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THE  
**Stenographic Standards:**

BEING  
FOUR IMPROVED SYSTEMS

OF  
**SHORT HAND,**

COMBINING  
SIMPLICITY, PERSPICUITY, AND BREVITY;

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF  
SCHOOLS, PRIVATE TUITION, & GENTLEMEN

ENGAGED IN  
LEGAL, LITERARY, OR PARLIAMENTARY PURSUITS;

TOGETHER WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED  
**SHORT HAND OF DR. ERDMANN,**  
*And a neat, simple, and undecipherable mode of keeping*  
**PRIVATE MEMORANDA.**

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By **E. VENTRIS,**

*Author of "The Improved Primer," "The Bookbinder's Manual," "The  
Writer's Guide," "The Engraver's Manual," &c. &c.*

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*Current verba licet, manus est velocior illis;  
Nondum lingua suum dextra peregit opus.*

*1841.*  
London:

**G. BERGER, HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND.**

*Price One Shilling; or each System separate, Four-pence.*





## GURNEY....BYROM....TAYLOR....MAVOR.

NOTE:—IN placing before the Learner the *Four Systems* of *SHORT-HAND* invented by the above distinguished Authors, it is not imagined that he will at empt the perfect acquirement of more than one of them: but whilst he will thus not only possess a choice, he will also, on a careful comparison, be able to satisfy himself of the reasonableness of his preference. The Alphabets are of nearly equal merit, either as regards simplicity, neatness, or brevity; and have already shared enough of public patronage to give them a claim to pre-eminence: nevertheless, their superior merit did not preclude a possibility of improvement. This, it is presumed, has been effected, occasionally in character, and very considerably in simplicity of arrangement: In short, beyond their Alphabets, but little remains of the great originals. GURNEY is now intelligible—to BYROM and MAVOR has been given an additional Alphabet; the first, the Improvement of Palmer; the second (with becoming deference) of ourselves—and TAYLOR has received two new characters. Thus we have endeavoured to cater for every palate; but as, in *Short-hand*, we cannot be too *short*, we merely add with Horace,

..... Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

### GENERAL RULES.

1. ALPHABETIC WORDS.—These may be altered or extended at the option of the writer.

2. DOUBLE LETTERS.—When two consonants of the same kind, or same sound, come together, without a vowel between them, one only is to be expressed; and when a vowel or vowels intervene, if circular, they should be extended to twice their usual size; if perpendicular, horizontal, or oblique lines, they must be drawn a size longer; and characters with loops must have the size of their heads doubled: *ces* and *sys* are also written as double *s*.

3. VOWELS.—These being only simple articulate sounds, though the connectives of consonants, are not to be inserted in the middle\* of words; because the consonants, if fully pronounced, with the assistance of connexion, will always make the writing perfectly legible.

4. A vowel which is not strongly accented on the incipient syllable, or is implied in it, or which is mute in the final, is to be omitted; as, *stm* (esteem), *ndvr* (endeavour), *wlkm* (welcome).

\* The first System, and private memoranda, form a partial exception to this Rule.

5. But a vowel constituting the first or last syllable of a word, or being strongly accented at its beginning or end, is invariably to be written; as *etnrl* (eternal), *frgo* (forego).

6. If a word begins or ends with two or more vowels, or when there is a coalition of vowels, only one of them is to be expressed; as, *dsgr* (disagree), *egr* (eager), *ndu* (endue).

7. In monosyllables, the incipient and terminative vowels are always to be retained, unless the latter happen to be *e* mute; as, *err*, *go*, *us* (use).

8. ORTHOGRAPHY.—The orthography is to be guided solely by the sound: if this at first produce obscurity, habit will render it familiar: the following are a few examples: *attks* (attacks), *rgmnt* (argument), *atmt* (attempt), *blo* (billion), *blv* (believe), *konkr* (conquer), *kf* (cough), *svl* (civil), *ss* (ceases), *desfr* (decipher), *drtr* (daughter), *dsvr* (dissever), *zks* (excuse), *sphsly* (especially), *ntrt* (entreat), *flt* (flight), *fsks* (facts), *frn* (foreign), *gdd* (guided), *grg* (George), *and* (hand), *onr* (honour), *umr* (humour), *knd* (kind), *nlg* (knowledge), *lnth* (length), *lf* (laugh), *lt* (light), *ms* (mace), *mt* (might), *ns* (nice), *pltx* (politics), *fsfr* (philosopher), *fnsm* (phantom), *skr* (secure), *stsm* (system), &c.



