, *mels*, *mils*, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS.



CHAPTER III.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

BESIDES those already given, many of the most frequently recurring prefixes may be advantageously represented by brief signs, the use of which will much abbreviate writing, besides adding to its legibility. To render the memorizing of the prefix signs easy, the first letter or letters of the prefix is used as its sign; hence the writer has but to become familiar with those which are thus written, each prefix at once suggesting its sign, as *noncom*, or *noncon* is represented by *n*, the first letter of the prefix.

In representing a prefix by its sign, the sign is written, the pen lifted, and the letter following it written across the sign, to show that it is a prefix sign, thus: *i* is the sign for *incum*; and the word *incumbent* is written by *i* on the *b* place to add *b*, and then crossed by *n* halved, making *incumbent*.

If the prefix and the following letter are parallel lines, making it inconvenient to cross them, they are written side by side in close proximity.

The double length signs, as *circum*, *mem*, etc., do not require the pen to be lifted to distinguish them as prefix signs, but are directly connected with the following letter.








Prefix signs are used both at the beginning and in the midst of words; hence, in reading, a letter which

has been written across, or by the side of, is at once recognized as a prefix sign.

PREFIXES.

<i>List.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Illustrative Word.</i>	<i>Written.</i>
<i>Accom,</i>	right <i>a,</i>	as accommodate	h
<i>Administr,</i>	left <i>a,</i>	" administrator	f
<i>Author,</i>	<i>au,</i>	" authority	f
<i>Broad,</i>	<i>br,</i>	" broaden	r
<i>Circum,</i>	<i>c,</i>	" circumstance	---
<i>Circumfer,</i>		" circumference	---
<i>Circu,</i>		" circuitous	---
<i>Counter,</i>		" countermand	f
<i>Com, con, cog, cum,</i>	a loop	{ comfort contend cognate cumulate	---
<i>Compa, comba, etc.</i>	(See Contractions, p. 94.)		---
<i>Corre,</i>		" correct	f
<i>Elect,</i>	<i>e,</i>	" elector	f
<i>Form,</i>	<i>f,</i>	" forming	---
<i>Former,</i>		" formerly	---
<i>Fore,</i>		" forerun	---
<i>Govern,</i>	<i>g,</i>	" governor	x
<i>Gener,</i>	<i>gr,</i>	" general	x
<i>Hand, here, how,</i>	<i>h,</i>	{ herein however	---
<i>Inter, } Intro, }</i>	<i>ntr</i> or <i>intr</i>	{ interfere introduce	---
<i>Irre, irrecon,</i>	<i>ir,</i>	" irreconciled	---
<i>Justify</i>	<i>j,</i>	" justified	---

<i>List,</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Illustrative Word.</i>	<i>Written</i>
<i>Juris,</i>	<i>jr,</i>	as jurisdiction	
<i>Charac,</i>	<i>kr,</i>	" character	
<i>Knight,</i>	<i>k,</i>	" knighthood	
<i>Long,</i>	<i>l,</i>	" long-hand	
<i>Magna, magni,</i>	<i>m,</i>	" magnify	
<i>Mem, mum,</i>	<i>mm,</i>	" member	
<i>Memor,</i>	<i>mmr,</i>	" memory	
<i>Remem,</i>	<i>rmm,</i>	" remembering	
<i>Measure,</i>	<i>mr,</i>	" measuring	
<i>Multi,</i>	<i>mt,</i>	" multitude	
<i>Noncon, noncom,</i>	<i>n,</i>	" noncommittal	
<i>Non,</i>	<i>nn,</i>	" nonsuit	
<i>Omni,</i>	<i>o,</i>	" omnivagant	
<i>Omnip,</i>	<i>op,</i>	" omnipresent	
<i>Omnis,</i>	<i>o,</i>	" omniscient	
<i>Quad,</i>	<i>q,</i>	" quadrant	
<i>Quadru,</i>	<i>qr,</i>	" quadruple	
<i>Quar,</i>	<i>q,</i>	" quarry	
<i>Quarter,</i>	<i>qr,</i>	" quarters	
<i>Rare,</i>	<i>r,</i>	" rarely	
<i>Sus, sis, ses, ss,</i>	<i>ss,</i>	" sustain	
<i>Sesr, sise, SSR,</i>	<i>ssr,</i>	" accessory	
<i>Rses, rsis, rsas, rss,</i>	<i>rss,</i>	" raises	
<i>Self,</i>	<i>s,</i>	" selfish	
<i>Satis,</i>	<i>st,</i>	" satisfy	
<i>Trans,</i>	<i>t,</i>	" transfer	
<i>Unre,</i>	<i>u,</i>	" unreasonable	

<i>List.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Illustrative Word.</i>	<i>Written.</i>
<i>Unrecon, com, cog,</i>	<i>ur,</i>	“ unrecompensed	
<i>Vari,</i>	<i>vr,</i>	“ various	
<i>Extra,</i>	<i>xt,</i>	“ extraordinary	
<i>Incom, incon, } incum, incog, }</i>	<i>i,</i>	“ incumbent	
<i>Precon, com,</i>	<i>p,</i>	“ preconceive	
<i>Prehen,</i>	<i>pr,</i>	“ apprehensive	
<i>Instru,</i>	<i>str,</i>	“ instruct	

CORRECTION.—*Accommodate*, at the beginning of the above list, should be written with the *right a* instead of the *left a*. *Omnis*, for *omniscient*, should be crossed with *nt*.

There are many prefixes which may be fully represented by a line or two written in position, as *for*, *fore*, represented by *fr* on *o* place; *more*, by *mr* on *o* place; *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, *un*, by *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, on *n* place; *pre* by *pr* on *e* place; *pro* by *pr* on *o* place, etc.

In all these latter cases join the prefix directly to the word without lifting the pen.

Close observation and experience alone will furnish the stenographer with all the possibilities for brevity which are afforded by these prefix signs.

OTHER PREFIXES AND SIGNS WRITTEN WITHOUT LIFTING THE PEN, AS FOLLOWS:

<i>Prefix.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
<i>Ant,</i>	<i>aⁿ</i> halved	Antagonist, antidote, antecedent
<i>Amb,</i>	<i>a</i> , with <i>mb</i> loop	Ambition, ambulance, ambrosial
<i>Bene,</i>	<i>bⁿ</i>	Benefit, benevolent, benediction
<i>Cal,</i>	<i>cl^a</i>	Calumny, calumet, calamus
<i>Car,</i>	<i>cr^a</i>	Carter, caramel, carpet
<i>Cat,</i>	<i>c^a</i> halved	Catalogue, category, catalysis
<i>Cent,</i>	<i>c^e</i> nt	Centaur, cents, century
<i>Chir,</i>	<i>chr^d</i>	Chiroprapist, chiropathy
<i>Chr,</i>	<i>chr</i>	Christmas, Christ, chronic
<i>Cir,</i>	<i>cr^d</i>	Circle, circuit, circus
<i>Col,</i>	<i>cl^o</i>	Colors, college, column
<i>Cis,</i>	<i>c^d</i> s	Cistern, cis-alpine

<i>Prefix.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
<i>Cor,</i>	<i>cr^o</i>	Coronal, coroner, cornet
<i>Cro,</i>	<i>cr^o</i>	Crown, cross, crony
<i>Cut,</i>	<i>c^u</i> halved	Cutler, cuticle, cutlet
<i>Del,</i>	<i>dl^e</i>	Delicate, delineate, deliver
<i>Enter,</i>	<i>eⁿ</i> halved, shaded	Entertain, enterprise
<i>Far,</i>	<i>fr^a</i>	Farmer, farther, farm
<i>Fer,</i>	<i>fr^e</i>	Ferment, fervid, fervor
<i>Fir,</i>	<i>frⁱ</i>	Fire, first
<i>For,</i>	<i>fr^o</i>	Former, fortitude, fore
<i>Fur,</i>	<i>fr^u</i>	Furlong, furnace, fury
<i>Hepta,</i>	<i>h^e</i> <i>p</i> enlarged	Heptagon, heptarchy
<i>Hydro,</i>	<i>h^y</i> enlarg'd, shad'd	Hydropathy, hydrometer
<i>Hyper,</i>	<i>h^y</i> <i>p</i> shaded	Hypercritical, hyperbole
<i>Juris,</i>	<i>ju^u</i> shaded <i>s</i>	Jurisdiction, jurisprudence
<i>Meta,</i>	<i>m^e</i> halved	Metaphysics, metastasis
<i>Octo,</i>	} <i>oct</i>	October, octennial, octave
<i>Octa,</i>		
<i>Oct,</i>		
<i>Phil,</i>	<i>phⁱ</i> diminished	Philosophy, philanthropy
<i>Para,</i>	<i>pr^a</i>	Paragraph, paradise
<i>Per,</i>	<i>pr^e</i>	Perform, perennial, permit
<i>Poly,</i>	<i>p^o</i> diminished	Polygon, polyp, polygamy
<i>Retro</i>	<i>retro</i>	Retrospect, retrograde
<i>Subter,</i>	<i>sub^b</i> <i>tr</i>	Subterraneous, subterfuge
<i>Super,</i>	<i>supr</i>	Superscribe, superintend
<i>Supra,</i>	<i>supr^a</i>	Supramundane, supranatural
<i>Sys,</i>	<i>ss^y</i>	System
<i>Under,</i>	<i>uⁿ</i> halved, shaded	Understand, underpin
<i>Ver,</i>	<i>v^e</i> shaded	Verbal, vernal, very
<i>Vol,</i>	<i>vl^o</i>	Voluble, volume, volatile
<i>Vul,</i>	<i>vl^u</i>	Vulture, vulnerable
























SUFFIXES.

Brevity in the expression of frequently recurring suffixes is of great importance. Many of the following list will suggest their own representation. Some are arbitrarily written, while most are represented by lines growing out of their orthographical combinations.

The suffix signs are attached to the word of which

they form a part, except in the cases marked (*d*) for detached. When marked (*d*), the sign is written close by the side or across the preceding letter.

<i>List.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Illustrative Word.</i>	<i>Written.</i>
<i>Ate,</i>	<i>at,</i>	mate	
<i>Ble, able,</i>	<i>bly,</i>	tenable	
<i>Bility,</i>	<i>blt,</i>	ability	
<i>Cation,</i>	<i>cshn,</i>	indication	
<i>Cle, cal, ckle,</i>	<i>cl,</i>	vocal	
<i>Ever,</i>	<i>vr,</i>	never	
<i>Ful, full,</i>	<i>fl,</i>	careful	
<i>Fulness,</i>	<i>fn,</i>	carefulness	
<i>Fully,</i>	<i>fly,</i>	carefully	
<i>Age,</i>	<i>ag,</i>	enrage	
<i>Gage,</i>	<i>ga,</i>	engage	
<i>Hood,</i>	<i>hd,</i>	manhood	
<i>Ion,</i>	<i>yn,</i>	pinion	
<i>Ity,</i>	<i>ity,</i>	pity	
<i>Iety,</i>	<i>iet,</i>	piety	
<i>Ish,</i>	<i>sh,</i>	roguish	
<i>Shed,</i>	<i>shd,</i>	rushed,	
<i>Ing,</i>	<i>a dot,</i>	seeing	
<i>Ingly,</i>	<i>"</i>	gushingly	
<i>Ings,</i>	<i>"</i>	sings	
<i>Inging,</i>	<i>"</i>	bringing	
<i>Inger,</i>	<i>"</i>	singer	
<i>Ology,</i>	<i>o(d)</i>	theology	
<i>Lock,</i>	<i>k(a)</i>	wedlock	
<i>Rick,</i>	<i>k(a)</i>	hayrick	
<i>Less, lass,</i>	<i>ls,</i>	windlass	
<i>Lessness,</i>	<i>lsn,</i>	endlessness	
<i>Ment,</i>	<i>mnt,</i>	ferment	
<i>Mental,</i>	<i>ml,</i>	ornamental	

<i>List.</i>	<i>Sign.</i>	<i>Illustrative Word.</i>	<i>Written.</i>
<i>Mentality,</i>	<i>mt,</i>	instrumentality	
<i>Ness,</i>	<i>n(d)</i>	fondness	
<i>Nt,</i>	<i>nt,</i>	sent	
<i>Ns, nc, nse, nce,</i>		hence	
<i>Nts,</i>		pints, hands	
<i>Ow, ough,</i>	<i>o,</i>	borrow, though	
<i>Out, ough,</i>	<i>out,</i>	throughout	
<i>Over,</i>	<i>or,</i>	moreover	
<i>Ple,</i>	<i>pl,</i>	suple	
<i>Self,</i>	<i>s(d)</i>	himself	
<i>Selves,</i>	<i>ss(d)</i>	ourselves	
<i>Ship,</i>	<i>sh(d)</i>	penmanship	
<i>Tial, cial, sial,</i>	<i>shl,</i>	partial	
<i>Ty,</i>	<i>y hook enlrg'd</i>	duty	
<i>Some,</i>	<i>sm,</i>	handsome	
<i>Someness,</i>	<i>smn,</i>	winsomeness	
<i>Soever,</i>	<i>svr,</i>	whosoever	
<i>Tion, sion, cion,</i>		action	
<i>Sian cian, cean,</i>			
<i>Tioned,</i>		mentioned	
<i>Tional,</i>		{ provisional	
		{ conventional	
<i>Sioner,</i>		pensioner	
<i>Sionary,</i>		visionary	
<i>Tious, cious, tuous,</i>		precious	
<i>Ciousness,</i>		preciousness	
<i>Ciously,</i>		preciously	
<i>Rious, }</i>		{ furious	
<i>Rior, }</i>	<i>r,</i>	{ warrior	
<i>Ried,</i>	<i>rd,</i>	hurried	
<i>Sk, ck,</i>		flask	
"		sick	

CHAPTER IV.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

WRITING AND OMISSION OF VOWELS.

WHILE most systems of short-hand are constructed on the principle of making as little use as possible of vowels, it is the purpose of this system to make the utmost possible use of them, and it is the only one in which they can be advantageously employed. Often a written vowel line is capable of several contractions, while if the vowel line were not written, the contractions would be impossible, and it would become necessary to write a line for each contraction which has been expressed by writing the vowel line. In all such cases the vowel should be used, not only because by its use the writing of other lines becomes unnecessary, but because it adds to the legibility of the writing.

If a vowel is necessary to the pronunciation, it should be written whether it can take contractions or not.

If it is the second letter of a word it may be indicated by the position of the preceding letter, which may also be so written as to indicate all the contractions of which the vowel is capable. Thus, for *nor* is written *nr^o*; for *nurture*, *nr^u*; for *freedom*, *frd^em*; for *farmer*, *fr^amr*.

Omit the vowel or vowels from a word if legibility be not impaired thereby.

Words containing a single consonant, both beginning and ending with a vowel, should have both vowels written, as *assay*, *obey*, etc.

Vowels may usually be omitted with safety when unaccented.

Initial vowels may often be omitted. Diphthongs should usually be written—the learner will find them provided for under the head of *Shading*, page 101.

Experience in writing and reading is the only guide on which the stenographer can rely for rules in the omission of vowels. Careful daily practice will finally give an intuitive ability better than rigid laws.

Writing and Omission of Consonants.—Omit all silent and one of doubled consonants, and, in general, any consonant the writing of which would necessitate a difficult outline, and the omission of which will not endanger the legibility—as *c*, from *instruction*, *obstruction*, *destruction*, *protraction*, etc.; *d*, from *under*, *render*, etc.; *l*, from *intelligence*, *falsely*, etc.; *n*, from *transpose*, *merchandise*, *identify*, etc.; *p*, from *capable*, *inapt*, etc.; *r*, from *describe*, *surprise*, *transcript*, *manuscript*, *subscribe*, etc.; *tg*, from *investigation*, etc.

In contracting a word, seize on and write those main elements of it which will on sight suggest it.

CHAPTER V.

ABBREVIATIONS.

THE abbreviations used in most systems of short-hand are arbitrary.

It is desirable that short-hand abbreviations should correspond with those in common use, that the writer may have the advantage of using those already acquired, and that there may be a common bond between short and long-hand.

The following represent most of the abbreviations commonly used in the English language of the present day, and is for all classes a valuable list for daily reference.

Few writers will be able to memorize and use all of them, but frequent reviews will render many of them ready; and each writer of short-hand will find many of these abbreviations apply to the particular class of writing which he is doing. The short-hand writer will soon appreciate the brevity resulting from their use.

The abbreviation is given in both roman letter and short-hand character.

Most abbreviations begin with a capital. Some consist of several capitals with a period after each. The capitalization in this system is so easy that any short-hand writer who chooses can conform to long-hand usage in the use of capitals.

There is an advantage in beginning each abbreviation with a capital and placing the period after it, thus clearly making the character or combination of characters. But as in short-hand so few capitals are used, the capital may be used as a sign of abbreviation, and the period may be omitted.

Rule.—Begin each abbreviation with a capital. If the abbreviation consists of several separate letters only the first need be capitalized.

Short-hand usage should conform to the long-hand in the form of writing the abbreviations connecting those which consist of several letters of which only the first one is a capital, and disconnecting those which consist of several capitals.






























There are some cases in which an abbreviation makes a short-hand word, but there will arise no confusion if the abbreviation is begun with a capital ; as *Al* stands for Aluminum, while *al* is the short-hand *all*.

<i>A</i>	(	Answer, adjective, afternoon, acre,
<i>A A A</i>	(( (	Amalgamation [accepted]
<i>A A G</i>	(( (	Assistant adjutant-general
<i>A A P S</i>	((—	American Association for the Pro-
<i>A A S</i>	((—	motion of Science
<i>A A S S</i>	((— —	Fellow of the American Academy
<i>A B</i>	(\	Member of the American Antiqua-
<i>Abr</i>	(\	Bachelor of Arts [rian Society]
<i>A B C F M</i>	(\ / —	Abbreviated
<i>Abl</i>	(\	American Board of Commissioners
<i>Abp</i>	(\	Ablative [for Foreign Missions]
<i>Abrd</i>	(\	Archbishop
<i>A B S</i>	(\ —	Abridged
<i>A C</i>	(\	American Bible Society
<i>Ac</i>	(\	Arch Chancellor
<i>Act</i>	(\	Accusative
<i>A C S</i>	) \	Account, active
<i>A D</i>	()	American Colonization Society
<i>Ad</i>	()	In the year of our Lord
<i>Adj</i>	()	Adverb
<i>Ad lib</i>	()	Adjudant
<i>Adm</i>	()	At pleasure
<i>Adm Co</i>	() ↗	Admiral, admiralty
<i>Admr</i>	()	Admiralty Court
<i>Admx</i>	()	Administrator
<i>Adv</i>	()	Administratrix
<i>Ae</i>	()	Advocate, advent
<i>A F B S</i>	() \ —	Of age, aged
<i>A F</i>	() \	American and Foreign Bible So-
<i>A G</i>	() \	cietiy
<i>Ag</i>	() \	Firkin of Ale [ciety]
<i>Agr</i>	() \	Adjutant general, accountant gen-
<i>A G S S</i>	() \ —	Silver [eral]
<i>Agt</i>	() \ —	Agriculture
	() \ —	American Geographical and Statis-
	() \ —	Agent [tical Society]




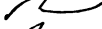



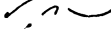


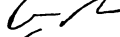





















<i>A H</i>	(o	In the year of Hegira
<i>A H M S</i>	(o — —	American Home Missionary Society
<i>Al</i>	o	Aluminum
<i>Ala</i>	o	Alabama
<i>Alban</i>	o	Albanian
<i>Ald</i>	o	Alderman
<i>Alex</i>	o	Alexander
<i>Alf</i>	o	Alfred
<i>Alg</i>	o	Algebra
<i>Alt</i>	o	Altitude
<i>A M</i>	(—	Master of Arts, before noon, in the
<i>Am</i>	(—	Amos, American [year of the world
<i>Am As Sci</i>	(— — —	American Association for the Ad-
<i>Amer</i>	(—	American [vancement of Science
<i>A M G</i>	(—	Assistant major general
<i>Amt</i>	(—	Amount
<i>An</i>	(—	In the year
<i>Anal</i>	(—	Analysis
<i>Anat</i>	(—	Anatomy
<i>Anc</i>	(—	Ancients, anciently
<i>Anon</i>	(—	Anonymous
<i>Ansr</i>	(—	Answer
<i>A'ot</i>	(—	Am not, are not
<i>Ant</i>	(—	Antiquities
<i>Aor</i>	(—	Aorist
<i>A O S S</i>	(— —	Member of the American Oriental
<i>Ap</i>	(—	Apostle, April [Society
<i>A P G</i>	(—	Professor of Anatomy in Gresham
<i>Apr</i>	(—	April [College
<i>Apo</i>	(—	Apogee
<i>Apok</i>	(—	Apocalypse
<i>App</i>	(—	Appendix
<i>A Q M G</i>	(— —	Assistant quartermaster general
<i>A R</i>	(—	Year of the reign

<i>Ar</i>	(	Arrive
<i>A R A</i>	((	Associate of the Royal Academy
<i>Arab</i>	⋈	Arabic
<i>Arch</i>	⋈	Architecture
<i>Archd</i>	⋈	Archdeacon
<i>Arith</i>	⋈	Arithmetic
<i>Ark</i>	⋈	Arkansas
<i>Arm</i>	⋈	Armenian, armoric
<i>Arr</i>	⋈	Arrived, arrivals
<i>A R R</i>	(—	In the year of the Queen's reign
<i>A S A</i>	(—	Associate Royal Scottish Academy
<i>A S S</i>	(—	Fellow Royal Society of Antiquaries
<i>Art</i>	(	Article
<i>Ars</i>	⋈	Arsenic, astronomy
<i>A S</i>	⋈	Assistant secretary, assistant sur- geon, Anglo-Saxon
<i>A S A</i>	⋈	American Statistical Association
<i>Asst</i>	⋈	Assistant
<i>A S S U</i>	⋈	American Sunday School Union
<i>A T</i>	⋈	Arch Treasurer
<i>A T S</i>	⋈	American Tract Society, American Attorney [Temperance Society
<i>Atty</i>	⋈	Attorney General
<i>Atty Gen</i>	⋈	Gold
<i>Au</i>	⋈	American Unitarian Association
<i>A U A</i>	⋈	In the year from the building of the city of Rome
<i>A U C</i>	⋈	August, augmentative
<i>Aug</i>	⋈	Austria, Austrian
<i>Aust</i>	⋈	Authorized version
<i>A V</i>	⋈	Average, avenue
<i>Av</i>	⋈	Avoirdupois
<i>Acoir</i>	⋈	
<i>B</i>	⋈	Bass (in music), born, book
<i>B A</i>	⋈	Bachelor of Arts
<i>Ba</i>	⋈	Barium

<i>Bal</i>		Balance
<i>Bar</i>		Barrel
<i>B C</i>		Before Christ
<i>B C L</i>		Bachelor of Civil Law
<i>B D</i>		Bachelor of Divinity
<i>Bd</i>		Bound
<i>Bds</i>		Bound in boards
<i>Belg</i>		Belgie
<i>Benj</i>		Benjamin
<i>Berk</i>		Berkshire
<i>B F</i>		Firkin of beer
<i>Bi</i>		Bismuth
<i>Bib</i>		Bible
<i>Bk</i>		Bank, book
<i>B L</i>		Bachelor of Laws
<i>B M</i>		British Museum, Bachelor of Medi-
<i>Bo</i>		Botany [cine
<i>Bp</i>		Bishop
<i>B R</i>		King's or Queen's Bench
<i>Bro</i>		Brother
<i>Br</i>		Bromine
<i>Bret</i>		Breton
<i>Brig</i>		Brigade, Brigadier
<i>Brig Gen</i>		Brigadier General
<i>Bri</i>		Britain, British
<i>Bu</i>		Bushel
<i>B V</i>		Blessed Virgin, Farewell
<i>B V M</i>		Blessed Virgin Mary
<i>C</i>		Carbon, conductor, Cæsar, consul, a hundred, cent, centime, chapter.
<i>C A</i>		Chief Accountant, Comptroller of Accounts
























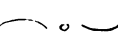


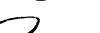





<i>Ca</i>		Calcium, California
<i>Cal</i>		Calendar, calends
<i>Cam</i>		Cambridge
<i>Cant</i>		Canticles, Canterbury
<i>Cap</i>		Capital, chapter
<i>Caps</i>		Capitals
<i>Capt</i>		Captain
<i>Car</i>		Carat, carpentry
<i>Card</i>		Cardinal
<i>C A S</i>		Fellow of the Connecticut Academy
<i>Cash</i>		Cashier [of Arts and Sciences
<i>Cat</i>		Catalogue, Catalan
<i>Cath</i>		Catholic, Catherine, cathedral
<i>C B</i>		Companion of the Bath, Cape Breton
<i>Cb</i>		Columbium [Account Current
<i>CC</i>		County Commissioner, County Court,
<i>C C C</i>		Corpus Christi College; Christ's Col- lege, Cambridge
<i>C C A</i>		Chief Clerk of the Admiralty
<i>C C P</i>		Court of Common Pleas
<i>Cd</i>		Cadmium
<i>C E</i>		Canada East, Civil Engineer
<i>Ce</i>		Cerium, a hundred
<i>Cel</i>		Celtic
<i>Cf</i>		Compare [General, Consul General
<i>C G</i>		Captain of the Guard, Commissary
<i>Ch</i>		Church, chapter, Charles, Charlotte, chaldron
<i>Chal</i>		Chaldaic, Chaldee, Chaldean
<i>Chanc</i>		Chancellor
<i>Chap</i>		Chapter
<i>Chas</i>		Charles.
<i>Chem</i>		Chemistry
<i>Chin</i>		Chinese
<i>Chr</i>		Christopher
<i>Chr Ch</i>		Christ Church

