

to Mankind. Those Aims alone are worthy of Spirits truly great, and such I therefore hope will be yours. Resentment indeed may remain, perhaps cannot be quite extinguished, in the noblest Minds; but Revenge will never harbour there: Higher Principles than those of the first, and better Principles than those of the latter, will infallibly influence Men whose Thoughts and whose Hearts are enlarged, and cause them to prefer the whole to any Part of Mankind, especially to so small a Part as one's single self. Believe me, my Lord, I look upon you as a Spirit entered into another Life, as one just upon the Edge of Immortality, where the Passions and Affections must be much more exalted, and where you ought to despise all little Views, and all mean Retrospects. Nothing is worth your looking back; and therefore look forward, and make (as you can) the World look after you. But take Care it be not with Pity, but with Esteem and Admiration.

I am, with the greatest Sincerity, and Passion for your Fame as well as Happiness, your, &c.

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THE above most charming, and most affectionate Letter was written about a Month before A



any thing to my Fortune & always attentive to  
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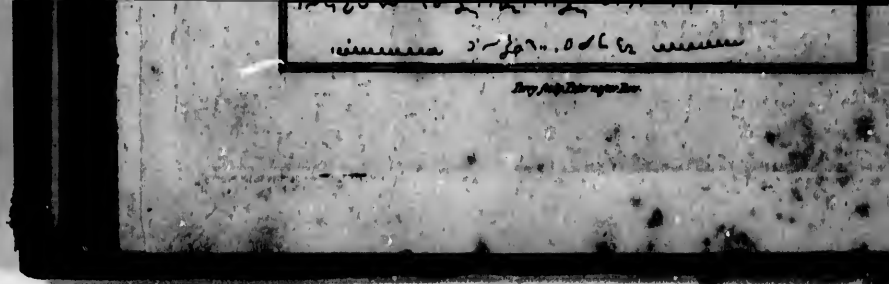
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the Dead & when God himself has given  
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... and throughout  
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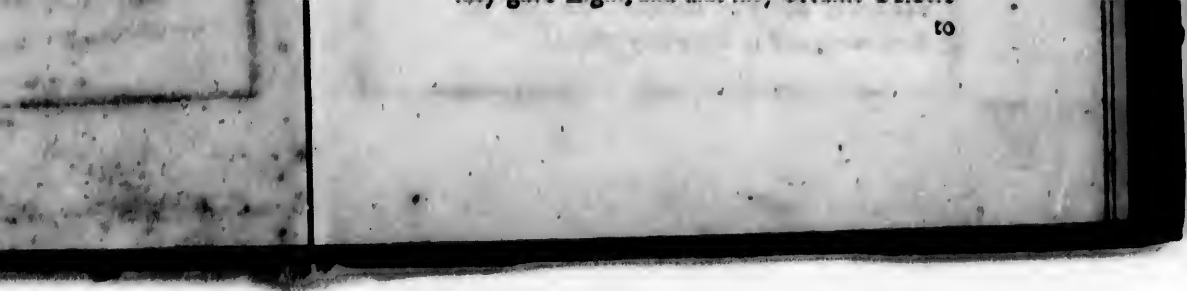
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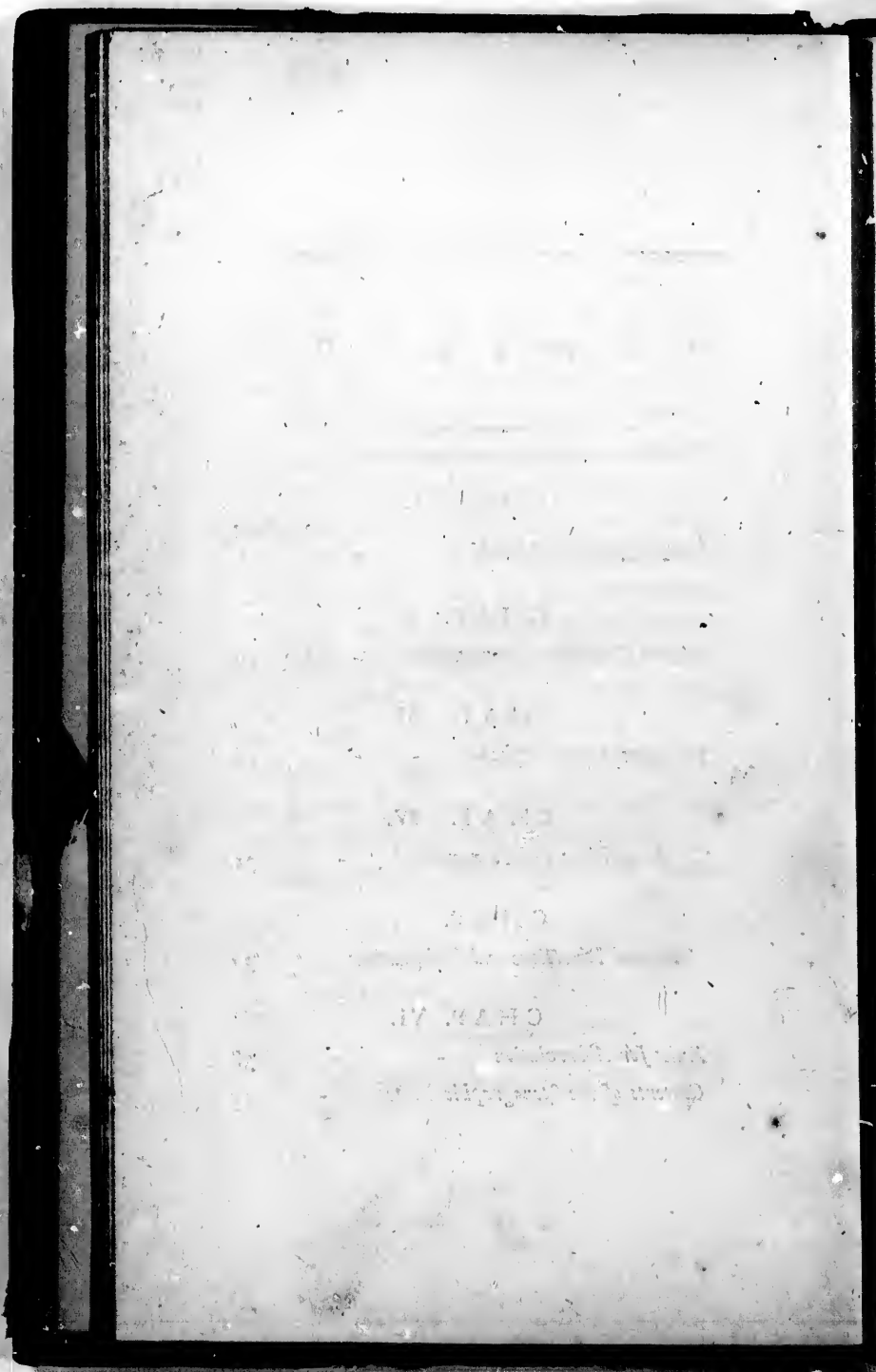
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perhaps, at your time of day, nothing is worth









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# Universal Stenography.

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## CHAP. I.

### INTRODUCTION.

**T**O enumerate the Advantages of the Graphic Art in general, would be idly labouring to illustrate what is obvious to every Capacity, and disputed by none ; and to particularize the Vicissitudes every Species of it has undergone, would lead to Disquisitions equally tedious and futile.

WRITING is universally allowed to be the noblest Invention that can possibly be conceived. So high indeed are the Ideas some form of it, that they suppose it to be of Divine Origin. It is, certainly, a capital Blessing, and eminently distinguishes its Possessors from the unpolished Part

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of the human Race. Some Nations, on whom Learning never shone, nor Science displayed her Face; but whose Capacity of receiving is much greater than their Opportunity of procuring Instruction, are said to express the highest Admiration, when they hear that an European, by a seeming Commixture of black and white Lines, can converse with a Correspondent at even an unlimited Distance. And with just Reason they may admire: 'Tis to Writing thousands are indebted for half the Pleasure of their Existence; to it we owe that social Intercourse of Words, and sweet Communication of Sentiments with Friends and Relations, perhaps separated from us by Oceans and Continents; by it we are enabled to participate their Joys, and condole their Misfortunes; by it we can express the Language of the Heart, when the Eye that brightens with Joy, or swims in Tears, is invisible to them, and the Voice that would sooth Affliction, or congratulate Success, is impossible to be heard.

BUT although the pleasant and ornamental Purposes to which Writing may be applied are innumerable and invaluable, they are all exceeded by its Utility, when made subservient to the Ends of Trade and Commerce (that Bond and Cement of Society, that Union of distant Nations),

tions), which cannot be transacted without it; or when employed in Compositions pregnant with Instruction and Delight, and calculated for the noblest of Purposes,—the Improvement of Mankind. Devoid of Writing, the Penetration of superior Judgment, the Sallies of Imagination, and the salutary Advice of Wisdom and Experience, would die with their Possessors, and be unavailing to Posterity. The Hero would be undistinguished with the Inactive, and the Benefactor with the Incendiary. Exalted Abilities, and illustrious Actions, could lay no Claim to Immortality. Ambition, 'tis true, would be deprived of its fatal Spring; but conscious Merit would likewise lose its Hope. Without Writing, the Occurrences of Antiquity, at best seen through a long and interrupted Vista, would have been entirely unknown; and even modern Accounts would have been so blended with Fiction, by frequent Retail, that they would have tended rather to bewilder than inform.