9. **PREPOSITIONS.**—Although combinations of letters similar to Prepositions sometimes occur in the middle or the end of a word, yet the character of the Preposition is never used to express such combination.

10. **TERMINATIONS.**—Separated terminations are to be used only in polysyllables; nor must a termination and preposition occur in the same word.

11. **ABBREVIATIONS.**—The abbreviations used in long hand, may be followed for *Mr., Abp., Gnt., &c.*

12. The radical part of words will often serve for the whole, or sometimes the first syllable; as, "Let our *ex* (expenses) be moderated by our *circum* (circumstances)."

13. All long words may have their prepositions and terminations expressed by the incipient consonants of such prepositions or terminations.

14. When there is great dependence between the portions of a sentence, the initial letter will frequently suffice; as, *L.* is the capital of *G. B.*

15. **REPETITION.**—For the repetition of a word or sentence, a line should be drawn under the word or sentence to be repeated; as, *Hr* (Hear, Hear).

16. **WRITING.**—The size of the writing should not exceed that in the Engravings: and if a *pen* be used, the nib must be finer and harder than for common writing; if a *pencil*, prefer what is termed an *H. B.*

17. **RADICALS AND DERIVATIVES.**—Characters consisting of merely the segment of a circle, a horizontal, perpendicular, or oblique line, are *radicals*; all others (as those with loops and small curves) *derivatives*.

18. **POINTS.**—If it be thought essential to use points, the comma may be expressed by inverting and placing it above ('); a semicolon by the usual mark (;); a colon by an inverted comma below (,); and a point by a diagonal hair stroke to the left, or a wider space between the words.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

[NOTE.—The following is a literal version of the Prayer in the Engraving, the *italic* words being either Arbitraries or among those in the Alphabet.]

Or fth *whi* h rt *in* evn alwd *be* thy um thy kdm cm thy will *be* dn on rth *as* *it* *is* *in* evn *give* us ths da or dly brd *and* frgy us or trspas *as* we frgy thm *that* trspas agnst us *and* ld us nt *into* tmptton bt dlvr us *from* evl fr ths *is* *the* kdm *thr* pwr *and* *the* gry fr *ever* *and* *ever* amn.

### DIRECTIONS FOR REPORTING.

In following a Speaker, it will be sufficient generally, and agreeable to common practice, to note down the principal words only of a sentence, the minor portions being supplied on the transcription. If the following were to be reported, the words within *crotchets*, and in *italics*, might be omitted:—

How small [*a*] portion [*of our*] life [*it is that*] we really enjoy. [*In*] youth [*we are*] looking [*forward*] to things [*that are*] to come; [*in old*] age [*we are looking*] backwards to things [*that are*] gone [*past*; *in*] manhood, although [*we appear indeed to be*] occupied in things [*that are*] present, yet [*even*] that [*is*] too [*often*] absorbed in vague determinations to be [*vastly*] happy ou [*some*] future day, when [*we have*] time.—We know [*the*] effects of [*many*] things, [*but the*] causes of few; experience [*therefore is a*] surer guide than conjecture. [*But those*] physical difficulties [*which we can*] not account for, [*we ought to*] be slow to arraign; for he [*that would be*] wiser than nature, [*would be*] wiser than God; to Him [*indeed all*] time [*is*] but a moment, [*and all*] space [*but*] a point, [*and He*] fills both, [*but is*] bound'd by neither: [*He*] is as great in minuteness as [*in*] magnitude.