<i>Chron</i>		Chronicles, chronology
<i>Cic</i>		Cicero
<i>Cit</i>		Citation, citizen
<i>Chron</i>		Chronicles, chronology
<i>Civ</i>		Civil
<i>C J</i>		Chief Justice
<i>Cl</i>		Clergyman, clerk, chlorine
<i>Cld</i>		Cleared
<i>Clk</i>		Clerk
<i>C M</i>		Common meter
<i>Co</i>		Company, county, cobalt, Colonial
<i>Coch</i>		A spoonful [Office]
<i>C O D</i>		Cash (or collect) on delivery
<i>C F G H</i>		Cape of Good Hope [column.
<i>Col</i>		Colonel, Colossians, colonial, college,
<i>Coll</i>		College, collector, collection, col- league, colloquial
<i>Com</i>		Commissioner, commodore, commit- tee, commerce, commentary
<i>Comp</i>		Compare, comparative, compound,
<i>Com ver</i>		Common version [compounded
<i>Con</i>		Against, in opposition
<i>Conch</i>		Conchology
<i>Con Cr</i>		Contra credit
<i>Cong</i>		Congress
<i>C O</i>		Crown Office, Criminal Office
<i>Conj</i>		Conjunction
<i>Conn</i>		Connecticut
<i>Con sec</i>		Conic sections
<i>Const</i>		Constable, constitution
<i>Contr</i>		Contracted, contraction
<i>Cop</i>		Coptic
<i>Cor</i>		Corinthians
<i>Cor Mem</i>		Corresponding Member
<i>Corn</i>		Cornwall, Cornish

<i>Corrupt</i>		Corrupted, corruption
<i>Cor Sec</i>		Corresponding Secretary
<i>Cos</i>		Cosine
<i>Coss</i>		Consuls
<i>Cotgr</i>		Cotgrave [of the Peace, Court of Probate
<i>C P</i>		Common Pleas, Chief Patriarch, Clerk
<i>C P C</i>		Clerk of the Privy Council
<i>C P S</i>		Keeper of the Privy Seal
<i>Cr</i>		Credit, creditor, chromium
<i>C R</i>		King Charles, Queen Caroline, A Ro-
<i>Crim Con</i>		man citizen, Keeper of the Rolls
<i>C P R</i>		Criminal conversation, or adultery
<i>Crystal</i>		Calendar of the Patent Rolls
<i>Cs</i>		Crystallography
<i>C S</i>		Cassium [Keeper of the Seal
<i>C S A</i>		Court of Sessions, Clerk to the Signet,
<i>C S N</i>		Confederate States of America, Confed-
<i>Ct</i>		erate States Army
<i>Cts</i>		Confederate States Navy
<i>Cu</i>		Connecticut, county court, cent, a hun-
<i>Cur</i>		Cents [dred
<i>C V</i>		Copper
<i>C W</i>		Copper
<i>Cwt</i>		Current (this month)
<i>Cyc</i>		Current (this month)
		Common version
		Canada West
		A hundredweight
		Cyclopedia
<i>D</i>		Penny, pence, day, died, dime, Dutch
<i>Dan</i>		Daniel, Danish
<i>Dat</i>		Dative
<i>D C</i>		District of Columbia
<i>D C L</i>		Doctor of Civil Law
<i>D D</i>		Doctor of Divinity
<i>Dea</i>		Deacon

<i>Dec</i>	✓	December
<i>Deg</i>	⤵	Degree or degrees
<i>Del</i>	♩	Delaware, delegate
<i>Del</i>	♩	He drew it
<i>Dem</i>	⤵	Democrat
<i>Den</i>	⤵	Denmark
<i>Dep</i>	♩	Department, deputy
<i>Dept</i>	♩	Deponent
<i>Deriv</i>	⤵	Derivative
<i>Deut</i>	⤵	Deuteronomy
<i>D F</i>	⤵	Defender of the Faith, Dean of the Fac-
<i>Dft</i>	⤵	Draft, defendant
<i>D G</i>	⤵	By the Grace of God
<i>Di</i>	⤵	Didmium
<i>Diam</i>	⤵	Diameter
<i>Dict</i>	⤵	Dictionary
<i>Dim</i>	⤵	Diminutive
<i>Dis</i>	⤵	Discount, distant, distance
<i>Diss</i>	⤵	Dissertation
<i>Dist</i>	⤵	District
<i>Dist Atty</i>	⤵	District attorney
<i>Div</i>	⤵	Divided, division
<i>D Mc</i>	⤵	Doctor of Music
<i>D L O</i>	⤵	Dead letter office
<i>Do</i>	⤵	The same, as aforesaid
<i>Dols</i>	⤵	Dollars
<i>Dom econ</i>	⤵	Domestic economy
<i>Doz</i>	⤵	Dozen
<i>D P</i>	⤵	Doctor of Philosophy
<i>D P O</i>	⤵	Distributing Post Office
<i>Dpt</i>	⤵	Deponent
<i>Dr</i>	⤵	Doctor, debtor, dram, dear
<i>D V</i>	⤵	God willing
<i>D T</i>	⤵	Dakotah Territory

<i>Dwt</i>		Pennyweight
<i>Dyn</i>		Dynamics
<i>E</i>		Erbium, east, earl, eagle
<i>Ea</i>		Each
<i>Eccl</i>		Ecclesiastical
<i>Eccl Hist</i>		Ecclesiastical history
<i>Ecclus</i>		Ecclesiasticus
<i>Ed</i>		Edition, editor
<i>Edm</i>		Edmund
<i>Eds</i>		Editors
<i>Edw</i>		Edward
<i>E E</i>		Errors excepted, English ells
<i>E F</i>		Ells Flemish
<i>E Fr</i>		Ells French
<i>Eg</i>		For example
<i>E I</i>		East Indies, or India
<i>E I C</i>		East India Company
<i>E I C S</i>		East India Company Service
<i>Elec</i>		Electricity
<i>Eliz</i>		Elizabeth
<i>E L</i>		East longitude
<i>Emp</i>		Emperor, Empress
<i>Ency</i>		Encyclopedia
<i>Ency Brit</i>		Encyclopedia Britannica
<i>Ency Amer</i>		Encyclopedia Americana
<i>E N E</i>		East northeast
<i>Eng</i>		England, English
<i>Ent</i>		Entomology
<i>Env</i>		Envoy extraordinary
<i>Ep</i>		Epistle
<i>Eph</i>		Ephesians
<i>E S</i>		Ells Scotch


























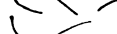





<i>Esd</i>		Esdras
<i>E S E</i>		East southeast
<i>Esq</i>		Esquire
<i>Esth</i>		Esther
<i>E T</i>		English translation
<i>Et al</i>		And others, and elsewhere
<i>Etc</i>		And others, and so forth
<i>Et seq</i>		And what follows
<i>Eth</i>		Ethiopic
<i>Ex</i>		Example, exodus
<i>Exc</i>		Excellency, exception, exchange .
<i>Exq</i>		Exchequer
<i>Exec</i>		Executor
<i>Ez</i>		Ezra
<i>Ezek</i>		Ezekiel
<i>F</i>		Fluorine, franc, florin, feminine
<i>Fahr</i>		Fahrenheit
<i>Far</i>		Farthing, farriery
<i>F A S</i>		Fellow of the Society of Arts
<i>F D</i>		Defender of the Faith
<i>F E</i>		Flemish ells
<i>Fe</i>		Iron
<i>Feb</i>		February
<i>F E S</i>		Fellow of the Entomological Society
<i>F G S</i>		Fellow of the Geological Society
<i>F H S</i>		Fellow of the Horticultural Society
<i>Fig</i>		Figure, figurative
<i>Fin</i>		Finland
<i>Finn</i>		Finnish
<i>Fir</i>		Firkin
<i>Fl</i>		Florida, Flemish, flourished
<i>Fl E</i>		Flemish ell

<i>F L S</i>		Fellow of the Linnæan So-
<i>Fo</i>		Folio [ciety
<i>FO</i>		Field officer
<i>For</i>		Foreign
<i>Fort</i>		Fortification
<i>Fr</i>		France, French, Francis
<i>F R A S</i>		Fellow of the Royal Astro-
<i>Fr E</i>		French Ell [nomical Society
<i>Fred</i>		Frederic
<i>Freq</i>		Frequentation
<i>F R G S</i>		Fellow of the Royal Geo-
<i>Fri</i>		Friday [graphical Society
<i>F R S</i>		Fellow of the Royal Society
<i>F R S E</i>		Fellow of the Royal Society,
<i>F R S L</i>		Edinburgh [of Literature
<i>F S A</i>		Fellow of the Royal Society
<i>Ft</i>		Fellow of the Society of Arts
<i>Ft</i>		Foot or feet, fort
<i>Fth</i>		Fathom
<i>Frt</i>		Freight
<i>Fur</i>		Furlong
<i>Fut</i>		Future
<i>F Z S</i>		Fellow of the Zoological So-
		ciety
<i>G</i>		Glucinum, genitive, guide,
<i>Ga</i>		Georgia [guinea, gulf
<i>Gael</i>		Gaelic
<i>Gal</i>		Galatians
<i>G B</i>		Great Britain
<i>G C B</i>		Grand Cross of the Bath
<i>G C H</i>		Grand Cross of Hanover
<i>Gen</i>		General, Genesis, genitive
<i>Gent</i>		Gentleman





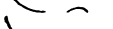


<i>Gent Mag</i>		Gentleman's Magazine
<i>Geo</i>		George, Georgia
<i>Geol</i>		Geology
<i>Geog</i>		Geography
<i>Geom</i>		Geometry
<i>Ger</i>		German, Germany
<i>Goth</i>		Gothic
<i>Gov</i>		Governor
<i>Gov Gen</i>		Governor General
<i>G R</i>		King George
<i>Gram</i>		Grammar
<i>Guin</i>		Guinea
<i>H</i>		Hydrogen, hour
<i>Hab</i>		Habakkuk
<i>Hag</i>		Haggai
<i>Hams</i>		Hampshire
<i>H B C</i>		Hudson's Bay Company
<i>H B M</i>		His or Her Britannic Majesty
<i>Hdk</i>		Handkerchief
<i>h e</i>		That, or this, is
<i>Heb</i>		Hebrews, Hebrew
<i>Her</i>		Heraldry
<i>Herp</i>		Herpetology
<i>Hf bd</i>		Half bound
<i>Hg</i>		Mercury
<i>Hhd</i>		Hogshead
<i>H S S</i>		Fellow of the Historical Society
<i>Hil</i>		Hilary
<i>Hin</i>		Hindoo, Hindostan, Hindostanee
<i>Hist</i>		History


























<i>H E I C</i>	o / / /	Honorable East India Company
<i>H J S</i>	o / /	Here lies buried
<i>H M</i>	o —	His or Her Majesty
<i>H M P</i>	o — ˆ	Erected this monument
<i>H M S</i>	o — /	His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service
<i>Hon</i>	o /	Honorable
<i>Hond</i>	2	Honored
<i>Hort</i>	o	Horticulture, horticultural
<i>Hos</i>	o	Hosea
<i>H P</i>	o ˆ	Half pay
<i>H R</i>	o —	House of Representatives
<i>H R E</i>	o — /	Holy Roman Empire
<i>H R H</i>	o — o	His or Her Royal Highness
<i>H R I P</i>	o — / o	Here rests in peace
<i>H S</i>	o /	Here lies
<i>Hum</i>	o /	Humble
<i>Hun</i>	o /	Hungary, Hungarian
<i>Hund</i>	o /	Hundred
<i>Hyd</i>	o	Hydrostatics
<i>I</i>	o /	Iodine, island
<i>Ia</i>	o /	Indiana
<i>Ib</i>	o /	In the same place
<i>Icel</i>	o /	Iceland, Icelandic
<i>Ich</i>	o /	Ichthyology
<i>Id</i>	o /	The same
<i>I e</i>	o /	That is
<i>I H S</i>	o / o —	Jesus the Savior of Men
<i>Ill</i>	o /	Illinois
<i>Imp</i>	o /	Imperial
<i>In</i>	o /	Inch, inches
<i>Inc</i>	o /	Incorporated
<i>Incog</i>	o /	Unknown





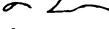














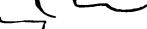












<i>Ind</i>		India, Indian, Indiana
<i>Indk</i>		Indicative
<i>Ind T</i>		Indian Territory
<i>Inf</i>		Infinitive
<i>In lim</i>		At the outset
<i>In loc</i>		In its place
<i>I N R I</i>		Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
<i>Inst</i>		Instant, or, of the present month
<i>Int</i>		Interest
<i>Intj</i>		Interjection
<i>In trans</i>		On the passage
<i>Intro</i>		Introduction
<i>Io</i>		Iowa
<i>I O O F</i>		Independent Order of Odd Fellows
<i>I O S M</i>		Independent Order of the Sons of
<i>Ipecac</i>		Ipecacuanha [Malta]
<i>Ir</i>		Ireland, Irish, Iridium
<i>I R O</i>		Internal Revenue Office
<i>Isa</i>		Isaiah
<i>I S</i>		Inside Sentinel, Irish Society
<i>I T</i>		Indian Territory
<i>It</i>		Italy, Italian, Italic
<i>Itin</i>		Itinerary
<i>J</i>		Judge
<i>J A</i>		Judge Advocate
<i>Jas</i>		James
<i>Jac</i>		Jacob
<i>Jam</i>		Jamaica
<i>Jan</i>		January
<i>J C L</i>		Doctor of Civil Law
<i>L D</i>		Doctor of Laws
<i>Jer</i>		Jeremiah











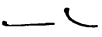
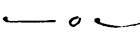








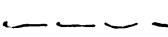
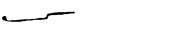






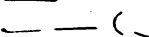

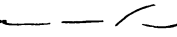



<i>J H S</i>		Jesus the Savior of Men
<i>Jno</i>		John
<i>Jo</i>		Joel
<i>Jon</i>		Jonah
<i>Jona</i>		Jonathan
<i>Jos</i>		Joseph
<i>Josh</i>		Joshua
<i>Jour</i>		Journal
<i>J P</i>		Justice of the Peace
<i>J Prob</i>		Judge of Probate
<i>J R</i>		King James
<i>Jr</i>		Junior
<i>J U D</i>		Doctor of Both Laws, <i>i. e.</i> , the canon [and the civil law]
<i>Jud</i>		Judith
<i>Judg</i>		Judges
<i>Jul</i>		July
<i>Jul Per</i>		Julian Period
<i>Jun</i>		June, Junius
<i>Jus P</i>		Justice of the Peace
<i>Jus</i>		Justice
<i>K</i>		King
<i>K A</i>		Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia
<i>K A N</i>		Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoj, in [Russia]
<i>Kan</i>		Kansas
<i>K B</i>		Knight of the Bath, King's Bench
<i>K B A</i>		Knight of St. Bento d'Avis
<i>K B E</i>		Knight of the Black Eagle, in Russia
<i>K C</i>		King's Council, Knight of the Crescent, in Turkey
<i>K C B</i>		Knight Commander of the Bath
<i>K C H</i>		Knight Commander of Hanover
<i>K C S</i>		Knight of Charles III, in Spain
<i>K E</i>		Knight of the Elephant, in Denmark

<i>Ky</i>		Kentucky
<i>K F</i>		Knight of Ferdinand, in Spain [Merit, in Sicily]
<i>K F S</i>		Knight of St. Ferdinand and Knight of the Garter
<i>K G</i>		Knight of the Grand Cross
<i>K G C</i>		Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath [in Spain]
<i>K G C B</i>		Knight of the Golden Fleece
<i>K G F</i>		Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover [Sweden]
<i>K G H</i>		Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Knight of Hanover
<i>K G V</i>		Kings
<i>K H</i>		Kilderkin
<i>K I</i>		Kingdom
<i>Kil</i>		Knight of St. Joachim
<i>Kingd</i>		Knight of Leopold, of Austria
<i>K J</i>		Knight of the Legion of Knight of Malta [Honor]
<i>K L</i>		Knight of Merit, in Holstein
<i>K L H</i>		Knight of Maximilian Joseph, in Bavaria [in Austria]
<i>K M</i>		Knight of St. Maria Theresa, Knight of the Royal North Knight [Star, in Sweden]
<i>K M H</i>		Knight of St. Patrick
<i>K M J</i>		Knight of the Red Eagle, in Russia [Sweden]
<i>K M T</i>		Knight of the Sword, in Knight of St. Anne, in Russia
<i>K N S</i>		Knight of St. Esprit [Spain]
<i>K</i>		Knight of St. Fernando, of Knight of St. Ferdinand
<i>K P</i>		Knight of St. George
<i>K R E</i>		Knight of St. Hubert, Bava-
<i>K S</i>		Knight of St. Januarius [ria]
<i>K S A</i>		Knight of the Sun and Lion
<i>K S E</i>		Knight of St. Michael and St. George, of the Ionian Islands
<i>K S F</i>		
<i>K S F N</i>		
<i>K S G</i>		
<i>K S H</i>		
<i>K S J</i>		
<i>K S L</i>		
<i>KSM & SG</i>		

<i>K S P</i>		Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland
<i>K S S</i>		Knight of the Sword, in Sweden
<i>K S W</i>		Knight of St. Waldemir, in Russia
<i>K T</i>		Knight of the Thistle
<i>K T S</i>		Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal
<i>K W</i>		Knight of William, in the Nether- [lands
<i>K W E</i>		Knight of the White Eagle, in Poland

































<i>L</i>		Lord, lady, Latin, lithium, pound
<i>La</i>		Lanthanum, Louisiana
<i>Ladp</i>		Ladyship
<i>Lam</i>		Lamentations
<i>Lat</i>		Latitude, Latin
<i>Lb</i>		Pound in weight
<i>L C</i>		Lord Chancellor, Lower Canada
<i>L C J</i>		Lord Chief Justice
<i>L D</i>		Lady Day
<i>Ldp</i>		Lordship
<i>Lea</i>		League
<i>Leg</i>		Legislature
<i>Lev</i>		Leviticus
<i>L I</i>		Long Island
<i>Lib</i>		Librarian
<i>Lt</i>		Lieutenant
<i>Lt Co</i>		Lieutenant-Colonel
<i>Lt Gen</i>		Lieutenant-General
<i>Lt Gov</i>		Lieutenant-Governor
<i>Lit</i>		Literature, literary, literally
<i>Liv</i>		Livre
<i>LL B</i>		Bachelor of Laws
<i>LL D</i>		Doctor of Laws
<i>Long</i>		Longitude
<i>Lon</i>		London

<i>La</i>		Louisiana
<i>Lo L</i>		Low Latin
<i>L S</i>		Place of the seal, left side
<i>L S D</i>		Pounds shillings pence
<i>Lt Inf</i>		Light infantry
<i>Lv</i>		Livres
<i>M</i>		Month, masculine, morning, a thousand, meridian
<i>M A</i>		Master of Arts
<i>Minn</i>		Minnesota
<i>Mac</i>		Maccabees
<i>Mad</i>		Madam
<i>Mag</i>		Magazine
<i>Maj</i>		Major
<i>Maj Gen</i>		Major-General
<i>Mal</i>		Malachi
<i>Man</i>		Manege, or horsemanship
<i>Manuf</i>		Manufacturing
<i>Mar</i>		March
<i>March</i>		Marchioness
<i>Marg Tran.</i>		Marginal Translation
<i>Marq</i>		Marquis
<i>Mas</i>		Masculine
<i>Mass</i>		Massachusetts
<i>Math</i>		Mathematics, mathematician
<i>Mat</i>		Matthew
<i>M B</i>		Bachelor of Medicine
<i>M C</i>		Member of Congress, Master Com-
<i>M D</i>		Doctor of Medicine [mandant]
<i>Md</i>		Maryland
<i>Me</i>		Maine
<i>M E</i>		Methodist Episcopal
<i>M E C</i>		Methodist Episcopal Church

<i>Meas</i>		Measure
<i>Mech</i>		Mechanics
<i>Med</i>		Medicine
<i>Mem</i>		Remember, memorandum
<i>Messrs</i>		Gentlemen, sirs
<i>Met</i>		Metaphysics
<i>Metr</i>		Meteorology
<i>Meth</i>		Methodist
<i>Mex</i>		Mexico or Mexican
<i>Mg</i>		Magnesium
<i>M G</i>		Moeso-gothic, major-general
<i>M H S</i>		Massachusetts Historical Society, Member of the Historical Soc'y
<i>Mic</i>		Micah
<i>Mich</i>		Michigan, Michaelmas
<i>Mid</i>		Midshipman
<i>Mil</i>		Military
<i>Min</i>		Mineralogy, minute, minutes
<i>Min Plen</i>		Minister plenipotentiary
<i>Miss</i>		Mississippi
<i>Mlle</i>		Mademoiselle
<i>M M S</i>		Moravian Missionary Society
<i>M M M S</i>		Member of the Massachusetts Med- [ical Society
<i>Mn</i>		Manganese
<i>Mo</i>		Month, Missouri
<i>Mod</i>		Modern
<i>Mon</i>		Monday
<i>Mons</i>		Monsieur, sir
<i>M P</i>		Member of Parliament
<i>M P C</i>		Member of Parliament in Canada
<i>Mr</i>		Mister, or master
<i>M R A S</i>		Member of the Royal Asiatic Soc'y
<i>M H R</i>		Member of the House of Repre- sentatives [Surgeons
<i>M R C S</i>		Member of the Royal College of
<i>M R I</i>		Member of the Royal Institution

<i>M R I A</i>		Member of the Royal Irish
<i>Mrs</i>		Mistress [Academy
<i>M R S L</i>		Member of the Royal Society
<i>M S</i>		of Literature
<i>MS</i>		Sacred to the memory
<i>MSS</i>		Manuscript
<i>Mt</i>		Manuscripts
<i>Mus</i>		Mount or mountain
<i>Mus D</i>		Music, museum
<i>M W S</i>		Doctor of Music
<i>Myth</i>		Member of the Wernerian
		Mythology [Society

<i>N</i>		North, note, number, nail, nitrogen, noun, name
<i>N A</i>		North America
<i>Na</i>		Sodium
<i>Nah</i>		Nahum
<i>Nath</i>		Nathaniel
<i>Naut</i>		Nautical
<i>N B</i>		Mark well, take notice, New Brunswick, North Britain
<i>N C</i>		North Carolina, New Church
<i>N E</i>		New England, northeast
<i>Neb</i>		Nebraska
<i>Neh</i>		Nehemiah
<i>Nem con</i>		No one contradicting
<i>Nem diss</i>		No one dissenting
<i>Neth</i>		Netherlands
<i>Neut</i>		Neuter
<i>N F</i>		Newfoundland
<i>N T</i>		New Testament
<i>N H</i>		New Hampshire
<i>N H H S</i>		New Hampshire Historical
<i>Ni</i>		Nickel [Society
<i>N J</i>		New Jersey










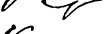













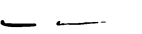
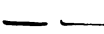
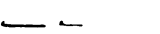






<i>N L</i>		North Latitude
<i>N M</i>		New Mexico
<i>N N E</i>		North-northeast
<i>N N W</i>		North-northwest
<i>No</i>		Number, norium
<i>N O</i>		New Orleans
<i>Nom</i>		Nominative
<i>Non pros</i>		He does not prosecute
<i>Norm</i>		Norman
<i>Norm Fr</i>		Norman French
<i>Norw</i>		Norway, Norwegian
<i>Nos</i>		Numbers
<i>Nov</i>		November
<i>N P</i>		Notary Public
<i>N P D</i>		North Polar distance
<i>N S</i>		New style
<i>N u</i>		Name unknown
<i>Num</i>		Numbers
<i>N V M</i>		Nativity of the Virgin Mary
<i>N W</i>		Northwest
<i>N W T</i>		Northwest Territory
<i>N Y</i>		New York
<i>N Y H S</i>		New York Historical Society
<i>N Zeal</i>		New Zealand
<i>O</i>		Ohio, oxygen
<i>Ob</i>		He or she died
<i>Obad</i>		Obadiah
<i>Obj</i>		Objection, objective
<i>Obs</i>		Observation, observatory, obso-
<i>Obt</i>		Obedient
<i>Oct</i>		October
<i>O F</i>		Odd-Fellows

































