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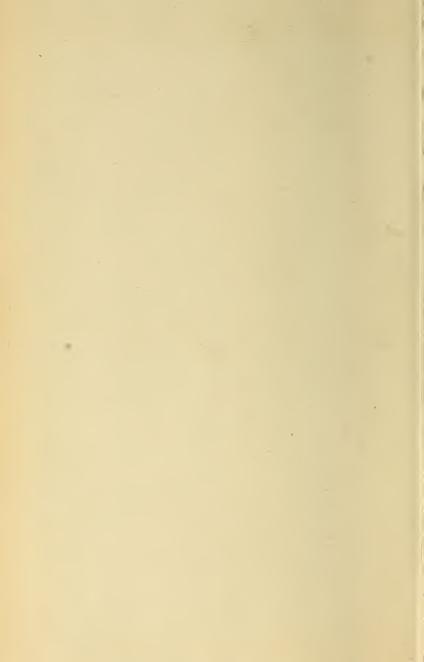
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Churchill, George Thomas

## Churchill Simplis Shorthand

A SYSTEM OF LIGHTLINE WRITING DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF OFFICE STENOGRAPHERS

AND REPORTERS

The F. H. Bliss Publishing Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

Z56 ·C57

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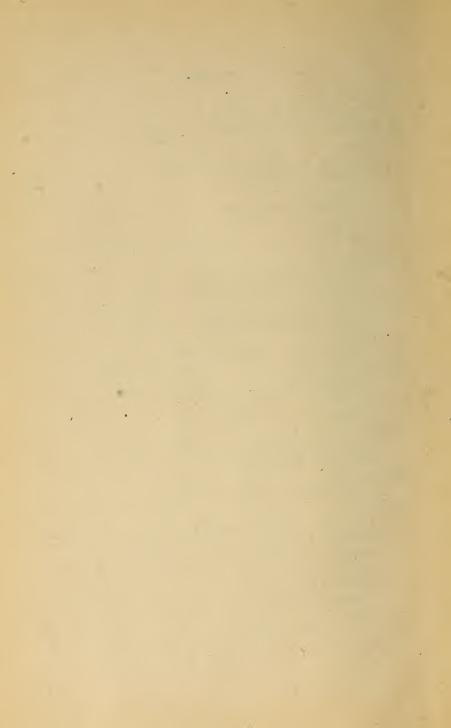
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#### PREFACE

Lightline shorthand has always appealed to me as the ideal method of rapid writing. Simplis Shorthand is a lightline system, requiring no shading nor position. It has about it that easy swing and freedom in outline formation found in no other system. Obtuse angles have been smoothed out into graceful curves. One line blends into another in such a way as to compel hand motion and speed.

I had a great deal of confidence in the system from the very start, but if any one had told me that it would be the means, in the remarkably short period of two years, of producing some of the best writers in the world, I should have thought it impossible. Even in less than two years from the time one of my students first saw the alphabet of Simplis Shorthand she has learned the system and has taken part in a speed contest conducted by the National Shorthand Reporters' Association. Out of forty of the best writers in the world who entered the contest, there were just five who qualified, and one of the five was a writer of Simplis Shorthand. This fact alone should prove conclusively that the system will stand up under the severest tests. It also proves that results can be accomplished in a fraction of the time required for the mastery of any other system.

I have received many kind expressions from our leading shorthand writers and teachers. One teacher says: "I have had fourteen years' experience teaching shorthand and I am satisfied that you have the best system I have ever examined. It has a maximum of strong points." Another teacher says: "It is all that its name implies and more, being the briefest, most legible, and most accurate of all systems of shorthand."

A leading reporter says: "I have made the change from the system I formerly used with ease. You have many advantages over the other systems." From a business college proprietor: "Your system should be taught in all schools."

I wish to express my gratitude to the many writers of short-hand who have written from every country where the English language is spoken, giving me words of encouragement and timely suggestions, and especially do I wish to mention the names of Miss Augusta Russell and Miss Helen Roach for the aid they have given me in perfecting the system, and for the valuable help they have given me in the preparation of this text-book.

GEO. T. CHURCHILL, Author.

#### PART I.

#### ADVICE TO THE STUDENT

Learn each lesson thoroughly. Write each outline many times pronouncing it as it is written, and at the same time concentrate the mind on its exact formation. After a perfect mental picture of the word is formed, follow that conception minutely. A strong impression on the brain will last forever and is always dependable, while a weak impression cannot be relied upon and is soon forgotten. The form of the word must originate in the brain before the message can be flashed to the hand. If the brain is trained to receive the message accurately the learner will never experience trouble in becoming a good writer of shorthand. He may not at first do his work rapidly, but if he is accurate the time will come when the brain will respond with lightning rapidity and the results will be much more satisfactory than if the above suggestions are not closely followed.

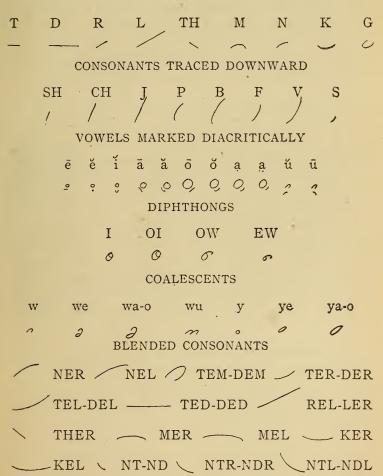
A great aid to a rapid and easy style of note taking is the correct position of the hand and arm. Hold the pencil or pen as in longhand. A mistake made by some pupils is to grasp the pen or pencil too firmly. Keep the hand resting lightly on the paper so that the third and fourth fingers will glide easily over its surface.

Reading the shorthand that has been written is essential for the acquirement of speed. The student should read everything he writes from the very start.

The shorthand forms given in the lessons, together with those found in the dictionary, will enable the student to complete his practice from any dictation book which may happen to be in use. There will be special words peculiar to each line of work that will not be found in either the lessons or the dictionary. It would require an extremely large list of words to cover the hundreds of different lines of work with which the student might meet. Such a list is not necessary. One writer might wish to contract certain words, while another, equally expert, might desire to write them in full. After the system has been mastered, one should rely almost entirely upon his own judgment informing unfamiliar words. This habit of relying upon the judgment makes an excellent mental discipline, which will not only help out in shorthand, but will be a great aid in solving the various problems which the student may encounter after he enters the business world.

#### ALPHABET

#### CONSONANTS TRACED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT



The above is a complete alphabet which will enable the one who thoroughly learns it in accordance with the principles laid down in this book to do any work which the stenographer may be called upon to perform.

#### LESSON I.

1. Consonants.—The consonants given in this lesson are traced from left to right. It will be noted that similar sounds are represented by similar signs, as for example, T and D. T is made very short while D is longer. Practice this section of the alphabet over many times, pronouncing each character as it is written.

R L TH M K G O

2. Vowels.—E, (and short I as in it), is represented by a small circle. The double use of E and short I does not cause trouble in reading, as context will give the right sound. A is represented by a medium-sized circle, and O with a large circle.

It should be noted that shorthand is written by sound, and that all silent letters are omitted. G has two sounds: hard G, as in egg; and soft G which has the sound of I, as in edge. C has no sound of its own, but takes the sound of S, as in city; and K, as in coat. Q has the sound of KU, and X has the sound of KS, as in axe.

Penmanship.—Write the following exercise at least ten times. Use care in turning the circles as they appear in the copy. Make the small circles very small, and the short strokes very short. Pronounce each stroke and vowel as it is written.

te — de / re / le & the ~ me \_ ke O ge \_et \_\_ed o er o el o eth o em o ek e. eg \_ta \_\_da / ra /la > tha o ma o ka @ ga at ad ar al a athon am ak ag got god g or gol a oth on om a ok o og

Note.- AH and AW are also represented by the large circle.

4. When a circle vowel is written at the beginning or end of a straight stroke, turn it in the direction of the hands of a watch.

	tea	t-e		day	d-a
<del>-</del>	eat	e-t	<del></del>	aid	a-d
5	ought '	o-t	D	they	th-a

5. The circle vowels at the beginning or the end of curved strokes are written inside the curve.

~	me	m-e	9	key	k-e
6	gay	g-a	0	egg	e-g
0	aim	a-m	0	oak	o-k
~	meek	m-e-k	0	eke	e-k

6. When a circle comes between two strokes forming an angle, turn the circle outside the angle.

	lead	1-e-d	1	lit	1-i-t
	read	r-e-d	000	ready	r-e-d-i
2	wrath	r-a-th	<u> </u>	wreath	r-e-th
-9	teeth	t-e-th	<del></del> 9	death	d-e-th
-	team	t-e-m		deem	d-e-m
8	meal	m-e-l	18.	mere	m-e-r
2	take	t-a-k		Dick	d-i-k

7. The sounds of O, AH and AW are omitted in the middle of outlines. Omitting O as mentioned Note.- When a circle comes between a straight

line and a curve, turn it on the inside of the curve.

above makes a definite distinction between such words as  $\mathcal{L}$  rate, and  $\mathcal{L}$  wrote.

~	thought	th-o-t		1ot	1-o-t
	load	1-o-d	$\sim$	roam	r-o-m
<u></u>	coat	k-o-t	<u></u>	code	k-o-d
	lock	1-o-k		coal	k-o-1

8. H is represented by a dot and is placed just above the vowel.

ò	he	h-e	5	ham	h-a-m
j	here	h-e-r	8	hair	h-a-r
5	heat	h-e-t	·—	had	h-a-d
5	home	h-o-m	6	him	h-i-m

#### READING EXERCISE

9. Word-Signs.—Word-signs are made from single characters. There are thirty-one word-signs in this system of shorthand, and they are used to represent the most frequently recurring words. Care should be exercised in making the word-signs perfectly, and they should be thoroughly committed to memory. Two, and sometimes as many as three words, not of the same parts of speech, may be represented by the same sign, and the right word is easily determined by context.

_	it-the		am-may	
	would-dollar	$\overline{}$	can-kind	
/	are-our-or	U	go-ago-good	

well-will o at-able that-thousand-thank • a-an

10. Phrasing.—Judicious phrasing is an aid to both speed and legibility. A phrase may be made where two or more words join easily if their grammatical construction will permit of phrasing. Short phrases of two or three words are more desirable than the longer ones. The outlines in this book will furnish good examples for the student to follow.

they are they will they would they may they can will he he will he can can he he would would he he may may he may the can the that the rare the can go

11. Punctuation.—A period is represented by the use of the following sign; as, 7. Make this sign longer for a paragraph sign; as, 7. Other punctuation marks are made as in longhand. The dash should be canceled by striking the TH sign through it; as, —, otherwise it might be mistaken for D. Ditto marks may be placed under words to indicate a proper name, or that the word should begin with a capital letter; as, — Kate.

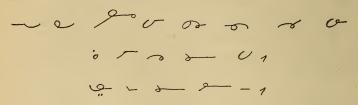
#### SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

They wrote the deed.

The lady got a red hat.

