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Joint Models.

1915
LITERARY COPYRIGHT

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DEPARTMENT OF PATENTS-COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

No. 1915

APPLICANT Ernest Carey

REPORT Clear
Prashley Allan
11/11

Copy of Work to Library 3/4/11 J.B.G.

Submissions to Registrar—
no Objection to Registration of Copyright
R.B.
3:4:11

Order of Registrar—
Register G.L.
3/4/11

Date of Entry in Register APR 6 1911 J.B.

Certificate of Registration forwarded (Form No. 1)—
APR 6 1911

Registration of Copyright notified in Official Journal
28. 4. 11
G.L.

Entry in Register checked MAY 3 1911 J.B.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

1915 ~~1913~~

LITERARY

Form A.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Copyright Act 1905.

COPY-RIGHTS.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT (EXCEPT COPYRIGHT IN ARTISTIC WORK), PERFORMING RIGHT, OR LECTURING RIGHT.

(By the Author.)

(3) I, Ernest Clarey

of (8) 141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, Victoria

(3) Press Reader hereby make application for the registration of

(4) my (5) Copyright in (4) my (6) book, "Orthographic Curium Shorthand"

under the provisions of the Copyright Act 1905, and (7) I do hereby declare that such (8) book was first (9) published

at (10) 366 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria

in Australia on (11) 15th March 1911

by (12) Mackay and Knight

and that such date was not later than fourteen days after the date of its first (13) publication elsewhere.

And I do further declare that (14) I am

the author of the said (8) book and that (15) I

have not effected an assignment of (4) my (5) copyright therein.

And I make this declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true.

Fee £ 5/- received Receipt No. 1915 Dated this 30th day of March A.D. 1911

(16) Ernest Clarey

Date 30/3/1911 Declared before me at Melbourne, the 30th day of

March 1911 (17) G. Coulter J.P.

To the Registrar of Copyrights, Commonwealth of Australia.

- (1) "I" or "We," and name of applicant (in full). In the case of a firm or company, application in its behalf to be made by a member of the firm or responsible officer of the company.
(2) Address.
(3) Occupation.
(4) "My," "our," "their," or "its."
(5) "Copyright," "performing right," or "lecturing right," as the case may be.
(6) Here insert "book," "musical or dramatic work," or "lecture," as the case may be, together with title or particulars thereof.
(7) "I" or "we."
(8) Here insert "book," "musical or dramatic work," or "lecture," as the case may be.

- (9) "Published," "performed," or "delivered," as the case may be.
(10) Full address of place of publication, performance, or delivery, as the case may be.
(11) Date of first publication, performance, or delivery.
(12) Christian and surname of publisher, performer, or deliverer, as the case may be.
(13) Here insert "publication," "performance," or "delivery," as the case may be.
(14) "I am," "we are," or, in the case of a firm or company, insert the full name of such firm or company, with the necessary verb.
(15) "I," "we," or, in the case of a firm or company, insert the full name of such firm or company.
(16) Signature of declarant (in full).
(17) To be signed by the person before whom the declaration is made.

C.12434.-8/10.-1,000.

1915 ~~1913~~

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Form B.

COPY-RIGHTS.

Copyright Act 1905.

STATEMENT OF ADDRESS.

SIR,

I hereby authorize and request you to send all notices, requisitions, and communications in connexion with my application for registration of my ⁽¹⁾ Copy-right in ⁽²⁾ Orthographic Cursive Shorthand

to ⁽³⁾ E. Clary, 141 Hawke-Street, West Melbourne

Dated this 30th day of March, 1911

⁽⁴⁾ Ernest Clary

TO THE REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHTS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTE.—A particular address must be given. An address such as "General Post Office, Melbourne," will not be accepted.

- (1) "Copyright," "performing right," or "lecturing right," as the case may be.
- (2) Here insert title or particulars of book, artistic work, musical or dramatic work, or lecture, as the case may be.
- (3) Here insert name and full address.
- (4) Signature of Applicant (in full).

C. 12183.—8/10.—1000.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Copyrights.



Copyright Act 1905.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT
IN A BOOK.

No. 1915

I, GEORGE TOWNSEND, Registrar of Copyrights, do hereby certify that

Ernest Clarey
of *111 Hawke street, East West Melbourne, Victoria*
Press Reader

has this day been registered as the owner of Copyright in *Book entitled*
"Orthographic ^{Cursive} ~~Literal~~ Shorthand"

....., which was first published by
Mackay and Knight at *366 Bourke Street,*
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia on the *fifteenth* day of
March A.D. 19 *11*

Given under my hand and the seal

of the Copyright Office this *sixth*
day of *April*
A.D. 19 *11*

L.S.

Geo Townsend

Registrar of Copyrights.

C.5460.

Literary Copyright.

No. ~~1913~~ 1915

Correspondence.

(Not Open to Public Inspection.)

C.15759.—11.09.—1906.

~~1912~~ 1915

Orthographic Cursive Shorthand.

[ORTHIC]

THE CAMBRIDGE SYSTEM.

—BY—

HUGH L. CALLENDAR, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

REVISED, EXTENDED AND IMPROVED

—BY—

E. CLAREY

("THE AGE" STAFF).

1911.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

Printed for the Proprietor by Mackay and Knight, 366 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ORTHOGRAPHIC BASIS.

An Orthography, that is to say, a definite standard of spelling, is the necessary groundwork of any practical system of writing. It is essential, both for the sake of rapid automatic writing and to secure ease and certainty in reading, that each word should always be spelt in the same way. In this way alone can it be written without conscious thought, and read without hesitation.

Every system of Shorthand must in one sense be orthographic. There must be a correct outline for each word. Every departure from this rule entails a certain loss of efficiency, and a systematic violation of it results in hopeless confusion.

The simplicity and definiteness attained by adopting the commonly accepted orthography as the basis for a system of Shorthand make it far preferable to the phonetic. The common spelling is already familiar to everyone, and is a practically perfect standard in point of strictness and uniformity. Phonetic spelling, on the other hand, is to many people extremely distasteful and difficult to learn. It is, moreover, even when learnt, an uncertain and unsatisfactory standard, owing to varieties and changes of pronunciation.

One very practical advantage of Orthic is that all the familiar longhand abbreviations can be at once utilised. Most of the examples given in the lists, it will be seen, are simple transliterations of those in common use, and being already familiar require no learning.

It is commonly urged in favor of phonetic spelling that there is a great gain in point of shortness by the omission of mute and silent letters, and by using simple signs for diphthongs and other compound signs. This argument as applied to Shorthand is somewhat misleading. All phonetic methods of abbreviation, such as tho for though, brot for brought, &c., in so far as they are convenient and clear, are naturally utilised in any orthographic system. Common diphthongs and combinations are also naturally represented by simple curves. The characters of the orthographic alphabet can also be grouped on the principle of representing similar sounds by similar signs, thus securing whatever advantages a phonetic system may claim in this respect.

From the inventor's point of view, the real advantage of a phonetic system lies in the fact that it is much easier to construct. The early inventors could not find sufficient material for their alphabets in the way of characters which would join easily and clearly. They got out of the difficulty by rejecting what they called duplicate or superfluous letters, such as e, j, q, x, and by omitting all the vowels or expressing them by detached marks. This was really only a method of cutting the Gordian knot, and could not result in the production of a system adequate and suitable for general use. The comparative ease of constructing a system on this basis is, however, undoubtedly the true explanation of the extraordinary prevalence of systems of this type.

It is much more difficult to find sufficient stenographic material for a complete phonetic system, providing joined characters for both vowels and consonants. The difficulty of constructing a complete orthographic system is of the same kind, but greater, owing to the great number and variety of different combinations to be provided for.

Phonetic spelling is undoubtedly a useful educational subject and a valuable aid in teaching correct pronunciation. This argument is often advanced in favor of phonetic shorthand. But there is no necessary connection between the two; and it is manifestly unreasonable to saddle shorthand with unnecessary difficulties in order to teach at the same time a subject which many people have no need or desire to learn. In any case the work of both teacher and learner would be much simplified by keeping the two subjects separate.

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INTRODUCTION.

Orthographic Cursive Shorthand is an adaptation of shorthand to the common spelling.

The writing requires no niceties of penmanship.

No distinction is made between thin strokes and thick.

Only two sizes of characters are employed.

The vowel characters are connecting strokes joined in their natural order together with the consonants.

The great majority of the signs are written on the ordinary slope of longhand.