<i>Olym</i>	⤵	Olympiad
<i>O T</i>	1—	Old Testament
<i>Opt</i>	↷	Optics
<i>Or</i>	/	Oregon
<i>Ord</i>	⤵	Ordinary
<i>Ornith</i>	⤵	Ornithology
<i>O S</i>	1—	Old style
<i>Os</i>	⤵	Osmium
<i>Oz</i>	⤵	Ounce or ounces
<i>P or p</i>	?	Page, participle, phosphorus, pole, pint,
<i>Pa</i>	⤵	Pennsylvania [pipe, a pugil]
<i>Pa</i>	⤵	Participle adjective
<i>Pal</i>	⤵	Paleontology
<i>Parl</i>	⤵	Parliament
<i>Part</i>	⤵	Participle
<i>Payt</i>	⤵	Payment
<i>Pb</i>	⤵	Lead
<i>P C</i>	⤵	Conscript Fathers, Privy Councillor
<i>Pd</i>	⤵	Paid Palladium
<i>P E</i>	⤵	Protestant Episcopal, Presiding Elder
<i>P E I</i>	⤵	Prince Edward's Island
<i>Penn</i>	⤵	Pennsylvania
<i>Pent</i>	⤵	Pentecost
<i>Per</i>	⤵	Persia, Persian, by the
<i>Per an</i>	⤵	By the year
<i>Per cent</i>	⤵	By the hundred
<i>Perf</i>	⤵	Perfect
<i>Peri</i>	⤵	Perigee
<i>Persp</i>	⤵	Perspective
<i>Pet</i>	?	Peter
<i>Phar</i>	?	Pharmacy
<i>P D</i>	⤵	Doctor of Philosophy




















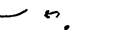


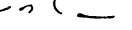












<i>Phil</i>	2	Philip, Philippians, philosophy, philosopher, philosophical
<i>Phila</i>	2	Philadelphia
<i>Philem</i>	2	Philemon
<i>Philom</i>	2	Lover of learning
<i>Philomath</i>	2-6	A lover of mathematics
<i>Phren</i>	2	Phrenology
<i>P H S</i>	20	Pennsylvania Historical Society
<i>Phys</i>	2	Physics, physiology
<i>Pinx</i>	2	He or she painted it
<i>Pk</i>	2	Peck
<i>Pl</i>	2	Place, plate, plural
<i>Plff</i>	2	Plaintiff
<i>Plup</i>	2	Pluperfect
<i>P M</i>	2	Afternoon, Postmaster, Past Mid- Postmaster General, Professor of Music in Gresham College
<i>P M G</i>	2	
<i>P O</i>	2/	Post-office
<i>Pop</i>	2	Population
<i>Port</i>	2	Portugal, Portuguese
<i>Pos</i>	2	Possessive
<i>Pot</i>	2	Pottle
<i>Pp</i>	2	Past participle, participle, pages
<i>P P C</i>	20/	To take leave
<i>P R</i>	2	Porto Rico
<i>Pr</i>	2	Preposition, by the
<i>P R A</i>	2	President of the Royal Academy
<i>Prep</i>	2	Preposition
<i>Pres</i>	2	Present, president
<i>Pret</i>	2	Preterite
<i>Priv</i>	2	Privative
<i>Prob</i>	2	Problem
<i>Prof</i>	2	Professor
<i>Pron</i>	2	Pronoun, pronounced
<i>Prona</i>	2	Pronominal adjective
<i>Prop</i>	2	Proposition

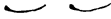































<i>Prot</i>	7	Protestant
<i>Pro tem</i>	7L	For the time
<i>Prov</i>	7A	Proverbs, provost, province
<i>Pros</i>	7	Prosody
<i>Prox</i>	7	Next, or of the next month
<i>P R S</i>	7 — —	President of the Royal Society
<i>Prus</i>	7	Prussia, Prussian
<i>P S</i>	7	Privy Seal, Postscript
<i>Ps</i>	7	Psalms or Psalms
<i>Pt</i>	7	Platinum, part, payment
<i>P t</i>	7 —	Post-town
<i>P Th G</i>	7 0	Professor of Theology in Gresham
<i>Pub</i>	7	Published, publisher [College
<i>Pub Doc</i>	7	Public Document
<i>Pun</i>	7	Puncheon
<i>P v</i>	7 |	Post-village
<i>Pwt</i>	7	Pennyweight

<i>Q</i>	7	Question, queen, farthing
<i>Q B</i>	7	Queen's Bench
<i>Q C</i>	7	Queen's Council
<i>Q D</i>	7	As if he should say
<i>Q E</i>	7	Which is
<i>Q E D</i>	7	Which was to be demonstrated
<i>Q E F</i>	7	Which was to be done
<i>Q E I</i>	7	Which was to be discovered
<i>Q L</i>	7	As much as you please
<i>Qm</i>	7	By what means
<i>Q P</i>	7	As much as you please
<i>Qr</i>	7	Quarter, quarters, farthings
<i>Q S</i>	7	Quarter section, a sufficient quanti-
<i>Qt</i>	7	Quart, quantity [ty
<i>Qu</i>	7	Query

<i>Ques</i>		Question	
<i>Q V</i>		Which see, as much as you please	
<i>R</i>		Rhodium, king, queen, river	
<i>R A</i>		Royal Academy, Royal Arch	
<i>Rad</i>		Radical	
<i>R E</i>		Royal Engineers	
<i>Rec</i>		Recipe	
<i>Recd</i>		Received	
<i>Recpt</i>		Receipt	
<i>Rec Sec</i>		Recording Secretary	
<i>Rect</i>		Rector	
<i>Ref</i>		Reform, reformer, reference	
<i>Ref Ch</i>		Reformed Church	
<i>Reg Prof</i>		Regius Professor	
<i>Regr</i>		Register, registrar	
<i>Regt</i>		Regiment	
<i>Rel Pro</i>		Relative Pronoun	
<i>Rem</i>		Remark, remarks	
<i>Rep</i>		Reporter, representative, republic	
<i>Rev</i>		Reverend, Revelation, review	
<i>Rhet</i>		Rhetoric	
<i>R I</i>		Rhode Island	
<i>Richd</i>		Richard	
<i>R I H S</i>		Rhode Island Historical Society	
<i>R M</i>		Royal Marines	
<i>R M S</i>		Royal Mail Steamer	
<i>R N</i>		Royal Navy	
<i>R N O</i>		Knight of the Order of the Polar	
<i>Ro</i>		Right-hand page	[Star
<i>Robt</i>		Robert	
<i>Rom</i>		Roman	
<i>Rom Cath</i>		Roman Catholic	

<i>R R</i>		Railroad
<i>R S</i>		Right side
<i>R S S</i>		Fellow of the Royal Society
<i>R S V P</i>		Answer if you please
<i>Rt Hon</i>		Right Honorable
<i>Rt Rev</i>		Right Reverend
<i>Rt Wpful</i>		Right Worshipful
<i>Ru</i>		Rutherford
<i>Rus</i>		Russia, Russian
<i>R W</i>		Right Worthy
<i>S</i>		South, second, Sunday
<i>S A</i>		South America, according to art
<i>Sam</i>		Samuel, Samaritan
<i>Sans</i>		Sanscrit
<i>S A S</i>		Fellow of the Society of Antiqua-
<i>Sat</i>		Saturday
<i>Sax</i>		Saxon, Saxony
<i>Sb</i>		Antimony
<i>S C</i>		South Carolina, a decree of the Sen-
<i>Sc</i>		He or she engraved it
<i>S cap</i>		Small capitals
<i>Schr</i>		Schooner
<i>Sc</i>		To wit
<i>S C L</i>		Student of the civil law
<i>Sclav</i>		Sclavonic
<i>Scot</i>		Scotland, Scotch or Scottish
<i>Scr</i>		Scruple
<i>Sculp</i>		Sculpture, he, or she, engraved it
<i>S E</i>		Southeast
<i>Se</i>		Selenium
<i>Sec</i>		Secretary, section, second
<i>Sec Leg</i>		Secretary of the Legation

<i>Sect</i>		Section
<i>Sen</i>		Senior, senate, senator
<i>Sept</i>		September, septuagint
<i>Serg or j</i>		Sergeant
<i>Servt</i>		Servant
<i>Sh or S</i>		Shilling
<i>Shak</i>		Shakespeare
<i>S H S</i>		Fellow of the Historical Society
<i>Si</i>		Silicium
<i>Sing</i>		Singular
<i>S J C</i>		Supreme Judicial Court
<i>Sld</i>		Sailed
<i>S Lat</i>		South latitude
<i>Slav</i>		Slavonic
<i>S L</i>		Solicitor-at-law
<i>S N</i>		According to nature
<i>Sn</i>		Tin
<i>Sol</i>		Solomon, solution
<i>S of Sol</i>		Song of Solomon
<i>Sol Gen</i>		Solicitor-general
<i>Sp</i>		Spain, Spanish
<i>S P</i>		Without issue [sophical Society
<i>S P A S</i>		Member of the American Philo-
<i>S P G</i>		Society for the Propagation of
<i>S P Q R</i>		the Gospel
<i>Sq</i>		Senate and People of Rome
<i>Sq ft</i>		Square
<i>Sq in</i>		Square feet
<i>Sq m</i>		Square inches
<i>Sq r</i>		Square mile
<i>Sq yd</i>		Square rod
<i>Sr</i>		Square yard
<i>S R I</i>		Sir, strontium
<i>S R S</i>		Holy Roman Empire
		Fellow of the Royal Society

<i>S S</i>		Saint Simplicius
<i>S S E</i>		South-southeast
<i>S S W</i>		South-southwest
<i>St</i>		Saint, street, stone, strait
<i>S T D</i>		Doctor of Divinity
<i>Stg</i>		Sterling
<i>S T P</i>		Professor of Theology
<i>Subj</i>		Subjunctive
<i>Subst</i>		Substantive
<i>Su Goth</i>		Suio-Gothic or Norse
<i>Sund</i>		Sunday
<i>Sup</i>		Supplement
<i>Surg</i>		Surgeon, surgery
<i>Surg Gen</i>		Surgeon-general
<i>Surv</i>		Surveyor
<i>Surv Gen</i>		Surveyor-general
<i>S W</i>		Southwest
<i>Sw</i>		Sweden, Swedish
<i>Switz</i>		Switzerland
<i>Syn</i>		Synonyme
<i>Syr</i>		Syria, Syriac
<i>T</i>		Town or township
<i>Ta</i>		Tantalum
<i>Tb</i>		Terbium
<i>T E</i>		Topographical Engineers
<i>Te</i>		Tellurium
<i>Tenn</i>		Tennessee
<i>Term</i>		Termination
<i>Tex</i>		Texas
<i>Text Rec</i>		Received Text
<i>Theol</i>		Theology
<i>Theo</i>		Theodore

<i>Theoph</i>		Theophilus
<i>Theor</i>		Theorem
<i>Thess</i>		Thessalonian
<i>Thos</i>		Thomas
<i>Thurs</i>		Thursday
<i>Ti</i>		Titanium
<i>Tier</i>		Tierce
<i>Tim</i>		Timothy
<i>Tit</i>		Titus
<i>T O</i>		Turn over [urer, trustee
<i>Tr</i>		Translator, translation, treas-
<i>Trans</i>		Translation, translator, trans-
<i>Trin</i>		Trinity [lated
<i>Tues</i>		Tuesday
<i>Turk</i>		Turkey, Turkish
<i>Typ</i>		Typographer
<i>U</i>		Uranium
<i>U C</i>		Upper Canada
<i>U E I C</i>		Upper East India Company
<i>U J D</i>		Doctor of both Laws
<i>U K</i>		United Kingdom
<i>Ult</i>		Last or of the last month
<i>Univ</i>		University
<i>U S</i>		As above, United States
<i>U S A</i>		U. S. Army, U. S. America
<i>U S M</i>		U. S. Mail, U. S. Marine
<i>U S N</i>		United States Navy
<i>U S S</i>		United States Ship
<i>U T</i>		Utah Territory
<i>U S R</i>		Usher of the Scarlet Rod
<i>Usu</i>		Usually

<i>V</i>	|	Vanadium, verb, see, against,
<i>Va</i>	|}	Virginia [verse
<i>V A</i>	| (	Verb active
<i>V C</i>	| ✓	Vice-Chancellor
<i>V D M</i>	| — —	Minister of God's Word
<i>Ven</i>	| ✓	Venerable
<i>V G</i>	| (	For example
<i>Vis</i>	| (	Viscount
<i>Viz</i>	| (	To wit, 'namely
<i>V N</i>	| —	Verb neuter
<i>Vo</i>	| ✓	Left hand page
<i>Vol</i>	| ✓	Volume
<i>Vols</i>	| (	Volumes
<i>V P</i>	| (	Vice-President
<i>V R</i>	| —	Queen Victoria
<i>Vs</i>	| (	Against
<i>V t</i>	| —	Verb transitive
<i>Vt</i>	| (	Vermont
<i>Vul</i>	| (	Vulgate
<i>Vulg</i>	| (	Vulgar, vulgarly
<i>W</i>	| ✓	Welsh, West, Wednesday, week
<i>Wed</i>	| (	Wednesday
<i>Whf</i>	| (	Wharf
<i>W I</i>	| (	West Indies
<i>W Lon</i>	| (	West Longitude
<i>Wm</i>	| (	William
<i>W M S</i>	| — —	Wesleyan Missionary Society
<i>W N W</i>	| — —	West-northwest
<i>Wp</i>	| (	Worship
<i>W^{pt}</i>	| (	Worshipful
<i>W S</i>	| (	Writer to the Signet

<i>W S W</i>		West southwest
<i>W T</i>		Washington Territory
<i>Wt</i>		Weight

<i>Xms</i>		Christmas
<i>Xn</i>		Christian
<i>Xnty</i>		Christianity
<i>Xper</i>		Christopher
<i>Xt</i>		Christ

<i>Y</i>		Yttrium
<i>Yr</i>		Year
<i>Y B</i>		Year book
<i>Yd</i>		Yard
<i>Yds</i>		Yards
<i>Ym</i>		Them

<i>Z</i>		Zirconium
<i>Zech</i>		Zechariah
<i>Zeph</i>		Zephaniah
<i>Zn</i>		Zinc
<i>Zool</i>		Zoology

CHAPTER V.

POSITIONED WORD SIGNS.

THE best word signs are those which so fully suggest the words which they represent as to tax the memory but slightly—such signs as grow out of the words, and such as when seen, immediately suggest their word. Many words are almost wholly spelled by a single line with the contractions of which it is capable, while others require almost as many lines as they have letters. In many long words, syllables may be omitted either from their beginning, middle or end, and still leave the word clearly suggested; as, *ac* may be omitted from such words as according, accident, account; *con* from such words as contention, construction, confusion; *com* from such words as commercial, commandment, complainant; *dis* from dissension, discussion, dispersion; *pro* from profuse, protect, propose; *per* from perspire, persuade, perplex; *inter* from interfere, interpret, interest; *in* from instill, inside, incur, increase, inform; *un* from unfold, unfulfill, under.

In all cases in which a beginning syllable is omitted from a word, the word should be written a greater distance from the preceding word, to indicate the omission; the space, the written part of the word and the context will serve to make the clipped word plain. In the following list, the sign, consisting of a single line, or con-

tracted line, or hook and line, is given in each case at the left of the word for which it stands; the sign represents several words, each dependent on the position in which the sign is written.

The words expressed by the signs are arranged in six columns corresponding with the six positions, viz: the five vowel or consonant positions and the position on the line in which words are naturally written. The columns are arranged three on a page, two opposite pages being required to display all the words represented by each sign. For convenience, the signs are repeated on the second page. At the top of each column is placed the letter which the position should express, and which is the second or third letter of the words beneath it. This position letter forms a part of and is to be read in the sign which stands at the left of the column. In writing, the word-signs are often used with suffixes attached to form other words. In such cases the sign should be in position and the affix made without lifting the pen. It will be excellent practice, in learning the signs, to form words with sign and suffixes.

It will undoubtedly be clear to the learner that in this list each sign stands for the several words at its right, and that for each word the sign must be written in the position indicated by the letter at the top of the column in which the word stands. All the signs that a writer uses, he should thoroughly memorize and practice writing until he can form them perfectly and rapidly. It is good practice to form and write short sentences containing the words represented by signs.

	<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>a</i>	(above	as	any
<i>ar</i>	(abroad aboard	assure	are
<i>au</i>	(abuse	assume	author awe
<i>at</i>	(about at a add a	assist astonish at the	at add
<i>art</i>	(abrupt	assert	art
<i>al</i>	(able	also always	all
<i>alr</i>	ℓ abler		already
<i>ag</i>	(abridge	assuage	advantage
<i>arnt</i>	(abridgment	ascertained	are not
<i>unt</i>	└	assumed	am not
<i>ait</i>	}	as it	
<i>ant</i>	(abundant	as not	
<i>atl</i>	6		at all
<i>awr</i>	✓		aware
<i>ay</i>	(	assay	ay aye away
<i>ac</i>	) academy	accept	account
<i>act</i>	) act a	accede act the	act

	<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>a</i>	(an	afford	again
<i>ar</i>	(another	afar	agree
<i>au</i>	(annuity	affluent	august
<i>at</i>	(ant aunt at it	affect	agent
<i>art</i>	(another and are	after afraid	a great
<i>al</i>	(annual annul	afflict	agile
<i>alr</i>	ℓ annular	afflicter	agglomerate
<i>ay</i>	(angel angelic	affright	aggregate
<i>arnt</i>	(	affront	aggrandizement
<i>amt</i>	⌊ animate	affirmative	agreement
<i>ait</i>	{ annihilate	affidavit	agitate
<i>ant</i>	⌊ annuity	affinity	agonized
<i>atl</i>	♠ antediluvial	affectively	agricultural
<i>awr</i>	✓	afterward	
<i>ay</i>	(any	affray	
<i>ac</i>	) <i>t</i> accident	<i>o</i> accomplish	<i>u</i> accuse
<i>act</i>	) acid	accommodate	acute

<i>acr</i>	)		acre	
<i>acrd</i>	)		accredit	actor
<i>acl</i>	)	acclaim		
<i>algr</i>	R		allegretto	altogether
		<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>e</i>	/	ebb	establish	even
<i>e</i>	/		escape	each
<i>er</i>	/	ebriety	erase	error
<i>er</i>	/	erebus	erroneous	ever
<i>ed</i>	/	ebbed	eased	educate
<i>et</i>	/		estate	each time
<i>erd</i>	/		erased	eradicate
<i>ert</i>	/		eracement	erect
<i>el</i>	/	ebullition	essential	each will
<i>erl</i>	/			erelong
<i>ery</i>	/		erroneously	every
<i>ell</i>	/		ecclesiastical	eventual

<i>acr</i>	)	acrimony	aceroach	accrue
<i>acrd</i>	)	acrid	accord	accurate
<i>acl</i>	)	accessible	acknowledge	accumulate
<i>algr</i>	R	allegory		

		<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>e</i>	✓	enjoy	effect	engage
<i>e</i>	/	ennoble	efficient	engine
<i>er</i>	✓	enormous	enforce	engross
<i>er</i>	/	enravis	effervesce	egress
<i>ed</i>	✓	end	enfilade	edge
<i>et</i>	/	entice	effect	egotist
<i>erd</i>	✓	endeavor endure		engird
<i>ert</i>	✓	entire enter	effort	energetic
<i>el</i>	/	enlightened	effulgent	English
<i>erl</i>	/	enroll	ephemeral	egregiously
<i>ery</i>	/	entry	effrontery	
<i>ell</i>	/		effectual	

	<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>i</i>	∕ imbibe	is	I am
<i>i</i>	∕ imbue	insist	I may
<i>ir</i>	∕ imbroglio	inscribe	inure
<i>ir</i>	∕ imbrue	insure	inner
<i>id</i>	∕ imbed	inside	I do, did
<i>it</i>	∕ it a	it the	it, ie
<i>ird</i>	∕ inbred	insured	inroad
<i>irt</i>	∕ inbreathe	instruct	inert
<i>il</i>	∕ imbecile	insulate	I will
<i>irl</i>	∕ irreligious	insular	illiterate
<i>oi y</i>	∕	voice	annoy
<i>oid t</i>	∕ avoid toy	avoids	annoyed
<i>ii</i>	∕ ibid	Israelite	impenetrable
<i>ii</i>	∕		impossible
<i>I</i>	∕		I

		<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>i</i>	/	in	if	ingenious
<i>i</i>	/	inform	infallible	"
<i>ir</i>	/	inner	infringe	ignore
<i>ir</i>	/	"	infirm	ingress
<i>id</i>	/	indeed	infidel	
<i>it</i>	/	it is	it to	it gave
<i>ird</i>	/	indorse	inferred	ingratitude
<i>irt</i>	/	intricate	infuriate	ingrate
<i>il</i>	/	inland	influence	ineligible
<i>irl</i>	/		infernal	inglorious
<i>oi y</i>	/	coin		voyage
<i>oid t</i>	'	oint anoint		
<i>iit</i>	/	initial	infatuate	ingenuity
<i>iit</i>	/	inimitable	infinite	ingredient
<i>I</i>	/			

<i>iv</i>	↗	I have a	I have the	I have
<i>ivr</i>	↗	I aver		I very
<i>il</i>	↘	I will be	I will as	I will
<i>ith</i>	9	I think a	I think the	I think
<i>itm</i>	⌊	it may be		it may
<i>its</i>	⌋	it is a	it is the	it is
<i>itshl</i>	⌋	it shall be		it shall

		<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>o</i>	/	object	ostentatious	one
<i>o</i>	/	own a	own the	own
<i>or</i>	↗	over a	over the	over
<i>or</i>	/	or a	or the	or
<i>od</i>	↘	do a	do the	do
<i>ot</i>	/	to a	to the	to
<i>odr</i>	↗	overdo a	overdo the	overdo
<i>otr</i>	/	or to a	or to the	or to
<i>ol</i>	↘	obligate	oscillate	old

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>iv</i>	/	I have it	I have to	
<i>ivr</i>	/			I have your
<i>il</i>	/	I will it	I will too	
<i>ith</i>	9	I think it	I think too	I think you
<i>itm</i>	L		it may too	
<i>its</i>	L		it is too	
<i>itshl</i>	L		it shall too	
		<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>o</i>	/	on	of	ogee
<i>o</i>	/	own it	own two	own you
<i>or</i>	/	over it	over to	over you
<i>or</i>	/	or it	or to	or you
<i>od</i>	/	do it	do to	do you
<i>ot</i>	/	to it	to do	to you
<i>odr</i>	/	overdo it		
<i>otr</i>	/	or to it	or to do	or to you
<i>ol</i>	/	only	official	ogle

	<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>ou</i>	/ outbreak	outsell	outward
<i>out</i>	' out a an outbid	out the outside	out ought
<i>our</i>	/ outrage		our hour
<i>outr</i>	# outward bound	outrageous	outer
<i>oo</i>	/		one's own
<i>oo</i>	✓ own one of a		own one
<i>op</i>	/ opaque	opposition	option
<i>oprt</i>	/ operatic	operates	operate
<i>orr</i>	/		over
<i>otr</i>	o other business		other
<i>to do</i>	✓ to do a an	to do the	to do
<i>do to</i>	' do to a	do to the	do to
<i>otr</i>	o obligatory	oscillatory	older
	<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>u</i>	\ unbecoming	us	you
<i>u</i>	) unbounded	use	unusual
<i>ur</i>	\ unbar	usury	your

	<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>ou</i>	/ own		
<i>out</i>	/ out it down	out to	out you
<i>our</i>	/ owner		outgeneral
<i>outr</i>	/ round		outguard
<i>oo</i>	/		one you own
<i>oo</i>	✓ own one in	one own if	you own one
<i>op</i>	✓ open opinion	oppose	opulent
<i>oprt</i>	✓	opportunity	
<i>ovr</i>	✓ over it	over to	over you
<i>othr</i>	✓	other to	
<i>to do</i>	✓ to do it	to do to	to do you
<i>do to</i>	✓ do to it		do to you
<i>olr</i>	✓		
	<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>u</i>	\ union	unfashion	ungenial
<i>u</i>	\	unfavorable	ungenerous
<i>ur</i>	\ unreasonable	unfertile	ungrounded

	<i>b</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>ur</i>	\ unborn	usurp	you are
<i>ud</i>	\ unbind	used	undo
<i>ut</i>	\ unbit	unsuited	utmost
<i>udr</i>	\ unburied		under
<i>utr</i>	\ unburnt		untrue
<i>ul</i>	\ unblamable	usual	unable
<i>url</i>	\ unreliable		unreal
<i>utl</i>	\	unsettled	
	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	
<i>light</i>	• a	the	
<i>heavy</i>	• are	there	
	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>b</i>	\ be a	be the	be, been
<i>br</i>	\ bar	bear	before
<i>bd t</i>	\ bad, bat	bed, bet	bade
<i>brd</i>	\ barred	beard	bright
<i>bl</i>	\ balance	believe	able