But however vitiated the general Taste of the World may be, there is no Danger of being negligent of the Graphic Art; its Pleasures and Profits are amply sufficient to recommend it, without the Pen of a Panegyrist. And I may

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add,

add, that in the Hand commonly used, no real Improvement can be made, or a Plan adopted to render it more complete and expeditious: It seems to be arrived at the highest Degree of Perfection, and incapable of any Alteration for the better.

ONE Species of Writing, however, the Utility and Convenience of which are incontestibly great, seems to be under a Cloud; neither brought to a wished for Degree of Perfection, nor regarded as an Object of general Attention—I mean, Short Writing\*; a Hand which confers no mean Pleasure on the ready Practiser of

\* Besides the Encomiums which every Author of this Art pays it, whose Verdict may in some Measure be deemed partial, the Opinions of some of the wisest and most learned Men are sufficient to recommend it. Mr. Locke, in his admirable Essay on Education, expressly mentions it, as a useful and convenient Accomplishment, although it was then in its rudest State, and Half its Advantages almost unknown. Mr. Molyneux, likewise, in a Letter to the aforesaid Gentleman, speaks of it thus: "I will have my Son taught Short Hand: I do not mean," says he, "in that Perfection to copy a Speech from the Mouth of a ready Speaker; but to be able to write it readily for his own private Business. Believe me, Sir, it is as useful a Knack as any Man of Business or Scholar can be Master of. I have found the Want of it myself, and seen the Advantage of it in others frequently."

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it, and highly deserves universal Regard. By it the unconnected and evanescent Ideas may be instantly caught, and arranged at Leisure; and the Mind freed from the Burthen of Retention. Beautiful Conceptions, sublime Sentiments, and elegant Expressions, are apt to start in the Breast of every one who has the least Pretensions to Erudition or Refinement; and often Men of the most profound Judgment, or lively Imagination, have the most unretentive Memories. Such frequently drop the new-formed Idea, before it can be expressed in the common Way, and often with unavailing Reflection strive to re-assemble their scattered Thoughts.

To such, therefore, Stenography ought to recommend itself in the most powerful Manner; to such its peculiar Advantages must be obvious; but not to those alone; Men of every Rank and Profession may be profited by the Study of it. Whether Critic or Philosopher, whether Poet or Historian, whether Mathematician or Mechanic, a Traveller or a Man of Contemplation; each would find the Labour of its Attainment fully compensated by its Utility.

By it we can make the copious Effusions of animated Oratory our own; catch the soothing,

the persuasive, the beautiful or sublime, fresh from the Lips of a Speaker we admire. If a Patriot pleads with all the Warmth of Heart-felt Zeal for the Preservation of the Rights and Immunities of his Country; or a Counsellor, disdaining the sordid Bribe, declaims against powerful Injustice, and espouses the Cause of honest Indigence; what a pleasing Satisfaction will the ready Practice of this Art confer! If the Quibbles of Law perplex; or Sophistry attempt to pervert the Cause of Justice, and throw a Gloss of Innocence over Villany and Oppression; by what Means can we obtain so perfect an Elucidation of the Truth, or Development of Falshood, as by having it in our Power to review what was advanced, the Extenuation that was offered, and the Palliatives that were served up? Words, at the first hearing; may have Plausibility enough to impose on the keenest Penetration; but if by the Means of Stenography brought to the Test of Truth, the latent Sophism will be discovered, and Plausibility no longer deceive.

BUT to enumerate all its Conveniencies and Advantages would be needless, as they are self-evident: And to deduce from its Origin the Source of its Neglect; to point out the Reasons that obstruct the Attainment of it; or to criticise particularly

larly the numerous Systems that from Time to Time have been exhibited to the Public, is neither my Intention nor my Wish; farther than may tend to reform an Error and Omission in Education, and to remove the Objections which forbid its becoming universal, by the Execution of this Performance.

THE Art of Stenography, or Short Writing, was esteemed and used by some of the Ancients of every civilized Nation. The Egyptians, those venerable Inventors of Letters and Literature, by a Delineation of Figures, called afterwards Hieroglyphics, at first expressed their Words\*. A more concise Mode of Writing seems to have been afterwards introduced, in which only a Part of the Symbol or Picture was drawn. This in some Degree answered the Purpose of Short Hand. After them, the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans†, adopted different Methods of abbreviating their Words and Sentences, suited to their respective Languages. The Initials, the Finals, or Radicals, often served for whole Words; and various Com-

\* The Chinese written Language (if it may be so called) seems to resemble the ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics; and the Mexicans, with some interior Nations of America, are said to have a symbolical Representation of their Ideas.

† Vide Buxtorf, Laertius, Plutarch, &c.



binations of these sometimes formed a Sentence. Arbitraries and Marks were likewise employed, to determine the Meaning, and assist Legibility; and it seems probable that every Writer, and every Author of Antiquity, had some peculiar Method of Abbreviation, calculated to facilitate the Expression of his own Sentiments, and perhaps intelligible only to himself.

'Tis also probable, that some might by these Means take down the Heads of a Discourse or Oration; but Few, very Few, could, I presume, have followed a Speaker though all the Labyrinths of Rhetorick; and noted with Precision every minute Articulation, as it dropped from his Mouth, in a Manner legible even to themselves.

To arrive at such consummate Perfection in the Art was reserved for more modern Times, and even now it is not the Gift of many.

In every Language of Europe, till about the Close of the sixteenth Century, the Roman Plan of Abbreviation (viz. substituting the Initials, or Radicals, with the Help of Arbitraries, for Words) appears to have been employed. Till then, no regular Alphabet had been invented expressly for Stenography; when an English Gentleman of the Name

Name of Willis invented and published one \*. His Plan was soon altered and improved ; or at least pretended to be so. One Alteration succeeded another ; and at Intervals, for a Series of Years past, some Men of Ingenuity, of strong Memory and intense Application, have composed and published Systems of Stenography, and indubitably been able to reap themselves all the Advantages that attend it : But among the various Methods that have been proposed, and the different Plans that have been adopted by Individuals, not one has yet appeared fortunate enough to gain general Approbation ; or proved sufficiently simple, clear and concise, to be universally studied and practised.

SOME Systems are indeed replete with unmeaning Symbols, perplexing Arbitraries, and ill-judged Contractions ; which render them so totally unattainable by a common Capacity, or ordinary Application, that it is not to be wondered at, if they have sunk into Contempt, and been

\* Mr. Locke says, a regular Method of Short Writing seems to be known and practised only in Britain : this however is not now the Case ; and indeed I know no Reason why Characters may not be invented, to express the various Sounds, or Letters, employed in any Language, either ancient or modern.

covered



covered by Oblivion\*. Other Systems, by being too prolix; by containing a Multiplicity of Characters, and those Characters badly invented and as badly applied; become ineffectual to the Purpose of Expedition, and are only superior in Obscurity to a common Hand. Some again not only reject all Arbitraries and Contractions, but even Prepositions and Terminations; which last, if not too lavishly employed and badly devised, highly contribute to promote

\* A LIST OF WRITERS ON STENOGRAPHY.

Mr. Addy,	Farthing,	Palmer,
Aldridge,	Gibbs,	Rich,
Angell,	Gurney,	Ridpath,
Annet,	Heath,	Shelton,
Barnaby,	Holdsworth,	Soarc,
Blanchard,	Hopkins,	Steele,
Blandemore,	Jeake,	Tanner,
Bloffet,	Labourer,	Taylor,
Botley,	Lane,	Thicknesse,
Bridget,	Lyle,	Tiffen,
Byrom,	Macauley,	Webster,
Coles,	Mason,	Weston,
Cross,	Mavor,	Williamson,
Dix,	Metcalf,	Willis, B. D.
Everardt,	Mitchell,	and
Ewen,	Nash,	Willis, &c.
Facey,	Nicholas,	

both

both Expedition and Legibility; and though they reduce their Characters to fewer than can possibly express the various Modifications of Sound, yet they make nearly one Half of them complex. In the Disposition of the Vowels, I have observed the greatest Perplexity in every System. A Dot is sometimes substituted for all the Vowels indiscriminately, and the Judgment is left to determine which Letter out of Six is for the present Purpose; or a minute Space is allotted them; which, unless the Writing be performed with Mathematical Exactitude, is almost undistinguishable, and impossible to be observed or practised with Certainty, when any Degree of Expedition is required. Both which Methods are in my Opinion equally censurable, because they expose to Uncertainty and Confusion. Nor is the ridiculous Plan of lifting the Pen, and putting the next Consonant in the Vowel's Place in the Middle of Words, less liable to Objections; or that of inserting all the Vowels with distinct Characters to represent them, being obviously ill-calculated for the Ends of Expedition, and consequently inadmissible into any rational System.

It is to be confessed, that the first Person who projected the Omission of Vowels in the Middle of

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of Words \*, which, it is obvious, are not wanted, and invented Letters, however rude, that would admit of Union, without lifting the Pen, to the End of the Word, made a real Improvement on the Works of his Predecessors. But in fine, all they Systems I have had an Opportunity of examining, either in their Plan or Execution, labour under some capital Defect, attended with Circumstances highly discouraging to the Learner, in rendering him at a Loss without much Difficulty to decypher his own Hand; or are still more censurable and inconvenient, by absolutely defeating the End of their Invention, in being too tedious to be practised with the requisite Speed, too encumbering to the Memory, and too perplexing to the Judgment.