The forms of and distinctions between the characters are such as are already familiar to everyone who has learned to write in the ordinary style.













































































There are no alternative hooks and loops, or halving and doubling devices to puzzle and distract the student.

A letter is always represented by its alphabetical character, consequently a word can be written in full in one way only.





Do not attempt to write fast before the hand is familiar with the forms of the characters. At first they should be drawn carefully, so that correctness and neatness may be secured. Speed will come by practice, but if attempted too soon will probably lead to bad and slovenly writing.

NOTE.—All the specimens of shorthand have been taken from "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome.

THE ALPHABET.

Letter.	Example.	Letter.	Example.
A -	 absent,  opera	N 	 nine,  hasten
B 	 back,  bib	O -	 often,  canto
C 	 centre,  mimic	P 	 point,  step
D 	 dirty,  wind	Qu 	 query,  equity
E 	 enter,  line	R 	 render,  fir
F 	 fasten,  calf	S 	 simply,  tends
G 	 gentle,  cog	T 	 time,  comet
H 	 help,  oh	U 	 under,  gnu
I 	 insert,  anti	V 	 vine,  wave
J 	 jest,  reject	W 	 wow,  award
K 	 kept,  kick	X 	 exist,  sex
L 	 lender,  until	Y 	 yes,  haply
M 	 melt,  stem	Z 	 zebra,  waltz

The arrows show the directions in which the characters are written.

Doubled letters are shown, not by repeating the character, but by putting a dot below. Thus:—  odd,  coo. Exception, / ee. Thus:—  peep; compare  pup.

P and S, when standing alone, are written straight down to distinguish them from Ee and E.

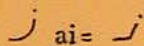



J, Qu and V are written through the line.



GENERAL RULES.

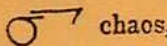
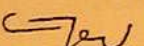



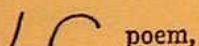
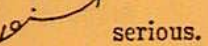
Orthographic Spelling.—All words, when written in full, are spelt according to the common orthography. The characters are to be joined together smoothly without lifting the pen or making unnecessary angles or breaks.

The Two Sizes of Character must be carefully distinguished, just as *C* and *c*, *l* and *e* are in longhand. The actual size of the characters may be varied according to circumstances, such as the goodness of the light and the writing materials. The minuteness of any kind of writing is limited by the size of the smallest characters. In Orthic the small size may be made as small as desired, and the small circle may be reduced to a dot. But it is best to make the small characters about one-twelfth of an inch long, and the large ones at least twice as big.

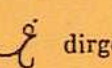
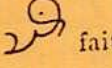
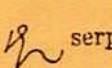
Diphthongs.—When two vowels come together forming a “diphthong” the angle between them is slurred, or rounded off, into a continuous curve.

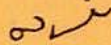
Thus:— *ai* = , *oy* = , *ou* = , *eau* = .


But when the vowels are separately sounded either the characters are separated or the angle between them is marked, as in the words  re-enter,  boa,

 chaos,  co-operate,  Leo,  fiasco,  fuel,
 poem,  serious.



The first letter of a word generally begins or ends on the line, but a, e and o may be raised when preceding downstrokes.




A short connecting tick may be used after *g*, *g*, &c., when they are followed by *C*, *l* and *l*. Thus:—  dirge,  faiths,  serpent.

Dividing a Word.—A word may always be divided when the joining happens to be awkward or the outline descends too far below the line. Thus:—  law-suit,

 bagpipes. The necessity for this, however, seldom arises.

Punctuation is effected in the usual way, except the hyphen + and the dash +. The full stop may be indicated by a space.

Initial Capitals are indicated thus  Jew,  Wales,

 England,  S.E.,  L.S.W.R.

COMPOUND CHARACTERS.

The following compounds, which are not strictly alphabetic, require noting:—

Bl : black, sensible, bleak, trebly.

Ch , , : The first is used in the compounds Chr and Rch, Christ, arch; the second in the compound Lch, filch; the third in other cases, chat, such, scholar, scheme. Chl may be written or , chloric, richly, speechless.

Dv : advert; compare avert.

Mb : timber, lumber; lamb; compare temper, lumper, lamp.

Nsp : inspirit, inspect, ensphere, conspire.

Ph , : The first is used in the compound Phr, before / and / , and final. Thus:— phrase, philter, sulphur, epitaph.
The second in other cases, thus:— phase, phlegm, physic.

Phth : phthisis, ophthalmic.

Pth : Apthorpe, depth.

Re : force, tierce, mercy, farcical.



Scr (joined above): scrap; compare Sr (joined below): disrank.



Sh : shop, shrink, push, wash.




Sw : swam, swear, answer.



Th : this, threw; (final) : worth, faith.



5.



Wh 6 :  whose, 6 when; compare  chose, 6 chin.



Wr 9 :  wring; compare  thing.

Ws 0 :  pews,  rows,  frowsy.



Xc E :  excel,  exclaim.



Xh 8 :  exhale; compare Xch 








Xp 7 :  expel,  export.







Xt { :  extent,  text.






DIPHTHONGS.









Ai 7, 7 :  aim,  nail. It follows the same rules as Ea.






Au 7 :  audit,  landau.






Ay 7, 7 :  pay,  may. The form 7 is used when it joins more clearly or facily than the form 7, as after     ; thus







 day,  jay,  dismay,  nay,  quay,  Tay.






Ea 7, 7 :  eat,  seal. The form 7 is used after   .

  ; thus:—  bear,  meal,  near,  pea,  sea,

 yea. After   and  it may be turned either way, thus:—  idea,

 deaf,  or  team,  or  veal. An angle must

always be made after  before    and ; thus:—  head,

 sneak,  seas,  yeast. Eau  :  beauty.

Ee / , Ei / , Ie / are all written upward much more steeply than u / ; thus:— V peel (compare L pull), S rein (compare S run), P grief (compare G gruff).

Ia / : B briar, S denial. It follows the same rules as Ea.

Oe / : S oedema, S toe, S woesome.

Oi / : S oil, S ointment, S foil, S coin.

Ou / : S out, S count, S aloud, S stout.

Oy / : S toy, S annoy, S decoy.

Ua / : S guard, S dual, S usual.

OTHER SLURS.

Ays / : S pays, S ways, S says, S prays.

Fs / : S waifs, S hoofs, S offspring.

Ks / : S looks, S works, S walks.

Mbs (when preceded by e, i and u) / : S kembs, S climbs.

numbs.

Ng / : S ginger, S hang, S sting, S singer.









Nk / : S wink, S rank, S sink, S tinker.





















Oys / : S cloys, S employs.






Ps / : S psalm, S psychic, S caps, S strips.














Sp / : S spire, S spear, S lips, S wasps.


















HOW TO WRITE AND JOIN THE CHARACTERS.









A — is a short horizontal connecting stroke,  afar. Diphthongs:—Ai , 
Au . Ay , . Ays , .


















B  is like the letter *b*, but without the hook upwards at the end. Compounds:
Ed . Bf . Bg  Bh  abhor. Bj . Bk . Bl 
 (the form  is not used till later). Bm . Bn . Bp . Bq 
Br  brain. Bs . Bt . Bv . By . Bz .











CC is written like the letter *C*. Compounds: Cd . Ch  is written
three ways to facilitate joining. (See Compound Characters.) Chl , . Chr .









In adding inflections to ch they may be joined either above or below. Thus:— 
aches,  pitch'd,  filches,  pilchard. Ck . Cl . Cm 
Cn . Cqu . Cr . Cs . Ct . Cy .






D  is much flatter and longer than t . Compounds: Df 
Dge . Dh . Dj . Dk . Dle . Dm . Dn 
Dr . Ds . Dt . Dv . Dw . Dy . Dz .

E  is a short upstroke. Diphthongs: Ea , . Ee . Ei . Eu 
Ew ,  few.

F  is the opposite of c . No angle is made before  after vowels. Thus:—
 (not ) if,  refer. Compounds: Fe . Fd . Fg . Fl . Fm
. Fn . Fr . Fs , . Ft . Fy .

G  is like the left-hand half of a capital G. Compounds; Gb 
Gd . Gh . Gl . Gm . Gn . Gr . Gs . Gy .

H  is a large backward circle beginning at the bottom. It is distinguished
from ch  by the way it is joined. Compare  hat,  chat. Com-
pounds: Hd . Hg . Hs . Hy .

I  is a short upstroke like e , but dotted. Diphthongs: Ia , . Ie .

J is like the letter *j*, but is not dotted.