	<i>n</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>ur</i>	\ unrighteous	unfair	ungraceful
<i>ud</i>	\ undone		unguided
<i>ut</i>	\ unto, unite, unit	unfit	unguent
<i>udr</i>	\ undrawn	unformed	unguarded
<i>utr</i>	\ untried	unfetter	
<i>ul</i>	\ unless	unfulfilled	ungallant
<i>url</i>	\ unlearn	unfurl	ungrateful
<i>utl</i>	\ until	unfaithful	
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>light</i>	• I	o	up
<i>heavy</i>	• infer	over	upper
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>b</i>	\ be it	be to	be you
<i>br</i>	\ bring	bore	burr
<i>bd t</i>	\ bid, bit	abode, boat	bud, but
<i>brd</i>	\ bird	board	buried
<i>bl</i>	\ blithe, blight	blow	blue

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>brl</i>	↘	barrel	believer	
<i>bu</i>	↘	business of a	business of the	business
<i>but</i>	↘	but a	but the	but
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>c</i>	↗	candid	census	can
<i>c</i>	/	cabinet	century	come, came
<i>cr</i>	/	careful	cereals	care
<i>cr</i>	↗	crayon	create	car
<i>crt</i> <i>crd</i>	↗↗	cart	certify	consider
<i>cl</i>	/	call	cell	
<i>cl</i>	↗	calculate	celebrate	criminal
<i>clr</i>	↗	careless	cellular, cellar	clear
<i>clđ</i>	↗	called	celestial	could
<i>ch</i>	↗	such a	cheer	such
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>d</i>	↘	day	deem	done
<i>dr</i>	↘	dare	derive	Dr., dear

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>brl</i>	↘	brilliant	bolder	builder
<i>bu</i>	↘	business in	business to	
<i>but</i>	↘	but it	but to	but you

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>c</i>	↗	citizen	county	court
<i>c</i>	↗	civilize	comfort	country
<i>cr</i>	↗	circuit	corner	cure
<i>cr</i>	↗	crime	crowned	curious
<i>crt</i> <i>crd</i>	↗	cried	crowd	crude
<i>cl</i>	↗	clime, climb	collect	cull
<i>cl</i>	↗	clinic	column	culpable
<i>clr</i>	↗	circle	color	culinary
<i>clد</i>	↗	climate	cold	culled
<i>ch</i>	↗	chief	choose	church

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>d</i>	↘	die	do	due
<i>dr</i>	↘	dire	door, doer	during

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>dt</i>	⌒	date	debt	
<i>dd</i>	⌒		dead	
<i>drd</i>	⌒	dared		
<i>dtr</i>	⌒	dater	deter	debtor
<i>dl</i>	⌒	daily, dally	dell	difficult
<i>drl</i>	⌒	darling	dearly	dreadful
<i>dlr</i>	⌒	dallier	dealer	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>f</i>	⌒	faith	few	fact
<i>fr</i>	⌒	from a	from the	from
<i>ft</i>	⌒	fat, fade	feet, feat	
<i>ftr</i>	⌒	father	feature	forward
<i>frd t</i>	⌒	afraid	freed	freight
<i>fl</i>	⌒	fall, fail	fell, feel	fulfill
<i>frl</i>	⌒	farewell	fearful	freely
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>g</i>	⌒	gave	gentlemen	gone

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>dt</i>	—	indite	dote	duty
<i>dd</i>	—	did	dodge	
<i>drd</i>	—	dried	adored	endured
<i>dtr</i>	—	debtor	dictator	doubter
<i>dl</i>	—	idle	dole	dull, duly
<i>drl</i>	—	direful	droll	
<i>dtr</i>	—	dollar	dilator	duller
		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>f</i>	—	fine	found	fund
<i>fr</i>	—	from it	for	fur, from you
<i>ft</i>	—	fit, fight	food, foot	future
<i>fr</i>	—	fighter	foot race	further
<i>frd t</i>	—	freight	forward	fruit
<i>fl</i>	—	file	follow	full
<i>frl</i>	—	firmly	forlorn	furlough
		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>g</i>	—	give	go	begun

	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>gt</i>	∩ gate	get	God
<i>gr</i>	∩ agree	grieve	giver
<i>grt d</i>	∩ grade grate	greed greet	great
<i>gl</i>	∩ gallon	gentle	guilt-y
<i>grl</i>	∩ garland	general	glory

	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>h</i>	o how a an	he	how
<i>hr</i>	o hair	her, here	however
<i>th hd</i>	c that a an	that the	that
<i>hrd</i>	c hard	heard	there
<i>hl</i>	o have all	hell	he will
<i>hm</i>	e ham	he may	
<i>thm</i>	e that may	them	
<i>hs</i>	e has	he is	how is
<i>ths</i>	e that is	these	
<i>thn</i>	e than	then	that in

	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>gt</i>	↳ gift	good	guide
<i>gr</i>	↳ grief	grow	grew
<i>grt d</i>	↳ gird, girt, grit	grown	ground
<i>gl</i>	↳ gill	gold	gull
<i>grl</i>	↳ girl	glorify	
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>h</i>	• high	who	how you
<i>hr</i>	• higher	whoever	however you
<i>th hd</i>	○ that it	though	that you
<i>hrd</i>	○ hired	hoard	hurried
<i>hl</i>	• highly	who will	human will
<i>hm</i>	— him	home	hum
<i>thm</i>	— that my		
<i>hs</i>	— his	whose	husband
<i>ths</i>	— this	those	thus
<i>thn</i>	— thin	though in	

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>j</i>	/	James	Jesus	judge
<i>j</i>	↗	"	"	judgment
<i>jr</i>	/	jar	jeer	jury
<i>jr</i>	↗	"	"	
<i>jt</i>	↗	jade	jet, jest	justified
<i>jtr</i>	↗		jester	justifier
<i>jl</i>	↗	jail	jealous	jealousy
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>k</i>	↘	knave	keep	knew
<i>kr</i>	↘	knavery	keeper	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>l</i>	o	law	leave	all, will
<i>lr</i>	o	lair	leer	already
<i>rl</i>	o	rail	reel, real	are, all
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>m</i>	—	may	me	my
<i>mr</i>	—	mar	mere	Mr.

<i>j</i>	/	ⁱ join	^o John	^u just
<i>j</i>	✓		"	"
<i>jr</i>	/		journal	juror
<i>jr</i>	✓		"	"
<i>jt</i>	✓		journalist	
<i>jtr</i>	✓			juster
<i>jl</i>	✓	jilt	jolly .	July
<i>k</i>	\	ⁱ kind	^o know	^u
<i>kr</i>	\	kinder	know her	
<i>l</i>	o	^e liable	^o alone	^u lunar
<i>lr</i>	o	lyre, liar	lower	lure
<i>rl</i>	o	rill	roll	rule
<i>m</i>	—	ⁱ my	^o mow	^u much
<i>mr</i>	—	mire	more	murmur

	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>mn</i> —	man	men	See <i>mn</i> , p. 106
<i>mnr</i> —	manner	meaner	
<i>md</i> —	made mad	mead meed	made it
<i>mt</i> —	mat	met	might it
<i>mtr</i> —	matter	meter	mightier
<i>mrt</i> —	mart	merit	
<i>ml</i> —	mail	meal	
<i>mh</i> —	may have		
<i>mst</i> —	mast	messed	
	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>n</i> —	name		now
<i>nr</i> —	narrow	near	never
<i>nd</i> —	and a not a	net next	
<i>nrđ</i> —	narrowed	near to neared	nature
<i>nl</i> —	nail in all	kneel	
<i>nn</i> —	in an		
<i>nm</i> —	name		

	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>mn</i> —	mire	mow	must
<i>mnr</i> —	mine miner	moan	munificent
<i>md</i> —	amid	mode	mud
<i>mt</i> —	might	mote	mute
<i>mtr</i> —	miter	motor	mutter
<i>mrt</i> —	myrtle	mortal	
<i>ml</i> —	mile mill	mole	mule
<i>mh</i> —	might have		must have
<i>mst</i> —	mist missed	most	must
<i>n</i> —	<i>i</i> nine	<i>o</i> no now	<i>u</i> new
<i>nr</i> —	inner	nor	number
<i>n</i> —	night	not	nut nude
<i>nrđ</i> —		nor do	under
<i>nl</i> —	Nile	knoll	null
<i>nn</i> —	nine	none	nun
<i>nm</i> —			numb

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>p</i>	↷	pa, pay	pea	up
<i>pd</i> <i>pt</i>	↷	pad, paid	pieced	apt
<i>pr</i>	↷	pray, par	prey	upper
<i>prd</i>	↷	prayed	preyed	appeared
<i>pl</i>	↷	play	plea	appeal
<i>plr</i>	↷	player	pleader	appealer
<i>pn</i>	↵	pan	pen	
<i>pnd</i>	↵	pained, paint	penned	
<i>pp</i>	↷	pap	peep	
<i>ppr</i>	↷	paper	peeper, pepper	
<i>ppl</i>	↷	papal	people	
<i>pe</i>	↷			peace
<i>ph</i>	↷	phantom	phenomenon	
<i>prs</i>	↵	praise	press	
-				
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>q</i>	(	quantity	question	queen

	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>o</i> opinion	point	public
<i>pd</i> <i>pt</i>	<i>o</i> opinionated	pointed	published
<i>pr</i>	<i>o</i> pry	propose	prune, pure
<i>prd</i>	<i>o</i> pried	proposed	pruned
<i>pl</i>	<i>o</i> ply	plow	plume
<i>plr</i>	<i>o</i> plyer	plowman	
<i>pn</i>	<i>o</i> pin	upon	pun
<i>pnd</i>	<i>o</i> pinned	upon it	impugned
<i>pp</i>	<i>o</i> pipe	pope	puppet
<i>ppr</i>	<i>o</i> piper	popery	
<i>ppl</i>	<i>o</i> <i>v</i>	popular	pupil
<i>pe</i>	<i>o</i>		
<i>ph</i>	<i>o</i> philosophy	phonograph	
<i>prs</i>	<i>o</i> prism	peace	purse
<i>q</i>	<i>i</i> quick	<i>o</i> quotient	<i>u</i>

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>qr</i>	(	quarantine	questioner	queenlier
<i>qt</i>	(	quadrant	quest	
<i>qrt</i>	(	quarter	querist, queried	
<i>ql</i>	f	qualify	quell	
<i>qrl</i>	f	quarrel	queerly	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>r</i>	—	raise	rest	rather
<i>rd</i>	—	raised	rested	
<i>rr</i>	—	rare	rear	are rather
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>s</i>	⤿	say	see	some
<i>sr</i>	⤿	safer	seer	sir
<i>st d</i>	⤿	sad, said, sat	set	sight
<i>str</i>	⤿	star, sadder	steer, setter	
<i>sl</i>	⤿	sail	sell	
<i>slr</i>	⤿	sailor	seller	
<i>sh</i>	⤿	shame	she	

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>qr</i>	(quire, inquire	quorum	

<i>qt</i>	(quite, quit	quote	
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<i>qrt</i>	(chorister		
------------	---	-----------	--	--

<i>ql</i>	(quill		
-----------	---	-------	--	--

<i>qrl</i>	(
------------	---	--	--	--

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>r</i>	—	rise	rose arose	ruse

<i>rd</i>	—			
-----------	---	--	--	--

<i>rr</i>	—	riser	roar	
-----------	---	-------	------	--

		<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>s</i>	—	sigh	so, sow	sue

<i>sr</i>	—	sinner	sorrow	sure
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<i>st d</i>	—	sit	sought	sued, suit
-------------	---	-----	--------	------------

<i>str</i>	—	stir, sitter	store	suitor
------------	---	--------------	-------	--------

<i>sl</i>	—	sill	sole, sou	sully
-----------	---	------	-----------	-------

<i>slr</i>	—	silver	solar	surely, surly
------------	---	--------	-------	---------------

<i>sh</i>	—	shy	show	shun
-----------	---	-----	------	------

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>shr</i>	☞	share	shear, shier	
<i>shd</i>	☞	shad, shade	shed	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>t</i>	⤵	take a	take the	take
<i>tr</i>	⤵	tare	tear	take care
<i>tt</i>	⤵	taste	test	
<i>ttr</i>	⤵	taster	tester	
<i>tl</i>	☞	tall	tell	
<i>tlr</i>	☞	taller	teller	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>v</i>	|	have a	have the	have
<i>vr</i>	|	vary-ous	very	view
<i>vt</i>	|	vat	vest	
<i>vtr</i>	|	vaster	venturer	
<i>vl</i>	⊥	value-d	evil	
		<i>a</i>		<i>on the line</i>
<i>w</i>	/	was	we, when	with

	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>shr</i>	☪	shower, shore	shudder
<i>shd</i>	☪	shied	showed should
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>t</i>	☪	take it	take to take
<i>tr</i>	☪	tier, tire	tore true
<i>tt</i>	☪	tight	towed trust
<i>ttr</i>	☪	tighter	toward trusteer
<i>tl</i>	☪	till	toll tule
<i>tlr</i>	☪	tiller	toller
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>v</i>	|	have it	have to have some
<i>vr</i>	|	virus	voracious virulent
<i>vt</i>	|	visit	vote viewed
<i>vtr</i>	|	visitor	voter viewer
<i>vl</i>	⊥	village	volume vulnerable
	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	
<i>w</i>	/	win	woe

		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>w</i>	/	which a	which we	which
<i>wr</i>	/	war	were	
<i>wr</i>	/	which are	which we are	whichever
<i>rw</i>	/	are with a	are with the	are with
<i>wtd</i>	/	wade, wait weight, weighed	wed, weed	what
<i>wrd</i>	/	ward, wart	wearied	
<i>wtr</i>	/	water, waiter wader	weeder	whatever
<i>wh</i>	/	what a	when the	
<i>wl</i>	/	wall	well	with all which all
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>x</i>	\	exact	execute	expect
<i>z</i>	\	exacter	exterior	exercise
<i>xt</i>	\	ecstatic	extent	expect it
<i>xrt</i>	\	extra	extreme	exert
<i>xl</i>	\	exalt	excel	
		<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>on the line</i>
<i>y</i>	∪	Yankee	yearn	ye, yes
<i>yr</i>	∪	yarn	year	
<i>yt</i>	∪	yacht	yet	

<i>w</i>	/	ⁱ which I	^o which to	^u which you
<i>wr</i>	/	wire	wore, whoever	
<i>wr</i>	/			which you are
<i>rw</i>	/	are with it		are with you
<i>wt d</i>	/	wide	would	would you what you
<i>wrd</i>	/	weird, wired	word	
<i>wtr</i>	/	wider		whatever you
<i>wh</i>	/	when it, I	when to	when you
<i>wl</i>	/	will		with all you which all you
<i>x</i>	\	ⁱ exist	^o exhort	^u excuse
<i>z</i>	\		exhorter	excursion
<i>xt</i>	\	extinguish	extole	
<i>xrt</i>	\	exertion	extraordinary	executioner
<i>xl</i>	\	exhilarate		exult
<i>y</i>	∪	ⁱ yield	^o you	^u youth
<i>yr</i>	∪		your	
<i>yt</i>	∪		yonder	



































CHAPTER VI.

OUTLINE WORD SIGNS.

































THE following list consists chiefly of long words whose principal elements are combined into forms producing suggestive word signs. Each written outline being fully given in the Roman letter will be more readily understood by the writer.

































These outlines are valuable not only as word signs, but as suggesting how other words may be clearly expressed by brief outlines. To make them thus serviceable the writer should familiarize himself with them, not merely as signs, but as suggested and suggestive outlines. They should be written and read many times until they are quite familiar. After they are thus thoroughly mastered the student will be prepared to make outlines of all words, always striving to write them as brief as possible and still leave them suggestive of the words which they represent. In practice, pronounce and write at the same time, steadily striving to write them as rapidly as they can be pronounced. For this purpose it is very serviceable to thus pronounce and write words repeatedly, going over the same exercise day after day until the pen becomes as expert as the tongue. Only by such repetition long continued and daily pursued can the writer hope to acquire the skill requisite to verbatim reporting.






























Abundant	۷	a ^b ndnt
Accepted	۷	accepted
Acceptable	۷	acceptl
Accession	۷	acssion
Accident	۷	acdnt
Accuracy	۷	acure
Accurateness	۷	acurtness
Accordingly	۷	aerdingly
Accusation	۷	acsation
Acquisition	۷	acsition
Active	۷	actv
Acknowledge	۷	acg
Additional	۷	aditionl
Advance	۷	adnc
Advanced	۷	adncd
Advancement	۷	adncm
Advantageous	۷	advs
Advertise	۷	vrts
Advertising	۷	vrtsing
Affected	۷	a ^f ctd
Affectionate	۷	a ^f tionat
Affliction	۷	a ^f ltion
Agitate	۷	agt
Aggregate	۷	agrt
Almost	۷	alst
Already	۷	alrd
Along	۷	alng
Altogether	۷	algtr
Amounted	۷	mouted
Ambitious	۷	ambtious
America	۷	mrca
American	۷	mrca
Among	۷	mng
Amongst	۷	mngst

Anniversary		v ^r rsry
Anatomy		a ⁿ y
Antagonism		at ⁿ gsm
Annual		au ⁿ al
Annul		a ⁿ ul
Annular		a ⁿ ulr
Antagonistic		at ⁿ gsc
Antagonist		at ⁿ st
Another		atr ⁿ
Anybody		a ⁿ ybd
Anything		a ⁿ ying
Appear		apr
Appearance		aprnc
Appeared		aprd
Appears		aprs
Appearing		apring
Appliance		apline
Applicant		aplnt
Application		aplection
Applied		apld
Apply		aply
Applicable		aplbl
Applicability		aplblt
Apprehend		aprnd
Apprehended		aprnded
Apprehensible		aprnbl
Apprehensibility		aprnblt
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
































Arrived	اَرْوَد	arvd
Arbitrary	اَرْتَبْرِي	art ^b ry
Archangel	اَرْتَبْرِي	ar ⁿ gl
Archbishop	اَرْتَبْرِي	ar ^b p
Architecture	اَرْتَبْرِي	arctr
Architectural	اَرْتَبْرِي	arctr ^l
Aristocracy	اَرْتَبْرِي	arsty
Aristocrat	اَرْتَبْرِي	arsert
Aristocratic	اَرْتَبْرِي	arserte
Arrange	اَرْتَبْرِي	ar ⁿ g
Arrest	اَرْتَبْرِي	arst
Artificial	اَرْتَبْرِي	art ^f shl
Artistic	اَرْتَبْرِي	art ^e c
Assistance	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^t n ^c
Ascription	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^e ction
Assemble	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^m bl
Assembled	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^m bl ^d
Assembly	اَرْتَبْرِي	smbly
Assembling	اَرْتَبْرِي	smblyng
Assure	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^u r
Assurance	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^u rn ^c
Assuring	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ^u ring
Assignment	اَرْتَبْرِي	a ⁿ mt
Astonished	اَرْتَبْرِي	at ⁿ shd
Astonishing	اَرْتَبْرِي	at ^s shing
Astonishment	اَرْتَبْرِي	at ⁿ shmt
Astronomy	اَرْتَبْرِي	atr ⁿ my
Astronomer	اَرْتَبْرِي	atr ⁿ mr
Astronomical	اَرْتَبْرِي	atr ⁿ cl
Astounding	اَرْتَبْرِي	at ^s nding
Attainment	اَرْتَبْرِي	atnmnt
Attract	اَرْتَبْرِي	atret
Attraction	اَرْتَبْرِي	atretion

Attractive		atrev
Atonement		tonm
Authority		authrit
Authoritative		authrtv
Auspiciously		auspshl
Auspicious		auspsh
Aversion		avrshn
Avocation		avshn
Avoid		avd
Avowed		avowd
Bachelor		b ^a chlr
Beauty		buty or but ^y
Beautiful		butfl
Begin		b ^e n
Begun		bu ^e n
Began		g ^a n
Beginning		g ⁱ ning
Bank		b
Bankable		bbf
Bankrupt		brpt
Bankruptcy		brpte
Because		bcf
Become		bcm
Before		bfr
Behold		bhol
Beheld		bhld
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Belongs		blngs
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Body		bdy



































Boldness		b ^o ldn
Bountiful		bountl
Brethren		brthrn
Brother		br ^o thr
Calculable		clbl
Cabinet		cbnt
Calvinism		Clvnm
Capable		c ^a pl
Captain		cptn
Casually		c ^a sly
Catholic		Cthlc
Catholicism		Cthlsm
Certainty		crtnt
Cessation		csation
Celestial		clstl
Celebrate		clbrt
Celebration		clbrtion
Certificate		crtct
Certify		certfy
Change		chng
Character		chrctr
Characterize		chrctrz
Characterizes		chrctrzs
Characters		chrctrs
Characteristic		chrctrst
Characterization		chrctrztio
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Charity		chr ^a
Charter		chrtr
Cheer		chr ^e
Children		chlrn
Childhood		chlhood

































Churchyard		chrchrd
Circumstance		circumsnc
Circumference		circumfrnc
Citizen		c'tzn
Civilize		clz
Clerical		clrel
Climate		cl'mt
Color		clr ^o
Commence		m ^e nc
Commencements		m ^e ncms
Combination		combintion
Company		comp ^a ny
Compared		comprd ^a
Comprehended		compr ^e nded
Comprise		compr ⁱ s
Compose		comp ^o s
Concern		cnern
Conclusion		conclshn
Consequence		consqnc
Consequential		s ^e qshl
Consideration		s ⁱ drtion
Consisted		consstd
Conformable		frmbll
Constant		constnt
Constituted		constutd
Contingency		contgc
Contradistinction		contr ^a dsshn
Contradistinguish		contradsh
Contrivings		trivings
Could		cd
Counsel		cousl
Consul		cosl
Council		concl
Covenant		cvnt































Combine	<i>h</i>	combin
Commence	<i>h</i>	commnc
Commencement	<i>h</i>	commn
Complete	<i>h</i>	complet
Complexion	<i>h</i>	compl ^c xshn
Condition	<i>h</i>	condtion
Complain	<i>h</i>	compl ^a n
Compliance	<i>h</i>	compl ^l nc
Construction	<i>h</i>	constriction
Consumed	<i>h</i>	sumd
Contained	<i>h</i>	contand
Contraction	<i>h</i>	traction
Contradiction	<i>h</i>	tradction
Contradistinction	<i>h</i>	tradstntion
Contrived	<i>h</i>	trivd
Controlled	<i>h</i>	controld
Conversion	<i>h</i>	convrsion
Conviction	<i>h</i>	convtion
Convince	<i>h</i>	convnc
Corrective	<i>h</i>	crectv
Countenance	<i>h</i>	countnc
County	<i>h</i>	county
Countrymen	<i>h</i>	cntrmn
Covered	<i>h</i>	cvrd
Created	<i>h</i>	cr ^e td
Cured	<i>h</i>	cr ⁿ ed
Curious	<i>h</i>	cr ⁿ is
Curved	<i>h</i>	crvd
Danger	<i>h</i>	dngr
Endanger	<i>h</i>	e ⁿ dgr
Darkens	<i>h</i>	darns

Defendant		de'ndnt
Delinquent		delnq
Deliverance		delvrnc
Denominate		denmt
Denomination		denmtion
Derision		dershn
Derivation		derivtion
Description		de ^s crp
Descriptive		de ^s crpt
Designation		de ^s gnition
Develop		devlp
Difference		di ^r nc
Difficulty		di ^r c
Dignity		digty
Direction		dirction
Directness		dircness
Disadvantage		di ^s ad
Disadvantages		di ^s ads
Disadvantageous		di ^s adg
Disbelief		di ^s b
Discharge		di ^s chr
Disclaim		di ^s cl
Dissever		di ^s vr
Discover		di ^s cr
Discourse		di ^s crs
Discourage		di ^s erg
Disaffection		di ^s ftion
Discrepancy		di ^s crp
Discriminate		di ^s crm
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




















Disqualify	f-	di*ql
Disfavor	h-	di*fr
Disease	h-	di*s
Dissatisfaction	h-	di*stftion
Dissimilar	h-	di*mlr
Distinguish	h- u	di*tingsh
Distinguishable	h- u	di*tingbl
Distinction	h-	di*ttion
Divinity	l	divnt
Doctor	u	Dr.
Dollar	u	dolr
Domestic	u- /	m*tc
Donation	f-	do"ation
Downward	h-	dow"rd
During	h- .	during
Duration	?	duration
England	h-	e"glnd
Eclectic	h-	eclt
Ecclesiastic	h-	eclst
Eccentric	h-	ecnr
Eccentricity	h-	ecntre
Emphatic	h-	emptc
Employment	h-	employrn
Empyric	h-	emprc
Endanger	h-	e"ngr
Endeavor	h-	e"nvr
Enlarge	h-	e"lrg
Enthusiasm	h-	thusm
Enthusiastic	h-	thustc
Entire	h-	e"tir
Episcopalian	h-	pspl