20.20,

#### READING EXERCISE



#### TEST EXERCISE

tea, day, eat, aid, ought, they, egg, aim, oak, meek, eke, lead, read, ready, lit, wrath, wreath, teeth, death, team, deem, meal, mere, thought, lot, load, coal, lock, roam, coat, code, he, here, heat, home, hair, had, him, lad, her, leak, deed, lay, ear, lath, add, lack, mere, got, lady, omit, head, limb, owed, mill, wrought, oath, caught, ache, talk, it-the, would-dollar, are-our-or, well-will, that-thousand-thank, am-may, can-kind, go-ago-good, at-able, a-an, they may, they will, they are, they can, they would, they wrote, he will, he can, he would, will he, can he, may he, would he, may the, that the, are the.

They wrote me that he would eat an egg.

Would he deem it a good deed?

He may load the lath or the wood.

Dick can get him a good hat.

They may take me home.

The lad may take the good lock.

Will the lady get a thousand-dollar coat?

What can you say of O when used in the middle of outlines?

In what direction is the circle turned when joined at the beginning or end of straight strokes?

How is the circle turned between strokes forming an angle?

What can you say regarding the use of silent or obscure letters?

How is C represented in shorthand?

How many sounds has G? Give examples.

How is the circle written when joined to curved strokes at the beginning or end of the stroke?

How is H represented? Where is it placed?

Which does H always precede, a vowel or a consonant?

# LESSON II. SH / CH / J / P / B / F / V » U

- 12. All of the above consonants are written downward.
- 13. If U does not form as a hook, an angle should be used. It sometimes happens that the slant or direction of U is slightly varied for the purpose of securing easily made joinings. Observe closely the following illustrations:

14. Turn the vowel inside when a straight stroke follows P or B, and when K follows a downward straight stroke.

beet 6 path 6 bait Jack

Note. U, U, OO and OO are represented by

- 15. O, in words like dove, love, etc., has the sound of short U, as in up.
- 16. There are times in the middle of outlines when the circle vowels take the form of loops; as in flatch, and fgrave.

#### GENERAL EXERCISE

	9	if	i-f	9	off	o-f
	لم ا	fit	f-i-t	9	each	e-ch
•		edge	e-j	9	hitch	h-i-ch
1	0	show	sh-o	7	ditch	d-i-ch
	1,	cheat	ch-e-t	1	latch	l-a-ch
<	_	jet	j-e-t	1	vim	v-i-m
	6	pick	p-i-k	17	lamp	1-a-m-p
	Ce	black	b-l-a-k	1	feed -	f-e-d
	0	get	g-e-t	20	fellow	f-e-1-o
	9	achieve	a-ch-e-v	+	sheet	sh-e-t
/	1	live	1-i-v	1	left	1-e-f- t
	-	Dave	d-a-v	7	thief	th-e-f
	ig.	grave	g-r-a-v	4	glib	g-l-i-b
	le-	grade	g-r-a-d	4	grab	g-r-a-b
		to	t-u		do	d-u
	7	up	u-p	m	whom	h-u-m
	7	coop	k-u-p	1	fool	f-u-l

			The same of				
· <u>h</u>	food	f-u-d	n	room	1	r-u-m	
1	rule	r-u-l	/	tool		t-u-1	
~	tour	t-u-r °	1	Ruth	1 =	r-u-th	
1	love	l-u-v	7	dove	-	d-u-v	
ア	tough .	t-u-f	5	cove	t	k-u-v-e-t	
1	bought	b-o-t	26	pour		p-o-r	
7	rove	r-o-v	2	fall		f-aw-1	
	RE.	ADING	EXERC	ISE			
	9 6	1	~ L	d	1	۲.	
	7	6	P		lo d		
		WORD.	-SIGNS				
/ shall-ship-short / for							
/	, which-ch	ange		/	have		
/	judge		v	,	of		
(	hope-put	-promp	t c		all		
	be-but-be	een		> '	your		
	PHRASING.						

17. TO may be phrased without the vowel if a better joining or greater speed may be obtained by so doing. See, "to be."

will you-r ->> to you-r are you-r do you-r - would you-r may you-r

which you-r he may be you have have you-r for you-r would be would have will be he may have have the-it to the-it do the-it to have to put to pay to be to do

#### SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Jack wrote me to have the room ready.

You may pay for the ~ 6 2 \_ \_ \_ 1 wood or the coal.

Will you fit up a room for \( \sum\_{1} \) \( \tau\_{2} \) him?

The judge will pay for the / 6 2 - 1 team.

Have you change for a dollar? / / / . \_ ?

#### READING EXERCISE

1 - 0 - 1 - 2 - 91 b

### TEST EXERCISE

beet, path, Dave, Jack, fee, fit, show, latch, lamp, bath, do, coop, room, bought, Ruth, love, grave, if, each, ditch, jet, back, fellow, me, though, cool, rule, pour, live, dove, glib, aid, gay, ready, meek, off, lit, edge, ledge, vim, bait, him, achieve, up, food, tool, rove, left, tough, well, grade, half, her, hitch, cheat, are, pick, to, feed, whom, fool, at, tour, a, fall, an, rivet, covet, can, grab, you, head, omit, dollar, am, caught, ball, foot, break, plate, value, age, lead, fair, pay, heavy, tame, reach, allege, both, faith, kept, rough, approach, brick, feet, job, fish, shot, sheet, brief, flat, joke, pledge, teach, block, catch, free, meat, preach, peach, volume, boat, choke, oak, profit, vote, shall, get, short, ship, which, change, judge, hope, put, prompt, be, but, for, have, of, all, your, are you, will you, to you, do you, may you, for you, which you, he may be, you have, have you, for you, would be, would have, will be, he may have, to put, for the, have it.

Jack may vote if he will keep the pledge he made.

The lad may catch the fellow who broke the big plate.

He will pay the judge for that joke.

Will you ship the short wood to me?

Whom would you thank for the change?

They may have a dollar off if they will pay for the lock they broke.

Is the vowel written inside or outside in the words Jack and bath?

Is the vowel written inside or outside in the words Dave, live, and thief?

Give the consonants that are used in edge, egg, ledge, hedge, gay, game, cat, and coat.

#### LESSON III.

18. Shas two forms known as first S and second S.

(First S ) Second S

19. First S is used as a small hook before T, D, R, L, and K if no vowel intervenes; as, \_ st, \_ sd, \_ sr, \_ sl, and \_ sk.

Step Stop Slack

Slip Skip School

most lost post

20. First S, in its natural form, is used before and after P, B, and G; as, sps, sbs, sss, seps, sbes. It is also used after all strokes struck with forward motion, with the exception of M when followed by a circle vowel; as in miss, when second S is used.

ds, ← tes, ← ks, ← ms, ✓ ls.
ls sap
ls saps
ls saps
ls saps
ls saps
dose
dose
dose
aims
case
these

21. Second S is used after M when followed by a circle vowel, and in all cases after U; as, miss, slose.

Second S is used before and after F, V, SH, CH, and J; as, shs, sch, sch, sfs.

Second S is used before all strokes made with forward motion, provided a vowel intervenes; as, set,—said, ~ seek, ~ seem, ~ sell.

Second S is used when S is the only stroke; as, 2 us, 2 easy.

It will be noted that a downward curve takes the form of S which resembles the curve; as, \$\int seps\$,

sves.

safe	saves	sash
ships	ages	sage
set	sad	soul
seem	seek	Seth
gease	so	sue

22. SES or ZES, if unaccented, is represented by joining First S with Second S, or Second S with First S; as, of faces, of graces. If this syllable is accented, use the vowel; as, of possess.

9)	face	9)	faces	6	pass
6	passes	~	cause	5	causes
79	miss	7	misses	1	loses
4	gas	4	gáses	4	cases
6	possess	6	possesses	1	losses '

#### PENMANSHIP EXERCISE

st sd sr sl sk set sed ser sel sek sat sad sar sal sak sot sod sor sol sok sut sud sur sul suk sum sps sbs sgs sef saf sof bes bas bos sg seg sag sog gs ges gas gos ts tes ds das dos rs res las los ks kes kas kos ms mes mas mos sf sev sav fas ves vos chs jes shs s es ses tus dus rus lus kus mus pus bus fus vus chs js

23. N has two forms, both of which are taken from the longhand N. These strokes are traced with an upward and forward motion.

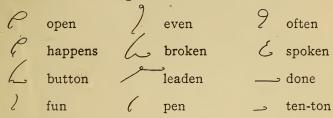
#### ← First N ✓ Second N

24. Use the first stroke when N is the only consonant or if there appears to be no choice. First N is almost always used at the beginning of words. See lines one, two and three. Use second N if the first form does not make a good joining. See lines five and six.

6	on	6	green		loan
9	need	1	phone	-6	man
J-	evince	de	sense	8	then
8	than	87	thence	8	many
er	again-st	V	gone	0	gain
9	cane	م	keen	6	pain

25. At the end of strokes, N, if preceded by short e, short o, or short u, is represented by a hook; as in even, pen, ton, etc. This hook for N is

made very small, and turned with the same motion as that used in making second N.



26. After T, D, TH, and K the N-hook is enlarged to add S.

Dickens Athens tens-tons

#### GENERAL EXERCISE

es	esteem	7	coupon	1	laces
0	annual	بغر	reckon	مر	reckons
2	famous		oven	R	opens
	loans	1	loss	<i>\</i>	bosses
~	knew	9	gossip	2	fix
		,			

#### WORD-SIGNS

in-any / know-no-not / his-is

#### **PHRASES**

27. AS is phrased without the vowel. AS, HIS, and IS may be reversed in phrasing.

NOT is phrased by means of the N hook.

as it is as good as as well as as you are the good of at any

22

7	in which		in no		would not
	do not		in any	2.	is not
2	is the	3	is as ,	2	is that
2	is our	40	as it has	L	shall not
h	shall you-r	3	to see	3	to say
~	to any	<b>→</b>	to know	7	to which
3	to his	~	to our		to that

#### SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Shall Ruth pay for your / 2 6 2 ~? room?

No. Nellie will pay for it. 1 5. 6 2 7

He will do all he can for you. \_ \_ c e h,

It is said that they will issue - 2 2 2 it for our school.

They are ready to ship the  $\delta \sim - L \cup - \gamma$  goods to you.

Will you take two loads of wood?