To obviate these Defects, to provide against Prolixity, improper Conciseness, and every Possibility of Obscurity; to exhibit a System founded on the simplest Principles, perfectly

\* Dr. Byrom rejected Vowels entirely in the Middle of Words, as others before him had done only partially. Without critically examining the executive Part of his Performance, which is very defective, it must be owned, that it is above the Reach of human Ingenuity to exceed his general Plan; which, for ever, must be the Basis of every future rational System.

legible,

legible, and yet capable of the utmost Expedition, were the Motives that gave rise to the present Treatise.

My Method will, I presume, be found different from any yet published, and superior to all, in the Disposition of the Vowels, and the Facility of arranging them; the Confusion of describing which seems highly to detract from the Merit of the best Performances on the Subject: and I hope I may affirm, without being deemed guilty of Ostentation, that Characters simpler in their Form, and more perfect in their Union, have not been devised or applied. Some of my Characters may probably interfere with other Systems; an Object of no Consequence to myself or others. The Groundwork of all is the same—Lines and Curves, which are equally free to all, and have been employed by all; but my Application of them, being settled after a minute and tedious Investigation of Sounds, and their various Modifications, according to the Frequency of their Occurrence in the English Language, is different from any particular System I have seen.

As well as I could determine, I have appropriated the simplest Characters for the Letters most usually employed: indeed, as far as possible,

I have

I have rejected Complex; but as a due Distinction and Lineality were Objects I always kept in View, I have admitted a few into the simple Alphabet for those necessary Purposes.

THE Characters for my double and triple Consonants are the easiest I could invent, consistent with Perspicuity\*; for I have carefully provided against all Obscurity, which might arise by adopting Letters too analogous in their Formation; and with Respect to the Prepositions and Terminations, from selecting the most frequent of which, and adapting simple Characters for them, the greatest Utility results, they will I trust be found perfectly easy in their Application.

THE Arbitraries are few in Number†, and the arbitrary Abbreviations, as they are entirely from the Letters of the Alphabet, and chosen from some Thousands of Words in common Use, will well repay the Learner for an Hour's Trouble in committing them to Memory.

THE last Chapter lays down a Scheme of Abbreviation for the Use of Proficients in this Art.

\* Those for *th* and *ch* may either be made upright, or sloping to the right.

† These are not by any Means prescribed; they may be employed or not, according to the Fancy of the Learner.

comprised in a few Rules, perfectly easy to understand and practise, which I trust will answer every Purpose of their Destination, and be acknowledged by all to be free from the Perplexity complained of in the most celebrated Performances where Abbreviation is admitted. The principal Rules, which I conceive are new, are so easy, so extensive in their Use, and so consistent with Expedition and Legibility, if applied with Judgment, that they alone might suffice. The Learner is however advised by no means to adopt any of them, till Experience convinces him that they may be used without Error, or Injury to Legibility. All abbreviating Rules are suited to those only who have made some Progress in the Stenographic Art; for although they indubitably promote Expedition in a wonderful Degree, and afford the greatest Ease to a Proficient; yet a Learner, as Expedition is not his first, though his ultimate View, should admit of nothing that in the least renders the Reading difficult.

SUCH is the general Account of my Performance. To be my own Panegyrist would be futile, and to detract from my Predecessors ungenerous; but if a System that admits of a superior Degree of Beauty and Lineality in the Writing,



Writing, with the utmost Expedition and easiest Legibility, can be allowed any Merit; I hope the Public, before whose Tribunal this Work appears, will receive it with Candour and Indulgence, and allow that I have made some real Improvements in the Stenographic Art.

## CHAP. II.

### THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF STENOGRAPHY.

**T**HE English Alphabet consists of twenty-six Letters; six of which are Vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and y; and the other Twenty Consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, and z.

THIS Alphabet, as is observed by the best Grammarians that have written on the Language, is both defective and redundant in expressing the various Modifications of Sound\*.

CUSTOM or Caprice has assigned some Letters a Place, when others would with much more Propriety and Ease express the same Sound; and

\* Vide Dr. Lowth's and Priestley's Grammar.

PLATE I.

*The* **ALPHABET** *with the*  
*Double and Triple*  
**Consonants.**

Let.	Char.	Arb. Abbrév.	D.C. Char.	Arb. Abbrév.																																																																																																																														
a	⌒	a. an. <u>above</u>	cb	⌒	cach. <u>such</u>																																																																																																																													
b	c	be. by. <u>because</u>	sb	6	shall. <u>she</u>																																																																																																																													
c	⌒	—	th	⌒	that. <u>they</u>																																																																																																																													
d	⌒	do. <u>did</u>	thr	⌒	therefore																																																																																																																													
e	⌒	ever. every. <u>mid</u>	str	⌒	strive. <u>strong</u>																																																																																																																													
f	⌒	from. <u>if</u>	wb	⌒	who. <u>which</u>																																																																																																																													
g	⌒	God. give. <u>gives</u>	<p><i>Vowels Places:</i></p> <table><tr><td>a</td><td>e</td><td>i</td><td>o</td><td>u</td><td>y</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>f</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>g</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>h</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>k</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>l</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>m</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>n</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>p</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>q</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>r</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>s</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>t</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>v</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>u</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>w</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr><tr><td>z</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td><td>⌒</td></tr></table>		a	e	i	o	u	y	b	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	d	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	f	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	g	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	h	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	k	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	l	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	m	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	n	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	p	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	q	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	r	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	s	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	t	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	v	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	u	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	w	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	x	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	y	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	z	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒
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l	⌒	Lord. will. <u>all</u>																																																																																																																																
m	⌒	me. my. <u>most</u>																																																																																																																																
n	⌒	and. in. <u>nature</u>																																																																																																																																
o	⌒	O. oh. once. <u>above</u>																																																																																																																																
p	⌒	people. <u>peace</u>																																																																																																																																
q	⌒	quant. <u>quantity</u>																																																																																																																																
r	⌒	more																																																																																																																																
s	⌒	s. us. <u>soon</u>																																																																																																																																
t	⌒	the. <u>test</u>																																																																																																																																
v	⌒	have. <u>save</u>																																																																																																																																
u	⌒	you. view. <u>middle</u>																																																																																																																																
w	⌒	we. <u>with</u>																																																																																																																																
x	⌒	except. <u>example</u>																																																																																																																																
y	⌒	ye. your. <u>yes. below</u>																																																																																																																																
z	⌒	—																																																																																																																																