Equinoctial		q'ncl
Equivalent		q'vlnt
Especially		spsibly
Establishment		e*tmnt
Eternal		ternl
Eternity		ternt
Evangelical		glcl
Evening		vning
Evidence		evdnc
Everlasting		erlsing
Exchangeable		xchbl
Exclamation		xclmton
Exclusion		xclshn
Excommunication		xcomntion
Excommunicator		xcomcr
Executor		xctr
Exemplify		xmplfy
Exemplification		xmplftion
Exhibition		xition
Existed		xsted
Existence		xsnc
Expanse		xpans
Expense		xp ^e ns
Expectation		xption
Expenditure		xpndr
Experience		xprnc
Explanation		xplntion
Exploration		xplortion
Expression		xprsn
Exquisiteness		xqsness
Extempore		xtmpr
Extemporaneous		xtmprs
Extension		xtnshn
Extenuation		xtnashn
































Exterior		xterior
Extract		xtret
Extracted		xtre
Extinguish		xtingsh
Extraordinary		xtrord
Extravagant		xtrnt
Extradition		xtrdtion
Fact		f ^{act}
Failure		f ^{alr}
Family		f ^{amly}
Familiar		f ^{amlr}
Fantasm		f ^{ants}
Fantastic		f ^{antsc}
Fantasy		f ^{antsy}
Fashion		f ^{ashn}
Favorable		f ^{avrl}
Feature		f ^{etr}
Financial		f ^{nshl}
First		frst
Forever		frer
Forgiven		frgn
Former		f ^{ormr}
Formality		f ^{ormlt}
Formation		f ^{ormshn}
Forward		f ^{rwrd}
Foundation		foundshn
Fraction		fr ^a ction
Freedom		fr ^{edm}
Frequent		fr ^{eqnt}
From		frm
Fruition		frution
Furnished		furnshd


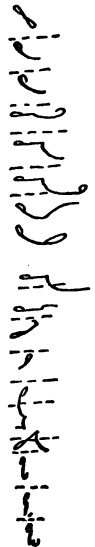

Furniture		furntr
Future		futr
Gain		g ^a n
General		g ^e nrl
Generalize		genrlz
Generation		genrshn
Gentleman		gmn
Glorify		gl ^o rify
Glorious		gl ^o rs
Govern		govrn
Governor		govrn ^r
Government		govrmt
Grander		gr ^a ndr
Grandeur		gr ^a ndur
Grandchild		grnchl
Grandchildren		grnchl ⁿ
Had		hd ^a
Half		hlf
Halve		hlv
Happy		h ^a py
Habeas corpus		hbs crps
Hardened		h ^a rdnd
Hath		h ^a th
Have		v
Have not		vnt
He have		hv
Henceforth		h ^e ncfrth
Hereafter		h ^e rft ^r
Hesitation		h ^e sttion
Heretofore		h ^e rtfr



































Hieroglyphical		h ^l rglcl
Home		hom
Him		h ⁱ m
Hopeful		h ^o pfll
History		h ^l stry
Hundred		hu ^u drd
Human		h ^u
Humanity		h ^u mnt
Hurried		hurrd
I		I
I am		Im
Idleness		idl ^{ns}
Ignorance		ignrnc
Imaginable		imgl
Imaginary		imgry
Immediately		m ^e atly
Immoral		imrl
Immorality		imrlt
Mortal		mortl
Immortal		imrtl
Immortality		imrtlit
Immortalize		imrtlz
Impassioned		impshnd
Impatience		impshnc
Impatient		impshnt
Impenetrable		impntrl
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Importance		imprtnc
Impossible		imp ^o sb

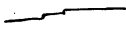


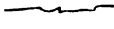








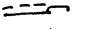


















Impossibility		imp ^o slt
Impoverished		impvrshd
Impractical		impretl
Impracticable		imprebl
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Improbable		imprbl
Improbability		imprblt
Improvement		imprmnt
Imprint		imprnt
Imperishable		imprshl
Impertinent		imprtnt
Inauspicious		i ⁿ spshs
Inartificial		i ⁿ rtfcial
Incapable		i ⁿ cpl
Inconsiderable		i ⁿ consdrl
Inconsiderate		i ⁿ consdrt
Inconsistent		i ⁿ consnt
Indefatigable		i ⁿ dftbl
Indefinite		i ⁿ dfnt
Indelible		i ⁿ dlbl
Indescribable		i ⁿ dscrbl
Indifferent		i ⁿ dfrent
Indifference		i ⁿ dfrenc
Indignity		i ⁿ dg
Indemnity		i ⁿ dmnt
Indemnification		i ⁿ dmsn
Indiscriminate		i ⁿ dscr
Indispensable		i ⁿ dspn
Individual		i ⁿ dvd
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Indicate		i ⁿ det
Industry		i ⁿ dstry
Industrious		i ⁿ dstrs

































Indubitable	大ニ	i ⁿ dbtl
Indebted	大ニ	i ⁿ dtd
Infinite	大ニ	i ⁿ fmt
Infidelity	大ニ	i ⁿ fdlit
Infirm	大ニ	i ⁿ frm
Inform		
Influence	大ニ	i ⁿ flnc
Inference	大ニ	i ⁿ frnc
Information	大ニ	i ⁿ frmsahn
Informal	大ニ	i ⁿ frml
Informality	大ニ	i ⁿ frmlt
Infringe	大ニ	i ⁿ frg
Inhospitable	大ニ	i ⁿ hspt
Inhospitality	大ニ	i ⁿ hspit
Inscribe	大ニ	i ⁿ scr
Inscription	大ニ	i ⁿ scrshn
Incur	大ニ	i ⁿ cr
Insecure	大ニ	i ⁿ seur
Insecurity	大ニ	i ⁿ seurt
Insignificant	人	insg
Insignificantly	人	insgly
Insignificance	人	insgnc
Insignia	人	insgna
Institute	人	instut
Insubordinate	人	insbrd
Insubordination	人	insbrdshn
Insuperable	人	insupr
Integrity	大ニ	i ⁿ tgrr
Intellect	大ニ	i ⁿ tlct
Intellectual	大ニ	i ⁿ tlcl
Intelligent	大ニ	i ⁿ tlgt
Intelligence	大ニ	i ⁿ tlgnc
Intelligible	大ニ	i ⁿ tlgl
Intelligibility	大ニ	i ⁿ tlglt
Intemperate	大ニ	i ⁿ tmprt

Intemperance		i ⁿ tmprnc
Interior		i ⁿ trior
Internal		i ⁿ trnl
Interrogate		i ⁿ trogt
Interrogation		i ⁿ trogshn
Interrogative		i ⁿ trgtv
Intrinsic		i ⁿ trnc
Irrational		irashnl
Irrecoverable		irrecvl
Irreconcilable		irreconcl
Irrefragable		irrefrgl
Irrefutable		irrefrtl
Irrelevant		irrelvt
Irreligious		irrelg
Irreligious		irrelgs
Irrepressible		irreprsl
Irrespective		irrespt
Irresponsible		irrespl
Irruption		irruption
Irregular		irreglr
Jehovah		jh
Jove		ju
Jealous		jls
Jewish		jsh
Joint-stock		jtst
Jurisdiction		jrdsbn
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Justification		jtcsbn
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Juxtaposition		jxtshn



































Kindness		kns
Kindly		kly
Kingdom		kingm
Knowledge		n ^o lg
Know		ko
Knowing		k ^o ing
Known		kn
Label			l^{a}bl
Large	l ^a rg	
Larger	l ^a rgr	
Landscape	l ^a ndsp	
Language	l ^a ng	
Languish	l ^a ngsh	
Legacy	l ^e gc	
Legislate	l ^e gslt	
Lengthen	l ^e ngn	
Lenient	l ^e nnt	
Libation	li ^b shn	
Liberty	li ^b rt	
Liquidation	l ⁱ qdashn	
Longer	lo ⁿ gr	
Lovely	l ^o vly	
Loving	l ^o ving	
Lovingly	l ^o vingly	
Many			m
Magazine		m ^a g
Magnificent		m ^a gent
Magnificence		m ^a genc

Magic		m ^a gc
Majestic		m ^a jtc
Maladministration		m ^a lstrshn
Malfesance		m ^a lfnc
Malign		m ^a ln
Malignant		m ^a lg
Malignancy		m ^a lge
Manufacture		m ^a nftr
Manufactory		m ^a nftry
Manufacturing		m ^a nftring
Manufacturer		m ^a nftrer
Manumit		m ^a nm ^t
Mary		m ^a ry
Marry		m ^a rry
Measured		msrd
Mechanics		m ^e cs
Mechanical		m ^e cl
Mechanism		m ^e esm
Member		m ^e mbr
Memoranda		m ^e mrnd
Memoir		m ^e mr
Memory		m ^e mry
Mendicant		m ^e ndct
Menial		m ^e nl
Mensuration		m ^e srshn
Mention		m ^e nshn
Mercy		m ^e rc
Merchantable		m ^e rchtl
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Might		mit
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Million		miln



































Minimum		m ¹ nmm
Minute		m ¹ nt
Minute		m ¹ nit
Misdemeanor		msdmnr
Misfortune		msfrtn
Misinformed		msnfrd
Misanthropic		msnthre
Mistress		mstrs
Misrepresented		msrpt
Misrepresentation		msrpsn
Misrule		msrl
Mistake		mstk
Mistrust		mstrst
Moment		m ^o mt
Morality		m ^o rlt
Mortgage		m ^o rgg
Moved		m ^o vd
Movement		m ^o vmt
Mr		
Multiform		mltfrm
Multiply		mltp
Multiplication		mltpshn
Multifarious		mltfrs
Multitude		mltud
Multiple		mltpl
Nation		n ^a shn
National		n ^a shnl
Nationality		n ^a shnlit
Naval		n ^a vl
Nearly		nrly
Necessary		nsry






























Necessity		nssit
Nest		nst
Never		nr
Nevertheless		nrls
Next		nxt
Nobody		n ^o bd
Nondescript		n ^o npt
Notary		n ^o try
Neuter		nutr.
Notwithstanding		ntst ing
Object		o ^b j
Obedient		o ^b t
Obligation		o ^b lshn
Obligatory		o ^b lgry
Observation		o ^b vshn
Occur		ocr
Occurrence		ocerne
Oftentimes		o ^t s
Ominous		ons
Omnipotence		omnpt
Omnipotent		omniptnt
Omnipresent		omniprnt
Omniscient		omshnt
Omnivagant		omnigt
Open		opn
Opinion		pny
Opportunity		prtnit
Opposition		ops
Oppression		oprssh
Option		op
Organ		org
Organs		orgs

Organism	o	orgm
Organize	o	orz
Organized	o	orzd
Organization	o	orzshn
Origin	o	orig
Original	o	origl
Ornament	o	orn
Ornamental	o	ornl
Ornamentation	o	ornshn
Osmian	o	o ^s m
Ostentation	o	o ^s tnshn
Ostentatious	o	o ^s tnshs
Ostensible	o	o ^s tnl
Over	o	or
Owing	o	oing
Owner	o	onr
Onward	o	o ⁿ rd
Only	o	o ⁿ ly
Ourselves	o	oursl
Paragraph	p	p ^a rf
Paradise	p	p ^a rds
Parallel	p	parl
Paralytic	p	parlit
Paraphrase	p	p ^a raf
Parliamentary	p	parlmr
Parliamentarian	p	parlmrn
Part	p	p ^a rt
Parts	p	p ^a rts
Party	p	p ^a rty
Partisan	p	p ^a rtsn
Partner	p	p ^a rtnr
Part-owner	p	p ^a rtonr

Patent		p ^{at} t
Patentable		p ^{at} ntl
Patient		
Peculiar		p ^e clr
Peculiarity		p ^e clrt
Peculiarly		p ^e clrly
Pecuniary		pcnry
People		p ^e pl
Perfect		p ^e rft
Perfection		p ^e rftshn
Perform		p ^e rfrm
Pernicious		prnshs
Perpendicular		prpnd
Perpendicularly		prpndl
Perpetuity		prpt
Perpetual		prptl
Philanthropy		flrp
Philanthropic		flrc
Philanthropist		flpst
Philosophy		phlph
Philosopher		phlphr
Philosophical		phphl
Philosophize		phz
Phonography		ph ^o n
Phonographer		phr
Phonographic		phc
Phosphorus		phs
Phosphoric		phsfr
Photography		ph ^o tg
Phrenology		phrology
Phrenologist		phrologst
Phrenological		phrologl
Physiology		phology
Physiological		phologyl

Physiognomy	e	phy
Physiognomer	e	phyr
Physiological	e	phl
Physiologically	e	phly
Physician	2	phsi
Places	()	pl ^{as} s
Plaintiff	pl	plf
Planetary	pl ^{an} try	pl ^{an} try
Platform	pl ^{at} frm	pl ^{at} frm
Plenitude	pl ^{en} tud	pl ^{en} tud
Pleasure	plsr	plsr
Plenty	pl ^{en} t	pl ^{en} t
Plant	pl ^{an} t	pl ^{an} t
Plenary	pl ^{en} ry	pl ^{en} ry
Plenipotentiary	pl ^{en} np	pl ^{en} np
Popular	p ^o plr	p ^o plr
Popularity	p ^o plrit	p ^o plrit
Population	p ^o pshn	p ^o pshn
Populous	p ^o p ^s	p ^o p ^s
Popularize	p ^o plr ^z	p ^o plr ^z
Popularization	p ^o plr ^z shn	p ^o plr ^z shn
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Possession	p ^o sshn	p ^o sshn
Possible	p ^o sl	p ^o sl
Possibility	p ^o slt	p ^o slt
Possibilities	p ^o sls	p ^o sls
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Post-mortem	p ^o stmrt	p ^o stmrt
Poverty	p ^o vrt	p ^o vrt
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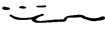
































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Prerogative		pr ^e rg
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Prescription		pr ^e shn
Preserve		pr ^e sr
Preservation		pr ^e srshn
Present		pr ^e snt
Presentation		pr ^e sntshn
Pervert		p ^e vrt
Prevaricate		pr ^e vrct
Previous		pr ^e vs
Principal		pr ⁱ nl
Privilege		prilg
Probable		pro ^b
Probability		pro ^b lt
Problematic		pro ^b ltc
Profitable		pro ^f l
Proclaim		procl
Proclamation		proclshn
Produce		prod
Productive		prodv
Profaned		pr ^o fnđ
Profited		proftđ
Prophet		pr ^o ph
Prophetic		pr ^o phc
Prophetical		pr ^o phcl
Property		pr ^o prt
Proposal		pr ^o sl
Proposition		pr ^o psshn
Proscribe		pr ^o scr
Proscription		pr ^o scrshn

Protection		p ^o teshn
Protraction		p ^o treshn
Providence		pr ^o vdnc
Publication		pbshn
Publisher		p ^u bshr
Punish		pu ⁿ sh
Punishment		pu ⁿ shm
Quadruped		qrpd
Qualify		qlfy
Qualification		qlfshn
Quaint		qnt
Quartz		qrz
Quiescent		qsnt
Quit		q ⁱ t
Quorum		qorm
Quote		q ^o t
Radiant		rd ^a nt
Rational		rationl
Rabble		r ^a bl
Raffle		r ^a fl
Rapturous		rapt ^r s
Reality		r ^e alt
Realize		r ^e alz
Reclaim		relm
Recollect		relt
Recollection		relshn
Reformation		refrmshn
Relation		relshn
Relative		reltv

Related	o	reltd
Religion	a	relg
Religious	o	relgs
Regeneration	o	rgnrshn
Regenerate	o	rgnrt
Regiment	o	rgmt
Regular	o	rglr
Regulation	o	rglshn
Relinquish	o	relq
Reluctant	o	relc
Reliant	o	relint
Relent	o	relnt
Remark	o	remrk
Remarkable	o	r ^e mrkl
Remember	o	m ^e m
Remembering	o	mming
Remembrance	o	m ^e mnc
Remembered	o	m ^e merd
Remonstrate	o	r ^e mnstrat
Reprehensible	o	rephnl
Represent	o	rep
Representation	o	repshn
Representative	o	reptv
Repress	o	reprs
Republic	o	repb
Republication	o	repbshn
Republican	o	repbl
Repugnant	o	repg
Repugnance	o	repgnc
Resemble	o	rsml
Resemblance	o	rsmnc
Resembling	o	resmlng
Reservation	o	rsrshn
Resignation	o	resgshn

Respect	o	rsp
Respective	oo	rspt
Respite	oo:oo	r ^e spt
Responsible	oo:oo	rspl
Respectable	oo:oo	rspl
Restrictive	oo:oo	rspl
Restriction	oo:oo	rstreshn
Resurrection	oo:oo	rsreshn
Retraction	oo:oo	retracshn
Retrospect	oo:oo	retrrspt
Retrospective	oo:oo	retrrsptv
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
































Sabbath	oo:oo	s ^a b
Sabbatarian	oo:oo	s ^a btrn
Saccharine	oo:oo	s ^a chrn
Sacrament	oo:oo	s ^a crm
Sacrifice	oo:oo	s ^a crf
Sacrilege	oo:oo	s ^a crl
Sadducee	oo:oo	s ^a dse
Safety	oo:oo	s ^a ft
Sagacity	oo:oo	s ^a g
Sagacious	oo:oo	s ^a gshs
Sagaciously	oo:oo	s ^a gshsl
Sagaciousness	oo:oo	s ^a gshsn
Salubrious	oo:oo	s ^a lbrs
Salutary	oo:oo	s ^a lutr
Salutatory	oo:oo	s ^a ltory
Sample	oo:oo	s ^a mpl

Sanctification		s ^a ncfshn
Sanctimonious		s ^a ncmnns
Sanguine		s ^a ngn
Sanguinary		s ^a ngnr
Satisfaction		satisfshn
Satisfy		satisfy
Satisfied		satsfd
Satisfactory		satisfry
Savior		S ^a vr
Saying		s ^a ing
Scholar		sclr
School		sel
Schooled		seld
Script		script
Science		scinc
Scientific		scintf
Scripture		scrptr
Sculpture		sculptr
Season		s ^e sn
Seeing		s ^e ing
Secure		s ^e cr
Security		s ^e curit
Sectarian		s ^e ctrn
Secular		s ^e clr
Senseless		snsls
Sensible		snsbl
Sentimental		sntml
Sentimentalism		sntmls
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Separated		s ^e prted
Separation		seprtion



































Session	sshn
Short-hand	shrtnd
Signify	sgy
Significant	sgnt
Significance	sgnc
Signification	sgshn
Significantly	sgntl
Similar	smlr
Similarly	smlrly
Simple	s'mpl
Singular	snglr
Singularly	snglrly
Situation	sitshn
Skillful	skilfl
Social	s°shl
Something	smth ing
Something else	sming ls
Somebody	smbd
Somewhat	smw
Somewhere	smwr
Sorrow	s°row
Special	spshl
Splendid	splndid
Spiritualize	sprtlz
Strengthen	strngthn
Statement	statm
Southern	sthrn
Subject	su ^b j
Subjection	su ^b jshn
Subjected	su ^b jtcd
Sublime	su ^b lm
Subordinate	su ^b ordnt
Subscribe	su ^b scr
Subscription	su ^b scrshn

Success	1	scss
Successful	1 1 1	scssfl
Successfully	1 1 1 1	scssfly
Suggest	1 1 1 1	sj
Suggestion	1 1 1 1 1	sjshn
Suggestive	1 1 1 1 1 1	sjv
Supererogation	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprgshn
Superficial	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprfshl
Superior	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	superior
Superlative	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprliv
Superscribe	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprscr
Superscription	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprshn
Supreme	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprm
Supernatural	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprnrl
Supplication	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suplshn
Suppression	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	suprsshn
Sunder	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sundr
Surrender	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	srndr
Suspend	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sspnd
Suspension	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sspnsbn
Suspicious	1 1	sspshs
Suspicion	1 1	sspshn
Sustained	1 1	sstand
Sustentatious	1 1	sstashs
Synonym	1 1	syn
Synonymous	1 1	syns
System	1 1	ssm
Systematic	1 1	sstmat
Systemized	1 1	sstz
Systematize	1 1	sstattz
Superstition	1 1	suprstshn
Syndicate	1 1	synd
Synthesis	1 1	synth
Synthetical	1 1	synthet

Take	t	t ^a
Taken	t	t ^a n
Taciturn	t	tactrn
Teacher	t	techr
Technical	t	techl
Technically	t	techly
Technicality	t	techlit
Temperate	t	tempert
Temperance	t	temprn
Temptation	t	temptshn
Tenant	t	tennt
Tendon	t	tendn
Testament	t	testm
Testamentary	t	testmry
Testimony	t	testmy
Than	th	th ^a n
Thank	th	th ^a nk
Thankful	th	th ^a fl
Thankfulness	th	th ^a fln
Thankless	th	th ^a nls
Thanklessness	th	th ^a nln
Thanksgiving	th	th ^a ng
Then	th	th ^e n
Thenceforth	th	th ^e frth
Thenceforward	th	th ^e frd
Theology	th	th ^e o
Theological	th	th ^e ol
These	th	th ^e s
Thick	th	thck
Thin	th	th ⁱ n
Thing	th	th ing
Things	th	th ings

Think		th ⁱ nk
Thinking		th ⁱ nk ing
Those		th ^o s
Thou		
Though		th ^o
Thousand		thousnd
Thorough		th ^o ro
Three		thr ^e
Through		thr ^u
Thrift		thr ⁱ ft
Thrust		thr ^u st
Thrush		thr ^u sh
Together		togr
Tolerable		tol
Tolerably		toly
Tolerance		tolrnc
Tolerant		tolnt
Tolerate		tolat
Toleration		toltion
Tranquil		tra ⁿ ql
Tranquillity		tra ⁿ qlit
Trance		tranc
Transaction		tra ⁿ acshn
Transcend		tra ⁿ end
Transcendent		tra ⁿ endnt
Transient		transht
Transcend		trans end
Transcribe		trans crb
Transcript		trans crpt
Transcription		trans cshn
Transfer		trans fr
Transform		trans frm
Transformation		trans frmshn
Transgress		trans grs

Transit	<i>x</i>	trans it
Transition	<i>sh</i>	trans ishn
Transitory	<i>try</i>	trans itry
Translate	<i>ti</i>	translat
Translation	<i>ti</i>	translation
Transmute	<i>mut</i>	trans mut
Transmit	<i>mt</i>	trans mt
Transparent	<i>prnt</i>	trans prnt
Transport	<i>prt</i>	trans prt
Transpose	<i>ps</i>	trans ps
Transubstantiate	<i>ub</i>	trans ub
Transubstantiation	<i>ubshn</i>	trans ubshn
Transverse	<i>vr</i>	trns vr
Treasury	<i>resry</i>	tresry
Trembling	<i>ing</i>	trembl ing
Tremblingly	<i>ingly</i>	trembl ingly
Tremendous	<i>tremds</i>	tremds
Trespass	<i>resp</i>	tresp
Trespases	<i>respss</i>	tresps
Trinitarian	<i>trintrn</i>	trintrn
Triumph	<i>trimp</i>	trimp
Trust	<i>trust</i>	trust
Two		
Too		
To		
Tumult	<i>tumlt</i>	tumlt
Ubiquity	<i>ubq</i>	ubq
Ultimo	<i>ult</i>	ult
Ultimate	<i>ultm</i>	ultm
Ultimately	<i>ultml</i>	ultml
Unaccountable	<i>u"acl</i>	u"acl



































Unaccounted		u ⁿ ac
Unanswerable		u ⁿ an
Union		u ⁿ yn
Universe		unvrs
Universalism		unrsn
Unbelief		u ⁿ bl
Unbeliever		u ⁿ blr
Unchangeable		u ⁿ ch
Unchanged		u ⁿ chd
Unchristian		u ⁿ chr
Uncomfortable		u ⁿ efrl
Uncompromising		u ⁿ comz ing
Unconcerned		u ⁿ concr
Uncomparing		u ⁿ compr ing
Unconstrained		u ⁿ constrnd
Unconscious		u ⁿ conss
Unconverted		u ⁿ convrt
Uncontrollable		u ⁿ contrl
Understand		u ⁿ derstnd
Understood		u ⁿ drstd
Understanding		u ⁿ drst ing
Undertake		u ⁿ dert
Undertaking		u ⁿ drt ing
Unpardonable		u ⁿ prd
Unpopular		u ⁿ pp
Unprofitable		u ⁿ prf
Unseasonable		u ⁿ ssl
Unreasonable		u ⁿ rsl
Unsettled		u ⁿ stld
Unsubstantial		u ⁿ sb
Unthankful		u ⁿ thfl
Unwarrantable		u ⁿ wrl
Unwilling		unwl ing
Uppermost		uprm

Upward		upwrđ
Useful		u ^s fl
Usurper		u ^s rpr
Usurpation		u ^s srpshn
Uttermost		utrm
Utterly		utrly
Uttering		utr ing
Vague		v ^u g
Variation		v ^a rtion
Ventilate		v ^e ntl
Version		v ^e rsion
Verify		v ^e rly
Verification		v ^e rftion
Versatile		v ^e rstl
Victory		v ⁱ c
Vicious		vicious
Vision		vishn
Villain		v ⁱ ln
Visible		v ⁱ sl
Vocation		v ^o shn
Volatile		v ^o lt
Volume		v ^o lm
Voluminous		v ^o lmn
Voluntary		v ^o lntr
Voluptuous		v ^o lp
Vulgar		v ^u l
Vulnerable		v ^u lnr
Was		w ^a
We, with the		w ^e