#### READING EXERCISE

2 - 2 / 12 / 2 7 1 8 911 2 - 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 911

#### TEST EXERCISE

seal, evince, see, sells, written, manual, esteem, gone, say, boast, sees, tax, sit, coupon, keen, soft, rose, fees, steam, seem, famous, man, pays, spools, basis, stick, stage bosses, green, spoke, case, races, stock, many, taxes, on, saves, sack, graces, seen, annual, phone, ships, grass, cases, sale, selves, oven, able, changes, glass, loses, seal, sketch, loss, at, stop, judges, causes, laces, soul, grain, gossip, would, faces, passes, codes, gloomy, loans, the, gases, poses, gain, may, school, assess, misses, safe, brain, go, cost, stays, losses, sacks, assets, push, opens, good, step, steps, haste, reckon, am, lost, schools, seizes, stops, human, but, post, ease, cash, sorry, again-st, be, slack, lose, case, affix; cane, put, face, frame, alas, own, need, short, most, lays, same, gross, safe, which, ship, than, then, change, thence, judge, pain, dollar, gain, it, are, well, our, will, or, that, a, thousand, an, for, have, you, your, of, all, ago, in, hope, mix, knits, tins, annually, catch, suffixes, as, roast, aims, sue, guess, neat, loan, easy, slip, miss, stuff, main, any, know, is, not, his, prompt, as it is, would not, shall not, to our, in no, as it has, in which, is that, is our, to his, to which, to know, to any, to say, to see, to that, is as, shall your, is the, is not, in any, the good, do not, as you are, as good as, as well as, would not, he will.

He may save a dollar if he will pay the taxes then.

Do you know the famous man who will sail on the ship?

Lena Blake will bake a good cake for the lady to take.

He will not have the change which is in the broken dish

Would you pay me that half-dollar which you have in your safe?

Can you read all that you have written here?

Write the forms for the following: sels, sal, sol, sls, set, sat, sot, st, seks, saks, sks.

Illustrate S attached to downward curves.

Which S is used when S is the only stroke? Illustrate.

Which N is used when N is the only consonant?

Define and illustrate the use of the syllable EN used at the end of certain syllables and words.

#### LESSON IV

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE CONSONANTS.

REL-LER — TED-DED

THER TEM-DEM

1st NT-ND 2d NT-ND

1st NTR-NDR 2d NTR-NDR

1st NTL-NDL 2d NTL-NDL

MER MEL

TER-DER TEL-DEL

KER KEL

28. These combinations are pronounced with short vowels, and the student should learn to call them by their names and to speak of them as syllables. Sometimes a more prominent vowel than the short E used above occurs in connection with a blended syllable and in many of these cases the writer may secure a short and easily made character by using the blend;

as in——date, I damage.

#### PENMANSHIP EXERCISE

_	t	/	r	\	th	•	m	/	1st r	1 /	2đ n
	đ.	/	1.	\	thr	$\widehat{}$	mer	- /	ner	ノ	ter
	_ded	/	rel	\	thl		mel		nel		tel
_	k	/	sh	(	1st	s ノ	2d s		1st r	nt ¬	2d nt
											2d ntr
	kel		j		b		v		_1st 1	ntl	2d ntl
	u										
0	ns	0.	g	V	gr	6	pr	6	br	0	a
0	tem	0	pl		gl	0	pl	0	bl	0	0
					WOF	RD-SI	GNS				
	(	.21	nd-er	d-hs	nd	1	đ	urinc	r_++110	+	

during-trust deliver enter handle near-nor \_accord-car more

#### CONTRACTIONS

accordance-course	$\sim$	correct	7	corporation
cordial	_	credit	7	correspondence
clerk-collect	_	claim	0	instant-instance
railway		railroad	/	street
time	0	tomorrow	, e	interest
hundred-under	•	equal	4	gentlemen

is at hand

#### **PHRASING**

at any time

			•		
	in acc	ordance	· 0	on hand	
	it will		1	it will be	
_		GENEF	RAL EXERC	ISE	
	relate		date-debt		deaden
-0	steady		duty		detach
	through	02	attempt	9	damage
	demand	5	Homer	5	rumor
_	broker	•	camel	7	crop

occur o'clock local
owner 6 manner flannel
history 9 straighten f tariff
true other mother
father delay 4 send-t

land rent renter
rental attend candle

#### WRITE IN LONGHAND

9 6 5 9 LI C

### SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Your note is at our office.

2,091

You may go today if it

n 0-02

would suit you.

#### Gentlemen:

In accordance to correspondence which is at hand today, he will pay the clerk tomorrow.

## ~ 31 \~ 3/4-0 6-001

#### TEST EXERCISE

history, steady, deaden, straighten, shall, manner, his, local, relate, short, put, detach, prompt, rumor, camel, good, occur, delay, is, Homer, demand, ago, date, owner, no, ship, meaner, which, attempt, broker, not, damage, o'clock, flannel, go, crop, in, true, change, duty, land, it, renter, judge; candle, send, mantel, the, rental, attend, in accordance, traitor, stone, accord, render, clean, course, would, battle, gentlemen, across, dollar, victim, tender, be, study, sender, but, tree, trick, have, clothe, at any time, factory, deliver, draw, stand, cordial, for, grand, our, is the time, lender, slander, apprehend, track, debt, plant,

well, grant, our, event, is at hand, clear, during, will, lend, fiddle, postal, and, close, correct, it will, plumber, trust, instance, hindrance, are, it will be, or, corporation, credit, entry, on hand, tomorrow, interest, hundred, enter, today, hunter, near, at, a-an, hand, clerk, nor, claim, correspondence, that, end, am, equal, street, railroad, railway, instant.

#### WRITE IN SHORTHAND

Our car leaves at three o'clock. You may ship the goods if you can do so. The land will cost you \$33 an acre. You may deliver it for us tomorrow.

He will do well to sell all of his goods during May.

Your broker seems to take an interest in your good credit.

The railway clerk will send it to you on time. It will be your duty to rent the land of him.

#### LESSON V

29. **Diphthongs.**—The diphthong I is composed of Italian A followed by E, while OI begins with a somewhat broader sound of A finishing with E. OI is made larger than I. These characters may be inverted; as in  $\mathcal{I}$  life, or the small circle may be contracted to an angle; as in  $\mathcal{I}$  size.

Note carefully how O and U are joined in forming OW or OU. Also note the same distinction in EW and EU.

0	OI	2	foil	6	spoil
0	OW or OU	0	how	6	now
6	EW or EU	<b>)</b> .	few	6	cue

#### PENMANSHIP EXERCISE

ti — di ri li thi mi
ki bi bi pi — toi — doi roi

loi — moi okoi boi doi joi

tow — dow row low thow mow

kow fow fow few vew bew pew

30. EW or EU may be contracted to  $\circ$  U.

31. W and Y are coalescents. Each is made up of two different sounds which, taken together, make the necessary sound. W is represented by U. There is no danger of W and U causing trouble as W is always followed by a vowel while U is followed by a consonant. Where W is followed by a circle vowel, make the hook for W small and above the circle. The form starts similar to the figure 2.

we way m woo
window weave

32. Phonetically, WH is HW, and in shorthand H is written first.

2 wheat 2 whack whip

33. W is disjoined in words if a better outline may be had. It will be noticed that O, AH and AW are not omitted after W. The advanced writer usually omits W altogether in the following words:

9	quit	ب	quick	9.	quote
-02	to-wit.	0	why	0	wire
0	while	9	watch	0	week
6	were	6	when	5	where
9	wish	e	want	و	went

34. Y, when standing alone, is represented by a small circle. It cannot conflict with E however, as Y is always followed by a vowel, while E is always followed by a consonant. Use a small loop to represent YE and a large loop to represent YA or YO. This sound is always used at the beginning of words.

Yale Yale yet yet

35. U and OW are omitted before N and M, and combinations beginning with N or M, in the middle of outlines.

announce 2 found \_\_\_\_down

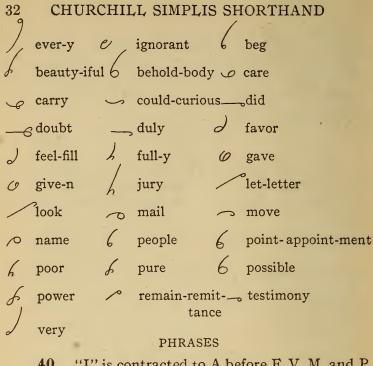
36. Where two vowels come together, write the more prominent and indicate the other with a dot inside.

payee

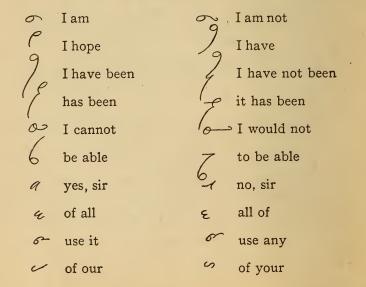
37. Voiced and whispered sounds are sometimes represented by the same sign; as, S and Z, TR and DR, NT and ND, etc. They may be distinguished by placing a dot above and a little to the right of the character, for the voiced sound. zest 38. The words in the following list occur so often that it is best to learn them without vowels, so that they may be written at the highest possible rate of speed. came-come check took \_\_\_ should them L bank file-follow a price v. there-their IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS 2 what w-t w-s yes v-e use e-u word w-u world w-u-r wonder w-u-n - with i-t - this t-i(short I)—call The following contractions begin exactly as the word would if written in full. Note that each outline is composed of but one consonant and one vowel. about-object cacknowledge advantage-avenue

allow

America-n



40. "I" is contracted to A before F, V, M, and P.



### SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Will you go with me to see our friend tomorrow?

#### READING EXERCISE

1 2 ? 1 20 1 2 / y 1 5 P1

### TEST EXERCISE

we, year, summer, check, merit, was, advantage, it has been, widow, and, theory, them, owl, grantor, what, avenue, I will not, way, I, payee, should, hue, valid, one, America-n, yes, sir, woo, size, deliver, per, foul, may, call, beg, no, sir, oil, window, museum, intend, alike, of, yes, enter, high, Owen, good, pause, all, out, allow, did, use it, care, we cannot, weave, life, rush, radius, am, ground, use, body, favor, use, any, whip, sly, paid, around,

thresh, wonder, quaint, Lydia, much, pound, hide, world, gave, let, zest, quote, sight, made, aviate, show, word, quit, spoil, with, letter, accord, took, round, obtain, move, quick, send, ago, bank, higher, this, point, power, to-wit, zero, file, barge, paper, near, ice, appoint, bow, drain, follow, by, remain, equip, few, bathe, go, bound, summon, dwell, new, ear, the, there, remittance, at, island, my, why, cue, clothe, their, soon, try, behold, very, boy, testimony, I am, wire, youth, then, thence, jump, while, music, than, able, lies, boa, watch, I am not, during, come, more, came, wagon, murmur, were, profit, come, shall, build, mania, I have, I hope, wish, wait, war, occur, want, would not, rapid, his, yell, clause, had not, went, price, willow, about, duly, I have not, when, acquaint, fluent, make, will, glad, every, full-y, we may not, and, trust, get, yoke, beauty, jury, I cannot, where, in, abundant, ship, thousand, attend, all of, to, week, wool, done, mail, of all, hand, inch, boil, wife, lessen, doubt, people, of our, Yale, adopt, debt, feel, whittle, drayage, yet, possible, be able, any, coil, win, indict, fill, do, ignorant, I have been able, year, date, quaint, drop, give-n, I may be able, found, announce, caught, look, benefit, sound, have been, bad, quiet, far, ten, name, down, town, like, how, fraud, ten, poor, pure.

Gentlemen: What can we do for you in the way of wood and coal for the season? We have ten cars that we can load and ship in two days. We should like to hear promptly.