*By the Author of the*



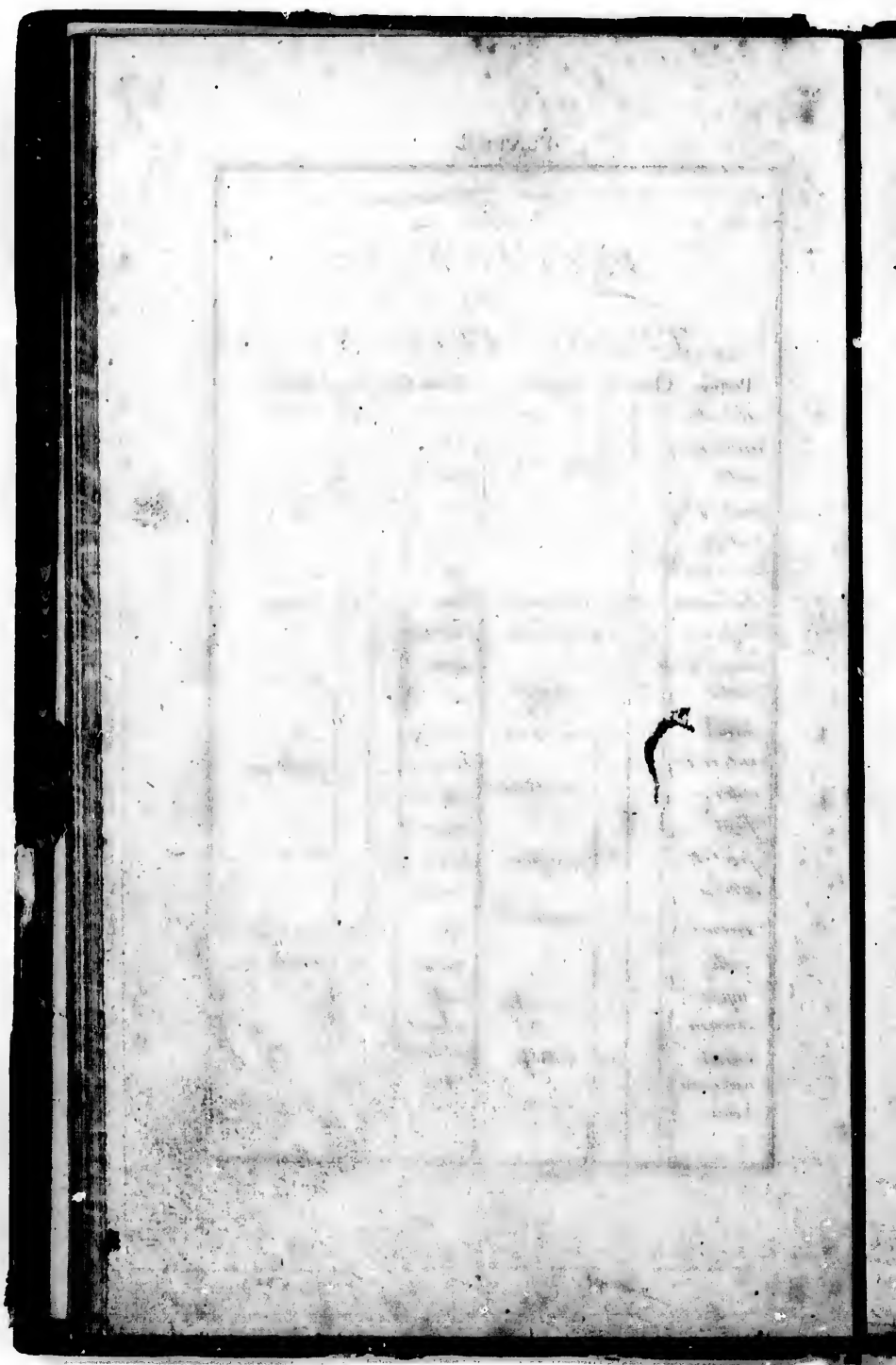
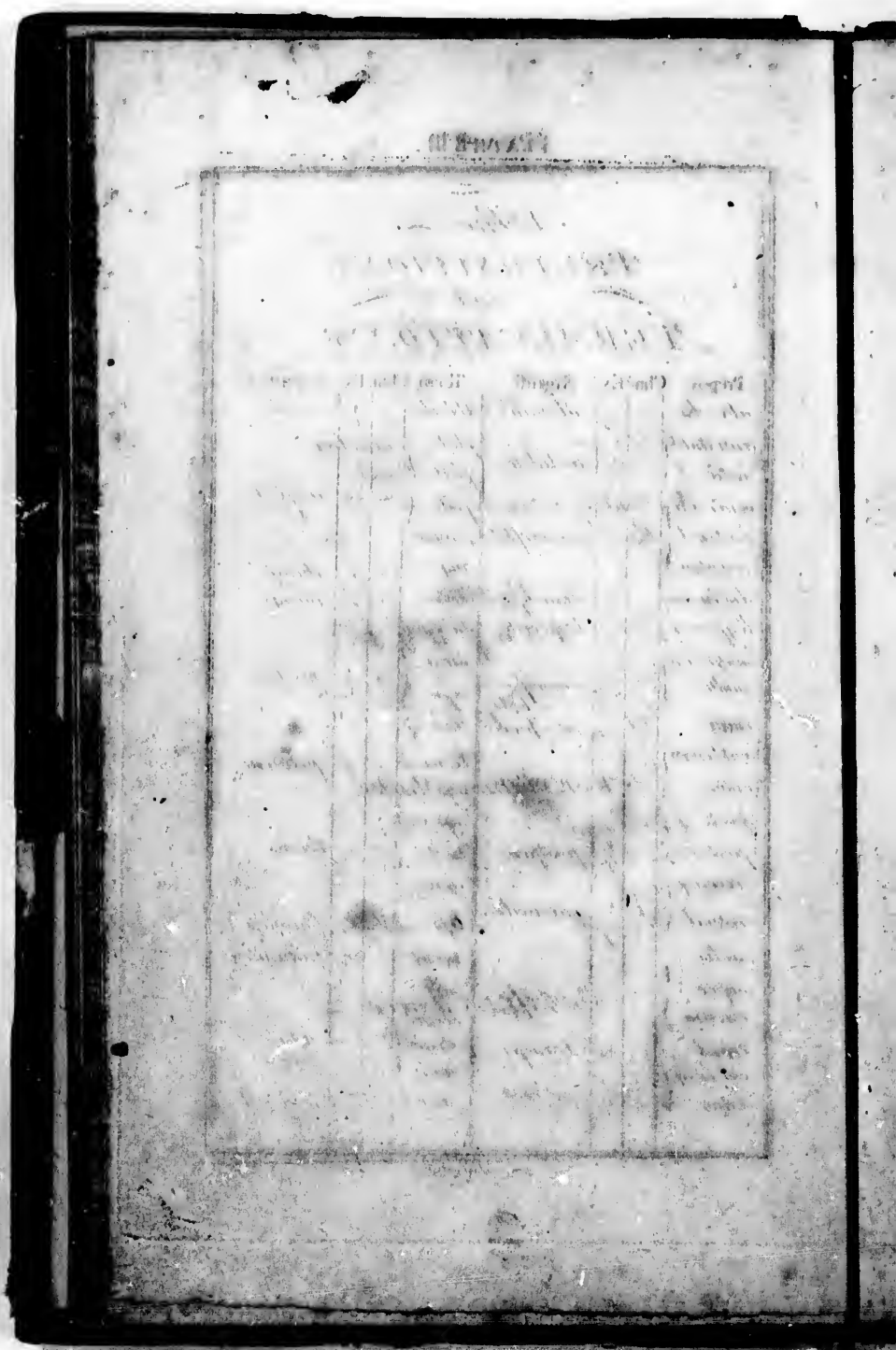


PLATE II.

*The*  
**PREPOSITIONS**  
*and*  
**TERMINATIONS.**

Prepos.	Char.	Ex.	Signifi.	Term.	Char.	Ex.	Signifi.
abs	abs	c	abstain	able	able	c	stable
anti	anti	c	antidote	flit	flit	c	conflict
anti	anti	c		flect	flect	c	
con	con	c	counterfeit	full	full	c	
contro	contro	c		ferre	ferre	c	thing
counter	counter	c		ing	ing	c	
dis	dis	c	discompose	ing	ing	c	
hyp	hyp	c	hypocrite	tion	tion	c	petition
magn	magn	c	magnify	sian	sian	c	
multi	multi	c	omnifcience	tion	tion	c	
omni	omni	c	entertain	tion	tion	c	thesis
int	int	c		tion	tion	c	
enter	enter	c		tion	tion	c	
post	post	c	postpone	tion	tion	c	harmless
preter	preter	c	reconcile	tion	tion	c	
recon	recon	c		tion	tion	c	
recon	recon	c		tion	tion	c	indictment
salis	salis	c	satisfy	tion	tion	c	
super	super	c	transfer	tion	tion	c	
trans	trans	c	extirpate	tion	tion	c	substant
act	act	c		tion	tion	c	
extra	extra	c		tion	tion	c	



# PLATE III.

## Arbitraries.

: on one	" as
.. for	" only
• of oft often	- nothing
o at am	o wherefore

## Points.

A Comma	• A Semicolon
A Colon	• A Period
A Point of Interrogation	• ?
A Point of Admiration	• !

## Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0  
 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779. 1779.

## Abbreviating Marks.

A Substantive	Division	3
An Adjective	Divisible	3
A Verb	Divide	3
A Participle	Dividing	3

## The LORDS Prayer.

Our Father who art in Heaven  
 hallowed be thy Name  
 Thy Kingdom come  
 Thy will be done  
 on Earth as it is in Heaven  
 Give us this day our daily bread  
 And lead us not into temptation  
 But deliver us from evil  
 For thine is the Kingdom  
 the Power and the Glory  
 forever  
 Amen

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings near the top edge, possibly from a previous page or a stamp. The page is otherwise empty of text or illustrations.

	b.	d.	f.
b	c	c	c
d	c	s	c
f	e	e	e
g	e	e	e
b	f	f	e
k	f	f	e
l	f	f	e
m	f	f	e
n	f	f	e
p	f	f	e
q	f	f	e
r	f	f	e
s	f	f	e
t	f	f	e
v	f	f	e
w	f	f	e
x	f	f	e
y	f	f	e
z	f	f	e
aa	f	f	e
ab	f	f	e
ac	f	f	e
ad	f	f	e
ae	f	f	e
af	f	f	e
ag	f	f	e
ah	f	f	e
ai	f	f	e
aj	f	f	e
ak	f	f	e
al	f	f	e
am	f	f	e
an	f	f	e
ao	f	f	e
ap	f	f	e
aq	f	f	e
ar	f	f	e
as	f	f	e
at	f	f	e
au	f	f	e
av	f	f	e
aw	f	f	e
ax	f	f	e
ay	f	f	e
az	f	f	e

# PLATE IV.

A PARADIGM of the various Combinations of every two Characters, as far as the English Language admits of their Union, exhibiting a Rationale of this ART.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
d	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
f	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
g	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
h	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
k	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
l	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
m	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
n	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
p	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
q	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
r	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
s	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
t	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
v	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
w	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
x	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
y	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z
z	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z

In this Paradigm I have commonly exchanged v for f, and q for k, see Rule III.











to this may be added, that several Letters, sometimes in the same Word, seem to be admitted for no other Reason, than to perplex a young Beginner or a Foreigner, as an Obstruction to true Pronunciation, and to add to the apparent Length of the Word, when they are entirely quiescent and useless. That this is the Genius of the Orthography of our Language, must be perceived by the most superficial Observer; but no modern Tongue that I know of, is absolutely free from the same Exceptions. In particular, the French has a great Number of dormant Letters, which it is obvious render the Pronunciation more difficult and perplexing to Learners\*.