Welcome		w ^{elc}
What		wh ^a
When		wh ^e
War		wr ^a
We are		wr ^e
Who		wh ^o
Why		wh ^y
Wore		wr ^o
Wire		wr ⁱ
Which are a		wr ^a
Which are the		wr ^e
Which are or }		wr
Which were }		wr ⁱ
Which it were		wr ^o
Which were to		wr ^u
Which are you		wr ^u
Are with a or }		rw ^a
Were with a }		rw ^e
Are or were with the		rw
Are or were with		rw ⁱ
Are with it		rw ^o
Are we to		w
We or with		w
Which		w ⁱ
With it or }		wr
Within }		wr ^{eat}
Were		wr ^{cs}
Whereat		wr ^{er}
Whereas		wr ^{en}
Wherever		wr ^{epn}
Wherein		wr ^{sr}
Whereupon		whl
Whensever		whlst
While		w ⁱ thr
Whilst		wh ^y
Whither		
Why		












Willing	l	wl ng
Wish	z	w ^l sh
Wash	6	w ^a sh
Wished	z	w ^l shd
Writing	6	wrt ing
Without	/	wout
With you	/	w ^u
World	6	wrld
Worth	6	w ^o rth
Whatever	/	wtr
Way	/	w ^a y
Wages	z	w ^a gs

Examine	z	xm
Exasperate	z	xsprt
Exasperation	z	xsprshn
Exceeding	z	xcing
Excel	z	xl
Excellent	z	xlnt
Exception	z	xcshn
Exceptional	z	xcshnl
Exceptionable	z	xshnl
Excessive	z	xsv
Exclusive	z	xclu
Excluded	z	xclud
Excite	z	xct
Excitement	z	xctm
Exciting	z	xct ing
Excommunicate	z	xcomm
Excommunication	z	xcomshn
Excommunicated	z	xcomt
Excrement	z	xerm

Excursive		xcrs
Excursion		xcrshn
Excuse		xcs
Execrable		xcrbl
Execration		xcrashn
Execute		xcut
Execution		xcushn
Exercise		xrcs
Exercises		xrcss
Executor		xctr
Exemplary		xmplr
Exhalation		xhshn
Exhortation		xrtshn
Exonerate		xnrt
Exoneration		xnrshn
Expanse		xpnc
Expansion		xpnshn
Expand		xpnd
Expansible		xpb
Expansibility		xpbt
Expect		xpt
Expectant		xptnt
Expectation		xptshn
Expedient		xped
Expeditious		xpedshs
Expensive		xpv
Experience		xprnc
Experiment		xprmt
Experimental		xprmtl
Experimentally		xprmlc
Experimenter		xprmr
Expert		xprt
Expiate		xpat
Explain		xpln

Explainable	م	xplnl
Explanation	م م	xplnshn
Explanatory	م م م	xplntr
Explicit	م م م م	xplic
Explore	م م م م	xplor
Explosion	م م م م م	xplosn
Export	م م م م م	xport
Exposition	م م م م م	xpsshn
Expositor	م م م م م	xpstr
Expository	م م م م م م	xpstry
Expound	م م م م م م	xpou
Express	م م م م م	xprs
Exquisite	م م م م م م	xqst
Extemporary	م م م م م م	xtmp
Extemporize	م م م م م م م	xtmpz
Extenuation	م م م م م م م	xtshn
Exterior	م م م م م م م	xt rior
Exterminate	م م م م م م م م	xtrm
Extirmination	م م م م م م م م م	xtrmshn
External	م م م م م م م م	xtrnl
Extinction	م م م م م م م م م	xtshn
Extinguish	م م م م م م م م	xtsh
Extinguishable	م م م م م م م م م	xtshl
Extinguisher	م م م م م م م م م م	xtshr
Extinguishment	م م م م م م م م م م م	xtshn
Extirpate	م م م م م م م م م	xtrp
Extirpation	م م م م م م م م م م	xtrpshn
Extort	م م م م م م م م م	xtrt
Extortion	م م م م م م م م م م	xtorshn
Extortionate	م م م م م م م م م م م	xtrshnat
Extortioner	م م م م م م م م م م م م	xtorshnr
Extract	م م م م م م م م م م	xtrct
Extraction	م م م م م م م م م م م	xtrshn
Extradition	م م م م م م م م م م م م	xtrdshn

Extrajudicial		xtrjd
Extramundane		xtrmnd
Extraneous		extrn
Extraofficial		xtrf
Extravagant		xtrg
Extravagance		xtrgs
Extravasate		xtrst
Extreme		xtrm
Exuberant		xubr
Exult, exalt		xlt

Ye		y
Yes		ys
Yet		yt
Yesterday		ystd
Year		yr
Yearly		yrl
Yonder		yndr
You		u
Your		ur
Younger		yngr
Youth		yth
Youthful		ythf

CHAPTER VII.

PHRASES AND PHRASE WRITING.

THERE are many phrases in which the words are so closely united in utterance that it seems the natural effort of short-hand to combine them in one outline, and to make that outline as brief as possible.

Phrases are constructed in four ways.

I. By writing together the signs of several words.

II. By writing word signs in position to suggest other additional words.

III. By writing together the outlines of several words.

IV. By combining both word signs and word outlines.

Miniature Signs.—To make phrases the more legible, special miniature signs are employed for the representation of some of those small words more commonly recurring in phrases.

In writing them, their miniature size, their alphabetic form, and their direction, should be carefully preserved. These signs may be used separately as word signs as well as in phrasing. When used separately they should be written on the base line, because when written in position, they take another word, forming a phrase.

Words Added by Position.—In phrasing, the positions are used to add words instead of letters, as follows: Word signs written in *a* position, add *a* or *be*; written in *e*

position, add *the*; written in *i* position, add *it* or *in*; written in *o* position, add *to* or *of*; written in *u* position, add *you* or *give* or *gave*.

LIST OF MINIATURE SIGNS.








- ‘ at, add
- ’ act
- ˘ be, been
- ˆ can
- ˆ come, came
- ˆ do
- ˆ if, of
- ˘ give, gave
- o how, he, such
- o had, that
- ˆ it
- ˆ I would
- o all, will
- in, an, on
- ˆ and, not
- ˆ to
- ˆ up
- ˆ put
- ˘ is, as, us
- ˆ if, of
- ˆ have
- ˆ yes
- ˘ you would
- ˘ under

Are or There Added by Shading.—In phrasing, the shade may be used on any sign either at the beginning or end, or in the midst of a phrase outline, to suggest *are* or *there*.

Such Expressed by Ch.—This word does not appear thus represented in any of the exercises, the *ch* circle having been adopted after the engraving of the plates.

The following exercises so fully illustrate its use that the student will be able easily to introduce it in his writing.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

-  not such as you
-  can such be the fact
-  in such case
-  such and such
-  as such
-  if such can be
-  at such time as you will

The following full list of phrases and phrase signs so thoroughly illustrate the art of phraseography that to the attentive pupil no further explanation becomes necessary. There are many more than any writer will care to memorize, but by repeatedly writing them the art of phrase writing will be so thoroughly acquired that the writer will rely on his judgment rather than his memory. In practicing they should be written with careful precision and dispatch.

PHRASES AND SIGNS.

	a few		all is
	a great		all is well
	a general		all may
	a little		all my
	a large		all may be
	a matter		all men
	act a		all of
	act the		all would
	act it		all would be
	act to		all our
	act in the		all people
	act as a		all power
	act at the		all which
	act for		all which are
	all are		all which were
	all such		all which can be
	all such as		all along
	all such as are		although it is
	all were		all will
	are all aware		all will be
	are well aware		all wrong
	all be		all this is
	all be able		all this is said
	all right		all these are
	all believe		all there is
	all have		and a
	all have an		and at
	all had		and are
	all here, her		and he, how
	all has		and have
	all has been		and have been
	all things		and as, is
	all there [those		and has
	all this, these,		





e	and had been	6	are there
e	and this, these,	e	are there as many
6	and such [those	e	are there many
7	and it	e	are there not[such
1	and do	e	are you
7	and to	e	are you going
1	and you	e	are you well
1	and your	e	are you likely
1	and if	e	are you sure
1	and if such	e	are you willing
1	and if there	e	are all here
1	and if the	-as-	as a
1	and the	1	as at
1	and their	1	as are
1	and then	1	as able
1	and when	1	as can
1	and there	1	as can be
1	and them	1	as can come
1	and therefore	1	as come
-any-		1	as do
1	anybody	1	as did
1	any more	1	as dare
1	any more than	1	as each
1	any one	1	as for, far
1	any way	1	as far as
1	any where	1	as if
1	any how	1	as if it
-are-		1	as good as
1	are a	1	as great as
1	are all	1	as he
1	are in, on	1	as have
1	are not	1	as have been
1	are sometimes	1	as has been
1	are the	1	

7	as I	-At-	
Z	as I said	'	at all
z	as it may be	z	at all times
z	as it may seem	z	at any rate
z	as it must be	z	at first
z	as it was	e	at hand
z	as it were	e	at his
7	as it will	7	at his own
x	as it will be	x	at it
x	as it will appear	x	at last
z	as it will seem	z	at most
x	as little as	z	at the
z	as long as	z	at a
z	as many as	'	at their
z	as many more as	z	at their own
z	as may be	e	at this, these,
z	as might	z	at which [those
z	as might be	z	at your
z	as might not	z	at your own
z	as much as	-Be-	
z	as soon as	z	be able
z	as sure as	z	be able to
e	as there has been	z	be believed
e	as these, this, those	z	be careful
e	as they	z	be careful to
e	as they are	z	be not
e	as they were	z	be ready
e	as though	z	be willing
7	as to [those	-Because-	
z	as to this, these,	z	because I am
e	as well as	z	because it has
e	as well be, will be	z	because it is [been
z	as will be seen	z	because it must be
		z	because it is cer- tain



















6	because they	2	but where
6	because they have	~	but for which
6	because they are	~	but with all his
6	because you are	-By-	by and by
6	because we are	~	by any means
<i>Before</i>	before a	~	by every means
~	before he	~	by all means
~	before he knew	~	by many
~	before he could	~	by some
~	before it	~	by some means
~	before there is	~	by such
~	before you are	~	by the
~	before you can	~	by that time
~	before another	~	by their
~	before this	~	by which
<i>But-</i>	but a	~	by which you are
~	but can	~	by which means
~	but come	-Can-	can a
~	but if	~	can be
~	but if it	~	can do
~	but if he	~	can even
~	but it is	~	can ever
~	but he can	~	can if you will
~	but that	~	can give
~	but then	~	can get
~	but then it is	~	can have
~	but this, these,	~	can have been
~	but there [those	~	can have their
~	but for this	~	can it be
~	but for that	~	can know
~	but we	~	can all, well
~	but when	~	can now

∟	cannot	<i>-Dare-</i>	
∩	cannot be	{	dare a, any
∩	cannot under-	∟	dare not
∩	can you be [stand	∩	dare say
<i>-Care-</i>		∩	dare you
∟	care for	o	dare he
∩	care for it	o	dare they
∩	care for their	<i>-Each-</i>	
∩	care for them	∩	each can
∩	care for nothing	∟	each do
∩	care for us	∟	each did
∩	care to do it	∩	each is
<i>Do, dia</i>		o	each has
∩	do it	{	each one
∩	do not	∩	each will
∩	do not car	<i>-Every-</i>	
∩	do to	∩	every one
∩	do as well	o	everywhere
∩	do it at once	∩	every time
∩	do not put off	<i>-Few-</i>	
∩	do you	∩	few are
∩	do you not	∩	few men
∩	did it not	∩	few more
∩	did you	∩	few will
<i>Dear-</i>		∩	few shall
∩	dear sir	<i>-far-</i>	
∩	dear me	∩	far a, any
∩	dear madam	∩	far as
∩	dear miss	∩	far from it
∩	dear unto me	∩	far all that
∩	dear friend	∩	far that
		∩	far in the
		∩	far more than
		∩	far be it from me









-Fear-

 fear a, any
 fear God
 fear of God
 fear that

-For-

 for a, any
 for all that
 for fear of a, any
 for a long time
 for ever
 for ever and ever
 for us
 for his own sake
 for instance
 for it may be
 for my part
 for some time
 for that
 for the sake of
 for their
 for you
 for you may be
 for you cannot tell

-From-

 from a, any
 from a reliable source
 from a sense of duty
 from all accounts
 from another point
 from him
 from his own account of it
 from his point of view















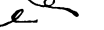




















































	from hour to hour
	from house to house
	from hand to hand
	from it
	from many
	from some cause
	from some such cause
	from that
	from that hour
	from that day
	from that cause
	from that time
	from the right cause
	from that standpoint
	from time to time
	from as many points as you can
	from us
	from you
	from you only
	from your own statement
	from your own account of it
	from your own side
	from your society
	from your view of the case

Gave

	gave a, any
	gave it up
	gave as much as
	gave his
	gave his own
	gave him all that he had
	gave them
	gave their





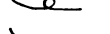
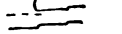
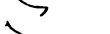





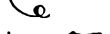
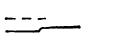


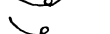
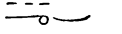
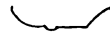
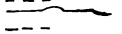


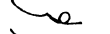

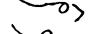

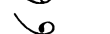
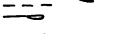



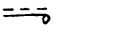




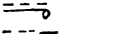
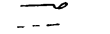
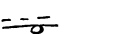
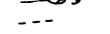


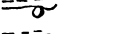
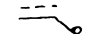
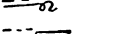
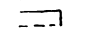







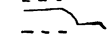
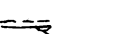











<u>Give-</u>		b	have had
<u>g</u>	give a, any	l	have it
<u>g</u>	give all	b	have all
<u>g</u>	give as much	L	have made
<u>g</u>	give it up	L	have now, an, in
<u>g</u>	give me	L	have not
<u>g</u>	give them	l	have our
<u>g</u>	give us	b	have put, paid
<u>g</u>	give up all hope	h	have taken
<u>g</u>	give you	h	have you
<u>He-</u>		✓	have we
		✓	have waited
<u>he</u>	he can	<u>-Had-</u>	
<u>he</u>	he can have	<u>h</u>	had a, any
<u>he</u>	he may	<u>h</u>	had an
<u>he</u>	he may as well	<u>h</u>	had as
<u>he</u>	he can never do it	<u>h</u>	had been
<u>he</u>	he is sure to fail	<u>h</u>	had he
<u>he</u>	he gave	<u>h</u>	had it been
<u>he</u>	he had not	<u>h</u>	had it not been
<u>he</u>	he knew it	<u>h</u>	had to do
<u>he</u>	he shall	<u>h</u>	had you
<u>he</u>	he should	<u>-Has-</u>	
<u>he</u>	he shall not	<u>h</u>	has a, any
<u>he</u>	he shall not do it	<u>h</u>	has been
<u>he</u>	he tells me so	<u>h</u>	has it not been
<u>he</u>	he will	<u>h</u>	has done
<u>he</u>	he will have had	<u>h</u>	has done more
<u>he</u>	he will not have	<u>h</u>	has just
<u>he</u>	he would not come	<u>h</u>	has had
<u>Have-</u>		<u>h</u>	has he had
<u>h</u>	have been	<u>h</u>	has his
<u>h</u>	have come	<u>h</u>	has there been
<u>h</u>	have done		





























































	has to be done		I am surprised
	has all he can do		I at one time
<i>Ho</i>			I believe
	he can		I did
	he cannot do it		I called
	he gave it to him		I can do nothing
	he is able to do it		I admit
	he is your friend		I remain
<i>How</i>			I say
	how any have		I charge
	how are		I dare say
	how can		I dare say you will
	how can you		I declare
	how do you		I do
	however it may do		I fear
	how few		I anticipate
	how far, fair		I think
	how he		I doubt
	how had		I expect
	how has, his		I feel
	how it should be		I forget
	how an, in		I gave, give
	how is that		I have
	how may		I have been
	how will		I had
	how will you		I have had
	I am not		I have just
	I may not		I have known
	I admit		I have said
	I agree		I have not
	I am glad		I have reason
	I am inclined		I have such
	I am sure		I hope
			I hope you will

	I imagine		I really, rely
	I immediately		I refer
	I thought		I regret
	I implore		I remember
	I intend		I rejoice
	I know [be so		I said so
	I know that it must		I say that it is
	I know that you		I see
	I learn [are		I shall be glad
	I learn that you		I accept
	I meant [are		I shall now
	I meant to have their		I shall do
	I may be able to		I shall give
	I may be glad to		I shall have
	I must [known		I shall never
	I must not have it		I shall take
	I must say		I shall therefore
	I need not say		I speak
	I never knew		I suppose [are
	I never said so		I suppose that you
	I never shall be		I suppose there is
	I now		I thought [nothing
	I observe		I understand
	I observe that you		I used
	I offer you [are		I view
	I only know [it		I view their course
	I ought not to do		I was [as
	I ought not to have had it		I was not
	I particularly		I will
	I personally		I will not
	I possibly		I will do
	I promise		I will show you
	I put		I would [how
			I withstood










	I wonder if they		in its place
	if for example		in my
	if he is not to be		in order to
	if it is to be [there]		in answer to
	if it is possible		in reply to
	if it did not		in respect to
	if there is not		in relation to
	if they		in reference to
	if we [time]		in some
	if you will be on		in that
	if you are		in that day
	if you can		in the
	in a little		in case of
	in a moment		in the course of
	in all		in such a case
	in all his		in the words of
	in all such		my text
	in any		in the words of
	in any way		in this [our text]
	in as many		in this age
	in compliance		in which
	in connection		in your
	in consequence		in your own
	in contemplation		inasmuch as [of] in consideration
	in every respect		is a
	in illustration		is the
	in fact		is an
	in favor		is acknowledged
	in his		is as
	in it		is as if
			is as though
			is as well

<i>se</i>	is considered to be	<i>u</i>	it ought to be
<i>o</i>	is glad	<i>te</i>	it ought to have
<i>→</i>	is impossible		been
<i>—</i>	is in	<i>me</i>	it is profitably
<i>~~~~~</i>	is insufficient	<i>~~~~~</i>	it seems
<i>z</i>	is it better	<i>~~~~~</i>	it takes us
<i>zlo</i>	is it impossible	<i>~~~~~</i>	it was
<i>yz</i>	is it certain	<i>~</i>	it never
<i>z</i>	is it not	<i>o</i>	it will
<i>~~~~~</i>	is not only	<i>o</i>	it will be
<i>~~~~~</i>	is somewhere	<i>o</i>	it will come
<i>-o-</i>	is to	<i>o</i>	it will have
<i>o</i>	is it	<i>o</i>	it will take
<i>~~~~~</i>	is it supposed [be	<i>m</i>	it would appear
<i>~~~~~</i>	is it supposed to	<i>o</i>	it would have
<i>~~~~~</i>		<i>-o-</i>	
<i>de</i>	it appears to be	<i>o</i>	Jesus Christ
<i>de</i>	it cannot be	<i>o</i>	Jesus our Lord
<i>de</i>	it could be	<i>~~~~~</i>	Jesus of Nazareth
<i>de</i>	it is not	<i>~~~~~</i>	just as
<i>de</i>	it is as	<i>~~~~~</i>	just as long as
<i>de</i>	it is as well	<i>~~~~~</i>	just had
<i>de</i>	it is his	<i>~~~~~</i>	just noticed[peace
<i>~~~~~</i>	it is manifest	<i>~~~~~</i>	justice of the
<i>~~~~~</i>	it is wonderful	<i>~~~~~</i>	justice of God
<i>de</i>	it is probable	<i>~~~~~</i>	just as well as
<i>de</i>	it is proper	<i>~~~~~</i>	just been
<i>de</i>	it is rather	<i>~~~~~</i>	just found
<i>de</i>	it is said to be	<i>o</i>	just had
<i>de</i>	it is thought	<i>o</i>	just heard [faith
<i>de</i>	it is true	<i>~~~~~</i>	justification by
<i>de</i>	it may as well	<i>~~~~~</i>	just as I am
<i>de</i>	it may be	<i>~~~~~</i>	just as you please
		<i>o</i>	just here

	know all [them]		many a one
	know or knew		many a man
	know, knew it		many men
	knew it must be		many as possible
	knew it would be		many have
	knew, know bet-		many are
	know there is [ter		many may
	knew there was		many more
	knew he would		many such
	knew, know how		many things
	know as much as		many times
	know as much a:		many an instance
	possible [than		many who
	knew, know better		many can
	know nothing		many never know
	about it		many will
	know, knew that		
	know they are		
	knew they were		more have
	know they are not		more in
	able		more than
	know very well		more that
	know where they		more there is
	are		more happy
	may as well		more and more
	may as well try		moreover
	may be		more you know
	may be an		more you hear
	may be there		more fully
	may have		more like
	may have been		more likely
	may not		more ready
	may you		more people
	may you never		more popular
	may you never be		

















No			
	no man		nor there
	no one		nor is it
	no one ever		nor is there
	no one here	-of-	
	no one is		of all
	no one has		of any, a
	no one can		of advantage
	no one can tell		of course
	no one will		of each
	no one will be more		of him
	no one may		of that [these
	no one ought		of this, those,
	no one did		of importance
	no one shall		of it
	no one better		of some
	no better		of such
	no other		of which
	no reason		of you
	no doubt		of your
	no such		of your own
	no such thing had		
	no worse		of yourself
-Nor-		-on-	
	nor any, a		on a, any
	nor anybody		on account
	nor all		on account of
	nor can I		on any account
	nor do we		on all
	nor do I		on each
	nor he		on his own ac-
	nor that		on hand [count
			on his part

z	on no account	<	or be
z	on no occasion	z	or this, these, those
v	on such an occa-	L	or more
p-	on that day [sion	L	or never
f-	on the	L	or rather
f-	on the one hand	-Over-	
h-	on the other hand	o	over all
h-	on the other side	o	over and over
h-	on the part of	o	over again
z	on this account	o	over it
z	on which	o	over us
z	on whichever side	-p-	[part
-One-		was	party of the first
lo	one another	was	party of the sec-
lo	one other	m	ond part
lo	one question	mo	people of God [try
lo	one of the best	mo	people of this coun-
lo	one of the most	mo	peculiar circum-
lo	one of the worst	mo	stance
lo	one of the most	mo	peculiar circum-
lo	beautiful	mo	stances of the case
lo	one of them	mo	police court
lo	one or two	mo	point of fact
-Or-		mo	point of view
o	or are	mo	political economy
o	or a, any	mo	political equality
o	or all	mo	political princi-
o	or an	mo	ples
o	or can	mo	power of God
o	or even	mo	presence of God
o	or if	mo	present circum-
o	or for	mo	stances
o	or many	mo	present day
o	or may	mo	present instance
		mo	prisoner of the bar
		mo	prisoners of the bar
		mo	promise to do it
		mo	promise to have it
		mo	done












	public opinion	-Regular	[tion
	public services		regular imposi-
	public spirit		regular nomina-
	purpose of		tion
	purposely done		regular nominee
			regular nuisance

-R-

-Render-

	rarely done		render an
	railroad car	-t-	render all
	railroad carriage	-t-	render account
	railroad station	-f-	render each
	railway passenger	-f-	render it
	rather be	-f-	render me
	rather better	-t-	render to
	rather expect	-f-	render the
	rather know	-t-	render them
	rather more	-b-	render this, these,
	rather give	-t-	render up [those
	rather more than	-t-	render us
	rather than	-t-	render you
	rather than do it	-t-	
	rather than give		
	rather than have		

-Reach-

	r'r than have it's'd		reach a, any
	r'r than have their		reach all
	r'r than have them		reach few
	r'r than make it		reach him
	rather than see		reach that
	rather not [them		reach this, these,
	rather take		reach it [those
	rather thick		reach some
	rather think		reach you
	rather you		reach us
	rather you would		

h reach up

Nest

h rest above

h rest of it

h rest of us

h rest of them

h rest in the

h rest on the

h rest in peace

h resting place

h rest one

h rest you

h rest yourself

h rest us

Say

h say at once

h say if

h say if you

h say if you can

h say if you do

h say if you know

h say how

h say that

h say that you

h say this

h say then

h say all that [will

h say all that you

h say it

h say it not

h say to

h say to them

h say unto you

h say unto them

Said

h said a, any

h said all

h said all that

h said if, of

h said he, how

h said that

h said there

h said this

h said it

h said to

h said to me

h said one

h said unto them

See

h see if

h see if it is

h see how

h see how he can

h see that

h see that the

h see that there is

h see that it is

h see that you are





































































h see that you do
































































h not

Set

h set at

h set forth

	set off, of		so there can be
	set it in		so there has been
	set it down		so there should be
	set up		so they are
	set you		so this is
	set your mark		so is the
	set us		so very little
			so you are
	so as, is		so you may be
	so as to be		so you will
	so as to become		so you rely on it
	so as to be sure		Somebody else
	so as to give		some cause or
	so as to have		some one [other
	so as to make it clear		some one had that
	so as to make it plain		some one must be
	so as to prevent		some other
	so as to receive		some other person
	so as to render		something has been
	so it appears		done [essary
	so it makes		something is nec-
	so it rests		something there
	so it seems [are		something or
	so it seems there		something or [other
	so there are to be		Such-
	so little		See such, p. 225
	so many more		such a
	so that it is		such are
	so that you		such are to have
	so that you may		such are not
	so that you may be sure [not		such as can
	so that you will		such an
	so then		such have been
	so there are		such as have been

	such as this	<i>Shall</i>	
	such as will		shall a
	such as would		shall all
	such has been		shall all be
	such have		shall all come
	such is the case		shall be
	such may be		shall give
	such only		shall be not
	such ought not to		shall I not be
	such people		shall know
	such persons		shall now
	such things		shall never
	such was		shall own
	such will		shall rather
	such will be		shall sometime
	such will have been		shall you
	such would be		
	such would have	<i>Take</i>	
	[been		take a
<i>Should</i>			take the
	should a		take it
	should be		take to
	should come		take you
	should be able to		take care
	should be made		take charge
	should have		take courage
	should have been		take his [ation
	should have had		take into consider-
	should have had their		take occasion
	should have thought		take pains
	should not be		take part
	should not be [been		take place
	should not have		take such
	should not think		take your
	should not know		