Yours truly,

How is W formed? Illustrate.

How is Y formed? Illustrate.

Explain how W may sometimes not be written in the body of a word.

### LESSON VI.

41. Abbreviation.—The complete alphabet has been given in the preceding lessons and no word can be written without using some element already learned. In the lessons that are to follow, abbreviating principles are given which shorten words so that they may be written with the greatest possible speed. Certain syllables and prefixes as well as suffixes are shortened, some being joined, while others are disjoined.

NOTE. In paragraphs 47, 55, and 56 outlines will be found which will be slightly abbreviated.

Before H, W, and a few consonants where the circle for A cannot be easily joined, A may be represented by the use of a dot, placed at the beginning of the word. The dot for A never conflicts with H, as H is always read before a vowel.

	_ahead	3	aware	2	awake
٦.	anew	··o	ahoy	3	away

42. B, D, and R, when followed by long E, are seldom vocalized when used as prefixes. Omit the vowel in MIS and DIS.

below — deceit — retain

display — disease — miscount

**43.** COM, CON, and the occasional prefixes CAN, COG, COUN and CUM are represented by K.

J convey 6 contain 7 compel

Condemn 6 complain 9 common

Commence 9 commerce 9 cancel

Candy 9 county 9 country

36

44. EM and IM are represented by M, unless followed by a vowel. If the prefix is followed by a vowel, it should also begin with a vowel.
Z imprint wimmoral Zo employ
45. EN and IN are represented by First N. In this prefix is followed by a vowel, it should also begin with a vowel; as in <i>enable</i> . The prefix EN or IN before T, D, R, L and M may take the form of a small hook turned with clock motion.
enable [ inspect enroute
encounter inlay inmate
46. UN is represented by UN unless the prefix comes before T, D, R, L, or M, in which case the N is dropped.
vo unable vo unaware vo uncommon
vounseen unload vunwritten
47. ENTER, INTER, INTRO and INTEL are represented by NTR.
introduce \rightarrow interrupt \times internal

introduce interrupt internal intellect intelligence indulgent

48. NON is represented by Second N.

Inoncontagious noncommittal nonsense

49. EX, and the sound of EGS, as in example, are represented by ES.

exceed / exchange & except

extend & explain & expense

forfeit & forenoon & furnish

foresee

50 FOR, FORE and FUR are represented by F.

foreign 4 fortune

51. SUB is r possible by using a		S, joined wherever
sublease E	e subsequent	& substance
52. Word-sig	ns may be used	as prefixes.
ζ shorthand ν	shipwreck	Ze understand
walter 8	also	2 afternoon
53. Prefixes n	nay be compour	nded.
Caccomplish C	accommodat	te Vincomplete
<b>54.</b> CIRCUM by S, disjoined.	, CIRCU and SI	ELF are represented
2 circulation	/ selfish	es self-esteem
E circumspect		
55. MAGNA-disjoined M.	E-I and MAC	are represented by
a magnify	magnanimou	ns magnitude
McDonald 78	MacKenzie	McVey
	s represented by	
amultiply a	> multiple	multitude
<b>57.</b> OVER is following word.	represented by	placing O over the
overcome o	_ overdo	overtake

- 58 TRANS is represented by TR, disjoined.
- U transgress translate transmit
  - 59. CO is represented by K, disjoined.

co-equal or coerce or coherent

#### **PHRASES**

60. OF THE is indicated by proximity. The words just before and after this phrase are written close together, the last word being written a little below the first.

one of the men

day of the week

wonder of the world

letter of the 25th instant

your favor of the 9th

we have your favor of the 8th

We shall fill out what we can of  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  the claim and try to have it in your  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  hands by day after tomorrow.  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

## COMMON PHRASES

- am not in it-the
- are not in this

2	we may		in due time
	"C may	,	
N	are of		in our
2	if not		in time
حت	all day		in any
· 0	Ican	~	in my
~	in all	~	in more
7	to be able		will not
06	I will be able	26	we will be able
6	our own	9.	of which
20	we are not	2	we cannot
2	we will not	م	were not

## COMMERCIAL PHRASES

	Dear Sir	2	Yours
-	Dear Sirs	2	Yours truly
-	My dear Sir	1	Yours very truly
	Dear Madam	7	Yours respectfully
-	My dear Madam	1	Yours very respectfully
2	Very truly	1	Respectfully yours
4,	Very truly yours	ゟ	Sincerely yours
4,	Very respectfully	3	Yours sincerely
h	Very respectfully your	s 🕓	Cordially yours

## 40 CHURCHILL SIMPLIS SHORTHAND

#### LETTERS FOR PRACTICE

Dear Sir: We should like to have  $-\frac{2}{2}$  you go to the country with us on the 15th.  $0 - \frac{2}{2}$   $0 - \frac{2}{2}$  We have a claim that is due us and we 15,  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$  hear that the person who owes us will  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$  leave in a short time. If he does, we  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2}$  and we should like to see him soon.  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{2$ 

## TEST EXERCISE

ahead, wish, poor, candy, introduce, fortune, overcome, renew, am not, My dear Madam, in, wonder, possible, commerce, entertain, sublease, transgress; devote, renewal, are not, Very truly, any, word, could, power, commence, interrupt, subsequent, translate, committee, restrain.

we may, go, world, curious, common, enterprise, are of, substance, transit, compress, good, Very truly yours, yes, did, condemn, Very respectfully, doubt, this, complain, interfere, accommodate, congress, shorthand, if, no, Yours truly, about, duly, testimony, intellectual, incomplete, conceive, subway, I can, Yours very truly, not, object, favor, very, cancel, intelligence, circulation, in all, embody, one of the men, is, acknowledge, feel, aware, contain, indulgence, selfish, excess, to be able, day of the week, his, advantage, fill, awake, convey, intelligent, self-esteem, indulgent, exclaim, anew, I will be able, wonder of the world, avenue, full, employee, out, noncontagious, excuse, will not, allow, gave, ahov, immoral, noncommittal, self-content, express, uncommon, of which, use, letter of the 2d inst., America-n, give-n, away, imprint, selfconfessed, impeach, undergo, our own, your favor of the 9th inst., usual, jury, below, encounter, exceed, was, magnify, incorrect, on your, ever, let, we have your favor of the 8th, deceit, enroute, magnanimous, incomplete, we are not, watch, every, letter, retain, enable, except, magnitude, increase, unpaid, we can, Respectfully yours, week, ignorant, look, argue, invite, extend, McDonald, indeed, we will, were, one, mail, else, Very respectfully yours, instead, explain, MacKenzie, innocent, were not, what, most, Yours respectfully, beauty, move, regain, inspect, expense, McVey, interview, which will, Sincerely yours, when, unable, forfeit, multiply, outline, we will be able, where, Yours sincerely, behold, name, unaware, forenoon, alter, multiple, Dear Sir, why, body, wire, Yours very respectfully, people, furnish, uncommon, multitude, debate, call, Dear Sirs, Cordially yours, recall, point, country, unseen, foresee, overcame, deceive, recourse, while, My dear Sir, care, appoint, county, unload, foreign, overdo, degree, refuse, Dear Madam.

## LESSON VII.

61. Long words, and even some short words, may be ended as soon as I, SH, NG and NGK are written. Should the writer so desire, an additional stroke may be written to words shortened under this rule, but it is seldom necessary. SIGN, SIGHT and a very few other short words are better written in full.

9	client		ødescribe	-8	decide
1	write	2	fine-find	d	side
	light	9	assign	9	provide
9)	fashion	6	passion	9	physician
7	deficient	6	special	9	proficient
ý	social	27	essential	6	suspicious
6	punctual	n	singular	pou	language

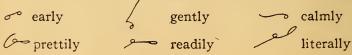
62. URE is represented by U.

Ь	sure	9,	assure	m	insure
2	feature	2	venture	ص	indenture

63. The syllable TITUDE or TITUTE is represented by TET

Substitute orgratitude captitude

64. LY is represented by the small circle E. LY preceded by a vowel is represented by a loop. This loop is made small for ILY and large for ALY.



readable double trouble

65. BLE is represented by B.

	ee miii		יוולם ב לו	( D on T	SESD			
rese	66. FULL, FORE, and FUR or FER are represented by F.							
ブ	confer	5	hopeful	9	skillful			
con	67. HOO	D is re	presented by	HU, j	oined if mor			
63	boyhood	6-	manhood	më	womanhood			
	68. LESS	is rep	resented by I	4•				
de	senseless	6	painless	1	unless			
	69. MEN	T is re	presented by	M.				
ir	argument		document	7	nonpaymen			
	70. NESS	is rep	resented by S	Second	N.			
00	goodness	<u>ں</u>	kindness	J	fairness			
71. POSE is represented by PO. POSITION is represented by POSH.								
1				_				
-6	dispose	6	oppose	6	suppose			
6	dispose	66	oppose opposition	6	suppose supposition			
SES	72. SELF				suppose supposition SELVES by			
SES	72. SELF	is rep		S, and				
SES	72. SELF	is rep	resented by	S, and	SELVES by			

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73. WARD is represented by D.

awkward \_\_\_\_\_downward

74. A dot placed by the side of a stroke indicates ING or THING. First S placed in the position of the dot represents INGS. Any word or syllable may be written in the place of the dot and ING will in this way be represented. If any other letter than I precedes NG, write the dot at the end of the stroke.

wrong long-length anything

king bring nothing

doing doings being there

thing-think things kingdom

willingly knowingly lovingly

Covington Harrington huntington

linger

75. The syllables TED and DED may be represented by a disjoined T, placed under and to the right of the last stroke. ER, especially after word-signs and contractions, is represented by R disjoined. IVE and TIVE are represented by a disjoined V. In like manner other strokes may be disjoined if by so doing the individuality may be retained.

				1 •				
	76.	IFICA'	TION	is represe	nted	by a	disjoin	ed F
9,	/class	ification	<u>~)</u>	notification	n ,	2)	ratificat	ion
	77.	GRAM	is rep	resented by	y a d	lisjoir	ned GR.	
C	cable	gram	Co	program	-	2	diagram	L
	78.	GRAPI	H is re	epresented	by o	lisjoi	ned G.	
3	steno	graph	J.	mimeograp	ph	2	photogr	aph
join	79. ed M		AL-I]	CY is rep	orese	nted	by a	dis
rh.	instr	ımental	3	sentimenta	ality	1	fundam	ental
	80.	OLOGY	Y is re	presented	by a	dis <b>j</b> o	ined J.	
9)/	physi	ology	0/	theology		0/	zoology	
	81.	SHIP is	s repr	esented by	SH	disjo	oined.	
_/1	town	ship	) p	fellowship	4	-67	steamsh	ip
	82.	TIC-EN	NTIC	is represe	nted	by :	K disjoi	ned.
Z	dome	estic	re	sarcastic	C	<b>&gt;</b>	authenti	ic
	83.	ICLE is	repr	esented by	KL	disjo	ined.	

picicle e\_radical e\_critical

## 46 CHURCHILL SIMPLIS SHORTHAND

## 84. ULATE is represented by a disjoined U.

emulate & speculate & speculator & speculator & stipulate

# 85. Disjoin the stroke just preceding ITY.

of ability of activity of identity
of quality majority vicinity
of eternity dexterity capacity

#### **PHRASES**

if they as soon as 2 in which it-the for them for his it can have had should be able I have had so as to be able who will be I hope you will it is not who would there is not with which did not did the your letter your favor did you did you know this will this may this week-can this letter at any rate in some

#### LETTERS FOR PRACTICE

My dear Sir:

I will see what I can do on the piece of land that you on the piece of land that you of the piece of land that you of the piece of land that you on the piece of land that you wish to buy I think that this for the pay of the piece of land the land is of the piece of land that you of land the land is of the piece of land the land the

## Dear Madam:

We have a piece of land

out in Cass County that we know

you would take should you get a

chance to see it. It lies well

and the soil is of a black clay

crops and the price is only \$80 an

crops and the price is only \$80 an

can as it will go quickly.