## ALPHABET.

a	/	
b		be.
c · k	C	see.
d	\	did, didst.
e	✓	he.
f	∩	if, from.
g	∩	God, good, give.
h	L	have.
i · j	✓	high, Jesus.
l	U	lord, lordship.
m	)	am.
n	—	in, into.
o	L	how.
p	(	people.
q	q	question.
r	r	are, here, her.
s · z	/	is, his.
s	o	ong, ing.
t		it, to.
u	L	you.
v · w	^	which, who.
x	X · †	Christ, cross.
y	∩	why, with, ye.
ch	∩	such.
chr	∩	Christian.
sh	^	she.
th	\	that.

Observe, 1. That the vowels in the Alphabet are used only at the beginning of words. — 2. That a *s* struck upwards, and joined at the top, as *∩*, a *cent* (account). — 3. That the long *s* is written downwards, and joined at the bottom, as *∩*, *sens* (sense); that the circular *s* is only used in the middle of words, except when *t* follows, and then at the beginning, as *st* stop. — 4. That for *x*, when not commencing a word, a small dash upwards is generally used, as *∩* *lawr* (lawyer); when followed by *s*, it is thus written, *∩* *lawyers*.

## VOWELS.

1. When ending a word, are expressed by dots, placed at the top, middle, & bottom, as, *∩* *da* or *de*, *∩* *di* or *dy*, *∩* *do* or *du*.  
 2. When not ending a word, by placing the succeeding consonant in the same position as the dots; thus:  
*∩* *bal*, *∩* *bel*; *∩* *bil*, *∩* *byl*; *∩* *bol*, *∩* *bul*.  
 3. When two vowels occur together, the first is expressed by a dot, and the other as in the preceding Rule; thus, *∩* *causa* *∩*, *∩* *poetry*. \*

## ARBITRARIES, &c.

∩	ab, ob.	∩	tion, sion.	∩	it is not.
∩	sub.	∩	able, ible.	∩	is it.
∩	above.	∩	or, b ver, ever.	∩	it is.
∩	below.	∩	ward, word.	∩	between.
∩	behind.	∩	to the, to thee.	∩	as, has.
∩	with.	∩	hath, had.	∩	and the.
∩	after.	∩	therefore.	∩	by these.
∩	doth.	∩	wherefore.	∩	on, one.
∩	of, off.	∩	the, thee, thy.	∩	&c.
∩	I, eye.	∩	these, those.	∩	viz.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

*∩* DOT above, and to the left of a word, implies a, an, and; as *∩* a pin, *∩* an election, *∩* and we voted; above, and to the right, ity, as, *∩* nobility; under any word, down, as, *∩* go down.  
 2. A STROKE over any word, signifies upon upon the; as, *∩* upon credit, *∩* upon the exchange; under a word and curved, like the *u*, understood, understand, as, *∩* we understood, *∩* understand, *∩* your understanding. — 3. A short STROKE behind any letter signifies *ck* or *ct*, as, *∩* attack, *∩* reflect; drawn through it, in as, *∩* reflexion; and slightly curved, *∩* as, *∩* reflexive.

\* It is peculiar to this System, that the writer may express all the long middle vowels; whilst all mute and short vowels should be rejected, as, *∩* found, *∩* pause, *∩* viand, *∩* face; *∩* ras (race); *∩* yer (year); *∩* tres (trees); *∩* crated (created); *∩* yeld (yield); *∩* withot (without); *∩* frut (fruit); &c. *∩* firm (from); *∩* md (made); or *∩* our; *∩* wrk (work); *∩* ws (was).