BUT as it is neither my Intention nor my Business to propose a Mode of Spelling different from that in common Use, when applied to Printing or Long Hand Writing (since several Innovators in Orthography have fallen into Contempt, and their Plans have been only preserved as Beacons to warn others

\* The Latin and Greek claim a just Superiority over every modern Tongue in this Respect. In them no Confusion or Doubt can arise from the Manner of Spelling; and the Reader can scarcely be wrong (unless in Quantity) in sounding all the Letters he sees.

of the Folly of endeavouring to subvert established Principles); I shall only observe, that in Stenography, where the most expeditious and concise Method is the best, if consistent with Perspicuity, the following simple Rules are studiously to be regarded and practised.

### RULE I.

#### FOR THE CONSONANTS.

ALL quiescent or unsounding Consonants in Words, are to be dropped; and the Orthography is to be directed by the Pronunciation only: which being known to all, will render this Art attainable by those who cannot absolutely spell with Precision in Long Hand.

### RULE II.

IF Consonants are not entirely dormant, they may often be omitted, without the least Obscurity or Confusion: the Judgment of the Writer will easily determine *when*.

### RULE

## R U L E III.

Two or sometimes more Consonants may, to promote greater Expedition, be exchanged for a single one of nearly similar Sound; and no Ambiguity, as to the Meaning, ensue\*.

## R U L E IV.

WHEN two Consonants of the same Kind or same Sound come together, without any Vowel between them, only one is to be expressed; but if a Vowel or Vowels intervene, both are to be written; unless they are perpendicular, horizontal or oblique Lines, which must only be drawn a Size longer than usual; and Characters with Loops must have the Size of their Heads doubled †.

\* By this Rule likewise *q* and *v* in the Middle of Words, but never in the Beginning, may be exchanged for *k* and *f*, when they admit of an easier Connection with the following Character, or will make the Writing appear neater.

† Vide Plate IV.

## THE FIRST RULE EXEMPLIFIED.

MIGHT is to be written *Mit*, Fight *Fit*, Machine *Mashin*, enough *enuf*, laugh *laf*, Prophet *Profet*, Physics *Fifiks*, through *thro'*, Foreign *Foren*, Sovereign *Soveren*, Psalm *Sam*, Receipt *Refet*, Wright *Rit*, Island *Iland*, Knavery *Navery*, Temptation *Temtation*, Knife *Nife*, Stick *Stik*, Thigh *Tbi*, Honour *Onour*, Indictment *Inditement*, acquaint *aquaint*, Chaos *Kaos*, &c.

## THE SECOND RULE EXEMPLIFIED.

STRENGTH *Strenth*, Length *Lentb*, Friendship *Frenship*, connect *conek*, Commandment *Commanment*, conjunct *conjunt*, humble *bumle*, Lumber *Lumr*, Slumber *Slumer*, Number *Numer*, exemplary *exemplary*, &c.

## THE THIRD RULE EXEMPLIFIED.

ROCKS *Rox*, Acts *Aks* or *Ax*, Facts *Faks* or *Fax*, Districts *Distriks* or *Distrix*, affects *afeks* or *afex*, afflicts *afliks* or *aflix*, conquer *konkr*, &c.

THE

THE FOURTH RULE EXEMPLIFIED.

LETTER *Leter*, little *litle*, command *comand*, Error *Error*, Terror *Terror*, &c. But in *remember*, *Moment*, *Sister*, and such like Words, where two Consonants of the same Name have an intervening Vowel, both of them must be written.

THESE four Rules, with their Exemplification, being carefully considered by the Learner, will leave him in no Doubt concerning the Disposition and Management of the Consonants in this Scheme of Short Writing; I shall therefore proceed to lay down Rules, for the Application of the Vowels with Ease and Expedition.

RULE I.

FOR THE VOWELS.

VOWELS, being only simple articulate Sounds, though they are the Connectives of Consonants, and employed in every Word, and every Syllable, are not necessary to be inserted in the Middle of Words; because the Consonants, if

C 3 fully

fully pronounced, with the Assistance of Connection, will always discover the Meaning of a Word, and make the Writing perfectly legible.

#### R U L E II.

If a Vowel is not strongly accented in the incipient Syllable of a Word, or if it is mute in the final, it is likewise to be omitted; because the Sound of the incipient Vowel is often implied in that of the first Consonant, which will consequently supply its Place.

#### R U L E III.

BUT if the Vowel constitutes the first or last Syllable of a Word, or is strongly accented at its Beginning or End, that Vowel is continually to be written.

#### R U L E IV.

If a Word begins or ends with two or more Vowels, though separated; or when there is a Coalition



Coalition of Vowels, as in Diphthongs and Triphthongs; only one of them is to be expressed, which must be that which agrees best with the Pronunciation.

## R U L E V.

IN Monosyllables, if they begin or end with a Vowel, it is always to be inserted, unless the terminative Vowel is *e* mute.

SUCH are the general Principles of this Art, in Vindication and Support of which, it will be needless to offer any Arguments, when it is considered, that Brevity and Expedition are, and ought to be, the chief Objects, if consistent with Legibility; and the subsequent Specimens in the Orthography recommended, will fully convince any one there is no real Deficiency in the last-mentioned Particular.

AN EXACT SPECIMEN OF THE MODE OF  
SPELLING PRESCRIBED.

He who md us mst be etrnal, grt nd mnptnt.

It is ur Dty, as rfnl Bugs, to frv, lv nd oby hni.

A Mn tht wd avd blm, shd be frkmfprk  
in al hs Axns, nd ndvr wth al hs Mt to pls  
ev. / bdy.

I wd nt frm any Knxns wth a Mn, who hd no  
Rgrd fr hmslf; nthr wd I blv a Mn, who hd ons  
tld me a Li.

ONR, is of al Things the mst dfklr to prfr  
ntnshd; nd whn ons mpchd, lk the Chfity of  
a Wmo, nvr shns wth its wntd Lstr.

WTH gd Mnrs, Kmplfns nd an esy plt Adrs,  
mny mk a Fgr in the Wrl, whs mnrl Ablts wd  
skrly hv rsl thm, abv the Rnk of a Ftmn.

IDLNS is the Prnt of a thfnd Msfrtns, wch  
ar nvr fit by the Ndftrs; it is a Pn, nd a  
Pashmnt of itself, nd brngs Wnt nd Bgry in its  
Trn.

VRTU is the frst thng tht shd be rgrdd; it is  
a Rwrđ

a Rwrđ of itself; mks a Mn rſpktbl hr, nd wl mk am etrnly hpy hrſtr.

PRD is a miſt prſſs Pſn, wch yt ws plntd by Hvn in ur Ntr, to rs ur Emlsn to imtt grt nd wrthy Krktrs or Axns, to xt in us a ſl fr wht is rt nd gſt, nd a ldbl Ndgnſn gnſt Oprſrs nd Wrkrs of any Knd of Nkty; in ſhrt, to mk us st a prpr Vlu upn urſlvs, nd dſps a wrthls Flo, hu evr xltđ. Ths fr Prd is a Vrtu, nd my gſtly be kld a Grtns of Sl. Bt Prd, lk othr Pſns, gnrlly ſxs upon rng Obgks, or is apld in rng Prprſns. Hu kmn is it to ſe a Rtch whm evry Vs hs rndrd mſrbl, nd evry Fly kntmtbl, vlng hmſlf on hs hi Brth, nd bſng ths ilſtrs Nſſtrs, of whm he nhrts Nthing bt the Nm or Tđl Nſſtrs who if thy hu hm, wd dſn thr Dpdnt wth Kntmt. But al Prd of ths Srt is Fly, nd evr to be avdd.

THESE Sentences fully exemplify the Mode of Spelling in this Art, and will in a short Time (as I can affirm from Experience and frequent Observation) become as easy to read and write, as if every Vowel and every Consonant were inserted. Practice, which familiarizes and facilitates every Thing, even the most difficult, joined with Attention, will soon convince the Learner of this; and although I would not

with

wish to recommend any Deviations from the established Principles of Orthography when unnecessary; yet I think even in Long-Hand these Rules might in many Cases be adopted with singular Advantage.

### C H A P. III.

#### THE STENOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

**A**S the whole of this Art depends upon a regular Method and a simple Alphabet; I have not only endeavoured to establish the former on satisfactory Principles; but have been careful to appropriate, according to the comparative Frequency of their Occurrence, such Characters for the Letters, as, after repeated Trials and Alterations, I conceived to be most proper, and ready to practise.

THE Stenographic Alphabet consists of Eighteen distinct Characters (viz. two for the Vowels, and the rest for the Consonants), taken from Lines, and semi-circular Curves; the  
Formation

Formation and Application of which I shall now explain, beginning with the Vowels.

For the three first Vowels, *a*, *e*, and *i*, a Comma is appropriated in different Positions; and for the other three, *o*, *u*, and *y*, a Point. The Comma and Point, when applied to *a* and *o*, are to be placed as in Plate I. at the Top of the next Character; when for *e* and *u*, opposite to the Middle; and when for *i* and *y*, at the Bottom.