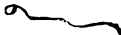
-That-

<i>P</i>	that a
<i>e</i>	that an, in, on
<i>o</i>	that can
<i>o</i>	that if
<i>e</i>	that gave
<i>e</i>	that has the
<i>e</i>	that has been
<i>9</i>	that have
<i>o</i>	that had
<i>2</i>	that have not
<i>e</i>	that I
<i>9</i>	that it
<i>2</i>	that it is
<i>e</i>	that is
<i>e</i>	that is another question
<i>e</i>	that is it
<i>e</i>	that is so
<i>9</i>	that is one
<i>e</i>	that is to say
<i>e</i>	that may be
<i>2</i>	that it may be
<i>e</i>	that shall be
<i>e</i>	that shall not be
<i>e</i>	that such is the case
<i>e</i>	that which
<i>e</i>	that which can be
<i>o</i>	that will, all
<i>9</i>	that you are
<i>9</i>	that you have
<i>9</i>	that you should be








-The

<i>9</i>	the first
<i>9</i>	the first is



















	the first thing
	the first time
<i>Then</i>	
	then if
	then it
	then it was said
	then will it be said
<i>There</i>	
	there are
	there are circumstances
	there are indications
	there can be
	there can be no question
	there can be no doubt
	there could be
	there is not
	there is no difference
	there is no one
	there is some one
	there is some reason to be
	there is very little
	there may be
	there may be instances
	there may be reasons
	there must be
	there must be something
	there ought to be
	there ought to be as many as possible there
	there is
	there shall be
	there should be
	there you are

 there you may be sure



Therefore

 therefore a
 therefore an
 therefore is there now
 therefore said I
 therefore said he
 therefore said they
 therefore let us not be weary in well doing

They-

 they are
 are they
 they are able
 they are able to have
 they are acknowledged
 they are among
 they are certainly
 they are said to be
 they had such
 they have had
 they have their own way
 they may as well
 they may bring
 they may be wrong
 they must be
 they say
 they shall
 they were not

-This-































 this advantage
 this can

this department
 this evening
 this generation
 this is
 this is a well-known fact
 this may be
 this one
 this session
 this subject
 this will be

Those
 those that
 those which
 those who had
 those who will
 those with whom

These
 these are
 these are not
 these have
 these shall
 these shall go away
 these may
 these may be
 these will, all
 these would

Though
 though a, any
 though it
 though it had
 though there is
 though there were
 though there may be

	though you may	<i>Unto-</i>	
	though as many	---	unto a
	though many	?	unto each
		~	unto few
<i>Through</i>			unto all
	through their own	o	unto me
	throughout the	✓	unto many
	throughout the world	~	unto one
	throughout space	?	unto some
		✓	unto such
<i>To</i>		✓	unto the
	to a	---	unto it
	to be	---	unto this, these
	to be able to	o	unto you
	to be called	---	unto which
	to be supposed	✓	unto whichever
	to come	✓	unto what
	to do	?	unto whom
	to do it	?	
	to do as, us, so		<i>Under-</i>
	to do some way		under a
	to do something	---	under the
	to do to	---	under it
	to have been	---	under all
	to some one	o	under such
	to such	✓	under each
	to take	?	under few
	to which	~	under that
	to which do you	o	under many
	to it [belong	✓	under one
	to me	?	under some
	to know	~	undertake
	to give	o	under you
	to get	~	under which
	to the	✓	

✓	under whichever	<i>-We-</i>	
∩	under what	<i>/-</i>	we are, were
		<i>f-</i>	we are all, will
<i>Until.</i>		<i>f-</i>	we all, will
<i>∩-</i>	until a, any	<i>f-</i>	we are all, well
<i>∩-</i>	until an	<i>f-</i>	we well know, all
<i>f-</i>	until all	<i>f-</i>	we can [know]
<i>∩-</i>	until each	<i>f-</i>	we fear
<i>∩-</i>	until few	<i>f-</i>	we give
<i>∩-</i>	until he	<i>f-</i>	we have
<i>f-</i>	until that	<i>f-</i>	we hear
<i>∩-</i>	until it is	<i>f-</i>	we may
<i>∩-</i>	until many	<i>f-</i>	we now
<i>∩-</i>	until one	<i>f-</i>	we question
<i>f-</i>	until some	<i>f-</i>	we rather
<i>∩-</i>	until you are	<i>f-</i>	we take
<i>∩-</i>	until which	<i>f-</i>	we that
<i>-Was-</i>		<i>f-</i>	we have
		<i>f-</i>	we have had
<i>f-</i>	was a	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was all, well	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was as	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was as good as	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was not	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was said	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was this	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was he	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was that	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was there	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was it not	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was your	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was under	<i>f-</i>	
<i>f-</i>	was useless	<i>f-</i>	
		<i>With-</i>	
		<i>f-</i>	with all
		<i>f-</i>	with advantage
		<i>f-</i>	with each
		<i>f-</i>	with such
		<i>f-</i>	with him
		<i>f-</i>	with his
		<i>f-</i>	with his own
		<i>f-</i>	with many
		<i>f-</i>	with our
		<i>f-</i>	without [the
		<i>f-</i>	with reference to
		<i>f-</i>	with regard to the
		<i>f-</i>	with relation to
		<i>f-</i>	the

to with respect to the
by with that
 with the
by with themselves
by with these, those, this
by with which
by with which it has
by with your [been]

You—

by you are
by you do
by you are a
by you all, will
by you will be
by you are the
by you are to
by you have not been
by you have never
by you have never been
by you shall not be
by you may be
by you may as well
by you never will
by you are right
by you are aware
by you are able
by you are supposed
by you can have
by your own
by you therefore
by you understand
by you no doubt
by you exert

CHAPTER IX.


MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS AND VERBATIM REPORTING.

Omission of Words.—The preceding signs and contractions leave little further to be desired to secure the speed necessary to the most rapid writing. In reporting, many words which are obvious from the context are omitted, and again supplied in reading or transcribing. When any word is omitted, the space left may be greater than between other words, to indicate an omission, which, with the context, will assist to supply the omitted word or words. What words may thus be omitted, the experience and thoughtfulness of the writer will best determine.

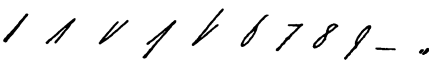
A repetition of a phrase or sentence may be indicated by drawing a line underneath the one already written, or by a long dash after it.

In writing up special or technical cases it sometimes occurs that technical terms, or proper names, or other words of inconvenient length, are frequently repeated. In such cases, after writing them once or twice, the writer may suggest them by using the first letter followed by a dash, or may extemporize a brief suggestive outline from the principal elements of the words.

Punctuation.—All the marks common to punctuation

may be used in short-hand; but in reporting, only the longer pauses are denoted. The period is represented by a small oblique cross, or by two dots side by side. The latter are easier to write, and more certain to be well made. The use of the period dot interferes with the use of the dot as a word sign, hence, it is supplied by the two dots or cross. The dash is represented by a slight waved line, thus . Laughter, by a similar line more heavily waved. Applause, by a vertical waved line. Emphasis is indicated as in long-hand, by drawing a line or more under the emphatic word or words. Capitals are used at the beginning of a sentence, and in all other cases in which they are necessary. Initials and proper names are correctly written in this system, while the phonographer is generally embarrassed by them. Names should generally be written without abbreviation.

Short-Hand Notation.—The following characters will enable the short-hand writer to express numbers with one-half the movements necessary to the use of the Arabic characters.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.


The cipher, when following any digit, is attached to it, but the pen lifted for each additional cipher. The character one is always struck downward, hence, after a horizontal line an upward stroke may be made for a cipher; its connection with the horizontal line indicating that it is struck upward, and to the top of this another horizontal line is made for a cipher, thus:

100 1000 ~~100,000,000~~ 1024 100350.
 U U U----- LM UVV

EXAMPLE IN ADDITION.

11A691789--V1A76-1V1
 V1A76-V1V 7VV1691-V1V
 1669111-9-7696V-1181A

Although these characters are quite simple, yet they can be used to advantage only by perfect familiarity with them, when they become as legible as the Arabic characters.

Materials.—The writer must be skillful in the use of both the pencil and pen. If the pencil is used, soft paper becomes necessary, while with the pen, fine calendered paper, of medium hardness, is essential to easy writing. When a table on which to write can be secured it is preferable. The reporter must, however, be able to write on a book held on his hand, or knee, as occasion may require. Reporting covers are on sale at all stationers. They consist of stiff leather covers about eight and three fourths by four and a half inches, opening lengthwise, and having an elastic band attached for holding the paper. The reporter, opening the book away from him, writes on the leaf nearest him, continually turning the leaves backward until he is through the book, when he turns it over and writes on the opposite side of each leaf.

For writing on the knee, a small board may be employed, on which to lay the book or paper, and steady the hand. Such a board should be light but firm, about sixteen inches long by eight broad. It may be hinged in the middle, a spring holding it firmly when open; when not in use it is closed, and thus easily carried in the pocket.

If a pencil is used, it should be a hard one, well sharpened, the reporter always keeping several on hand. If a steel pen is used, it should have a firm, fine, smooth and flexible point. The acidity of the inks in use soon renders the steel pen too sharp for very rapid and perfect writing. A perfect gold pen is the only reliable instrument for the reporter, and should have a fine smooth point, with flexible nibs.






















Preparing Copy.—Copy for the printer should be written in a plain, legible hand, with correct spelling, punctuation and capitalization. Emphatic words are indicated by drawing one line under them for *italics*, two lines to indicate SMALL CAPITALS, and three lines for CAPITALS. The writing should be done with good ink, and on but one side of the leaf. In case writing is done on both sides, it should be indicated at the bottom of the first page by the word "over," written at the lower right corner.

Avoid abbreviations. If interlineations occur, their proper place should be indicated by a caret, and lines from the caret surrounding the interlineation.

It will preserve the clearness of the discourse to be particular in observing the paragraphing.

Proof Reading.—The following list of signs, with

the illustrative examples, used by proof readers in correcting manuscript for the press, are, with consent of publishers, taken from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. They are placed in the margin of a proof, opposite the error which they point out, or are connected by a line with it, and placed at any convenient place in the margin :

-  (dele) delete; take out, or expunge.
 Turn a reversed letter.
 A space, or more space, between words, letters or lines.
 Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
 Carry a word farther to the left or right.
 Indent. [below the level.
 Elevate a letter, word or character that is sunk
 Sink or depress the same raised above the level.
 Shows that a portion of the paragraph projects
 laterally beyond the rest.
 Denotes a quadrat or space improperly appearing.
 Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
 Bring a word to the beginning of a line; also
 make a new paragraph.
 Make a new paragraph.
 Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to
 Put in small capitals. [Italic, as the case may be.
 Put in capitals. [size or style.
 Wrong font — used when a character is of a wrong
 Transpose.
 Lower case — *i. e.* put in small or common letters
 a word printed in capitals or small capitals.

See 24, on ? Query.

out. s. c. Words are wanting; see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Caps.

□ [^] Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than *s. caps.*
 § that ceremony. The superb palaces and porticos by *Rom.*
 which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius and *§*
 Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled *Dy.*
 fasces, the golden eagles, the shouting Legions, the cap *- /*
 [tives, and the pictured cities were indeed wanting to *< lead*
 his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away *?*
 9 from Rome. But she still retained the mightier influence
 of an empire intellectual; and was now to confer the *x*
premier reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man *u /*
 who had extended the dominion of her ancient language *space bet*
 — who had erected the trophies of philosophy and *ter*
 imagination in the L haunts of ignorance and ferocity, *ferocity*
 whose captives were the hearts of admiring nations / *, /*
 enchain'd by the influence of his ^{SONG} — whose spoils
Rom. were the treasures of ancient genius — the Eternal City *✓ ✓*
 offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude. *inf.*
 Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the in- *st*
 fant erections of modern art, he who had restored the
 broken link between the two ages of human civilization *#*
 was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved *< § lead*
 from the moderns who owed to him their refinement, — from *tr.*
 the ancients who owed to him their fame. Never was a *x* *⊙*
 coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims. *Cap.*
 = MACAULAY. *Ital. / ?*
rescued from obscurity and decay

Method of Practice.—After having become thoroughly familiar with as many of the abbreviation word and phrase signs as possible, and with the principles of

their construction, the illustrative lessons should be repeatedly written, and compared with the copy given, to see that the correct signs and best word forms are used, after which the student will find great assistance in the use of the Reporter's Classic Practice Tablets, which are prepared by the author especially for students of short-hand. In all practice let each character be formed as quickly as possible to the writer's natural power of movement, never dragging the pen, but, having clearly conceived the best word form, let it then be quickly written.

Having written and re-written as many of the tablets as the student thinks best, let him then procure the service of some one to read for him, who shall regulate his reading to the ability of the writer, slowly and distinctly at first, increasing in speed as the learner acquires power, until he is able to keep pace with the most rapid reading of various kinds of discourse.

Everything written should be read to acquire ability in reading the short-hand characters, which is as essential as rapid writing. The rate of speed requisite to reporting varies with the utterance of the speaker from eighty to two hundred words a minute, the average rate being about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty.

The writer should frequently time himself, to note his progress in rapidity.

Having prepared himself thus, he should try notes of speeches, sermons, etc., as they are uttered, until he finally finds himself capable of legibly recording the thoughts of the most vehement utterer.

Dropping into all kinds of assemblies, taking notes of

all kinds of discourse, to familiarize himself with reporting in general, the writer will render himself capable for any emergency.

Verbatim Reporting.—Accuracy in reporting speeches, lectures, sermons, etc., is essential, but in important cases courtesy demands that the report, if possible, be submitted to the speaker for his corrections or revision, as, in extemporary discourse especially, it often occurs that the speaker would prefer to modify many things before submitting his words to the press. The reporter should be skilled in the use of language, that he may correct inaccuracies of speech which are so likely to occur in such discourse. However, such corrections cannot waive the propriety of submitting the report to the revision of the speaker when it is practicable to do so.

In Legal reporting the writer should be conversant with the legal forms and expressions in use, as the more he understands of these the better will he be able to report. Much depends on mere form. There is always much talking done by counsel, often long arguments, the verbatim reporting of which would subject the parties to much needless expense, besides rendering the reports tediously voluminous. The proper writing of objections, motions and rulings can be done only by the exercise of good judgment, based on a knowledge of the requirements of a correct report of such matter. Often an objection by counsel is couched in a long argument, which the reporter of good judgment and acquaintance with legal phraseology puts in its proper form by a few words. The author has frequently heard legal gentlemen complain of phonographic reports, on the assumption

that it is impossible for the short-hand reporter to write without giving every word uttered.

The objection to the voluminous report is of course often just, but it does not lie in the use of phonography or short-hand notes so much as in the inability and inexperience of the reporter, who, if he could but condense the counsel's argument, would be able, because of his skill in writing, the better to make a clear presentation of it.

In such cases the writer should attend closely to what is said and done, and having clearly comprehended an idea, couch it, as directly and briefly as possible, in legal phrase.

Unless required, no report need be made of the opening remarks of counsel, who generally dictate to the writer those points which need not be written.

In ordinary civil cases the reporter has usually nothing to do with the impaneling of the jury, but in criminal cases it should be fully reported.

In the examination of witnesses, every word, both of questions and answers, should be exactly written. The summing up of counsel need not be reported unless ordered by the same. The judge's charge, except when it is written, when of course reporting is unnecessary, must be written with the utmost fidelity.

A short experience will inform the reporter fully as to what need, and what need not, be written, while the inexperienced reporter will rely mainly upon the dictation of counsel, who will suggest at the proper time what need not be taken.

Legal reports are usually written on legal cap, writ-

ing on both sides of the leaf, unless counsel prefer it otherwise. Each page is numbered as it is written, at the lower left corner. The paper for reports should be fastened by means of clasps, or of tape, passed through holes punched near the edge of the upper margin, and tied. The first page of the report should be used as a title-page, and upon it, written in legible long-hand, the name of the court, title of suit, name of judge before whom the case is tried, and if before a jury, date of trial, names of counsel, with parties for whom they appear, with an index to the evidence. A new title-page should be made for each day of the trial.

The following seven different forms, adapted to the courts of Illinois and to the United States courts, will be a sufficiently suggestive guide to the courts of the different states, the forms being common, varying only in the names of the courts, or of the terms applied to the principal parties involved.

Following these seven forms is a brief outline of the beginning of a trial, which is written, except the letters distinguishing the questions and answers and the examinations, with the first letter of other important words beginning sentences, on the right of the marginal line, the before-mentioned letters being written at its left. The object of this distinction is simply to facilitate the reference to the notes. The form of reporting any case will depend entirely on the matter to be written, and must be left to the experience and judgment of the reporter.

TITLE-PAGE FORMS.

FORM I.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

JANUARY TERM, 1878.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.In the matter of the Estate of }
John T. Adams, deceased. } Proof of Will.HON. JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER, *Probate Judge*.

APPEARANCES.

For proponents of the will, CYRUS HOMER, Esq.

For contestants of the will, S. M. COLES, Esq.

INDEX TO EVIDENCE.

	<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Cross.</i>
Henry Mann, - - - - -	page 3	10
Walter Wiltsie, - - - - -	" 5	11
Jane Wiltsie, - - - - -	" 6	11

FORM II.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

JANUARY TERM, 1878.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.PETER JOHNSON }
vs. } Assumpsit.
CONRAD REED. }HON. M. B. LOOMIS, *Presiding Judge*.

APPEARANCES.

For plaintiff, DARIUS JUDD, Esq.

For defendant, VIRGIL A. FIELD, Esq.

INDEX TO PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

	<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Cross.</i>
Trueman Good, - - - - -	page 4	20
Wm. Hoisington, - - - - -	" 10	24
Exhibit A, - - - - -	" 15	

INDEX TO DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

	<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Cross.</i>
Maria Wilson, - - - - -	page 25	30
Exhibit A, - - - - -	" 26	
Exhibit B, - - - - -	" 27	

FORM III.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

JANUARY TERM, 1878.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

The remainder of this form is like No. 2.

FORM IV.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

JANUARY TERM, 1878.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

IN CHANCERY.

JOHN W. WARD, *Complainant*, } Bill for injunction.
 JAMES SAXE, *Defendant*. }

HON. E. S. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.

APPEARANCES.

For complainant, CHAS. LATHROP, Esq.

For defendant, L. F. SCOTT, Esq.

FORM V.

IN THE APPELLATE COURT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

APRIL TERM, 1878.

WARREN MILLER, *Appellant*, } Appeal from the Circuit
vs. } Court of Cook County.
 JOSEPH T. SMITH, *Appellee*. }

INDEX.

Argument of C. D. T. Smith, Esq.	- -	page 3-76
Argument of Chas. Wheaton, Esq.	- -	" 77-120

FORM VI.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1878.

CHESTER DAVIS, *Plaintiff in Error*, } Error to the Circuit
vs. } Court of Cook County.
 HENRY R. FOX, *Defendant in Error*.

INDEX.

Argument of W. H. Dexter, Esq. - - page 6-94
 Argument of C. D. Willis, Esq. - - " 95-120

FORM VII.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

IN EQUITY.

JOHN I. BLAIR *et. al.* } Bill to Foreclose
vs. } Mortgage.
 CHICAGO & PACIFIC R. R. Co. *et. al.*

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND, *Presiding*.

APPEARANCES.

For Complainants, GEO. W. SMITH, Esq.

For Defendants, CHAS. D. F. SMITH, Esq.

INDEX.

FRAGMENT OF REPORT OF TRIAL.

—————
 COUNTY COURT, COOK COUNTY.

PETER JOHNSON }
 vs. }
 CONRAD READ. } Before Hon. M. B. Loomis and Jury.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1878.

APPEARANCES.

For Plaintiff, M. O. B. SOUTHWORTH, Esq.

For Defendant, A. C. LITTLE, Esq.

Trueman Good, on behalf of Plaintiff, being duly sworn, testifies as follows.

Direct examination by Mr. Loomis:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. At 650 Western Avenue.

Q. How long have you known the plaintiff?

A. Between three and four years.

Q. Have you seen him often during that period?

A. No, sir, not very frequently.

Q. Under what circumstances have you been in the habit of seeing him?

A. Only in the way of business.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am engaged in the tanning business.

Q. Where is your place of business?

A. I am located at Galena.

6	—
6	—
6	—
6	—

CHAPTER X.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF REPORTING STYLE AND EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

“And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”

To appreciate the text, it is necessary to place yourselves in the sight of the speaker and of those who heard him. A handful of despised and proscribed men are standing upon the summit of a mountain, and there, amidst the company, is one who has passed a life of poverty, sorrow and suffering; upon whom contumely and derision have descended like rain from the clouds of summer. He has been the butt of ridicule, the target at which malignity has directed all its arrows; and now, surrounded by a handful of disciples—of those who have striven to be loyal to him, but whose flesh and heart have failed time and again,—the Jewish peasant utters in the ear of Jewish peasants, publicans and fishermen, this language, the like of which had not been spoken on the earth before,—“Go into all the world.” It is either sublimity or absurdity; it is the emanation of a divine soul projecting itself in the shape of a divine purpose, or it is the most preposterous nonsense that was ever addressed by one man to another.

“Go into all the world, and preach my gospel to every creature.” A Jewish peasant, I say, speaking to a handful of Jewish peasants; and these men, without education, without friends, without advantages of any sort, belonging to an obscure tribe, living in a narrow and insignificant province, masters of a single dialect alone, and that a mere *patois*,—these men, without adventitious helps of any kind, without the power to obtain credentials from any quarter of the world, were to go into all the world and preach what he had been preaching, and what he should yet declare to them. Is it sublimity, or absurdity?

I fancy if you and I had been present on that occasion, we should have said, had we thought of it at all, What perfect nonsense! For it is likely that the scales would have been upon our eyes, and the dust in our atmosphere, so that we should not have discerned him for what, in truth, he was,—the Son of the living God.

We should have seen the derided Nazarene, the contemned Galilean, the carpenter's son; we should have seen the earthly side, the mere mortal presentation.

It requires a spirit quickened by light from heaven to discern him for what, in reality, he was,—Jesus, the Son of God.

Flesh and blood did not reveal this, but the spirit of the Father which is in heaven; and looking only on the mortal side, this command would appear the very perfection of nonsense: "Go ye into all the world."

Yonder to the east lay Parthia, Media, and farthest India; and here upon the north, Syria, Armenia, and all the regions stretching to the pole; upon the south, Arabia, Egypt, and Ethiopia; and westward, the lesser Asia, and Europe to the Pillars of Hercules. "Go into all these tracts, all these realms, and preach without means, without auxiliaries, and not only that, but without all helps of earthly mold and shape.

"Go, in spite of the angry bitterness of the Jews; in spite of them who have crucified and put me to death; in spite of all the persecutions which they shall visit continually upon your heads; despite the sneer, the contempt, the unutterable scorn of Greeks and Romans; despite, when attention has been challenged, and their interest in some sort awakened, the strong and glittering sword of imperial persecution; go, in spite of dungeon, gibbet and rack; in spite of thong, and scourge, and stake; in spite of the cross and amphitheater; go wherever a human creature is found, whether in civilization or in barbarism, and preach my gospel." I say, is it not either sublimity or absurdity?

Is it not the loftiest word that ever was spoken upon the earth, or the merest nonsense?

Had we been there we should probably have thought it nonsense. Which do we now declare it to be,—the word of an idle prater, of a well meaning but weak enthusiast, or the word of the Son of God? One or the other it must be—which is it?