ALPHABET	WORDS	OR THIS	PREPOSITIONS	TERMINATIONS
b	) be.) but...	∩ . ∩	ab-abs-ob-obs-	-ble, bly.
d	( and...	∪ . ∪	de-des-di-dio-	-dom,-nd,-ned.
f.v	\ of from...	\	fir-...	-ful.
g	∪ give, gives...	∩ . ∩	gen-...	-graphy,-io,-ng.
h	∩ have...	∩	hypo-...	-hood.
j	∩ judge...	∩ . ∩		
k.o	∩ could...	∩ . ∩	can-com-con-	-cle,-cal,-ic,-kind.
l	∩ all...	∩ . ∩	al-...	-less,-ly.
m	∩ am...	∩	magni,-mis-	-ment,-some.
n	∩ an, in, into...	∩	in,-inter,-under-	-nce,-ness,-nt.
p	∩ up...	∩ . ∩	par-pre-pro-	-pal,-part,-pel.
q	∩ question...	∩		-quence.
r	/ are...	/	re-recom-	-rying.
s.c.z	— as, is...	—	circum,-satis-	-sion,-tion.
t	the...		tra-trans,-tri-	-lude.
w	∩ will...	∩	where,-with-	-with.
x	∩ example...	∩	extra-...	
y	∩ your...	∩		
ch	∩ which...	∩ . ∩		-ch,-cian.
sh	∩ shall, C should	∩	short-...	-shall,-tial,-ship.
th	∩ that, (these...	∩	theo-...	

\* Observe, 1. That the first *l*, the first *x*, and occasionally the first *b*, and second *th* are the only characters struck upwards. — 2. That the loop of *h*, *x*, *y*, are always written to the left; *l*, *w*, to the right; *k* above; and *q*, below. — 3. That the loop of a character when ending a word, may be reversed; as, *jug*, *pevv*, *take*, &c.

**PREPOSITIONS** are written high up, small, and disjointed; as, *∩* refer, *∩* mislaid, *∩* despair.

**TERMINATIONS** are also written high up, small, and disjointed; as, *∩* fearful, *∩* nation, *∩* artless.

**ARBITRARIES**; *∩* ever, every: *∩* it is: *∩* on, one; *∩* to have, *∩* to have been: *∩* to be, *∩* to the, *∩* of the, *∩* and the, *∩* wherefore, *∩* therefore; *∩* &c.

VOWELS are represented by dots, the final *y* being expressed by *i*: as.

at	ut	os	im	ep	ta	tu	so	mi	pe
et	as	us	om	ip	te	sa	su	mo	pi
it	es	am	am	op	ti	so	ma	mu	po
ot	is	em	ap	up	to	si	me	pa	pu

FIGURES: — 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 25 | 300









## ALPHABET.

b	9	9 be, 9 by.
d	/	had, hadst.
f	\	if, of, from.
g	)	God, give, gives.
h	9	I have, I he.
j	9	judge, justice.
k.c.q	)	cannot.
l	6	I will, I all.
m	9	I am, I him.
n	U	in, into.
p	U	I person, perhaps.
r	/ . t	or, are.
s.c.z	—	is, his.
t	—	to, it.
v	\	I ever, I every.
w	6 . e	I we, I with.
x	/	except, example.
y	U	you-r {only begins a word.
ch	C	which.
sh	r	shall, she.
th	r	I that, I they.

1. Observe, 1. That all the looped letters (with the exception of *j* and *w*) and the curve of the *v* and *th*, may be turned either way, and (as shown above) thus represent distinct words. — 2. That the second *r* is used in monosyllables where it forms the only consonant; as *r* our. — 3. That the following characters, like the first *r*, and *y*, are written upwards, and *b, d, f, h, p, the second r, t, v, and th* downwards.

## VOWELS.

The first three *a, o, i* are expressed by a small dash; and the others *o, u, y* by a dot; viz.

a	ta	ca	ga	ka
e	te	ce	ge	ke
i	ti	ci	gi	ki
o	to	co	go	ko
u	tu	cu	gu	ku
y	ty	cy	gy	ky

Examples of middle Vowels: *fo, sa, y, cla, ll, m, r, clause, celerity, A gre, at, le, apte, relation, venerable.*

## PREPOSITIONS

May be expressed by disjoining their first from the succeeding consonant, writing the latter smaller, and ranging them at the top, as,  
*abstain, pre, prefer.*  
*distort, pro, promote.*