K is the opposite of *g* (. An angle must be made before) after / ,

and / Thus:— *j* like, *h* beak, *u* duke. Compounds:
 Kd *l* . Kg *l* } Kh *o* . Kl *o* . Kn *h* . Kr *o* . Ks *o* ,) . Ky *l* .

L *o* is a small circle. It is turned forward in the direction of the hands of a clock. When not joined to another letter l is distinguished from r by prefixing a short hair stroke to show its direction. In other cases the distinction is obvious.

Compare:—

lair <i>o</i>	rail <i>o</i>	male <i>o</i>	mare <i>o</i>
link <i>o</i>	rink <i>o</i>	fail <i>o</i>	fair <i>o</i>
flay <i>o</i>	fray <i>o</i>	whirl <i>o</i>	walrus <i>o</i>

Compounds: Lb *o* . Lc *o* . Lch *o* . Lchr *o* . Ld *o* . Lf *o* .
 Lg *o* . Lh *o* . Lk *o* . Lm *o* . Ln *o* . Lp *o* . Lr *o* .
 Ls *o* . Lt *o* . Lv *o* . Ly *o* .

M is much longer and flatter than *n* . Compounds: Mb *o* . Mbs *o* ,

Md *o* . Ml *o* . Mn *o* . Mp *o* . Ms *o* . Mt *o* . My *o* .


N is like the first hook of the letter *n* . Compounds: Nb *o* . Ne *o* .



Nch *o* . Nd *o* . Nf *o* . Ng *o* . Nh *o* , inherit,
o inhale. Nj *o* . Nk *o* . Nl *o* . Nm *o* . Nqu *o* .
 Nr *o* , enrich, enroll. Ns *o* . Nsp *o* (s omitted).
 Nt *o* . Nv *o* . Nw *o* , inward, enwrap. Nx *o* . Ny *o* .


O is about three times as long as *a* . Diphthongs: Oa (when necessary to distinguish it from *o*) = *o* , coat, cot. Oe *o* . Oi *o* .
 Ou *o* . Oy *o* .

P is a long downstroke. Compounds: Ph *o* , d . Phl *o* . Phr *o* .
























Phth *o* . Pl *o* . Pr *o* . Pt *o* . Pth *o* . Pw *o* . When *s* is joined before





or after p / the s / is sloped backwards (slurring the angle). Thus:—  speck,









 trips,  cusps.




Qu  is like the lower loop of the letter f. It is turned the opposite way to j.





R o is a small circle turned backwards. It is the opposite of l o. Compounds:



Rb  . Rce  . Rch  . Rd  . Rf  . Rg  barge,
 serge. Rh ,  rhyme,  Rhine,  catarrh. Rk  .
 Rl  . Rld  . Rm  . Rn  . Rp  . Rqu  . Rs  . Rt  .
 Rv  . Ry  . Rz  .



S / is a short downstroke. Compounds: Sb  . Sc  . Sch  . Sh  .






Shr  . Sk  . Sl  . Sm  . Sn  . Sp  . Sph  . Squ  .






St  . Sw  . Sy  . As the combination Sr is not of very frequent occurrence



the compound b may be used for Scr, which is distinguished from Sr by the way in which it is joined. Thus:—Scr  ,  scream; Sr  ,  misread.



T u is like the hook at the end of the letter t. Compounds: Tb  . Tc  .







Tch  . Th  . At the end of a word the circle need not be completed







Thus:—  with. Tl  . Tr  . Tw  . Ty  .

U / is a long upstroke on a flat slope making an angle of about 30 degrees with the line. It is written much less steeply than Ee / . Compare  sum,
 seem. Diphthongs: Ua  . Ue  . Ui  .

V u is distinguished from ste u by its size. Compare  view,  stew.

W C) is an upward hook turned either way. The first form is always used initially except before r. Compounds: Wd  . Wh  is the w hook enlarged

to look like the h circle. Wk  . Wl  . Wn  . Wr  is distinguished from th  by its size. Ws  . The addition of the s tick to the w hook forms

a loop. Thus:—  saws,  news. Wy  ,  snowy,  sinewy,
 dewy.

X ζ is a combination of c and s. Compounds: Xc ξ . Xch γ . Xh δ .
 Xp ζ . Xqu γ . Xt ξ .
 Y \ is a downward tick from left to right.
 Z / is a short downward curve from right to left.

In the following specimen of writing every word is written in full letter for letter. Nothing is left out:-

ON BEING IDLE.

[Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in approximately 12 lines of cursive writing.]

Handwritten cursive examples of abbreviations and shorthand, including words like 'bank', 'common', 'alone', 'woman', 'band', 'bond', 'dame', 'dome', 'gang', 'gong', 'tame', 'tome', 'wander', 'wonder', 'income', 'close', 'is', 'if', 'in', 'it', 'apply', 'assist', 'cotton', 'fiddle', 'flys', 'trys', 'sayd', 'dryr'.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The following are some simple methods of abbreviation. Most of them are already familiar in longhand:—

A and O.—The vowels a and o are omitted before m and n, except initially and in rare words. Thus:—*b* bank, *com* common, *alone*, *woman*. An omission of this kind can always be corrected, if desired, by writing the omitted character above. Thus:—*h* band, *h* bond; *mdame*, *mdome*; *hgang*, *hgong*; *wtame*, *wtome*; *wwander*, *wwonder*.

K and C.—K may be often substituted for c when the latter has the hard sound. Thus:—*income*, *close*.

Dots are generally omitted. Thus:—*is*, *if*, *in*, *it*, *apply*, *assist*, *cotton*, *fiddle*.

In adding inflections to words ending in y, the y need not be changed into i or ie if it is more facile to retain the y. Thus:—*flys*, *trys*, *sayd*, *dryr*.

PREFIXES.

Mis *ms.*—*misuse*, *mislay*, *misnomer*.
Trans *trs.*—*transfer*, *transmit*, *transcript*.

TERMINATIONS.

Asion, Ation *n* n (disjoined).— *br* abrasion, *or* relation.

Ed.—The *e* may generally be omitted. Thus:— *t* tired, *z* faced.

Ful *d* fl.— *n* useful, *w* wonderful, *fu* beautiful.

Hood *e* hd.— *m* manhood, *w* widowhood, *f* fatherhood,
b bachelorhood, *h* hardihood.

Ing *l*— *a* leasing, *p* placing, *pr* praying, *c* coming. This form is used only for the inflection *ing*, and not in such words as king *h*. Compare

br bring, *br* bringing; *n* sing, *n* singing. It is better to curve the stroke

after *d*, *m*, *n*, *t*, *v* and vowels. Thus:— *r* reading, *bl* blaming,
n sinning, *m* setting, *s* seeing, *g* going, *s* saying.

Ion, Tion *un* (dotted if necessary).— *l* position, *pa* passion,
d deception, *a* action, *s* section.

Less *q* ls.— *u* useless, *u* unless, *f* fearless.

Ment *m* mt.— *p* payment, *r* raiment, *m* moment.

Ness *a* es.— *s* slyness, *f* faithfulness, *s* senselessness.

Ough *o'*— *o* ought, *b* brought, *p* plough.

Ther *o* hr.— *o* other, *m* mother, *r* rather, *e* either.

Ward *e* ard.— *i* inward, *o* outward, *f* forward.

In the following compounds the silent letters may be omitted:—

Acqu *a* aqu.— *a* acquire, *a* acquaint.

Adj *a* aj.— *a* adjure, *a* adjourn.

Dge *g* ge.— *e* edge, *l* lodge, *b* budge.

Tch *o* ch.— *f* fetch, *m* match, *c* crutch.

The following list of abbreviations contains many longhand friends:—

ABBREVIATIONS FOR COMMON WORDS.

A or An -	Could c	Half o	Round e
Able l, About l	Course p	Have e	Same n
Above f	Court e	Having e	Some n, Self n
After r	Dear u	Into n, Like g	Shall o, She o
Already f	Do u, Does y	Made n	Should o
Also z, Always g	Down u	Might n	Something n
Am n	Even (e'en)	More n	State w, To u
Amount w	For r, Form z	Most r	Under /
Anger ?	Forthwith d	Much o	Very u, Verify R
Answer z	Found u	Must r	Weak, Week g
Any r, -one n	Friend z	Never n (ne'er)	Were e, What o
Are o, are not w	From z	Not n, Note n	Which o
Be l, Beg, Big f	Further d	Nothing n	Whom o
Body l, But l	General e	Of —, On n	With r
Both o	Gentleman w	Once e, One n	Without d
Came w	Gentlemen w	Out /	Would n
Come n	Good c	Over o (o'er)	Young y, -ster y
Can c, Can't w	Great e	Perhaps d	You n, Yours y
Child a	Had e	Right e, -ful e	Youth r

ON CATS AND DOGS.