Yours very truly,

#### TEST EXERCISE

client, fashion, feature, early, readable, unless, confer, boyhood, senseless, argument, goodness, thousand, dispose, oneself, doing, Covington, king, thing, longer, along, shipper, classification, cablegram, stenograph, township, instrumental, physiology, domestic, emulate, activity, accession, action, attraction, ability, behind, available, deficient, social, punctual, venture, string, themselves, anything, think, belong, things, shipped, speculative, identity, dispose, eternity, awful, cancellation, deadly, destruction, careful, gently, caution, describe, passion, fine, special, gratitude, double, hopeful, anxiety, manhood, girlhood, painless, document, kindness, oppose, culture, himself, location, treasure, opposition, daily, machine, pleasure, pressure, doings, facility, bring, maturity, motion, Harrington, knowingly, fidelity, failure, only, fixture, forward, sing, option, handling, pending, badly, sure, long, reassure, length, longer, thanks, assure, changed, changer, function, furniture, notification, judgment, program, herself, moment, mimeograph, myself, element, ourselves, ascribe, sentimentality, theology, aspire, delight, fellowship, being, might, inquire, mile, going, mind, beings, sarcastic, prescribe, provide, icicle, speculate. litigation, suspicious, legible, junction, censure, institution, leisure, night, acquire, radical, esquire, critical, inscribe, feasibility, liability, decide, fairness, physician, nonpayment, side, proficient, hopeless, destruction, institute, indemnity, efficient, indebted, deadly, insure-ance, skillful, trouble, impose, supposition, treatment, incurred, imposition, suppose, itself, yourself, downward, doing the, yourselves, being there, kindest, kingly, kindly, spring, wrong, nothing, Huntington, judged, lovingly, ratification, station, veracity, variety, capacity, require, authority, stroke, strike, locality, arrive, pilgrim, fundamental, beside, fine, light, minority, zoology, steamship, authentic, reside, speculator, indictment, sensible, greetings, reaction, physical, stipulate. among, right, superscribe, this letter, did you know.

## LESSON VIII.

86. R, and sometimes L, may be indicated after straight strokes and a circle vowel, by turning the vowel in the opposite direction from the hands of a clock.

If a primitive word ends in T or D and its derivative ends in TER or DER, it is better to use the method given in this paragraph than it is to use the blending principle as learned in the fourth lesson,

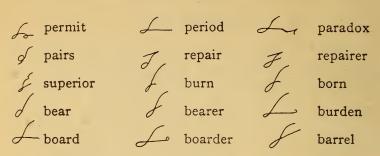
as,	read, ~	–∘reade1	r. :	)	
<u>a</u> _	art	ح0_	start	of	voucher
	real-ly	2	roll	·a	held
	deal-dear		dare		tell-till
00	error	حت	steal-still		yield
	odoor .	0_	old	<u>o</u> _	hold

87. At the end of words S may be added to the indicated R or L by making the circle into a loop. This loop is small for ES and large for AS or OS.

	~ models	steals -
deals	details	I strangers
errors e	retails	_ tells

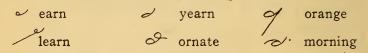
88. After P or B, turn the vowel outside to indicate R or L. This motion is similar to that used in making the figure 8.

F	port	J	report	Jo	reporter
J's	paralyze	8	parallel	\$	parasol
20	paraphrase	do	paradise	$\int$	pardon ·

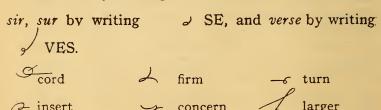


89. R and L are indicated by irregular position of the vowel. U before R has the same sound as E before R, and U is used in the word heard given below for the sake of distinguishing between heard and held.

90. N is reversed to indicate R...



91. When R is weakly vocalized it may be safely omitted, as is often done by some speakers. R may be inserted at any time by striking it through the vowel. Well defined syllables grow out of this method; as, ser,



ng worthy	4	clergy	カ	worse
certain سر	Er,	surplus	á,	surprise
2 assert	3.	versify	2	versatile

92. When T is final it is seldom written after S or K, and in other places where the sound is weak.

defect	1	largest	6	protest
detest	d	earnest	E	happiest
2° afflict	7	repute	3	reputation
F insist	- 6	desist	9	assist

93. D is omitted between short A and J, M or V.

7 adjust or administer 2 advocate

94. Long words contracted by writing as far as the accented syllable.



95. Contractions accented on the first syllable and containing a vowel and more than two consonants.

Pleasant & present-ence & practice

predicate & prejudice & privilege

principle & simple & sample

scoundrel & system & specify

96. Many long words may be shortened by writing enough so that the writer will have no trouble in feading them. This system gives ample opportunity to abbreviate certain words that might come under any special line of work. Some writers are able to contract a great deal, while others find it to their liking to write their notes very completely.

agriculture habove
arrange-ment hankrupt Sattorney ~ consist designate difficult-y Control disproportionate educate-tion \_\_diligence Nextemporaneous 2 extreme 2 extraordinary 2 hesitate > indiscriminate oo immediate-ly he jurisprudence manuscript Le jurisdiction messenger ~ mortgage memorandum observe order Mortgagor e organ 6 passenger 2\_cordinary 4 perpendicular Ce plaintiff praiseworthy recognize prepare 6 proud

/ remedy	E	resignation	P	resistance
seclude	プ	telephone	2	vindicate

#### **PHRASES**

2	in fact	-00.	this morning
عر ق	I will try	20	free trade
	if ever	1	you will be sure
1/6	last week	2	next week
4	which you can	-6	would see
.00	at least	-6	would say
00	at last	267	you mention

Dear Sir: We have a corner lot near Clinton Court that we will sell cheap for cash. A certain man saw the lot not long ago and thinks that he would like to have it, but I do not know that he will be able to get the money at this time. If you are ready to make a deal and this lot suits you, call at once as we are quite anxious to make an early sale. Very truly yours,

- 1.6/ e 2 / 1 6 4 1 . 2 6 0 - / 1./ U - 1 2 6 0 - / 0 0 - 01 2 0 0 - 0 0 6 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

#### WRITE IN SHORTHAND

Dear Sir: We have a new bookcase, a History of the World, by Ridpath, and several useful books on bee culture that we will sell cheap for spot cash. The bookcase cost us forty dollars last March and it is just as good as new, but one-half that amount of money will take it. You realize the worth of Ridpath's History of the World.

You may have the whole outfit for seventy-five dollars. We are forced to make a quick sale and you should be here early tomorrow if you wish to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

The chairman will report to the firm in June.

We may wait until May and then go ahead with the work.

What can we do for you in the way of cheap farm lands in Miller County?

You may get the services of a painter who is well versed in his work.

## TEST EXERCISE

extraordinary, poor, pure, seclude, synonymous, carry, possible, given, wonder, although, facilitate, metropolitan, give, distract, percent, care, proceed, remunerate, appointment, gave, iron, water, district, jail, yard, reciprocate, point, extemporaneous, extreme, material, call, full-y, establish-ment, eliminate, conspicuous, replevin, solicit, reader, models, details, retails, report, bear, paramount, parallel, field, burden, resignation, recognize, deposit, term, your, yearn, ornate, jurisprudence, week, memorandum, mortgagor, passenger, proud, telephone, yield, worthy, would say, at least, you mention, at last, word, ever, who can, manuscript, mortgage, praiseworthy, ordinary, order, were, ignorant, every, next week, clergy, worse, fill, people,

firm, feel, repute, no, which you can, arm, ultimately, orange, larger, beauty, behold, adjust, administer, messenger, observe, repair, pardon, parasol, barrel, bearer, virtue, perpendicular, remedy, vindicate, would see, what, favor, beautiful, agriculture, designate, hesitate. yes, erroneous, discrepancy, experience, ridiculous, supply, one, extravagance, miscellaneous, when, with, present, remember, prominent, simple, absolute, congregate, effect, above, altitude, paragraph, pilgrim, circular, told, plaintiff, exclaim, crowd, act, arrange, specify, principle, active, insist, tardy, convict, assist, conflict, just, test, past, accustom, affidavit, amanuensis, certain, surprise, farm, last, least, reverse, versus, universe, best, art, organ, where, about, start, voucher, rest, deals, court, affairs, strict, inverse, diverse, adores, averse, jurisdiction, in fact, this morning, assort, story, adverse, real-ly, surplus, versify, defect, reserves, store, inconsistent, deserve, largest, earnest, appear, aristocrat, automobile, pleasant, out, why, surface, share, survey, fact, imperfect, soldiers, move, acknowledge, free trade, present, practice, expert, very, export, services, detract, serve, use, agriculture, associate, insert, boarder, enlarge, restore, repair, servant, reverse, wire, advantage, benefactor, collateral, conspicuous, surgeon, barter, was, resort, contribute, earth, reserve, versatile, tell, dare, dear, avenue, deal, till, protest, yarn, search, if ever, you will be sure, error, readers, paradise, charters, perfect, concern, prepare, leaders, earn, card, usual, church, while, allow, detest, control, murder, dares, compare, past, duly, predicate, period, permit, board, did, doubt, mail, door, duplicate, modest, millers, wish, American, corner, turn, compare, deduct, invest, transact, compute, discriminate, bankrupt, letter, indiscriminate, diligence, regard, this, terribly, curious, let, sure, look, last week, enthusiasm, jury, exorbitant, inward, practice, power, privilege, could, scoundrel, delinquent, transport, tribute, watch

## LESSON IX.

NOTE. It is suggested to the teacher that the learner carefully review the eight preceding lessons while mastering the contracted forms given in Lesson Nine.