## TERMINATIONS

May be represented by disjoining their first from the preceding consonant, writing them smaller, and ranging them at the top; as,  
*stable, ngs, stiness.*  
*ment, V, ferment, pose, P, purpose.*  
*but tion, sion, are expressed by a loop and their plurals by a dot, to the right or below, their connecting character; and ing, ings, by a loop and dot to the left, or above it; thus,*  
*tion, station, motion.*  
*sion, nation, passion.*  
*tions, stations, motions.*  
*sions, nations, pagans.*  
*ing, bring, sing...*  
*ings, brings, sings...*

## ARBITRARIES.

*it is, wherefore, plaintiff.*  
*as it is, therefore, through.*  
*above, and the, cross.*  
*below, as, has, Christ.*  
*behind, on, one, covenant.*  
*before, nothing, wilderness.*  
*between, prisoner, defendant.*  
*even, X examined.*  
*Act of Parli<sup>mt</sup>, through the world.*  
*the court of, in the.*  
*this world, foundation of, viz. ... U &c.*  
*the other world, and middle, a, an, top of, at bot.*  
*the, of line, oh, line, tom.*

## FIGURES.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.  
 Place a dash before the numbers, for the numeral, below; for the cardinal, above; thus, *12, 24, 29 410, 20th, 250th.*

EXEMPLIFICATION OF JOINING THE CHARACTERS.

Bb	q	Ef	\	ht	l	lp	l	Pb	l	sf	∩	Wd	q
bd	g	fg	∩	Jd	q	lth	l	pd	g	sg	∩	wf	u
bf	l	fk	∩	jr	q	lw	l	pl	g	sk	∩	wg	u
bg	l	fl	∩	js	2	Mb	l	pm	l	sl	∩	wl	u
bk	h	fm	∩	Kf	∩	md	g	pn	l	sm	∩	wr	u
bl	g	fr	∩	kg	∩	mf	∩	pp	l	sn	∩	ws	u
bm	l	fs	∩	kk	∩	mg	∩	pr	l	sp	∩	wt	q
br	∩	ft	∩	kl	∩	mm	g	ps	l	sq	∩	wx	u
bs	l	fth	∩	kn	∩	mn	∩	pt	l	sr	∩	Xk	u
bth	l	fx	∩	kn	∩	mp	g	Rb	l	ss	∩	xp	q
bx	l	Gd	q	kp	q	mr	l	rd	l	st	∩	ar	∩
Db	∩	gf	∩	kr	∩	ms	g	rf	∩	sa	∩	at	q
dd	∩	gg	∩	ls	∩	mt	g	rg	∩	Tl	g	Yr	∩
df	∩	gl	∩	kt	∩	Nb	l	rk	∩	tm	∩	ys	∩
dg	∩	gn	∩	kv	∩	nd	∩	rl	∩	tn	∩	yt	∩
dk	∩	gr	∩	kw	∩	nf	∩	rn	∩	tp	∩	Chp	q
dl	∩	gs	∩	Lb	∩	ng	∩	rn	∩	tr	∩	chr	∩
dm	∩	Hb	∩	ld	∩	nl	∩	rp	∩	ts	∩	chs	∩
dn	∩	hd	∩	lf	∩	nm	∩	rq	∩	tt	∩	Shd	∩
dp	∩	hg	∩	lg	∩	nn	∩	rs	∩	tw	∩	shl	∩
dr	∩	hl	∩	lk	∩	np	∩	rt	∩	Vd	∩	shr	∩
ds	∩	hp	∩	ll	∩	nt	∩	rth	∩	vl	∩	Thn	∩
dt	∩	hr	∩	lm	∩	nth	∩	Sb	∩	vr	∩	ths	∩
dw	∩	hs	∩	ln	∩	nx	∩	sd	∩	vt	∩	tht	∩

THE LORDS PRAYER.