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WRITING BY MODE.

A powerful method of abbreviation is writing by "mode," that is, writing characters in position with respect to each other. There are three modes. In Mode I. the second character is written above the first, in Mode II. on the same level, in Mode III. below.

MODE I.

PREFIXES.

Th.—Initial th is omitted in all common words, the omission being shown by writing the rest of the word above. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{th}}$ than, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ that, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ the, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{th}}$ them, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ there, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ this, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ those, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ though, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ thus, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$ thy. Thing is written $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{t}}$.





Exception: The character $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{a}}$ written above is used for the word and. Example:




$\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{a}}$ I think they knew him then.

Eve and Evi are similarly indicated. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{e}}$ evening, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{e}}$ event, $\overset{\circ}{\text{e}}$ ever, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{e}}$ every, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{e}}$ evident, $\overset{\circ}{\text{e}}$ evil. Exception: Even is written $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{e'en}}$, as in longhand, to distinguish it from than or then.










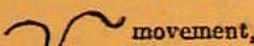




Be.—This prefix is peculiar to a special class of English words, and may also be expressed by writing above. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$ before, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{c}}$ because, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$ befall, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$ beset. The word be is expressed by a dot above $\overset{\cdot}{\text{b}}$, been $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$, being $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$. The former will not be found to clash with than. Better is written $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$, best $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$, and by $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{b}}$.






Per, Pre, Pro.—These prefixes, being Latin, will not clash with any of the foregoing English prefixes, and may be expressed in the same way. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ person, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ present, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ proclaim. Pre and Pro are distinguished from Per, if necessary, by retaining the vowels e and o. The cases, however, in which it is necessary to make the distinction are very rare. Examples: $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ persecute, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ prosecute; $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ promise, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ premise. Always write o before f. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ profane, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ profess. In the prefixes super, supra, hyper the per is expressed by writing the terminal portion of the word close above and to the right of the initial prefix. Thus:— $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ superfine, $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{p}}$ supralinear.

Pri, Pur.—These allied prefixes may be expressed in the same way as pre in many instances. Thus:—  primary,  private;  purchase,  purvey.














Para, Peri.—These Greek prefixes may be indicated in a similar manner. Peri is distinguished by retaining the i. Thus:—  parallel,  period,  perimeter.

TERMINATIONS.




Ive, Ve.—These common terminations are expressed by a dot above and to the right of the word to indicate the v. When the word is inflected the last letter of the inflection is substituted for the dot. Thus:—  leave,  cove,  give,  saves,  lived,  given,  loving. In words ending in ove or olve it is generally better to omit the o or ol and to write the v. Thus:—  grove,  novel,  movement,  prove,  solve,  showing,  involved.

Ety, Iety, Ity.—These terminations are expressed by writing y above. Thus:—  entirety,  society,  insanity. Write piety  to distinguish it from pity .

MODE II.










Com, Con are expressed by a dot close in front of the word. Thus:—  com-
pose,  comparative.  comprehend,  preconceived. In practice they are generally expressed by Mode II. Thus:—  in combination,  I conceive. In compound prefixes such as incom, recon, &c., the com or con is expressed by mode. Thus:—  incompetent,  reconsider. Cum may be similarly expressed. Thus:—  circumvent. Cam and Can may sometimes be expressed in this manner. Thus:—  camphor,  candid,  the campaign,  to cancel.





MODE III. PREFIXES.



Magna, Mague, Magni are written m, the rest of the word being placed below to indicate the g. Thus:—  magnanimity,  magnetic,  magnify.


TERMINATIONS.



Age, Ake, Dge, Ge, Ke are expressed by a dot below and to the right. When the word is inflected the last letter of the inflection takes the place of the dot.








Thus:—  passage,  awake,  dredge,  wage,  strike,  urged,  taken. After n it is better to write the ge. Thus:—  change,  linger.














Such words as cake, flake, rake, wake are better written , , , .

Gh is written n below. Thus:—  sign,  impugn.

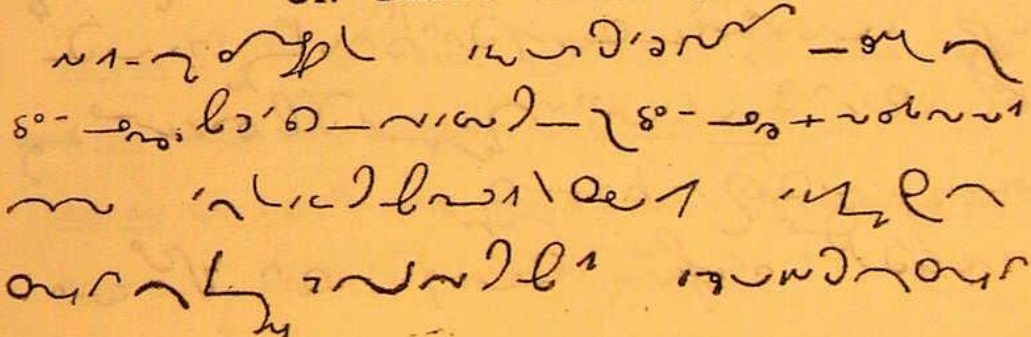
Gram is written m below. Thus:—  diagram.

Ight is written t below. Thus:—  sight,  alight.

Ly is written y below. Thus:—  lowly. In practice the y may generally be joined. Thus:—  finely,  fearfully,  nearly,  only. After a mode the ly would of course be written in full. Thus:—  lovely,  hugely.

Note.—In the middle of a short word g or v may be conveniently expressed by the modes, as in severe , reign , design . But in the case of longer words it is generally better to keep the g or v if it forms part of the first syllable or root of the word, and only to express it by mode if it occurs in a subsequent syllable. For instance, it is better to write benevolent  than . Similarly prerogative is written , regular , reverend , several . But in alleviate , elevate , intelligence , religion , the v or g would be appropriately expressed by mode.

ON BEING HARD UP.



GENERAL METHOD OF ABBREVIATION.

The general method of abbreviating is the same as that ordinarily employed in longhand, namely, to write the first syllable of a word, and, if necessary, to indicate the termination by writing the last letter or two separated by a small interval from the first part. Thus:— acknowledge, especially, reference, regulation, extraordinary, ordinary, representative. In many cases the termination may be joined, as in the three last examples. In the case of short words containing a characteristic long vowel or diphthong, it is generally better to keep the vowel. Thus:— delete, erode, indeed, meet, read. But in the case of very common words for which abbreviations are already current in longhand it is often better to follow the longhand usage. Thus:— for most or must, for part, for point, for right. As in longhand, the same abbreviation may in some cases be used for two, or even three, different words provided that they are different parts of speech such as would necessarily be distinguished by the context. Thus:— is used for had and head, and also for the termination hood; for would and world, for might and for the termination ment. The principle in itself is good and reasonable, but we would caution writers of Orthie against the abuse of it.

TERMINATIONS.

Able, Ble , : liable, payable, bibles. In short words able is written to distinguish it from ab. Thus:— table, tab.

Acy, Asy : curacy, diplomacy, embassy, easy.

Acity : capacity, pertinacity, veracity.

Ary, Ory \ : elementary, contrary, conservatory.

Bility : ability, affability, insensibility.

Ence : influence, residence, confidence.

Ency : clemency, competency, emergency.

Ent : opponent, provident, agent.

Fection : affection, defection, perfection.

Fication : fortification, modification.

Graph : lithograph, paragraph, geography.

Gue (one syllable) : league, prologue, rogue, tongue.

Ignant, Ignity : indignant or indignity, dignity.

Ism : idealism, conservatism, socialism.

Ject : inject, project, reject.

Osion, Otion : explosion, lotion.

Oud, Out, Ound, Ount : cloud or clout, aloud, route,
 astound, hound, account, recount.

Words which may clash: Mound and mount, round and rout.






Ship : fellowship, friendship, worship.













Struct : instruct, obstructing, destructive.


Wise : likewise, other wise, unwise.




Ying \ : conveying, crying, dying, flying.

*Ade and *Ate are generally written  and  respectively. Thus:—





 made,  date. It is better, however, to write them — after c, f, g, h, i, k, l, p, r, s, w. Thus:—  decade,  deprecate,  fade





or fate.  brigade,  gate,  hate,  obviate,  cockade,
 Kate,  glade,  late,  spade,  trade,  rate,  crusade,





 wade. In words ending in olate and ulate the o and u are usually omitted.