### CONTRACTIONS COMPOSED OF ONE VOWEL AND TWO CONSONANTS

0	TWO CONSONANTS				
{	absence	/	acceptance	9	accompany
6	believe	6	beyond	9	capable
f	challenge	e	character	6	child
1	children	~	communicate tion	e- 76	consult
7	custom	-	criminal	7	difference
-0	dignity	2	effort	1	electric
10	engage	8	especial	2	excel-lent
2	exercise	2	familiar	م	first
'n	house	0	insult	P	legal
1	legislate	1	liberty	1	little
8	matter	(3)	method	0	member
~	-middle	0	nature natural	N	neglect
m	number	C	operate opportunit		organize
F	particular	6	promise	6	proof-prove
16	receipt receive	م	recollect	ب	record
e	regular regulate	0	remember remembras	nce	represent

			satisfy-actor		
4	settle-city	)	several	E	signify-ature
4	similar	6	small	2	success-succeed
1	suggest-ion	_0_	territory	-6	testify
	title	0	total	1	tribute
1	-verdict	2	witness	2	yesterday

## CONTRACTIONS WITHOUT VOWELS

<u> </u>	ask	7	attention	(	become
(-	better	{	business	7	company
フ	confident	7	danger	フ	defend-ant
7	definite	7	depend-ent	~	desire
-	develop	-	disgust	$\sim$	enclose-ure
2	form-from	2	freight.	2	future
4	general-ize		glad	4	govern
V	great	7	important- ance	>	independent
2	influence	7	invoice	2	magazine
7	Messrs.	~_	moderate	$\rightarrow$	must
1	necessary	N	negotiate	7	never
6	opinion	_	part-y	0	please
{	popular	9	probable	6	progress
9	purpose	19	prospect	(	publish public

58	CHURCHILL	SIMPLIS SHOP	RTHAND
9	purchase /	recent-ly	refer-ence
	regard-less 7		
1	society	speak-speech	spirit
<u>د</u>	state	subject ~	work
СО	NTRACTIONS HAV AS LONGH	'ING NEARLY THI AND ABBREVIATI	
1	answer	address ~	amount
1	advertise-ment	balance o	catalog
9	catholic 6	chapter o	C. O. D.
	discount	debtor-doctor	department
07	etc.	F. O. B.	figure
	manufacture		

## WORDS WRITTEN AS THEY ARE SOMETIMES SPOKEN BY CARELESS SPEAKERS

United States O O. K.

ultimo

admire admit advance advice agree another avoid begin began begun enough - because COMPOUND WORDS although already almost altogether anybody anything behindhand beforehand anywhere everywhere cargo

				• .	
8	elsewhere	2	everyone	1	everybody
)	everything	6	forgive-n	2	foreclose
7	forever	6	forget	4	forthwith
3	fulfill	8	herein	of	hereafter
9	hereby	1	hereinbefor	e 29	hereinafter
7	henceforth		herewith	or	hereof
60	hereinto	<u>م</u>	hereto	7	heretofore
~	hitherto	~80	meanwhile	6)	meantime
9	however	79	moreover	2	nevertheless
7	newspaper	7	nobody	مر	notwithstanding
Or I	outline	9	nowhere	20	someone
7	somebody	16	somehow	20	sometime
6	somewhat	20	somewhere	y	therefore
Y	thereafter	w	thereof	12	throughout
10-	therewith	$\checkmark$	therein	of	wherever
6	upon	29	whatever	80	whereat
09	wheresoeve	er or	whereas	9	whereby
of	whereabou	ts og	whenever	9	whensoever
ór	whereof	8	wherein	1	whereupon
9	wherefore	3	whosoever	مے	withdraw
3	whoever	10	withold	مہ	witheld
0-/	withdrew	3	whatsoever	<i>~</i> 6	without

#### CONTRACTED PHRASES

as soon as possible as far as possible as long as possible as well as possible as near as possible as a matter of fact acknowledge receipt of Lo by mail by return mail beg to state 6 bill of sale beg to advise bill of lading \_o day or two better than early reply y early convenience oo early mail early order earliest convenience at an early date early date at an early day early day early attention e earliest attention earliest possible date earliest possible time First National Bank enclosed please find 6 glad to say 6 glad to see hope to have hand in hand in the near future it is possible in regard to in consequence in receipt of 9 in relation to C in respect to 7 in reply to

is said to have in response to Justice of the Peace /\_ is said to be Ladies and Gentlemen longer than more and more > in a day or two more or less on account of on the other hand C party of the first part C prompt attention (2 party of the second part / sooner than e state whether or not 2 what to do Itime after time week to week eweek after week tomorrow morning under (a) separate cover to be sure where do you reside 3 your esteemed favor your esteemed letter your valued favor your misunderstanding 2 yesterday morning

## Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 26th, our advertising rates in Business will be found on the enclosed rate card. These rates are subject to ten per cent discount on all yearly contracts if twelve insertions of any sized copy is used.

We are today mailing you under separate cover a copy of our last issue. We believe Business should prove

to be of great value to you in advertising your school, as our magazine is read by men and women who are ambitious to better their business conditions. We know that in advertising our own school, the International Accountants' Society, which is a subsidiary company to ours, Business has been more profitable than any other magazine which we have ever used.

We have our own art and copy department, which is conducted for the use of our clients, and would be very glad to prepare copy suggestions for you if you will send us your literature. The service is given free of charge and places you under no obligation whatever.

Trusting that we may receive your order for our next issue, we are

# LESSON X.

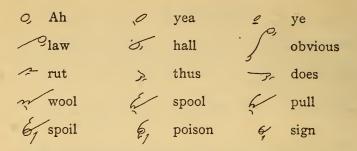
96. In order to retain the distinctive forms of certain contractions, it is sometimes necessary to join S contrary to the rule.

remains letters restimonies

- 97. It is sometimes desirable to be able to mark diacritically, and the student will do well to become familiar with the following table:
  - o I, as in BIT
- E, as in BET, and may be used in FERN, BURN, and BIRD
  - E, as in EAT
  - O A, as in AT or ASK
  - O A, as in LATE or PAIR
  - O, A, or O, as in LARD, NOT, ALL, and CORD
  - O, O, as in OLD
  - 2 U, or O, as in UP, LOVE, and HURRY
  - 3 U, or OO, as in WOOL, FOOD, FULL, RULE
  - 9 I, as in ICE
  - O OI, as in OIL
  - & OW, or OU, as in OWL
  - & EW, or EU, as in FEW

## EXERCISE TO BE MARKED DIACRITICALLY

_	same	10	lame	1	fair
6	band	6	ran	6.	man
2	fix	7	fit	2	trim
4-	set	de	sense	è	met
7,	those	8.	though	0,	Oh



98. After the student has become thoroughly familiar with the principles contained in the preceding lessons, he will find that many vowels may be omitted in the middle of outlines without impairing their legibility. In determining the proper vocalization of words, the writer should confine himself as nearly as possible to the following suggestions:

Initial and final vowels are almost always written.

One medial vowel is all that any word needs for legibility. If the word contains several medial vowels, and there seems to be no choice as far as ease of writing is concerned, write the accented vowel; as, in PACK-AGE, write it P-A-K-J, leaving AGE unvocalized.

If a word has three or more consonants, it is not necessary to use any vowels. However, it is never wise to omit a vowel if its insertion would produce a more flowing outline.

An omitted vowel may be indicated, if the writer so desires, by placing its diacritical mark below its position in the word.

Carpenter	, ~	six	<u>~</u>	sixth
4 charge	9	secondary	9	sacrifice
<b>Ademolish</b>	2	respect	9	demurrage
secret	9	section	وكر	guidance

skill precedence residence z stupid cabbage condition
passage petition condemnation

#### SHORTHAND INITIALS

O A B O C — D O E J F O G . H O I

/ J \_ K / L \_ M \_ N O O ( P \_ Q \_ R

J S \_ T O U / V O W O X O Y J Z

### POINTS OF THE COMPASS

north 9 east 5 south 9 west north-east 3 south-west 7 north-west

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday Monday Tuesday & Wednesday √ Thursday 

√ Friday 

✓ Saturday

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January February March C April
May June July e August E September October / November December

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

041.1	e	41 1	آف	
Alabama	J.,`	Alaska	J	Arizona
Arkansas	7	California	0	Colorado
Connecticut	6	D'elaware	6	District of Columbia
/ Florida	Q.	Georgia	2	Hawaii
O. Idaho	.,	Illinois	e "	Indiana
Ø Iowa	7	Kansas	9,	Kentucky
/, Louisiana		Maine	~	. Maryland
Massachu- setts		Michigan	<u>"</u> 6	Minnesota
Mississippi	(0)	Missouri	~	Montana
Nebraska	)	Nevada	?	New Hamp- shire
New Jersey	1.	New Mexico	~	New York
North Car- olina		North Dakot		Ohio
. Oklahoma	8,	Öregon	6	Pennsylvania
Phillippine Islands		Porto Rico		Rhode Island
South Dakota	d.	South Carolina	1 ",	Tennessee
Texas	2	Utah	1.3	Vermont
J. Virginia	9	Washington	)	West Virginia
3. Wisconsin	ð.,*	Wyoming		

## LARGE CITIES GIVEN IN ORDER OF POPULATION

The following outlines are only suggestive of how any proper names may be written. If the name is to be written a great deal, it is only necessary to write enough so that the word can be read. If, however, the name is uncommon and reference cannot be had as to its spelling, pronunciation, etc., it is well to make the outline very complete.

New York 9. V	Washington 7	Worcester
6 Chicago J K	Kansas City	Syracuse
Philadelphia / L	os Angeles J.,	New Haven
Brooklyn T. M	Minneapolis 4	Birmingham
St. Louis 6. M	Manila 🤿	Memphis
& Boston & J	ersey City 🔍	Scranton
Cleveland 9, F	Providence 6.	Paterson
Baltimore & I		
G Pittsburgh / I	Louisville	Dayton
Detroit J., F	Rochester 4.	Grand Rapids
Buffalo 7 S	•	Nashville
n San Francisco—I	Denver /	Lowell
Milwaukee Life F	Portland &	Spokane
de Cincinnati C	Columbus 7	Cambridge
Newark 7	Toledo //	Bridgeport
New Orleans A	Atlanta	Salt Lake City
Seattle elec	Dakland (2)	Des Moines

### PART II.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE MATTER

THE NEW WERNER Co., Utica, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have instructions to continue your classified advertisement in our publication, and as all classified advertising must be paid for in advance, we inclose invoice to cover cost of the advertisement in our December issue, last forms for which close November 1st. Upon receipt of remittance the advertisement will be entered for publication.

Thanking you in advance for an early remittance, we are

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. HAINER, Grafton, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:

We have your favor of the 11th and note what you say in regard to making settlement of our bills amounting to \$146.75. From the fact that these are now past due this is not at all satisfactory and we must ask that you let us have check by Friday or arrange to honor draft which we will make on that date.

Yours very truly,

Messrs. Hake & Kendall, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Gentlemen:

We call your attention to the inclosed statement of account. You will notice that the account is due, and that it ought to be

paid soon. Will you kindly give the matter your attention?

November ends our fiscal year and we are naturally anxious to

November ends our fiscal year and we are naturally anxious to close up as many of these matters as possible before the end of the month. May we not have your prompt and favorable response by early mail? We shall greatly appreciate the favor, we can assure you.

With best wishes, we are

Yours truly,

Mr. Jacob, Warren, Dover, Del.