\* k c a u e j r i . u . i . 2 . i . o r l . a  
 2 u l j - l i x t . v . v - x v l . . o r  
 v l i v e j - ' a - u u t e g y d v - i  
 x v l - 2 . l . x . v l i . i . l e





# ALPHABET.

Or this  
ALPHA  
BET.

a	.	a, an.	(
b	)	be.	)
d	)	had, hadst.	)
e	.	ever, every.	,
f	.	if, from.	σ. α
g	ρ	give, gives.	Ϸ. Ϸ
h	ρ or Ϸ	be.	ρ. β
i	.	I.	ρ
k	\	cannot.	\
l	/	will, all.	/
m	)	me.	)
n	)	in, into, and.	)
o	.	oh, owe.	.
p	ρ or Ϸ	perhaps.	ρ. Ϸ
q	ρ	question.	ρ. Ϸ
r	/ . t	or are.	/ . t
s, c, z		is, his.	—
t		to, it.	
v	Ϸ	have, save.	ρ. Ϸ
w	Ϸ	you.	ρ. Ϸ
x	ρ	we, with.	ρ. Ϸ
y	ρ	except.	x. +
ch	ρ or Ϸ	your.	ρ
sh	ρ	each, such	ρ. Ϸ
th	ρ or Ϸ	shall, she.	ρ. Ϸ
thr	ρ or Ϸ	that, these.	ρ. Ϸ
str	ρ	through.	Omit
wh	ρ	strong.	thr
		who, which.	str
			wh

Observe, 1. That the first *r* is used in monosyllables, where it is the only consonant, as *err*—2. That the following characters, the second *h*, the first *ix* and *sh*, are written upwards, and the first *h*, *k*, *l*, second *rp*, *ch*, *th*, *thr*, and *str*, downwards.

## VOWELS.

The first three, *a, e, i* are expressed by a comma, and *o, u, y* by a dot; viz.

↑ at	— os	↑ la	— me	top.
↑ et	— us	↑ le	— mu	middle.
↓ it	— ys	↓ li	— ny	bottom.

## PREPOSITIONS.

Any Preposition may be represented by disjoining its first, from the following consonant, beginning the latter where the former ends; viz.

abs, obs.	b (	abstain.
enter, intro	n Ϸ	entertain.
recon, recom	r t	reconcile.

## TERMINATIONS.

Circle	} {tion...}	U	nation.
and	} {sion...}	Ϸ	depression.
Dot to	} {tions...}	ρ	nations.
right:	} {sions...}	ρ	depressions.
To	} {ing...}	ρ	thing.
left	} {ings...}	ρ	things.

Any other termination may be expressed by disjoining its first, from the preceding consonant, beginning it where the former ends; viz.

able, ible.	b (	stable.
less	l /	harmless.
ment	m Ϸ	judgment.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Top of letter:	} Signifies	sub...}	division.
Bottom of letter:		verb...}	divide.
		adj...}	divisible.
		part...}	dividing.

## ARBITRARIES.

⌈ &c.	;	only.
Z viz.	0	am, at.
o of, oft, often.	0	wherefore.
: en, one.	U	therefore.
.. of the	O	world, circle.
: to the, to thee.	t	it is.
: and the, & they.	;	the.
" us, has.	c	because.

## FIGURES.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.  
' — | \ / Ϸ ( )  
' ( | \ — 183 410.



EXEMPLIFICATION OF JOINING THE CHARACTERS.

Bb	C	dw	z	hs	L	lw	t	pl	f	sf	e	Wd	7
bd	S	Ff	e	ht	A	Mb	z	pm	h	sq	e	wf	e
bf	e	fg	e	Kf	e	md	7	pn	e	sk	7	wg	e
bg	e	fk	e	kg	e	mf	e	pp	p	sl	7	wl	7
bk	e	fl	e	kk	\	mg	e	pr	v	sm	e	wr	e
bl	S	fm	e	kl	>	mm	e	ps	L	sn	e	ws	e
bm	e	fr	e	kn	v	mn	e	pt	f	sp	f	wt	7
bn	e	fs	e	kn	v	mp	q	qr	e	sq	e	wr	e
br	e	ft	e	kp	y	mr	e	qs	e	sr	e	Xk	e
bs	e	fth	e	kq	e	ms	e	Rb	e	ss	e	xp	e
bth	e	fx	e	kr	v	mt	7	rd	e	st	7	ar	e
br	e	Gd	e	ks	v	Nb	e	rf	e	sa	e	xt	e
Db	e	gf	e	kt	v	nd	7	rg	e	Tl	e	Chp	e
dd	e	gg	e	kw	v	nf	e	rk	e	tm	e	chr	e
df	e	gl	e	Lb	e	ng	e	rl	e	tn	e	chs	e
dg	e	gn	e	ld	e	nl	e	nn	e	tp	e	Shd	e
dk	e	gr	e	lf	e	nm	e	rn	e	tr	e	shl	e
dl	e	gs	e	lg	e	nn	e	rp	e	ts	e	shr	e
dm	e	hb	e	lk	e	np	e	ry	e	tt	e	Thn	e
dn	e	hd	e	ll	e	nt	e	rs	e	tw	e	ths	e
dp	e	hg	e	lm	e	nth	e	rt	e	Vd	e	tht	e
dr	e	hl	e	ln	e	na	e	rth	e	vl	e	Whn	e
ds	e	hp	e	lp	e	pb	e	Sb	e	vr	e	wkr	e
dt	e	hr	e	lth	e	pd	e	sd	e	vt	e	wht	e