It has been well observed that the best evidence in favor of Christianity is christendom. Here you have a popular argument which adapts itself to the comprehension and acceptance of all. Christendom is the best argument for Christianity. That Jewish peasant on the mountain's summit, surrounded by his handful of despised and persecuted followers, now separated from them, and, rising in opposition to the laws of gravitation—rising gradually and easily by his own impulsion, until hidden from their longing, wistful gaze—set in motion causes and influences which have come down the centuries, and which have enshrined themselves in the affections, and embodied themselves in the activity of the world, until its face is entirely changed, and his name, then the sport of scorn and hate, is now the august, enthroned and revered name of the highest, purest, and noblest part of the human race. Around that name, to-day, clusters all that hath worth, excellency and

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power; all that hath vigor, adaptive facility; all that hath energy and resistless might, in what we style the civilization of the time; around that name it is all gathered. The word which was spoken upon the summit of that mountain, "Go," has been obeyed; and in virtue of the speaking of that word, and the obedience rendered to it, the world is what it is.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.

HENRY CLAY.

I will not trespass much longer upon the time of the committee, but I trust I shall be indulged with some few reflections upon the danger of permitting the conduct on which it has been my painful duty to animadvert, to pass without a solemn expression of the disapprobation of this house. Recall to your mind the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now?

“Gone glimmering through the dream of things that were,
A school-boy’s tale, the wonder of an hour.”

And how have they lost their liberties? If we could transport ourselves back to the ages when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and, mingling in the throng, should ask a Grecian whether he did not fear that some daring military chieftain, covered with glory — some Philip or Alexander — would one day overthrow the liberties of his country, the confident and indignant Grecian would exclaim, “No! no! we have nothing to fear from our heroes; our liberties shall be eternal.”

If a Roman citizen had been asked whether he did not fear that the conqueror of Gaul might establish a throne upon the ruins of public liberty, he would have instantly repelled the unjust insinuation.

Yet Greece fell; Cæsar passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his devoted country!

The celebrated Madame de Staël, in her last and perhaps her best work, has said that in the very year, almost the very month, when the president of the directory declared that monarchy would never show its frightful head in France, Bonaparte, with his grenadiers, entered the palace of St. Cloud, and dispersing with the bayonet the deputies of the people, deliberating on the affairs of the state, laid the foundation of that vast fabric of despotism which overshadowed all Europe.

I hope not to be misunderstood; I am far from intimating that General Jackson cherishes any designs inimical to the liberties of the country. I believe his intentions to be pure and patriotic. I thank God that he would not, but I thank him still more that he could not if he would, overturn the liberties of the republic. But precedents, if bad, are fraught with the most dangerous consequences. Man has been described by some of those who

have treated of his nature, as a bundle of habits. The definition is much truer when applied to governments. Precedents are their habits. There is one important difference between the formation of habits by an individual and by governments. He contracts it only after frequent repetition; a single instance fixes the habit and determines the direction of governments.

Against the alarming doctrine of unlimited discretion in our military commanders, when applied even to prisoners of war, I must enter my protest.

It begins upon them; it will end on us. I hope our happy form of government is to be perpetual. But if it is to be preserved, it must be by the practice of virtue, by justice, by moderation, by magnanimity, by greatness of soul, by keeping a watchful and steady eye on the execution, and above all, by holding to a strict accountability the military branch of the public force.

We are fighting a great moral battle, for the benefit not only of our country, but of all mankind. The eyes of the whole world are in fixed attention upon us. One, and the largest portion of it, is gazing with contempt, with jealousy and with envy; the other portion with hope, with confidence and with affection.

1. The first part of the report
 was devoted to a general
 description of the work
 done during the year.
 It was found that the
 results were very satisfactory
 and that the work was
 well carried out.
 The second part of the
 report dealt with the
 financial statement for
 the year. It was found
 that the accounts were
 correct and that the
 balance sheet was in
 agreement with the
 cash book.
 The third part of the
 report dealt with the
 balance sheet for the
 year. It was found that
 the accounts were correct
 and that the balance
 sheet was in agreement
 with the cash book.
 The fourth part of the
 report dealt with the
 profit and loss account
 for the year. It was
 found that the accounts
 were correct and that
 the profit was satisfactory.
 The fifth part of the
 report dealt with the
 assets and liabilities
 of the company. It was
 found that the accounts
 were correct and that
 the balance sheet was
 in agreement with the
 cash book.

Everywhere the black cloud of legitimacy is suspended over the world, save only one bright spot, which breaks out from the political hemisphere of the west, to enlighten and animate and gladden the human heart. Obscure that, by the downfall of liberty here, and all mankind are enshrouded in a pall of universal darkness.

To you, Mr. Chairman, belongs the high privilege of transmitting to posterity the fair character and liberty of our country. Do you expect to execute this high trust by trampling, or suffering to be trampled down, law, justice, the constitution and the rights of the people? by exhibiting examples of inhumanity, and cruelty and ambition? When the minions of despotism heard in Europe of the seizure of Pensacola, how did they chuckle and chide the admirers of our institutions, tauntingly pointing to the demonstration of a spirit of injustice and aggrandizement, made by our country in the midst of an amicable negotiation! Behold, said they, the conduct of those who are constantly reproaching kings! You saw how those admirers were astounded and hung their heads. You saw, too, when that illustrious man who presides over us adopted his pacific.

moderate and just course, how they once more lifted up their heads with exultation and delight beaming in their countenances. And you saw how those minions themselves were finally compelled to unite in the general praises bestowed upon our government. Beware how you forfeit this exalted character. Beware how you give a fatal sanction in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two-score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and that if we would escape the rock on which they split we must avoid their errors.

I hope gentlemen will deliberately survey the awful isthmus on which we stand. They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the general the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this house. But, if they do, in my humble judgment it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination; a triumph of the military over the civil authority; a triumph over the powers of this house; a triumph over the constitution of the land; and I pray most devoutly to heaven that it may not prove, in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people.

REPLY TO HAYNE.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina, by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge that the honorable member goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent or distinguished character South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor; I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for my countrymen, one and all,—the Laurenses, the Rutledges, the Pinkneys, the Sumpters, the Marions,—Americans all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by state lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits.

In their day and generation they served and honored the country, and the whole country, and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him, whose honored name the gentleman himself bears—does he deem me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir; increased gratification and delight rather.

I thank God that, if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here in the senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it

happens to spring up beyond the little limits of my own state or neighborhood; when I refuse for any cause the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of Heaven, if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the south, and if, moved by local prejudice or gangrened by state jealousy, I get up here to abate the tittle of a hair from his just character and fame,—may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth!

Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections; let me indulge in refreshing remembrances of the past; let me remind you that, in early times, no states cherished greater harmony, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God that harmony might again return! Shoulder to shoulder they went through the revolution; hand in hand they stood around the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling,—if it exists, alienation and distrust are the growth. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I will enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is. Behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history, the world knows it by heart. The past at least is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons fallen in the great struggle for independence now lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever.

And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was mustered and sustained, there

it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it; if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it; if folly and madness, if uneasiness under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed in separating it from that union by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain over the friends who gather around it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amid the profoundest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

MOTION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

THOMAS DICK.

Having taken a cursory view of the magnitude of the numberless bodies scattered through the regions of space, let us now consider the motions which are incessantly going forward in every part of the universe, for all the myriads of globes and systems to which we have alluded are in rapid and perpetual motion; and we have no reason to believe that there is a single quiescent body throughout the immensity of creation. We have here planets revolving around suns, planets revolving around planets, suns performing their revolutions around suns, suns revolving around the centers of sidereal systems, and in all probability every system of creation revolving around the center and *Grand Mover* of the whole. The rate of these motions, in every known instance, is not less than several thousands of miles every hour, and in many instances thousands of

miles in a minute. The motions which are found among the planetary globes appear at first view altogether astonishing and almost to exceed belief, when we consider the enormous size of these bodies. That a globe a thousand times larger than our world should fly at the rate of thirty thousand miles an hour, and carry along with it a retinue of other mighty globes in its swift career, is an object that may well strike us with wonder and amazement. But the fixed stars—though to a common observer they appear exactly in the same position with regard to each other—are found in some instances to be carried forward with motions far more rapid than even the bodies of the planetary system, though their magnitude is immensely superior. We have already seen that the star 61 Cygni, whose apparent motion is five seconds annually, and consequently imperceptible to a common observer, yet at the distance at which the star is known to be placed, this motion is equivalent to one thousand five hundred and fifty-two millions of miles in a year, four millions two hundred and fifty-two thousand miles a day, and one hundred and seventy-seven thousand miles an hour. Other stars are found to move with velocities similar, as Cassiopeia, which moves above three millions of miles a day, which is at the rate of two thousand one hundred and sixty miles every minute. These are motions altogether incomprehensible by human beings, especially when we take into consideration the enormous magnitude of the stars, some of which may be a thousand times larger than all the planets and comets belonging to our system. They display the amazing and uncontrollable *energies of omnipotence*, and afford a dis-

inct source of admiration and astonishment in addition to all the other wonders of the universe. If, then, we would endeavor to obtain a comprehensive idea of the motions going forward throughout the spaces of immensity, we must not only conceive of planets revolving around luminous centers, but of suns revolving around suns,—of suns and systems revolving around the centers of the nebulæ to which they respectively belong,—of all the systems and nebulæ of the universe revolving in immense circumferences around the throne of the Eternal, the great center of all worlds and beings,—of each sun, and planet and system, notwithstanding, pursuing a course of its own in different directions, and in numerous instances acted upon by different forces,—in short, of the ten thousand times ten thousands of luminous and opaque globes of every rank and order within the circuit of creation, all performing their rapid but harmonious motions throughout every region of space, and without intermission, in obedience to the laws of their Creator.

WE CHERISH THE MEMORY OF OUR HONORED DEAD.

EDWARD EVERETT.

It has been the custom, from the remotest antiquity, to preserve, and to posterity, in bronze and in marble, the counterfeit presentment of illustrious men. Within the last few years modern research has brought to light, on the banks of the Tigris, huge slabs of alabaster, buried for ages, which exhibit, in relief, the faces and the persons of men who governed the primeval East in the gray

dawn of history. Three thousand years have elapsed since they lived, and reigned, and built palaces, and fortified cities, and waged war, and gained victories of which the trophies are carved upon these monumental tablets,—the triumphal procession, the chariots laden with spoil, the drooping captive, the conquered monarch in chains,—but the legends inscribed upon the stone are imperfectly deciphered, and little beyond the names of the personages, and the most general tradition of their exploits, is preserved.

In like manner the obelisks and the temples of ancient Egypt are covered with the sculptured images of whole dynasties of Pharaohs—older than Moses, older than Joseph, whose titles are recorded in the hieroglyphics with which the granite is charged, and which are gradually yielding up their long concealed mysteries to the sagacity of modern criticism. The plastic arts, as they passed into Hulla, with all the other arts which give grace and dignity to our nature, reached a perfection unknown to Egypt or Assyria; and the heroes and sages of Greece and Rome, immortalized by the sculptor, still people the galleries and museums of the modern world.

In every succeeding age, and in every country in which the fine arts have been cultivated, the respect and affection of survivors have found a pure and rational gratification in the historical portrait and the monumental statue of the honored and loved in private life, and especially of the great and good who have deserved well of their country. Public esteem and confidence, and private affection, the gratitude of the community and the fond memories of the fire-side, have ever sought, in this way, to prolong the sensible

existence of their beloved and respected objects. What, though the dear and honored features and persons on which, while living, we never gazed without tenderness or veneration, have been taken from us,—something of the majesty abides in the portrait, the bust, and the statue. The heart bereft of the living originals turns to them; and, cold and silent as they are, they strengthen and animate the cherished recollections of the loved, the honored, and the lost.

The skill of the painter and sculptor, which thus comes in aid of the memory and imagination, is, in its highest degree, one of the rarest, as it is one of the most exquisite, accomplishments within our attainment, and in its perfection as seldom witnessed as the perfection of speech or music. The plastic hand must be moved by the same ethereal instinct as the eloquent lips or the recording pen.

The number of those who, in the language of Michael Angelo, can discern the finished statue in the heart of the shapeless block, and bid it start into artistic life, who are endowed with the exquisite gift of molding the rigid bronze or the lifeless marble into graceful, majestic and expressive forms, is not greater than the number of those who are able, with equal majesty, grace and expressiveness, to make the spiritual essence, the finest shades of thought and feeling, sensible to the mind, through the eye and the ear, in the mysterious embodiment of the written and the spoken word. If Athens, in her palmiest days, had but one Pericles, she had also but one Phidias.

Nor are these beautiful and noble arts, by which the face and the form of the departed are preserved to us, calling into the highest exercise, as they do, all the imi-

tative and idealizing powers of the painter and the sculptor, the least instructive of our teachers. The portraits and the statues of the honored dead kindle the generous ambition of the youthful aspirant to fame. Themistocles could not sleep for the trophies in the Ceramicus; and when the living Demosthenes had ceased to speak, the stony lips remained to rebuke and exhort his degenerate countrymen. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the great Newton passed away; but, from age to age, his statue, by Roubillac, in the antechapel of Trinity College, will give distinctness to the conceptions formed of him by hundreds and thousands of ardent, youthful spirits, filled with reverence for that transcendent intellect which, from the phenomena that fall within our limited vision, deduced the imperial law by which the sovereign mind rules the entire universe. We can never look on the person of Washington; but his serene and noble countenance, perpetuated by the pencil and the chisel, is familiar to far greater multitudes than ever stood in his living presence, and will be thus familiar to the latest generation.

What parent, as he conducts his son to Mount Auburn or to Bunker Hill, will not, as he passes before their monumental statues, seek to heighten his reverence for virtue, for patriotism, for science, for learning, for devotion to the public good, as he bids him contemplate the form of that grave and venerable Winthrop, who left his pleasant home in England to come and found a new republic in this untrodden wilderness; of that ardent and intrepid Otis, who first struck out the spark of American independence; of that noble Adams, its most eloquent

champion on the floor of Congress; of that martyr, Warren, who laid down his life in its defense; of that self-taught Bowditch, who, without a guide, threaded the starry mazes of the heavens; of that Story, honored at home and abroad as one of the brightest luminaries of the law, and, by a felicity of which I believe there is no other example, admirably portrayed in marble by his son?

What citizen of Boston, as he accompanies the stranger around our streets, guiding him through our busy thoroughfares, to our wharves crowded with vessels which range every sea and gather the produce of every climate, up to the dome of this capitol, which commands as lovely a landscape as can delight the eye or gladden the heart, will not, as he calls his attention, at last, to the statues of Franklin and Webster, exclaim, "Boston takes pride in her natural position, she rejoices in her beautiful environs, she is grateful for her material prosperity; but, richer than the merchandise stored in palatial warehouses, greener than the slopes of sea-girt islets, lovelier than this encircling panorama of land and sea, of field and hamlet, of lake and stream, of garden and grove, is the memory of her sons, native and adopted, the character, services and fame of those who have benefited and adorned their day and generation. Our children and the schools at which they are trained, our citizens and the services they have rendered — these are our jewels, these our abiding treasures."

Yes, your long rows of quarried granite may crumble to the dust; the cornfields in yonder villages ripening to the sickle may, like the plains of stricken Lombardy a few weeks ago, be kneaded into bloody clods by

the maddening wheels of artillery; this populous city, like the old cities of Etruria and Campagna Romagna, may be desolated by the pestilence that walketh in darkness, may decay with the lapse of time, and the busy mart which now rings with the joyous din of trade, become as lonely or still as Carthage or Tyre, as Babylon or Nineveh; but the names of the great and good shall survive the desolation and the ruin; the memory of the wise, the brave, the patriotic, shall never perish.

Yes, Sparta is a wheat-field; a Bavarian prince holds court at the foot of the Acropolis; the traveling virtuoso digs for marble in the Roman Forum, and beneath the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Capitolarius; but Lycurgus and Leonidas, and Miltiades and Demosthenes, and Cato and Tully "still live," and He* still lives, and all the great and good shall live in the heart of ages while marble and bronze shall endure; and when marble and bronze shall have perished, they shall "still live" in memory, so long as men shall reverence law, and honor patriotism, and love liberty!

COMPLETE EDUCATION.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF A NEW COLLEGE
EDIFICE.

BY THE REV. JOS. CROSS, D.D. LL.D.

In the fairest of Italian cities stands the finest of terrestrial structures—a campanile or bell-tower, twenty-five feet square, two hundred and seventy-three feet high, built of white and colored marble, in alternate blocks,

* Daniel Webster.

covered with a royal luxuriance of sculpture, framed in medallions, studded everywhere with the most beautiful statuary, disposed in Gothic niches, and finished from base to battlement like a lady's cabinet, inlaid with pearl and gold. It would seem as if nothing more perfect in symmetry, more exquisite in workmanship, or more magnificent in ornamentation, could possibly be achieved by human genius. Pure as a lily born of dew and sunshine, the approaching tourist sees it rising over the lofty roof of the Duomo, like the pillar of cloud upon the tabernacle; and when he enters the Piazza, and finds it standing apart in its majestic altitude, and looking down upon the vestal loveliness of the Tuscan Santa Maria, he can think only of the Angel of the Annunciation in the presence of the Blessed Virgin. Whoever has gazed upon its grand proportions, and studied the details of its exquisite execution, will feel no astonishment at being told that such a structure could not now be built in this country for less than fifty millions of our money; nor will he wonder that Jarvis, in his Art Hints, has pronounced it "the noblest specimen of tower-architecture the world has to show"; that Charles the Fifth declared it was "fit to be inclosed with crystal, and exhibited only on holydays"; and that the Florentines themselves, whenever they would characterize anything as extremely beautiful, say it is "as fine as the Campanile."

Gentlemen, you have reared a noble edifice! Nobler, not because more costly, for your pecuniary outlay is as nothing in the comparison. Nobler, not because the material is more precious, and the architecture more perfect; for what is a pile of brick to such a miracle in marble?

or where is the American builder that would dream of competing with Giotto? Nobler, not because there is a larger and richer-toned bell in the gilded cupola, to summon the inmates to study and recitation, or to morning and evening worship; for the Santa Reparata, in the highest story of the Campanile, is one of the grandest pieces of resonant metal ever cast; and its voice, though soft as flute-tones at eventide coming over the water, is rich and majestic as an angel's song. Far nobler, however, in its purpose and utility; for that wonder of Italian architecture is the product of Florentine pride and vanity in the days of a prosperous republic—a less massive but more elegant Tower of Babel, expressing the ambition of its builders; and though standing in the Cathedral Piazza, its chief conceivable objects are mere show and sound; while the end and aim of this edifice is the development of mind, the formation of character, the creation of a loftier intellectual manhood, the reproduction of so much of the lost image of God as may be evolved by the best media and methods of human education.

The excellence of your structure, then, consists mainly in this—that it is only a scaffold, with derricks, windlasses, and other apparatus and implements, for building something immeasurably more excellent. Here the thinking power is to be quickened, and the logical faculty is to be awakened and invigorated. This is to be effected, not so much by the knowledge acquired, as by the effort called out for its acquisition. The teacher is to measure his success, not by the number and variety of terms, rules, formulas and principles he has impressed upon the memory, as by the amount of mental power and inde-

pendence he has imparted to his pupil. True, in educating the mind, knowledge of some sort must be acquired; but the thoroughness of the education depends no more upon the quantity of the acquisition, than the health of the guest upon the abundance of the banquet. The mental food, as well as the material, must be digested and assimilated. It follows that those exercises which require close and consecutive thinking, thorough analysis, clear discrimination and accurate definition, are best adapted to develop the higher faculties of the mind. Mathematics, metaphysics, dialectics and philology must form the granite basis of your building, sustaining the solid tiers of rich and varied marbles.

Then comes the æsthetic culture. First the substantial, afterward the ornamental—this is the natural order, to reverse which were to begin building the tower at the top. The very idea of the ornamental supposes something substantial to be ornamented. No man will attempt to polish the sponge, or paint a picture on the vacant air, or rear a stone cathedral on a sunset cloud. There is no lily-bloom without the sustaining stalk, nor magnolia grandiflora without the sturdy and stately tree. “Wood, hay, stubble,” are not fit materials for jewelry; but “gold, silver, precious stones,” may be wrought into a thousand forms of beauty, sparkling with myriad splendors. The solid marble superstructure resting upon its deep foundations of granite, firm as the seated hills, can scarcely be too finely finished or too sumptuously adorned. Upon a thorough mental culture sit gracefully, and quite at home, philosophy, history, poetry, eloquence, music, painting—all in literature and the

arts that can refine the tastes, refresh the heart, and lead the fancy captive. To the mind thus disciplined and adorned a pleasant path is opened to the broadest and richest fields of intellectual inquiry, where it may range at will with the freedom of an angel's wing, charmed with beauties such as Eden never knew, thrilled with melodies such as the leaden ear of ignorance never heard, rejoicing in a fellowship of wisdom worthy of the enfranchised sons of God, and realizing the truth so finely expressed by the greatest of German poets:

Only through beauty's morning gate,
Canst thou to knowledge penetrate;
The mind, to face truth's higher glances,
Must swim some time in beauty's trances;
The heavenly harping of the muses,
Whose sweetest trembling through thee rings,
A higher life into thy soul infuses,
And wings it upward to the soul of things.

But is there not something still better, which ought to be an element in every process of human education? What is man? Merely an intellectual animal? Nay, but he has a spirit within him allied to angels and to God. The higher nature calls for culture no less than the lower. To the development and discipline of the rational and æsthetic faculties must be subjoined "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Otherwise we educate only the inferior part of the man, and leave the superior to chance and the devil. Make scholars of your children, but do not omit to make them christians. Lead them to Parnassus, but let them go by the way of Calvary. Conduct them to Olympus, but let them

carry the dew of Olivet upon their sandals. Make them drink deeply from the wells of human wisdom, but deny them not the living water whereof if one drink he shall never thirst again.

Why should a "wise master builder" hesitate to connect religion with science and literature in the edification and adornment of the soul? Does not religion favor the most thorough mental discipline and contribute to the harmonious development of all the spiritual powers? Does not Christianity stimulate the mind to struggle against difficulties, ennoble the struggle by investing it with the dignity of a duty, and render the duty delightful by the hope of a heavenly reward? "Knowledge is power"; but what knowledge is so mighty as that which Christ brought from the bosom of the Father? Poetry and philosophy have their charms; but what poetry is like that of the Holy Spirit, and what philosophy like that of Redeeming Love? God's Holy Evangel enlarges and strengthens the mind by bringing it into contact with the sublimest truths, and making it familiar with the profoundest mysteries. It rectifies our perverted reason, corrects our erroneous estimates, silences the imperious clamor of the passions, and removes the stern embargo which the corrupt heart lays upon the aspiring intellect. It sings us the sweetest songs, preaches to us the purest morality, and presents for our imitation the noblest examples of beneficence and self-denial. Under its blessed influence the soul expands to grasp the thought of God and receive the infinite riches of his love.

And shall we wrong our sons and daughters by with-

holding from them this noblest agency of the higher mental and spiritual culture—

The fountain-light of all our day,
The master-light of all our seeing—

and turn them over, with all their instinctive yearnings after the true, the good, the pure, the divine, to the blind guidance of a skeptical socialism, and the bewildering vagaries of a rationalistic infidelity? “No,” to use the language of the late Canon Melville, “We will not yield the culture of the understanding to earthly husbandmen; there are heavenly ministers who water it with a choicer dew, and pour upon the beams of a brighter sun, and prune its branches with a kinder and more skillful hand. We will not give up the reason to stand always as a priestess at the altars of human philosophy; she hath a more majestic temple to tread, and more beautiful robes to walk in, and incense rarer and more fragrant to offer in golden censers. She does well when boldly exploring God’s visible works; she does better when she submits to spiritual teaching, and sits with Mary at the Savior’s feet.”

Gentlemen, it is impossible to overstate the importance of religious culture in the work of education. Every interest of time and eternity urges it upon your attention. Your children are accountable and immortal creatures. “Give them Divine truth,” says Channing, “and you give them more than gems and gold; give them Christian principles, and you give them more than thrones and diadems; imbue their hearts with a love of virtue, and you enrich them more than by laying worlds at their feet.” Your doctrine may distill as the dew upon the

grass, and as the small rain upon the tender herb; but in some future emergency of life, the silent influence shall assert itself in a might more irresistible than the stormy elements when they go forth to the battles of God. If the work be faithfully done, this impression produced shall not be that of the sea-fowl on the sand, effaced by the first wave of the rising tide; but the enduring grooves cut by the chariot-wheels of the King of Trembling as he rides through the mountain ranges, and the footprints of his fiery steeds left deep in the everlasting rocks.

Forward, then, with your noble endeavor! You are building for eternity. You are rearing temples of living stones which shall survive all the changes and chances of earth and time, and look sublimely down upon the world's catastrophe. Up! up with your immortal campanile! It is compacted of imperishable gems, cemented with gold from the mines of God. No marble sculpture may adorn its niches and cornices; but angel forms shall walk its battlements in robes of living glory. No hollow metal may swing in its vaulted logic, sending sweet echoes over the distant hills, and charming the song-birds to silence along the flowery Val d'Arno; but richer and holier melodies, ringing out from its heavenly altitudes, shall mingle with the music of the spheres, and swell the many-voiced harmony of the City of God!