THIS Arrangement of the Vowels is the most simple and distinct that can possibly be devised. Places at the Top, the Middle and the Bottom of Characters, which make three different Positions, must be readily allowed to be as easily marked from one another, as any three separate Characters could be. A Comma is made with the same Facility as a Point: and indeed it is Matter of Wonder to me, that no one has ever before adopted a Plan which it is obvious would have prevented the Absurdity of allotting a Point or Dot for all the Vowels indiscriminately in the same Position; or of assigning them Places so very nice, as to render them impossible to be observed with Certainty, or practised with Speed.

## OF LINES.

SIMPLE Lines may be drawn four different Ways; Perpendicular, Horizontal, and with an Angle of about 45 Degrees to the right and left. An ascending oblique Line to the right, which will be perfectly distinct from the rest when joined to any other Character, must likewise be admitted. These Characters being the simplest in Nature, I have assigned them for five of the Consonants that most frequently occur, viz. *l*, *r*, *t*, *c* hard or *k*, and *c* soft or *s*. See Plate I.

## OF CIRCLES.

EVERY Circle may be divided with a perpendicular and horizontal Line, so as to form likewise four distinct Characters. These being the next to Lines in the Simplicity of their Formation, I have appropriated them for *b*, *d*, *n*, and *m*. See Plate I.

## OF MIXED CURVES AND LINES.

THESE Characters expressing nine of the Consonants, all perfectly distinct from one another,  
only

only eight more are needful, viz. *f*, *g* or *j*, *b*, *p*, *q*, *w*, *v*, and *x*. To find Characters for which we must have Recourse to mixed Curves and Lines. The Characters I have adopted are the simplest in Nature after those already applied, admit of the easiest joining, and tend to preserve Lineality and Beauty in the Writing. See Plate I.

It must be observed I have no distinct Character for *c*, which has always a hard Sound, as in *Castle*; or soft, as in *City*, and therefore naturally takes the Sound of *k*, or *s*, which in all Cases will be sufficient to supply its Place.

*R*, likewise, is represented by the same Character as *l*; only with this Difference, *r* is written with an ascending Stroke \*, and *l* with a descending; which is always to be known from the Manner of its Union with the following Character; but in a few Monosyllables where *r* is the only Consonant in the Word, and consequently stands alone, it is to be made as is shewn in the Alphabet, for Distinction's sake.

\* The Character for *b*, when Lineality requires it, may likewise be made from the Bottom and inverted. See Plate IV. And often *b* may be omitted entirely, or a Vowel may be substituted in its Stead without any Injury to Legibility, it being rather a Breathing than a Letter.

Z, as



Z, as it is a Letter seldom employed in the English Language, and only a coarser and harder Expression of s, must be supplied by s, whenever it occurs. As for *Zedkiab*, write *Sedekiab*, &c.

Thus have I endeavoured to explain and apply Characters, the most simple, to represent all the necessary and original Sounds, for which see the Plate of the Alphabet. I have employed each Character singly to express one or more Words; such as are most frequent in their Occurrence, and dissimilar in their Signification. These arbitrary Abbreviations (although I have not increased them to the third Part I might have done, and yet preserved the Sense entire in every Case, by the Help of Connection) will be found highly serviceable and advantageous to the Writer. Had it not been for burthening the Memory, I would have made three distinct Positions for the Characters, and employed each Character to represent some usual Word or Words; which that the ready Practitioner may do, I have subjoined a List of Words fit for the Purpose. *Before, between, Conversation, Consequence, deliver, Delight, following, Father, general, Gratitude, Heaven, however, Kingdom, Kindness, Liberty, legitimate, Magistrate, Majesty, nevertheless, notwithstanding, otherwise, other, public, principal, Quarter, Quality, remember, Reatitude,*

*Restitude, several, Scripture, themselves, Trouble, Voice, Vengeance, whoever, Writing, Excess, exceedingly.*

## C H A P. IV.

## THE PREPOSITIONS AND TERMINATIONS.

**T**HE Prepositions and Terminations in this Scheme are so simple, that the greatest Benefit may be reaped from them, and very little Trouble required to attain them, as the incipient Letter or the incipient Consonant of all the Prepositions, and of several of the Terminations, is used to express the whole. But although in Plate II. sufficient Specimens are given of the Manner of their Application; that the Learner of less Ingenuity, or more slow Perception, may have every Assistance, the following Directions are subjoined.

## R U L E I.

THE Preposition is always to be written without joining; yet so near as plainly to shew what

Word it belongs to, and the best Way is to observe the same Order as if the Whole was to be connected. See Plate II.

#### R U L E II.

A Preposition, though the same Letters that constitute it may be met with in the Middle or End of a Word, is never to be used, because it would expose to Obscurity.

#### R U L E III.

OBSERVE that the Preposition *omni*, is expressed by the Vowel *o* in its proper Position ; and for *anti*, *anta*, *ante*, by the Vowel *a*, which the radical Part of the Word will easily distinguish from being only simple Vowels.

THE first Rule for the Prepositions is (allowing such Exceptions as may be seen in the Plate) to be observed for the Terminations ; and also the second *mutatis mutandis* ; except, that whenever *sis*, *sus*, *lys*, *cious*, *tious* and *ces* occur, they are to be expressed as directed in the fourth Rule

Rule for the Consonants, whether in the Beginning, Middle, or End of Words \*.

## R U L E IV.

THE terminative Character for *tion, sion, cion* *cian, tian*, is to be expressed by a small Circle joined to the nearest Letter, and turned to the right; and the Plurals, *tions, sions, cions cians, tians, tiences*, by a Dot on the same side. Vide Plate II.

## R U L E V.

THE terminative Character for *ing* is to be expressed likewise by a small Circle, but drawn to the Left-hand; and its Plural *ings*, by a Dot †.

\* But in a few Words, where I have observed three horizontal Characters to meet, it will be better to express the *Sir*, &c. by the Semi-elliptical Character in Plate II. opposite *tious*.

† In horizontal Characters, the Left-hand is meant to be at Top, and the Right under: See *ing* joined, Plate IV. In all other Characters, the right and left Positions will naturally be known.

D

R U L E

## R U L E VI.

THE plural Sign *s*, is to be added to the terminative Characters when necessary.

## R U L E VII.

THE separated Terminations are never to be used, but in Polyfyllables, or Words of more Syllables than one.

THESE Rules duly observed, will point out a Method as concise and elegant as can be desired, for expressing the most frequent and longest Prepositions and Terminations in the English Language. If it should be thought necessary to increase their Number by the Addition of others, it will be an easy Matter for any one of the least Discernment to do so, by proceeding in the Principles before laid down.

## C H A P. V.

## ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

## I.

**T**HE most natural Way of joining the Characters is constantly to be followed, which will generally be self-evident; and therefore any particular Directions would rather perplex than inform. The Paradigm of the Combinations of every two Characters will elucidate the proper Method (if there is any Difficulty in finding it) better than any Explanation that could be offered.

## II.

IN Writing, observe with Nicety at first, and it will soon become habitual, a due Proportion of the Characters, because in that the Beauty and Elegance of this Art chiefly consist\*. The

\* Those who practise much, should always make use of Glasses to magnify the Characters, and save their Sight. The best Crow-quills are by far the fittest to write with.

D 2

Smallness

Smallness of the Characters, likewise, greatly promotes Expedition; but when that is not the immediate Object, the Writing may be made the same Size as Plate V. which is exhibited in larger Characters, as being most convenient and easy to copy from.

## III.

It will probably be expected, that I should give some Directions for Pointing; but I think it unnecessary to be very precise in that Respect, and when great Expedition is required, it is impossible to be so. Those who have sufficient Leisure, may express a *Comma* by inverting it, and placing it above; a *Semicolon* by its usual Mark, as it does not interfere with the Characters; a *Colon* by an inverted *Comma* below; and a *Period* by a Diagonal Hair-stroke to the left\*, or a wider Space between the Words. A Note of *Interrogation* and *Admiration* may be used as in common. See Plate III.

\* A Period will be the only requisite Point in swift Writing.

## IV. To



## IV.

To express Figures by Characters, though it may not materially promote Expedition, or facilitate the Acquirement of the Science of Numbers, is yet useful for those who choose to keep private Memorandums, or to conceal their Transactions from the Public Eye. I shall therefore appoint the Characters in Plate III. for the nine Digits, or numeral Figures; which any Person by transposing may render unintelligible to any but himself, should this Art become universally known.

## V.

To decypher Stenography, a Task generally more difficult than writing it, I recommend to the Learner that he make himself first perfectly Master of the Alphabet, Prepositions and Terminations, &c. and then proceed immediately to decypher the Plates, Letter by Letter, into Long-hand; which will at once habituate him to the proper Method of Spelling, Writing, and Joining. This may be repeated until he can read all the Plates with the same Fluency and

D 3 Facility

Facility as common Print. By beginning and proceeding thus, he will sooner acquire the Art, than by any other Method I can prescribe.

## C H A P. VI.

### RULES FOR ABBREVIATION.

**T**HOUGH a more concise Method of writing, or more numerous Abbreviations may not be indispensably necessary, if the foregoing Directions be practised for a considerable Time; yet Contractions will be found extremely useful and convenient to those who have attained a proper Knowledge of the Subject, and lead to a greater Degree of Expedition, at the same Time that they ease the Swiftneſs of writing. I have observed, in the Introduction, that Abbreviations are only to be employed by Proficients in this Art; because Expedition is not the first, though the ultimate Object in View, and that an easy Legibility is of the utmost Consequence to the Learner; which, however, cannot be preserved, if he adopts too soon

soon those very Rules, which in Time will afford him the greatest Ease, when applied with Judgment.