Thus:—  collate,  calculate,  stimulate. Immolate and Emulate.

Insolate and Insulate may clash.

†Ede, Ete / :  concede,  impede,  effete,  obsolete.







†Ide, Ite / :  confide,  reside,  smite,  write.

†Ode, Ote — :  explode,  strode,  promote,  wrote.








Olute, Ude, Ute / :  absolute,  denude,  mute.


Incide and Incite, Rede, Ride and Rite, Side and Site; Mode and Mote, Rode and

Role; Delude and Dilute, Illude and Elude may clash.

*When inflected for the past tense it is better to omit the a. Thus:—  de-
precated,  depreciated,  fated or faded (or forded),  hated
(headed or hooded),  elated. Exception:  waded.

†When inflected for the past tense it is better to write dd or td than d.

Thus:—  impeded,  sided,  eroded,  concluded,
 secreted,  indited,  voted.

Note.—Dd or td is slurred into one long character .

EXAMPLES OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Derivatives of words are abbreviated in the same way as the primitives from which they are derived. For example, exception is contracted in the same way as the word except, adjust in the same way as just, remember in the same way as member. Party and particular are abbreviated like part, county and country like count. The two forms of ea are used respectively for each and eat. They may be generally applied. For instance, in such words as beach and teach the former abbreviation would be used, while in the case of words like beat and heat the latter abbreviation would be used. Peach should be written in full to distinguish it from pea. Note also the word preach.

Accord τ , -ing τ	Comment $\cdot u$	Expect ζ	Know $h, -n$ h
Advantage u	Common $\cdot n$	Favor 2^o	Knowledge h .
Afraid z	Commonwealth $\cdot n$	Female \sim	Lady $a, -ship$ g
Afternoon m	Concerning τ	Foreign h	Language o .
Announce \sim	Consideration \sim	Forgive $?$	Large $\sigma, -est$ σ
Apparent τ	Consult $\cdot l, -ation$ $\cdot n$	Glorify \sim	Laughter \sim
Appropriate $-l$	Counter \sim	Grade \sim	Lead, Least σ
Arrange \sim	Country \sim	Hand \sim	Letter σ
Back f	County \sim	Happy ρ	Little σ
Background \sim	Dark \sim	Help $g, High$ σ	Lord \sim
Baptise-ist \sim	Darkness \sim	Him \sim, His 1	Mad \sim
Beautiful \sim	Difference-ent \sim	Horrify \sim	Male \sim
Believe \sim	Difficult \sim	Importance-ant \sim	Make \sim
Bishop f, Boy h	Each \sim, Eat \sim	Individual \sim	Meek \sim
Breach, Breach \sim	Else $\sim, where$ g	Insult \sim	Member \sim
Bread \sim	Endeavor \sim	Interest \sim	Morning \sim
Caught \sim	Except $\zeta, -ion$ \sim	Joy, Just \sim	Mortgage \sim
Command \sim	Executor \sim	Justice \sim	Nearest \sim
Commence \sim	Exercise ζ	King $\sim, -dom$ h	Necessary \sim

Neighbor <i>nb</i>	People <i>l</i> , Pupil <i>h</i>	Saviour <i>L°</i>	Spirit, Spect <i>r</i>
Nevertheless <i>n⁹</i>	Philo. <i>f</i>	Scarcely <i>a</i>	Stage <i>g</i> , Stake <i>l.</i>
Next <i>2</i> , Nor <i>~</i>	Philosophy <i>g</i>	Selves, Serves <i>l'</i>	Strong, Strength <i>g</i>
Notwithstanding <i>q</i>	Plaintiff <i>d</i>	Serve <i>l</i> , -ant <i>u</i>	Subject <i>l</i>
Number <i>m</i>	Practice-ical-ise <i>b</i>	Short <i>o</i>	Such <i>o</i> , -as <i>o</i>
Obedient <i>h</i>	Preach <i>b</i> , -er <i>b</i>	Shorthand <i>or</i>	Superior <i>v</i>
Object <i>l</i>	Property <i>h</i>	Signify <i>u</i>	Toy <i>u</i>
Owner <i>~</i>	Public-ish <i>ll</i>	Signification <i>u</i>	Treacherous <i>g</i>
Opportunity <i>7</i>	Quiet <i>d</i> , -ness <i>g</i>	Sir <i>l</i> , Sira <i>u</i>	Trust <i>g</i> , -ee <i>g</i>
Paper <i>l</i> , Parade <i>u</i>	Report <i>g</i>	Solicitor <i>u</i>	Voyage <i>u</i>
Particular <i>g</i>	Result <i>o</i>	Sometimes <i>m</i>	Wisdom <i>u</i>
Party, Partly <i>h</i>	Satisfy <i>g</i>	Source <i>o</i>	Word <i>e</i> , Work <i>g</i>
Peculiar <i>h</i>	Satisfactory <i>h</i>	Speak, Special <i>r</i>	Yeoman <i>m</i>

PHRASEOGRAPHY.

Time is frequently saved and legibility increased by joining words together in phrases without lifting the pen. This applies especially to common words, auxiliaries and particles. Thus:— *I say, I am not, we have had, as is, there is, to do, to be so, he does not, it should be, as it was, in the, much more, of the, should not do, I shall be very, this is, out of, it is not, as if, with a, by the, that the, to the, we are, as long as, as much as, it is not so, there is no more.* This is a powerful method of abbreviation in the hands of experienced writers, and is specially applicable in the case of Orthographic owing to its lineality and facility of joining. A reckless use of phraseography, however, is strongly to be condemned. Experience has shown that beginners are apt to run riot with all sorts of impossible and useless phrases, to the great detriment of the speed and legibility of their writing. The student should therefore exer-

cise the greatest caution at the outset in his use of phraseography. He must remember that abbreviated words cannot be freely joined without danger of clashing; that time is not saved by joining words which join awkwardly or indistinctly; and that phrases which are so long that they cannot be written easily without shifting the hand can be written more clearly and quickly if divided.



ON BEING IN THE BLUES.









Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing a musical score or a collection of notes. The text is written in a fluid, connected style with various slurs and flourishes. It appears to be a transcription of a piece of music, possibly a blues song, given the title above. The script is dense and fills most of the page.







ငံဒေသကုသဝေလ-လှေကား၊-လှေကား၊-လှေကား၊-လှေကား၊-လှေကား
ဇာတ်ဆိုင်ရာ ကိုယ်တိုင်အားလုံး ပါဝင်သော အစီအစဉ်
ပထမဆုံးကတည်းက နေရာတော်တော် အစီအစဉ်ပေး
ပေးပါ။-နောက် ၄၂၈-၅၀၈ အထိ ကိုယ်တိုင်
ကိုယ်တိုင် အစီအစဉ်ပေးပါ။-ကိုယ်တိုင် အစီအစဉ်ပေးပါ။
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အစီအစဉ်ပေးပါ။-ကိုယ်တိုင် အစီအစဉ်ပေးပါ။-ကိုယ်တိုင် အစီအစဉ်ပေးပါ။








NOTES ON REPORTING.





The most important and generally useful method of abbreviation is the general method already explained. It may be very freely used with due regard to the context. Half the art of reporting depends on a judicious use of the context. The good reporter acquires an instinct which tells him when he may scribble and abbreviate recklessly without fear of subsequent misreading. Common or repeated words may be very generally abbreviated, but uncommon or rare words should be carefully written. It is of no use to burden the memory with special abbreviations for rare words, however long and awkward they may be. Beginners often waste a great deal of time and ingenuity in devising special contractions for such words as heptahexahedral, sesquipedalian, trinitarianism and the like. The absurdity of such a proceeding is too obvious to need further comment. The difficulty in practice is not to devise abbreviations, but to extemporise them. It would be quite easy to make neat and clear abbreviations for all the words in the language; but it would be hopeless to attempt to remember them all at once. In practice it is therefore of much greater importance to form habits of ready abbreviation than to attempt to learn or make out lists of special contractions.







B, B-l.—Words beginning bl and b-l are written  and  respectively.





Thus:— block,  bullock;  blow,  bellow or billow;
 black,  bulk;  blast,  ballast.

De, Di.—These two prefixes are distinguished by omitting the e and retaining the i. Thus:— deformity,  difformity;  defendant,
 difficult;  delude,  dilute.