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

& e e 1 u e z ( f . u f . h h f . 7 ( 2 : A "
   
 t u i o n e - [ ) % p s u e o n . - z h e " - e o n
   
 h i v e ' o u r . - u s . - y u h g z . - e ' o . .
   
 l - . z . l u . o z . . , u , i n

SYST. N<sup>o</sup> IV.

M A V O R.

Engraved by G. Casse St. East  
J. TAYLOR. Oxford Street.





## LESSONS FOR PRACTICE.

[*Note*:—On turning the following into Short-hand, all the *italic* letters, interspersed with the roman, are to be omitted; and where an inseparable preposition or termination is to be expressed by a single character, the same is implied by placing such portions of the word within parentheses: the words purely *italics* are arbitraries.—The Prepositions, Terminations, and Arbitraries are noted agreeably to the Systems; but they may be considerably extended.]

### SYSTEM, No. I.

[*The more essential vowels of this System are retained, being expressed by the disjunction and position of the succeeding consonant.*]

No man is much employed upon the present: recollection and anticipations fill up almost all our moments. If we act only for ourselves, to neglect the study of history, is not prudent; if we are intrusted with the care of others, it is not just. When the clouds of sorrow gather over us, we see nothing beyond them, nor can imagine how they will be dispelled; yet a new day succeeds to the night, and sorrow is never long (with)out a dawn of ease.

### SYSTEM, No. II.

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those foldings of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, (present) an (object) unamiable in every season of life, but (particular)ly odious in youth. Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth, and it has ever been esteemed a (pre)sage of rising merit. The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things (distorted and broken, and (com)municates to them all that (dis)ordered motion which arises solely from its own agitation.)

### SYSTEM, No. III.

As there is a worldly happiness which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery; as there are worldly honours which in his estimation are reproach; so there is a worldly wisdom which in his sight is foolishness. Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship; hell, of fierceness and animosity. The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood a perplexing maze. Life with a swift, though insensible course glides away, and, like a river which undermines its banks, gradually impairs our state.

### SYSTEM, No. IV.

In the prospect of poverty there is nothing but gloom and melancholy; the mind and body suffer together; its miseries bring no alleviation; it is a state in which every virtue is obscured, and in which no conduct can avoid reproach. It is long before we are convinced of the small proportion which every individual bears to the collective body of mankind, or learn how few can be interested in the fortune of any single man, and how little vacancy is left in the world for any new object of attention.

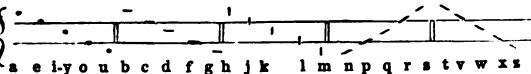
## SHORT-HAND BY DR. ERDMANN.