THE following short and practical Rules will be found fully adequate to every Purpose for which they were intended, and are far superior in the Facility of their Application to any I have yet seen.

## R U L E I.

THE usual Abbreviations in Long-hand are always to be followed: as, Mr. for Master; M. D. for Doctor of Medicine; and Abp. for Archbishop, &c.

## R U L E II.

SUBSTANTIVES, Adjectives, Verbs and Participles, when the Sense will direct to the Meaning, are to be expressed by their initial Consonant with the distinguishing Marks exhibited in Plate III. viz. a Substantive must have the Comma exactly over its initial Consonant; an Adjective must have a Comma under it; a Verb is to be signified by a Dot over its initial Consonant, and

D 4

a Participle

a Participle by a Dot under \*. These being the four principal Parts of Speech, will be sufficient; and an Adept will never be at a Loss to know when he can with Safety apply this Rule to them.

### R U L E III.

To render the Writing more legible, the last Letter of the Word may be joined to the first, and the proper Mark applied.

### R U L E IV.

THE constituent or radical Part of Words, especially if they are long, will often serve for the Whole, or sometimes the first Syllable; as, We ought to moderate our *Ex.* by our *Circum.* A Man's *Man.* commonly shape his *For.*

\* The Dot or Comma being placed thus, will never occasion them to be mistaken for Vowels; because they should always be on one Side or other, whereas the Mark for Parts of Speech must constantly be placed exactly over or under.

### R U L E

## R U L E V.

ALL long Words, without Exception, may have their Prepositions or Terminations expressed by the incipient Consonant of such Preposition or Termination.

## R U L E VI.

WHEN there is a great Dependence between the Parts of a Sentence, the initial Letter will often suffice; as, *L.* is the Capital of Great *B.* The eldest *S.* of the King of Great *B.* is styled Prince of *W.* Every one, it is presumed, will allow this to be perfectly legible in Long-hand; then why may it not in Stenography?

## R U L E VII.

THE Terminations *ness* and *less* may be omitted; as *faithfulness* is only to be written *faithful*; *forwardness*, *forward*; *beardless*, *beed*; *stubbornness*, *stubborn*; &c.

## R U L E VIII.

THE second and third Persons of Verbs, ending in *eth* and *est*, may be expressed by *s*; as, he *loves*, thou *teaches*; instead of he loveth, thou teachest: or even without *s*; as he *love*, &c.

## R U L E IX.

WORDS may often be entirely omitted, and yet no Ambiguity ensue; as, *In beginning God created Heaven and Earth*, for, *In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth*.

## R U L E X.

WHEN there is an immediate Repetition of a Sentence or Word, a Line is to be drawn under the Sentence or Word to be repeated; as, Amen, Amen, is to be written Amen; but if any Words intervene, before a Word or Sentence is to be repeated, the Line must be drawn as before, and a  $\Delta$  or Mark of Omission placed where the Repetition should begin, as, Is it just the Innocent should be condemned  $\Delta$  reviled?

To conclude, I shall only observe, that no one should be discouraged from learning this System, or at least perusing it, by ill-grounded Prejudices against the Art in general, or by the absurd Insinuations of those who are ignorant of its Principles. Here, as far as possible, every Thing is made perfectly easy (in the most literal Sense of the Word), and nothing left unexplained which was conceived could raise a Doubt, or discourage the irresolute and less diligent. This neither requires the Memory to be burthened, nor the Judgment to be perplexed; so that I can from Experience assert, that a Boy who writes a tolerably good Long-hand, may learn it with the utmost Facility. Youth, as it is the best Time for all Studies that neither require Strength of Judgment nor Keeness of Penetration, is peculiarly so for Stenography; which, as it will not interrupt any other Branch of Education, or prevent the Acquirement of superior Accomplishments, may with the greatest Propriety constitute Part of a School-boy's Employment; for what is early set about, will be better relished, and acquired in greater Perfection, than if deferred to a more advanced Age. Irksomeness is generally the Attendant on Studies taken up late, though Reason may more forcibly point out the Advan-

tage

To



tage or Necessity of them. Let it then be remembered by all, who wish to join Pleasure and Profit with Perfection, in this, or any other Art or Study, that nothing should be put off till the Years of Maturity, which may with Propriety be learned in early Youth.

When be re-  
measure and  
other Art  
off till the  
**Propriety**

**T H E**

*FABRICIUS' Reply to PYRRHUS.*

[illegible]

**LETTER**

[illegible]

PLATE VI.

**A**S to my Poverty, you have indeed, Sir, been rightly informed. My whole Estate consists in a House of but mean Appearance, and a little Spot of Ground, from which by my own Labour I draw my Support. But if by any Means you have been persuaded to think, that this Poverty makes me less considered in my Country, or in any Degree unhappy, you are extremely deceived. I have no Reason to complain of Fortune; she

she supplies me with all that Nature requires ; and if I am without Superfluities, I am also free from the Desire of them. With these, I confess, I should be more able to succour the Neccessitous, the only Advantage for which the Wealthy are to be envied : but as small as my Possessions are, I can still contribute something to the Support of the State, and the Assistance of my Friends. With regard to Honours, my Country places me, poor as I am, upon a Level with the Richest : for Rome knows no Qualification for great Employments but Virtue and Ability. She appoints me to officiate in the most august Ceremonies of Religion ; she entrusts me with the Command of her Armies ; she confides to my Care the most important Negotiations. My Poverty does not lessen the Weight and Influence of my Counsels in the Senate ; the Roman People honour me for that very Poverty which you consider as a Disgrace ; they know the many Opportunities I have had in War, to enrich myself without incurring Censure ; they are convinced of my disinterested Zeal for their Prosperity ; and if I have any Thing to complain of in the Return they make, it is only the Excess of their Applause. What Value then can I set upon your Gold and Silver ? What King can add any thing to my Fortune ? Always attentive to discharge

discharge the Duties incumbent on me, I have  
a Mind free from Self-reproach, and I have an  
honest Fame.

DODSLEY'S PRECEPTOR.

---

LETTER TO A FRIEND, AGAINST WASTE OF  
TIME.

CONVERSE often with yourself, and nei-  
ther lavish your Time, nor suffer others to  
rob you of it. Many of our Hours are stolen  
from us, and others pass insensibly away; but of  
both these Losses, the most shameful is that  
which happens through our own Neglect. If  
we take the Trouble to observe, we shall find  
that one considerable Part of our Life is spent  
in doing Evil, and the other in doing Nothing,  
or in doing what we should not do. We don't  
seem to know the Value of Time, nor how  
precious a Day is; nor do we consider that  
every Moment brings us nearer our End.  
Reflect upon this, I entreat you, and keep a  
strict Account of Time. Procrastination is the  
most dangerous Thing in Life. Nothing is  
properly

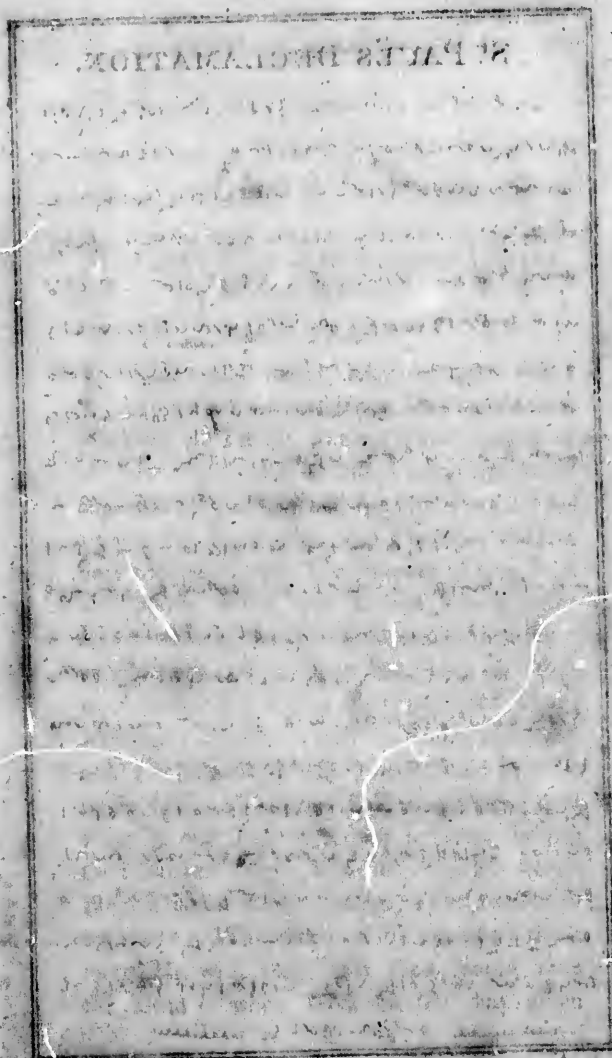
properly ours but the Instant we breathe in, and all the rest is Nothing; it is the only Good we possess; but then it is fleeting, and the first Comer robs us of it. Men are so weak, that they think they oblige by giving of Trifles, and yet reckon that Time as Nothing, for which the most grateful Person in the World can never make amends. Let us therefore consider Time as the most valuable of all Things; and every Moment spent without some Improvement in Virtue, or some Advancement in Goodness, as the greatest sublunary Loss.