Dev, Div.—Words beginning dev or div may be written . Thus:— de-
vote,  divulge. Devi and divi are distinguished from deve and dive by writ-
ing the final i. Thus:— develop,  devil,  dive,  divide.

E and I may often be distinguished without dotting the i by writing the latter
more steeply than e. Compare  inter with  enter,  illude with  elude.

Ing may be written  instead of  whenever it is more facile. Thus:—
 bring,  singing,  awning,  mingle.

Initial vowels may be omitted before x. Thus:— axiom,  excite,  ex-
port,  extent.







H is generally omitted. Thus:— *h* hasten, *h* hospital. But in short words, medially and in abbreviations it is sometimes better for purposes of identification to retain the h. Thus:— *h* heat, *h* home, *h* adhere, *h* adhesion (compare *h* addition), *h* had, *h* history.









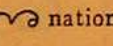
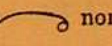
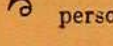
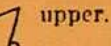
Silent letters are generally omitted. Thus:— *l* straight, *l* eight, *t* taught, *h* phthisic, *r* rhyme, *b* buy, *l* blackguard.












Ect and Ict are omitted. Thus:— *d* detect, *a* afflict. Adject and adjust, affected and afraid, collect and cool, collected and cold, select and sell may sometimes clash. Write strict *l* to distinguish it from strong.






SLURRING.




In hurried writing it is not always possible to preserve the exact forms of the characters, but it is important to keep as far as possible the general outline of the word. The following are examples of common slurs:— *o* = *o* or *o*, *d* dead or did, *d* dedicate, *d* deduct, *c* candidate, *f* fitted, *r* raided; it may also be used initially for *o*, *o* detach, *d* detain, *d* determine, *d* detriment; *U* = *U*, *U* advent; *C* = *C*, *t* transact, *e* enacts, *e* exacted, *a* action; *m* = *m*, *m* monomania, *m* money, *m* many; it may sometimes be used for *m* or *m*, *m* memory, *a* animal, *e* economy. The larger and more characteristic signs should be retained, but the smaller characters such as l and r may be slurred. Example:— *e* experience, *e* experiment, *g* great, *f* fellow, *p* pillow, *f* follow, *t* to-morrow, *s* sorrow, *s* swallow, *t* tallow or to allow, *f* fall off or far off, *s* solar, *n* narrow, *s* sparrow, *c* coral, *a* alcohol, *c* chloroform, *c* confusion, *d* deputy, *d* duty, *i* instead, *u* until.














T may generally be slurred in the termination th. Thus:—  heath,  pith,  month,  wealth. But when th is preceded by r it is better to write the th in full. Thus:—  hearth,  mirth.

Short vowels may often be slurred. Examples:—  earnest,  forest,  meadow,  modesty,  remedy,  shadow,  caper,  manner,  national,  nominal,  personal,  upper.






En, In.—In words beginning en or in the n may be slurred when followed by a, b, c, e, f, h, i, m, r. Thus:—  inaccurate,  enamel,  inbred,  include,  inertia,  infer,  enhance,  initiate,  enmity,  inmate,  enrich. Infect and effect will not clash.







Un, Une, Uni.—The n in these prefixes may also be slurred. Thus:—  unfair,  unreal,  unusual,  unequivocal,  uniform, Un and under sometimes clash.







L may be slurred when preceded and followed by e or i. Thus:—  element,  illegal,  telegraph. Illimitable will clash with inimitable.






R may often be omitted in the r compounds. Thus:—  brick,  drink,  frank,  grand,  proof,  sprinkle,  tranquil,  strangle, Note.—Never omit a letter unless there is a gain in so doing. Thus:—  kept,  (not ) insert,  (not ) said.




TERMINATIONS.










Arian, Ician :  librarian,  grammarian,  patrician,  academician, ( academian).






Arity, Erity, Evity, Icity, Idity, Ivity :  hilarity,  celerity,  brevity,  felicity,  solidity,  activity. Parity and pity, polarity and polity, privity and principality may clash.




Ector, Essor, Ictor, Itor, Utor  collector,  assessor,  victor,  editor,  persecutor,  coadjutor.

Efy, Ify  humefy,  gratify. Exceptions: Defy  to distinguish it from defend ; glorify, horrify, signify (see pp. 22-23); magnify .




Ereal, Erial, Icial  ethereal,  imperial,  official.


Estic, Etic, Istic, Itic  majestic,  pathetic,  artistic,  critic.
Cosmetic and cosmic  , phonetic and phonic  , phrenetic and phrenic  , prophetic and paraphoric  , splenetic and splenic  will not clash.




Ish  (after b, m, n, r):  rubbish,  famish,  vanish,  bearish.




Rior  :  inferior,  warrior.

Titude, Titute  :  attitude,  institute.


Tribute  :  attribute,  contributor.



 has been given as representing ion, tion. It may also be used to express—



Ection, Ession, Etion:  recollection,  secession,  secretion.

Iction, Ision, Ition:  restriction,  excision,  tradition.

Collision and collection, concision and concession, elision and election, emiction and emission, exesion and exsection, precession and precision, recession and recision, sesion and section may clash.

 represents Usion, Ution. It may also be used for—

Uction:  reduction,  construction.

Ulsion:  emulsion,  repulsion.



Uunction:  junction,  inunction.



Uursion:  excursion,  incursion. Compulsion and com-



punction, discursion and discussion, expulsion and expunction, fusion and function, solution and suction may clash.



INTERSECTION.



This method of abbreviation, if systematically applied, generally gives rise to difficulty, as some cases of awkward intersection must necessarily occur which require some alternative mode of treatment. For instance, you cannot intersect p and s without doing violence to one or the other. In many cases, however, it is applicable. It is specially adapted to the expression of polysyllabic terminations. The following are examples:—




Ceous, Cious :  herbaceous,  audacious. On the principle that similar sounds are represented by similar signs this may be extended to include all endings which have the sound of "shus," or which approximate it. Examples:—




Ctious, Ctuous :  infectious,  unctuous.



Dious, Duous :  tedious,  arduous.









Geous, Gious :  outrageous,  religious.










Ptious, Ptuous :  exceptional,  sumptuous.












Scious, Seous, Suous :  luscious,  gaseous,  sensuous.

Teous, Tious, Tuous :  beautiful,  contentious,  impetuous.

Xious :  anxious,  influxious. Caseous and captious, deciduous and deceptious, fatuous and factious, innocuous and innoxious, prescious and precious, tortuous and tortious may clash.

Easance, Escence, Iceance, Isance, Ittance, Iscence, Istance, Istence C :  malfeasance,  excrecence,  reticence,  nuisance,  quittance,  reminiscence,  distance,  existence. Defeasance and deficiency may clash.

Acent, Ascent, Easant, Escent, Icant, Icent, Icient v :  adjacent,  depascent,  pleasant,  incandescent,  mendicant,  beneficent,  efficient. Write nocent  to distinguish it from nascent .

Sh.—One character intersecting another indicates an intermediate sh. Examples:  bushes,  lashed,  washy,  wishing,  blushed,  dashed,  fishes,  fresher,  quashing,  selfishness,  womanishly.

These methods may sometimes be employed in phrases. Thus:— *l* but I can't, *z* there isn't, *o* I shall, *z* we should, *z* Irish descent.

When intersection is awkward the second character is written below the first. Thus:— *coalescent*, *rapturous*, *and shall*, *so we can't*.

PHRASEOGRAPHY.

It is, it was, it were, it will, it would are written *u*, *u*, *u*, *u*, *u*; compare 'tis, 'twas, 'twere, 'twill, 'twould in longhand.

Was may often be written *o*. This loop should be used whenever it joins or phrases more facily than *o* or *o* and before a mode. Thus:— *o* I was wrong, *o* nothing was easier, *o* but so it was, *o* it was better so, *o* he was disliked. Compare *o* I was not hurt, *o* it was full, *o* he was late, *o* the way was long. Of course as was, this was, it was well, he was wasteful, &c., would be written *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, &c.










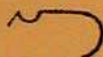
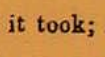


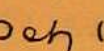
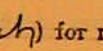
Has or have may always be omitted before an irregular past participle. Thus:— *o* he has seen him, *o* it has risen, *o* I have done it.

















To as the sign of the infinitive may always be omitted. Thus:— *o* I had to tell him, *o* he called to see, *o* we had to do it, *o* able to make, *o* able to do, *o* about to do.