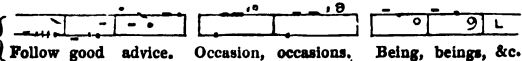
THE announcement of DR. ERDMANN'S new Short-hand in two Continental literary Periodicals, and the high commendations therein expressed of its simplicity, neatness and brevity, connected with the praise of a most respectable English Journal, induced us to procure a copy of the work from Germany; and, without expressing any opinion of our own on its merits or demerits, we have translated all that may be considered essential for its full comprehension, and adapted it to the English alphabet. The following is the explanation in the words (translated) of the Author:—

“As substitutes for letters, I adopt the simplest of all signs, the *dot* and the *dash*; and that they may suffice for expressing the twenty-five letters, I make each of them denote several letters. This is done in two different ways, by varying either the direction or the position of the sign. As to varying the direction, this is, of course, practicable with the dash only, and that according as it is made horizontal, perpendicular, or oblique, from left to right, upward or downward. By these means I, nevertheless, obtain five signs, including the dot. As I give to each of these a five-fold position, they suffice exactly for denoting twenty-five letters. This five-fold position is determined, as in musical notation, by parallel horizontal lines; but instead of five, two

only are requisite, these being quite enough for marking the five positions, according as the sign is placed upon, between, above, or below the lines.

“To facilitate the distinction and combination of the signs, I choose the dot for the designation of the vowels, classing *y* with *i*. Thus, in its five-fold position, it signifies *a, e, i (u), o, u*; while the dash, in its four directions and five positions, denotes with precision twenty consonants.” We quote no further from the Doctor, inasmuch as our own opinion of arrangement is a little at variance with his, which we consider somewhat confused: we therefore say, let each symbol bear a little to the right of the other, and between every word draw a light perpendicular line. If points be considered essential, use the comma and semicolon, (in such case omitting the *bar*), and for the period make a double line, as in the Alphabet. The original has no arbitrary signs; but these may be easily invented: we have given four, for *sion-s, ing-s*, the former being intended to range above, the latter below, the last letter. The nib of the pen should be broader than the ruled lines, which may be made with a pencil, or coloured inks; but if black, they should be exceedingly faint. It only remains to add, that No. I. illustrates the Alphabet, and No. II. its combinations.

No. I. 

No. II. 

Follow good advice. Occasion, occasions. Being, beings, &c.





## SECRET WRITING.

**DURING** the French Revolution various modes of secret communication were resorted to, and numerous characters invented, some in cross-position, some in cipher, and others in hieroglyphics. Correspondence became frequently intercepted, and as frequently deciphered: but, as necessity commonly urges to contrivance, so, at length, such mysterious, yet simple, characters were invented, as bade defiance to every attempt to unravel the contents of any document couched in them. The following is this very ingenious contrivance, which we received from a friend of the inventor: and although it has already appeared before the Public, yet it was thought no very unsuitable companion to these Systems of **SHORT-HAND**. The Alphabet (as shown below) consists of two diagrams, which are to be dissected into various angles, with or without a *dot*, according to the character represented. For the

a b.	c d.	e f.
g h.	i j k l.	m n.
o p.	q r.	s t.



letter *a*, it is only necessary to take away the left hand angle, without the *dot*, and *b* with one; whilst *c* and *d* are formed by a portion of the same angle, and of that to the right, with

one side of the centre square, the first without, and the latter with a *dot*: the right-hand angle represents *e* and *f*, and so on. The Alphabet will therefore stand thus:—

┌ .... a	└ .... f	⊞ .... k	┐ .... p	> .... u
└ .... b	┐ .... g	└ .... l	┌ .... q	< .... v
┌ .... c	└ .... h	┐ .... m	└ .... r	∨ .... w
└ .... d	┐ .... i	└ .... n	┌ .... s	∧ .... x
┌ .... e	└ .... j	┐ .... o	└ .... t	∧ .... z

This scheme may with propriety be termed a *moveable* Alphabet, inasmuch as it is possible to change its position as many different ways as there are angles: for example, the writer may make either of the bottom angles represent *a* and *b*, and proceed with the succeeding letters horizontally, perpendicularly, or commence with the second diagram, or class *a* with *c*, *d* with *f*, and so on; so that a thousand persons may understand the general scheme, and yet remain totally ignorant of the mode adopted by another. It may be observed, that there is no necessity to make the characters of one uniform thickness; one side may be light, and another heavy; and they may be so reduced as not to exceed in size the smallest writing. V.