PLATE



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PLATE



## ST. PAUL'S DECLAMATION.

[illegible]

ST. PAUL'S DECLAMATION BEFORE AGRIPPA  
AND FESTUS.

## E... Assurance

Assurance of it unto all Men, in that he hath raised Christ from the Dead. As for my own Part, most noble Festus, I own I once verily thought that even I myself ought to do many Things contrary to the Name of Jesus of Nazareth. Which Thing I also did in Jerusalem. I punished the Saints oft in every Synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange Cities. In Pursuit of which, as I went to Damascus, with Authority and Commission from the Chief Priests: At Mid-day, O King, I saw in the Way a Light from Heaven, above the Brightness of the Sun, shining about me, and them which journeyed with me. And when we were all fallen to the Earth, I heard a Voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew Tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the Pricks. And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest. But rise, and stand upon thy feet: For I have appeared unto thee for this Purpose, to make thee a Minister and a Witness both of these Things which thou hast seen, and of those Things in which I will appear unto thee. Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly Vision: But shewed first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all

all the Coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent, and turn to God. For these Causes the Jews caught me in the Temple, and went about to kill me. Having therefore obtained Help of God, I continue unto this Day, witnessing both to small and great, saying no other Things than those which the Prophets and Moses did say should come: That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the Dead, and should shew Light unto the People, and to the Gentiles. This is the real Truth: Believe me, I am no pestilent Fellow, nor Mover of Sedition; but always endeavour all that lies in me to preserve a Conscience void of Offence towards God and towards Man: Nor can the Jews prove the Things whereof they now accuse me. Neither am I, Festus, besides myself; but speak thus freely before the King, because he knows these Things to be fact; yea, I am fully persuaded the King knows them all to be fact; for they were not done in a Corner. King Agrippa, believest thou the Prophets? I know thou believest. And would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this Day, were altogether such as I am, except these Bonds.

HOLMES'S RHETORIC.

## P L A T E VIII.

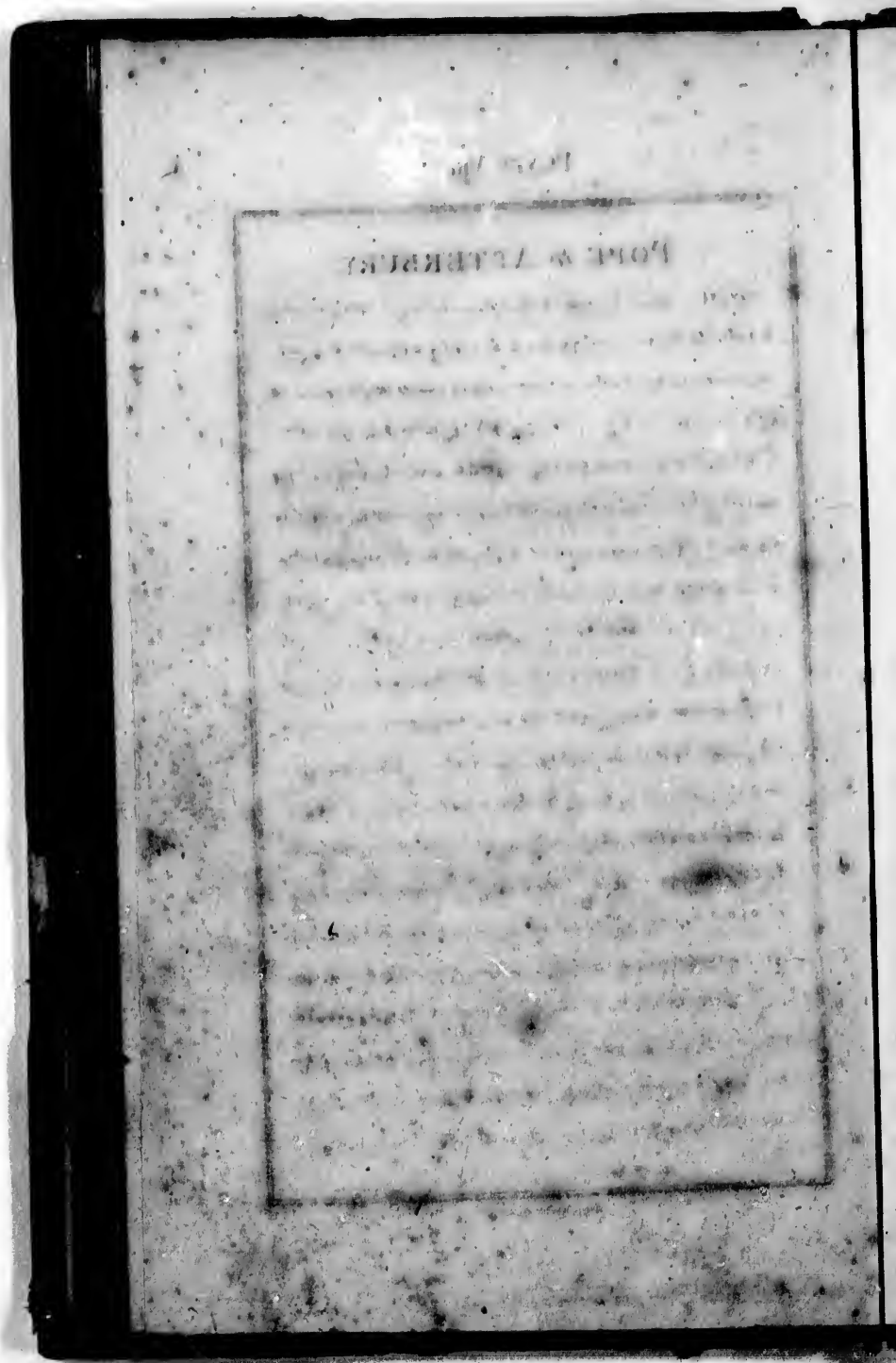
## POPE TO ATTERBURY.

ONCE more I write to you, as I promised, and this once I fear will be the last: the Curtain will soon be drawn between my Friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long Good Night; may you enjoy a State of Repose in this Life, not unlike that Sleep of the Soul which some have believed is to succeed it, where we lie utterly forgetful of that World from which we are gone, and ripening for that to which we are to go. If you retain any Memory of the past, let it only image to you what has pleased you best; sometimes present a Dream of an absent Friend, or bring you back an agreeable Conversation. But upon the whole, I hope you will think less of the Time past, than the future; as the former has been less kind to you than the latter infallibly will be. Do not envy the World your Studies: They will tend to the Benefit of Men against whom you can have no Complaint; I mean, of all Posterity; and, perhaps, at your Time of Life, nothing else is worth









worth your Care. What is every Year of a Wife Man's Life, but a Censure or Critic on the past ? Those whose Date is the shortest, live long enough to laugh at one half of it : The Boy despises the Infant, the Man the Boy, the Philosopher both, and the Christian all. You may now begin to think your Manhood was too much a Puerility, and you will never suffer your Age to be but a second Infancy. The Toys and Baubles of your Childhood are hardly now more below you, than those Toys of our riper and our declining Years, the Drums and Rattles of Ambition, and the Dirt and Bubbles of Avarice. At this Time, when you are cut off from a little Society, and made a Citizen of the World at large, you should bend your Talents not to serve a Party, or a few, but all Mankind. Your Genius should mount above that Mist, in which it's Participation and Neighbourhood with Earth hath long involved it : To shine abroad, and to Heaven, ought to be the Business and the Glory of your present Situation. Remember, it was at such a Time that the greatest Lights of Antiquity dazzled and blazed the most ; in their Retreat, in their Exile, or in their Death. But why do I talk of dazzling or blazing ? It was then that they did good, that they gave Light, and that they became Guiders

to

to Mankind. Those Aims alone are worthy of Spirits truly great, and such I therefore hope will be yours. Resentment indeed may remain, perhaps cannot be quite extinguished, in the noblest Minds; but Revenge will never harbour there: Higher Principles than those of the first, and better Principles than those of the latter, will infallibly influence Men whose Thoughts and whose Hearts are enlarged, and cause them to prefer the whole to any Part of Mankind, especially to so small a Part as one's single self. Believe me, my Lord, I look upon you as a Spirit entered into another Life, as one just upon the Edge of Immortality, where the Passions and Affections must be much more exalted, and where you ought to despise all little Views, and all mean Retrospects. Nothing is worth your looking back; and therefore look forward, and make (as you can) the World look after you: But take Care it be not with Pity, but with Esteem and Admiration.

I am, with the greatest Sincerity, and Passion for your Fame as well as Happiness, your, &c.

---

*THE above most charming, and most affectionate Letter was written about a Month before ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, was sent into Banishment, and is universally admired.*

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			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
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Education	-	-	4	
Washing	-	-	1	

\* \* Entrance One Guinea, &c.

*N. B.* The Institutes of the School, which have  
been honoured with the most distinguished Appro-  
bation, may be had of the Master, by whom they  
will be transmitted to Parents or Guardians desi-  
rous of Information.

Dec. 13. 1859.