The d of the past participle may be omitted when it is evidently required by the context and there is any gain in doing so. Thus:— *o* I was impressed, *o* it is concluded, *o* I am astounded, *o* could be placed.

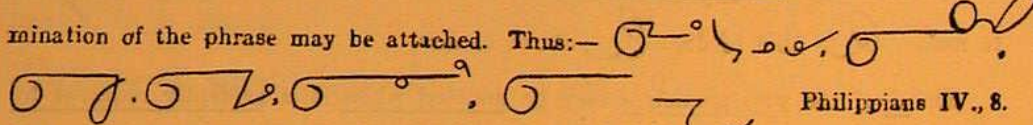
The w in will may often be omitted. Thus:— *o* which will, *o* he will, *o* we will, *o* much will.

The conversational pronunciation may usually be followed Thus:— *o* let us, *o* you will, *o* you are, *o* he is, *o* they will, *o* as soon as, *o* so as, *o* those

who are,  in every respect,  never more,  for evermore. When the same consonant ends one word and begins the next, in conversation no pause is made between the two, but one articulation is made to do double duty. This may generally be applied to shorthand. Thus:—  it is said,  if further,  they are right,  it will last,  good-day,  many years' standing. It would not, of course, be applicable in the case of it followed by another t beginning a verb in the past tense, because it would clash with I. For example,  is I took, not it took;  is I tried, not it tried. And it would not be used when words have a recognised abbreviation. Thus:—  (not ) did do,  (not ) for reasons.

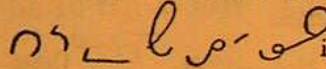
Connecting words such as a, and, of, or, the, to, &c., may be freely omitted, especially where they are necessarily required in the expression. Thus:—  as (a) matter of course,  again (and) again,  more (and) more,  worse (and) worse,  in support (of),  point (of) view,  for (the) sake (of) glory,  for (the) sake of the,  sooner (or) later,  in relation (to),  with regard (to),  with reference (to),  face (to) face,  place (to) place,  time (to) time,  in comparison (with).

If a phrase is repeated several times in the same passage the first word or letter only should be written at each repetition, followed by a long dash, to which the termination of the phrase may be attached. Thus:—

 Philippians IV., 8.
Common and familiar phrases may be treated in a similar way.

MODES.

They.—Th is indicated by writing the rest of the word by Mode I. This principle may be extended to express they by writing the next word by Mode I. Thus:—

 if they say so they but tell the truth.

Have, Has.—Have may also be expressed by Mode I. (compare I've in longhand).

Thus:— you will have heard, what have we said? Has may be similarly expressed. Thus:— he has sent it, why has he done it?

Be is expressed by a dot above. This dot may be omitted, its omission being shown by writing the next character in the place of the dot. Thus:— when will he be ready? he will be here.

Note.—Have may be distinguished from be by writing the next word directly above the preceding character. Thus:— he must have changed, he must be changed, if he have lost, if he be lost.

Des, Dis, Dys.—These prefixes may be expressed by writing the latter part of the word by Mode III.—Thus:— to disappoint, I am desperate, he had dysentery. Exceptions: I deserve, I dissever, design.

Who and which may also be expressed by Mode III. (being of different genders they will not clash). Thus:— the man who did so, the outing which we had, that discourse which we heard.

The modes themselves may also be used in phraseography. Thus:— give me, take him, the judge said.

Note Well.—Never use a mode when doing so necessitates the breaking of a continuous outline. Thus:— it could be seen, would be done, to be put, we have had.

As only one mode can be expressed at a time, when two occur together choose the one which is the more facile. Thus:— who are they who say this? they have said, if they be put, they disappointed us, if they have disagreed, if they be disallowed, that which they say.

FIGURES.

The ordinary Arabic numerals should generally be used. In writing round numbers the abbreviations / for hundred, 9 for hundred thousand, ~ for million, ~ for hundred million may be used. Thousand is written by Mode I. Thus:—
 3/ 300; 490 400,000; 8 8,000,000; 9 900,000,000; 7²⁵⁰ 7,250,000;
 26 2,600; 15 1,500,000; 3⁶ 9 3,006,009.

When reporting sermons indicate the book or epistle by Mode I., the chapter by Mode II., the verse by Mode III. Thus:— 2)3₅ II. Kings, 3rd ch., 5th v.;
 8'4₆ I. John, 4th ch., 6th v.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following list is suggestive rather than arbitrary, and is given mainly with the idea of securing uniformity amongst writers:—

Abbreviate <i>f</i>	Aggress <i>z</i>	Appear-ance <i>7</i>	Atmosphere <i>~</i>
Abrupt <i>f</i>	Agree <i>z</i>	Appertain <i>-</i>	Attainment <i>~</i>
Abstract <i>z</i>	Agriculture-al <i>z</i>	Application <i>3</i>	Attention <i>~</i>
Absurd <i>f</i>	Alternative <i>e</i>	Appreciate <i>-</i>	Attentive <i>~</i>
Accomplish <i>d</i>	Ambiguity <i>z</i>	Apprehension <i>-</i>	Attract <i>z</i>
Acquaint <i>o</i>	Ambiguous <i>z</i>	Arbitrary <i>z</i>	Audience <i>~</i>
Acquiesce <i>f</i>	Ambition <i>z</i>	Arbitrate <i>z</i>	Auxiliary <i>z</i>
Acquisition <i>o</i>	Animadvert <i>z</i>	Archbishop <i>f</i>	Average <i>U</i>
Adequate <i>o</i>	Anniversary <i>z</i>	Assault <i>z</i>	Avoid <i>z</i>
Advertisement <i>z</i>	Antagonism <i>z</i>	Assimilate <i>z</i>	Balance <i>z</i>
Affair <i>z</i>	Antagonist-ic <i>z</i>	Astonish-ment <i>z</i>	Bankrupt-cy <i>z</i>

Battalion <i>h</i>	Celibate <i>d</i>	Congregate <i>f</i>	Decent, Decree <i>w</i>
Benefit <i>m</i>	Century <i>w</i>	Consecutive <i>u</i>	Default <i>w</i>
Between <i>v</i>	Certain-ty <i>a</i>	Consequence-ent <i>y</i>	Defence <i>s</i>
Beyond <i>v</i>	Challenge <i>o</i>	Contingency-ent <i>z</i>	Definite <i>s</i>
Bitter <i>b</i>	Character <i>o</i>	Controversy <i>y</i>	Degree <i>r</i>
Brag, Brig <i>f</i>	Chemical <i>b</i>	Controversial <i>y</i>	Delinquency-ent <i>s</i>
Breechloader <i>b</i>	Chemist <i>b</i>	Convenient <i>f</i>	Democrat-ic <i>w</i>
British <i>h</i>	Christ <i>o</i> , -en <i>o</i>	Co-operate <i>y</i>	*Describe <i>d</i>
Budget <i>h</i>	Christendom <i>o</i>	Corporation <i>y</i>	*Description <i>y</i>
Business <i>f</i> (biz)	Christian <i>o</i>	Corrupt <i>y</i>	Diabolical <i>w</i>
Cabinet <i>d</i>	Church <i>o</i>	Council-sel <i>s</i>	Digress <i>b</i>
Capable, Capital <i>y</i>	Circle <i>f</i>	Covenant <i>w</i>	Diminish <i>w</i>
Captain <i>y</i>	Circumstance <i>e</i>	Creak, Creek <i>y</i>	Distinct <i>w</i>
Careful <i>s</i>	Circus <i>e</i>	Credit <i>e</i>	Distract-ricit <i>w</i>
Catechise-sm <i>w</i>	Citizen <i>w</i>	Cross-examine <i>e</i>	Domestic-ate <i>w</i>
Catholic <i>w</i>	Civilise <i>y</i>	Crouch <i>f</i>	Doubt <i>d</i>
Cavalry <i>y</i>	Cogitate <i>y</i>	Cultivate <i>w</i>	Dozen <i>y</i>
Celebrate <i>d</i>	Cohesion <i>w</i>	Culture <i>w</i>	Drag <i>y</i>
Celebrity <i>d</i>	Compare-ison <i>l</i>	Cushion <i>w</i>	Dress <i>w</i>
Celibacy <i>h</i>	Congratulate <i>w</i>	Custody <i>w</i>	Duct <i>w</i>

*Mode III.

Dwell	Extinct	Futurition	Impregnable
Dynamite	Extinguish	Generation	Incidence
Dynasty	Extract	Genuine	Incognito
Ecclesiastic-al	Extravagance	Grace	Indefatigable
Educate	Extravagant	Gradual	Independence
Embrace	Extreme	Graduate	Independent
Enormous	Facilitate-ity	Grave	Indignation
Entertain	Fact	Greek	Indispensable
Entertainment	Faculty	Growth	Inevitable
Enthusiasm-stic	Familiar	Harass	Inexcusable
Episcopal-ian	Farce	Hazard	Inexorable
Equal	Feminine	Health	Inscription
Esquire	Finance-ial	Hedge	Instance-ant
Essential	Free	Hesitate	Instinct
Establish	Frequent-cy	Hold	Insurmountable
Exaggerate	Fulfil	Holy, Hope	Integrate-ry
Example	Funeral	Horizon	Intelligence-ent
Exhaust	Furnish	Ignore-ance-ant	Interrupt
Expenditure	Furniture	Immediate	Introduce-tion
Extemporaneous	Future	Imperturbable	Kill, Knight

Last q, Latest <i>o</i>	Measure <i>v</i>	Nature <i>v</i>	Perpendicular <i>h</i>
Latin, Latitude <i>o</i>	Melody <i>v</i>	Navigate <i>u</i>	Perpetual-ate <i>h</i>
Laudanum <i>o</i>	Memorandum <i>v</i>	Necessity-ate <i>v</i>	Philanthropy-ic <i>o</i>
Legible-islite <i>o</i>	Meteor <i>v</i>	Obscure <i>f</i>	Physiognomy <i>b</i>
Liberal <i>f</i>	Method <i>v</i>	Obvious <i>f</i>	Please-ure <i>d</i>
Liberty <i>h</i>	Metropolis <i>v</i>	Occupy <i>v</i>	Plenipotentiary <i>dy</i>
License <i>o</i>	Metropolitan <i>v</i>	Omit <i>v</i>	Policy <i>Lo</i>
Licentiate <i>o</i>	Microscope <i>v</i>	Omnipotence <i>v</i>	Political <i>Lo</i>
Lieutenant <i>o</i>	Microscopical <i>v</i>	Omnipotent <i>v</i>	Popular-ate-ion <i>L</i>
Literal <i>o</i> , -ary <i>o</i>	Military <i>v</i>	Opposite <i>v</i>	Position <i>L</i>
Literature <i>o</i>	Militia <i>v</i>	Organise <i>v</i>	Possess, Possible <i>L</i>
Local <i>v</i> , -ise <i>v</i>	Mischief <i>f</i>	Original-ate <i>v</i>	Post-office <i>L</i>
Magazine <i>v</i>	Mischievous <i>v</i>	Orthodox <i>o</i>	Poverty <i>b</i>
Majesty, Major <i>v</i>	Modern <i>v</i>	Parliament <i>h</i>	Prejudice <i>o</i>
Manufacture <i>v</i>	Monopoly <i>v</i>	Parochial <i>o</i>	Preliminary <i>o</i>
Manuscript <i>v</i>	Monopolise <i>v</i>	Parody <i>v</i>	Preserve', Press <i>b</i>
Market <i>v</i>	Moreover <i>v</i>	Paroxysm <i>v</i>	Principal-le <i>b</i>
Marksman <i>v</i>	Municipal <i>v</i>	Passenger <i>Lo</i>	Privilege <i>v</i>
Mathematics-cal <i>v</i>	Mutilate <i>v</i>	Path <i>o</i>	Prize'
Meanwhile <i>o</i>	Mystery <i>v</i>	Pension <i>v</i>	Probable <i>o</i>

Purpose /	Reverberate <i>af</i>	Success <i>ve</i>	Upon <i>h</i>
Purport /	Routine <i>o</i>	Suffice-ient <i>o</i>	Utilise, Utility <i>o</i>
Put <i>L</i>	Rule <i>o</i>	Suppose-ition <i>if</i>	Valuable <i>jo</i>
Qualify-ity <i>jo</i>	Science <i>d</i>	Surprise <i>if</i>	Vapor <i>u</i>
Quarter <i>jo</i>	Separate <i>y</i>	Suspicion-ous <i>if</i>	Variety-ious <i>jo</i>
Question <i>o</i> , -able <i>o</i>	Shown <i>o</i>	Sympathy-ise <i>o</i>	Vary <i>if</i>
Reason-s <i>o</i> , <i>ch</i>	Seek, Sick <i>y</i>	System <i>o</i> , -atic <i>y</i>	Vegetable-ate <i>u</i>
Recent <i>o</i>	Significance-ant <i>u</i>	Tabernacle <i>b</i>	Velvet <i>u</i>
Reciprocate <i>o</i>	Similar <i>o</i>	Tantamount <i>o</i>	Vengeance <i>o</i>
Recognise <i>o</i>	Simple <i>o</i>	Teetotal <i>o</i>	Venom <i>o</i>
Refer-ence <i>o</i>	Singular <i>o</i>	Temper-ate-ure <i>o</i>	Verbatim <i>o</i>
Regard <i>o</i>	Situate <i>o</i>	Temporary <i>o</i>	Vice versa <i>u</i>
Regular-ate <i>o</i>	Skill <i>y</i>	Thanksgiving <i>o</i>	Visible, Visit <i>if</i>
Relate <i>o</i>	Small <i>o</i>	Town <i>o</i>	Wait <i>o</i>
Relinquish <i>o</i>	Spasm <i>h</i>	Transmission <i>o</i>	Warfare <i>o</i>
Remain-ark <i>o</i>	Speculate-ion <i>h</i>	Treasure <i>y</i>	Welfare <i>o</i>
Remunerate <i>o</i>	Strange <i>o</i> , -er <i>o</i>	Treason <i>o</i>	Wholesale <i>o</i>
Repugnance-ant <i>o</i>	Strychnine <i>o</i>	Unanimity-mous <i>o</i>	Worth <i>o</i>
Return <i>o</i>	Subordinate <i>o</i>	Uninfluential <i>o</i>	Yesterday <i>o</i>
Revenue <i>o</i>	Subsequent <i>o</i>	University <i>o</i>	Yield <i>o</i>

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SOME PHRASES.

Able to put *l*
 Absolutely necessary *lx*
 And are *o* , And as if *n*
 And by *r* , And in *s*
 And is not *h* , And the *'*
 And the contrary *re*
 As far as *z* , As it is *u*
 As many as are *z*
 As many as possible *z*
 As soon as possible *z*
 As to the *v* , As well as *z*
 Be able to *o* , Because it is *u*
 By a *'* , By and by *r* , By the by *u*
 By means of *z*
 By which they are *z*
 Chancellor of the Exchequer *oz*
 Christ Jesus *of* , Everywhere else *z*
 For my own part *z*
 For the purpose of *z*
 Having regard to *z*
 Her Majesty *of* , His Majesty *z*
 His own *n* , His own sake *n*
 House of Commons *n*
 House of Lords *z*
 House of Parliament *h*
 House of Representatives *z*
 How many *z*
 In a *'* , In all *o*
 In all respects *of*
 Inasmuch as *z*
 In order to do *z*
 In other words *z*
 In proportion *n*
 In the first place *z*
 In the next place *z*
 In the second place *z*
 Leader of the House *z*
 Local government *z*
 May be *n* , May be so *z*
 Might have the *z*
 Must see *r* . My own *z*
 Of a *z* , Of our *z*
 Of course it is not expected *z*
 On the contrary *z*
 Peculiar circumstances *z*
 Per annum *z*
 Reform Bill *z*
 Right hon. baronet *z*
 Right or wrong *z*
 Secretary for Home Affairs *z*

Secretary of State *uw*
 Shall give *o* , Shall go *o*
 Should be able to *o*
 So far as *u* , So much *o*
 That it is not so *uw*
 That it was *u*
 That it was not *uw*
 That they *u* (before a mode)
 That which *o* (before a mode)
 That you can *u*
 There was *o* , There were *o*
 There would *u* , They are *u*
 To be able to say *u*
 To give him (or them) *u* , To you *u* Would have *u*

What are *o* , What was *o*
 What were *o* , What were the *o*
 What were the reasons *o*
 What were their reasons *o*
 Which he *o* , Which he did *o*
 Which he is, *o* , Which he says *o*
 Which he could *o*
 Which he could do *o*
 Which he would *o*
 Which he would do *o*
 Which they *o* (before a mode)
 With a view to *u*
 With respect to *u*

ON MEMORY.

[Handwritten cursive text, likely a memory exercise or a list of words, including phrases like "Secretary of State", "shall give", "should be able to", etc.]

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