Dear Sir:

We wish to call your attention to our invoices of Sept. 2d, 18th and 23d and the terms of which provide for payment thirty days from date of shipment. We will ask you to kindly let us have check covering these items by Wednesday of next week, and not hearing from you on that date will assume it is agreeable that we make draft through the Dover National City Bank for the amount of these invoices.

We very much prefer, however, that you remit direct and relieve

us of the necessity of doing so.

Yours very truly,

. - n of y ne n, L Jus 20 ) 3 1 5 00 - 2 1 - 1/1 2 1. 00 x 2 1 or ~ 6.6 y (-1 -1 3, 1-3 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 14675 1 L 2 1x se fret yes glob 18,6 \$ \$ ~ 0 - 1 21 30 1 9 de 91 / 2027 - ~-1-0-0-17:1-5-5001 26 , b a con () - co 2 / - 61 6? 2 Co G - d 2 m 1 7 3 2 2 90 26 25 - 01 - 09 227 -2062 18 23 1 - 0 4 9 1 6 30 - 0 L - 0 1 2 23 L y 0 9 6 20 

THE EXPERT TRAINING SCHOOL, Flint, Mich.

Gentlemen:

We have received from our Detroit Branch school agreement covering the sale of twenty-five typewriters. We thank you heartily for the order and trust that when you need more equipment in the way of typewriters, you will not forget us with further orders.

We desire at this time to call your attention to the fact that we

are maintaining at our various Branch Offices an employment department to which we shall be pleased to have you refer any of your

graduates who may desire assistance in securing positions.

Thanking you for past favors, we are

Yours truly.

MR. L. C. Scott. Huron, S. Dak.

Dear Sir:

We last wrote you under date of March 14th, and would like to know whether the situation is such that you will give us the order for your book, and about when you feel that you might be in a position to do so. Our inquiry is occasioned by the fact that we would like to get the summer work lined up as early as possible, and can well provide for the doing of it properly, with best service and convenience to you. We inclose a stamped envelope for your convenience in replying, and trust that we may hear from you shortly.

Yours very truly,

PEOPLES COAL CO., Dixon, Ill.

Gentlemen:

In answer to the indorsement made on the proof of your advertisement to appear in the forthcoming edition of the Dixon Exchange Telephone Book, would say that our authority for continuing the ad is based on your signed order, of which the inclosed is a copy.

After the advertisement is run in the forthcoming edition, and the \$15.00 which will be due on the publication of the book is paid,

the order will expire.

Unless we hear from you to the contrary, the advertisement will be continued in the forthcoming edition, the same as it appears in the current edition.

Thanking you for your patronage, we are

Yours very truly.

- 8 9 1 25 70, 1 h 2 - 10 69

1 - 0 - 0 - 25 70, 1 200 10 - 1

- 0 - 0 - 20 - 20 - 20 00 - 1

- 1 2 - 00 - 2 - 2 - 2 2 20 0 0

69 9 . 20 - 7 9 6 7 7 - 10 9 - 10

1 - 0 - 9 - 0 - 61 9 6 9 2 2 91

6 ~ 7 -ev of h M = 6 ~ 00 % 5 2 - 6 - L of ev of f ( -6 \ -0 \)

1 ~ 6 - L of ev of f ( -6 \ -0 \)

2 2 2 ~ C - L of c 15 - M - 07

~ ( ) ( - a - E of - a Competent, 33,

Care of Press.

In answer to your advertisement for a competent stenographer, as published in the Press of November 28th, please consider me an

applicant for the posititon.

I am eighteen years old, have been graduated from high school, and from the Commercial Training School of this city. Outside of two weeks that I worked in the office of the last named school I have had no business experience. Besides being rapid and accurate in shorthand and typewriting, I have taken a short course in bookkeeping. I have made a special study of writing sales letters, dunning letters, etc., and have learned to fill in form letters. I have also studied follow-up systems, filing, and indexing.

You may ask Mr. Joseph Harrington, 324 Wealthy Street, Cashier of the First National Bank, about my character and reliability. I should also be glad to refer you to Mr. Henry L. King, Principal of the Commercial Training School.

I shall be pleased to call upon you at any time that would be most convenient to you for an interview.

Very truly yours,

THE INDIAN MEDICINE Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

By today's mail we are sending you a copy of the February number of Popular Mechanics, in which appear the advertisements of a number of our clients; we believe there are eight, all told. They represent varied interests, but in each case the advertiser is doing well.

Among the number represented is one advertisement which has appeared in seventy-five different publications, and has paid in seventy-four of them. We have never before heard of a record that would-equal it, and we do not know that we could duplicate it. This is the advertisement of the Haywood Tire and Equipment Company, of Indianapolis, page 160 of the advertising section.

Mr. Haywood says that the January advertisement has pulled wonderfully well, and instructs us to place the same copy in the March issue. That will be three consecutive insertions for it-

January, February, and March.

On page 170 appears the advertisement of the McCreery Manufacturing Company. For fifteen years their business was placed through another agency. You are at perfect liberty to write them and ask what they think of the Miller Advertising Company service.

Don't you think it worth while talking over your proposition

with us?

2 33 0 0 6, 1 m 2 1. 2 50 / TE 0 ) 28 ans. en 16 jor 1800 ) de Low has de Nord 1 Bo - er or - 9/2 er 2 - 16, 6/2 earlito. Je. 1 - Gita. 6 - 0 218 - 5 or y 3-24 9 8 - Mg V. Ley no y 5- 324 20 8 ( o o ( ( ) 5 ) - 2 ~ - e very word 6624.7 rdmilegge-ho.more; o EV801 of de 8 694-2-19 0. - 1 , ~ 2 & 6 ~ 75 - 7 ( 6 ~ 740 ~1 f /2 v. e Le - y 2 7-1. + 20 0 m y 0 0 0 100 9 41 ~ in y - 1 2 in m / 20 100 2 41 - 27 - 731 /3 m) 3 1 - t. J. 1 0 6 170 6 - 2 - 2-1 1 15 or y , Che sakino g 1-10 mg 2 2 2 27 Jg - ~ - no - 3 Gos ? Look

## 74 CHURCHILL SIMPLIS SHORTHAND

#### TESTIMONY

- Q. Do you know the plaintiff in this case?
- A. Yes, sir; I do.
- Q. Did you know her at the time of the accident?
- A. I did.
- Q. Have you seen her since that time?
- A. I have.
- Q. How many times?
- A. I can't say exactly.
- Q. Well, about how many times?
- A. Possibly ten or a dozen times.
- Q. Do you know how many people were there at the time this plaintiff was hurt?
- A. I cannot remember exactly.
- Q. You must have some idea as to the number.
- A. We will say five or six.
- Q. Will you state the names of those you know?
- A. I cannot recollect their names.
- Q. How did you happen to be at the car?
- A. I was going to take a car for home.
- Q. Where do you reside?
- A. At 154 East Street.
- Q. Did you live at 154 East Street at the time of the accident?
- A. I did.
- Q. Do you recollect the time of day you took this car?
- A. It might have been five p. m.
- Q. What was the name of the car?
- A. It was a Taylor car.
- Q. Did the car come to a full stop?
- A. Not at the time the girl was hurt.
- Q. How far did the car go after the accident?
- A. It may have been ten or a dozen feet.
- Q. What is the name of the conductor of the car?
- A. I think his name is Carter.
- Q. Have you ever heard his name mentioned in connection with this accident?
  - Objected to as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. Objection sustained.
- Q. Do you know if Mr. Carter called upon her after the accident?
- A. I do not know for sure that he did.

-w- Co rep -00 O 1 25 000 200 of 2 / P 803 6 500 B - 100 6 0 × 076 2 5 مهم 26 56 Surga ose s のりひっと、一分 0 1548 -of 0 1548 of 7 5 ( -me so ~ - - - h g 10/2/20 2 - v 2 c 7 -5 y 1 ) 2 p s res --n 2 - 6 2 c

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

As this is the first case that you are to try during the six weeks which you are to sit here, perhaps it will be appropriate for me to say something of our respective duties. It is my duty, as presiding judge, to preside during the trial and to direct what evidence shall be submitted to you, and to direct the general course of the proceedings, and, finally, to state the law applicable to each case, without expressing any opinion about the facts. It is your duty, on the other hand, to decide all controverted questions of fact, taking your law from the court. You are bound to assume that I am giving you correct law, whether I am or not, and it will be correct law until the Supreme Court, who have a chance to review me, say that it is not correct law. You ought to assume, when I state the law to you, that it is a correct statement of the law, and apply the facts to the law.

You are selected as jurors, and in my opinion you can perform no better service for the state. You are practically judges of fact, and have very important matters to determine. You can not generally be reviewed; it is only in unusual and extreme cases that your verdicts can be interfered with; and therefore your natural feeling, of course, would be not only that you ought to decide all cases justly, but that you must so decide them, having taken an oath to decide all questions of fact in accordance with the evidence and under the law given to you by the court. If it were not for jurors to help the Court, I do not know how we should get on.

This system which we now have has been in existence for a great many years; we inherited it, so to speak, from our mother country; and I presume it will be in vogue long after you and I have passed over to the other side. It is the best system we have; it is not claimed it is perfect, but it is claimed that it is the best system we know of. The law contemplates, and the statute provides, that

1/ 20- 3 4 x -29 July 26 4-19-63 2 - 1-17 0 -6. / to so 2 2 2 1 10 m 2 7 16, 1 6 6. 1 6 6. 21, - 2000 20 c m/ 4 c d e. 2 L 0, 2 6 - 2 8 0, ~ 1 20 1 / w / 20 - 6 g. b - 1 d w 1, 1 or 2 0 = - 10 20 / 1 d y d y d - 1 m h d - 1 m h d - 2 m h d - 1 m h d 2 1 his of on 0 2001 o 3 6 6 ) 6 c 9 ) . U ~ 6 o a 1 -1/2/0/62817789-0 0-9/- e--69201-89jurors shall be men of good moral character and sound judgment; and with such jurors we expect substantial justice. In the term of court upon which you are just entering you will have many important cases to decide, and this case is an important case, important both to this defendant and to this plaintiff.

The plaintiff, gentlemen, is always the person who brings the suit. In this case, it is Mr. Smith. The defendant is the person or corporation defending the suit. In this case it is this railroad corporation. I think sometimes lawyers and judges use the words "plaintiff" and "defendant" so readily that they forget that jurors do not always understand those terms at the beginning of the term. I sat once for nearly a whole term of court, and then one juryman came and asked me, "Who is the plaintiff and who is the defendant?" so I think it is always well to start by stating carefully that the plaintiff is the person or company which brings the suit, and the defendant is the person or company which is defending.

The law puts upon one party or the other what is called the burden of proof. In a criminal case this burden of proof must be sustained beyond a reasonable doubt.

## THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS

By W. P. WARREN

## A MOTIVE FOR ACTION

To allow ourselves to be cheated out of an opportunity is not only unfair to ourselves, but it is unfair to others, for it also cheats them out of the good we might be able to do them if we had taken advantage of the opportunity. Let us hope that there are few men selfish enough to think that a man owes nothing to his fellowmen. It is a commonly accepted thought that a man has certain moral

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obligations to others, and that he who wilfully neglects them, forfeits his right to the respect of his fellows.

The endeavor to attain proficiency in any wholesome line of work, to surpass the standards of merit that have been attained by others, and to improve continually on our own past achievements, is the spirit of the honorable life. It is not for ourselves alone that we strive to attain a high standard, but because we should do our share toward the general progress of the world. To see it thus gives new energy to our endeavors and makes success more sure. A man's interest cannot be entirely separated from that of his fellows. The highest success cannot be attained without something of altruism in our motives, for that lifts our thoughts to a higher capacity than selfishness can possibly do. In order to do your best for yourself you are forced to be an altruist.

#### THE MORAL FOUNDATION

Every ambitious worker keenly desires to find what is commonly called "the secret of success." Many writers have endeavored to assist in finding it, and much good has been accomplished by their efforts. Each man, according to his experiences and purposes, sees the question from a different viewpoint. But, however varied may be the views and the manner of expressing them, all men are practically agreed on the indispensable value of moral qualities. The very strength of the mind lies in pureness of heart. Judgment is a perception of the true relation of things, energy is born of purpose, accuracy is the love of perfection, and sincerity—the corner stone of every worthy structure—is quarried only from the depths of the truly honest heart.

Any so-called "secret of success" which ignores the moral foundation is either superficial or unsafe. Cleverness, without morality, deceives most the persons who practice it. To have the letter

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without the spirit makes machines of men; and to have any spirit less than the best is to miss something in the measure of success. Crafty policies are not wisdom, but are ignorant substitutes for sound morals. Nothing can ever take the place of those great fundamentals—honesty, sincerity, and a pure mind. The real secret of success must ever be, "Think right, do right."

### THE GREATEST BUSINESS MAXIM

The business life affords perhaps the best opportunity to test the practical value of the Golden Rule. It is significant that business men are coming more and more to see and advocate this rule—not merely as a result of moral teachings received outside of business circles, but as a conclusion which business experience itself has forced upon them. In business affairs the practice of the Golden Rule stands for all that is honorable, and progressive, and just. The business houses which attain a measure of prestige and wholesome reputation are those in which this spirit obtains, in some degree at least. And perhaps no wrong trait in the personality of a business will more quickly receive the censure and discredit of other business men than does the absence of fairness—which is but another way of saying the absence of the spirit of the Golden Rule.

#### HEADED FOR THE TOP

Resourcefulness is the star accomplishment. It is the masterkey that fits all the locks of business requirements.

I recently heard a good story about an office boy—"may his tribe increase". He took the "message to Garcia", and he got it there on time.

The boy was given a letter to be delivered to a man at his home that evening, and was told it was very important that the man should have the letter before eight o'clock. When he got there, "Garcia" had gone out, his family did not know where. The boy asked where

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he might possibly be and they couldn't even guess. Then he asked for the names of two or three of the man's most intimate friends. When these were given he made haste to the nearest telephone and explained the situation to one or two of the friends and got them to guess where he was. Then he telephoned to one of the guesses and found that "Garcia" had just been there but had gone out with the man of the house, and his family didn't know where. But they made a good guess, which proved true. The boy got "Garcia" on the telephone at a club house two miles away and explained that it was now five minutes to eight, and asked permission to tear open the letter and read it to him. This the man agreed to, and received the information just in time to enable him to be present at an important meeting.

#### **PLEASE**

If you would like to do something to lessen the friction of business intercourse, cultivate the general use of the word "Please." Use it when you give an order, when you ask a favor, or when you make a request. Use it when you speak on the telephone. Use it especially when you are speaking to those who are working under your authority. To say "Please" is one of the first lessons of childhood—and one of the necessary lessons of the well rounded business life.

What a magic word is "Please," and to what shall it be compared? It is like the oil on the wheel, for it softens the friction of every transaction. It is like the dot on the "i"—for though a very small thing, it is instantly missed when it is gone. It is like the name on the cover of the book, for it is an index of what is within.

#### MOTIVES

The man who is most to be wanted for positions of trust is the one who does not work for mere selfish gain, but for the love of the task. If he does his work for love of it, and not out of consideration alone for the results, he will serve his own interests best, for he will

do his work well and thereby make himself indispensable to his employer; and when the time comes to choose a man for a higher position the choice will likely fall upon him who has done his work well.

I have sometimes found it difficult to find the right man for the Government service. There are plenty of men to fill every job, but few who want the job for its own sake. This applies equally in business. There are too many who seek work for the salary alone. As a result, sometimes if they are well paid, they will commit acts for which they would not otherwise be responsible.

The new order that is coming to the fore in the business world does not seek this kind of man. It is looking for the man who will work for the satisfaction of work well done—for the joy of achievement. For him there are large opportunities.—Taft.

#### CIVIL SERVICE DICTATION

Our present system of transportation by rail is not keeping pace with our rapid increase of production and consumption. Most of the transportation is over rail, and we have utilized our rivers only in a meager way. This is essentially true of our interior waterways. Water traffic, to a large extent, is localized around the Great Lakes, and splendid as are the results, still the benefits have failed to reach the great interior sources of production. Even this limited area of water transportation, however, demonstrates advantages and shows that waterways should be established and assured as a permanent part of the traffic system. Over the region of the central west lies a great freight-producing area. Under the all-rail system of carrying freight the western producer fails to reach the markets with a profit, and the consuming world is denied access to these interior fields of production. For several years the roads have failed to move the crops in season, and before long they will be able to move only a portion of the farm products to market. Leaders in railroad

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transportation recently estimated that the next ten years would require seventy-five thousand miles more of trackage construction to meet the requirements of the normal growth of the country. It is quite unlikely that the necessary increase of railroad mileage and equipment will be made. Wisdom and experience point to a comprehensive program of interior waterway improvement. Encouragement of production is not rational if we neglect the natural facilities for distribution.—From The Congressional Record.

From the time when man produced more than he consumed and desired other than what he produced, carriers became important. Settlements were made in the New World on the seashore and on the banks of rivers where transportation by water was possible, but each man at first was his own carrier, and he exchanged his for his neighbor's products. With thrift and enterprise a surplus greater than the needs of immediate neighborhood exchanges was created, and the common carrier became a necessity. At first the Government, recognizing the need, entered into the business of carrying products for the benefit of the people; highways were built, boat lines established, and canals dug. These were operated either without charge to the people or by imposing a charge upon the user of the means of transportation. In the early forties the railroad was born, and regions remote from navigable waters were opened up to settlement. Some wild dreamer of the Revolutionary times may have had a vision of the twentieth century commerce, but such vision was never expressed, and certainly it never entered into the mind of the statesmen of early days what wonderful things were to come to pass. Then wants were simple and desire was modest. The luxuries of yesterday have become necessities of today. Inventive genius has revolutionized past ideals and ancient methods; ignorance, superstition, and religious fanaticism and bigotry, which once blocked the way of progress and blinded the eyes of genius, have been ruthlessly crushed to death.—Charles E. Townsend.

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# DICTIONARY

Those words which have outlines in the preceding lessons have not been repeated in the dictionary.

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abhor abject abomination	n	8	La	admonish adopt adulteration	on	~	01
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ambassador ambiguous ambition	7	2	9	apportion appreciate-tion G G G apprehend
amendment amid among	on !			approach appropriate approximate G G C
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annihilate annoy annual	0,0			artistic asbestos de la 26 ascertain
antagonist antecedent anthracite	2	2_	0	ascribe ashamed of 2 2 aside
anticipate antique antiseptic	کے	Q.	2	aspire assault assemble-y
anxious apparent apart		2		assented assessed 2 9 9 9 assimilated
apologize apparatus apparel	9	G,	g	associate association 9 9 6 assort
apparent appeal appearance	2	P	6	assumed 2 2 9 assylum

atmosphere atonement attach	beside best between
attainder attainment attest	beveled bicycle bigamy
attestation attitude attraction	biography bituminous birth
auspicious auspices	blank block bold
auditor author authority	bookkeeper booklet bond
automatic auxiliary of eff	borrow both bother
available aver average  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A  A	bottom bound bountiful
averse 2 9	box branch brethren
back bachelor bag	brilliant broaden brother
banquet baptize bargain	brotherhood brutality build
barge barter basket 4	bulletin bundles burglar
beginner behave behind	bushel busy 9
behold belong benefit 6	C cabinet cable calculate
beneficial beneficiary benevolent	calculation calendar campaign

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canal cancel candidate	channel charity charge
candid candor canvass	charter chattel chauffeur
capias capital capitalization	cheerful chemical chiefly
carburetor card	chloroform chocolate - Christian-ity
careless career careful	chronicle church circuit
carload carpenter carriage	circular circumference
cartoon cashier casually	circumscribe circumstance circumstantial
cast catch caucuses	cistern citizen city
cause caution celebration	civilized classification clamor
celestial celerity cemetery	clause clean clear
censure cent center	climate close clothe
central century certain	clumsy code coarse
certificate certify cessation	cold cord colleague
chairman chamber champion to the things the champion to the ch	college co-habit colonel

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colluded	confiscate
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comfort	congress congenial
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commensurate	connivance /
comments	conscientious
commerce	consecutive y ~/ ~
commercial	consequent-ce-ly
Commercial	consequent-ce-iy
commisson	considerate
committee	consideration.
- commodities	consignee
commonwealth	conspire
	conspire
community 5	constable of up up
companion	constable constant
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compare	constituent
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comparison compel	constitute constructive
comper o g	Constructive
compensated	consult
competency y	consume on the contemplate
competition & To To	contemplate
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completed	contempt
completion ye	contentment contingent
compliance = U	contingent
compliance	Contingent
*	
compliment	continual
complaint	contract of
comprehend To The Te	contrary
V W	
compress	contraction
	contribute 9
	contribute of 5
compute U Co L	contradiction
conceive	controvert
conclude of	_convenient-ience
concur	convenient-ience / J
	, , , ,
concrete	conviction
	conviction
	co-operate co-owner
condition	co-owner
	dy
confidential	co-partner
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confirm y J J	corroborate
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countenance		decision	
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couple		declare	
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courteous		decrease	
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decedent	7-	2 depravity	
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derive derogatory of description	discernment
deserve designation desirous	disclaim / ·
desperate	discourage discover discriminate
destination *	discuss 9disease disfranchise
detect detective deteriorate	2. disgraceful disguise dishonest
determine-ation detract detriment	disinterest dismissal disobedient
deviate devising devolve	disorder disorganize disparage
devote diagnosis diagram	dispute disqualify displeasure
diameter dictation ————————————————————————————————————	disproportionate dissatisfaction dissimilar
dimension diminish dinner	distances distinct
diphtheria direct direction	distringuish distract distribute
director disability disadvantage	district court — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
disappearance disappoint	diverse dividend divine

doctrine does domain	endanger endeavor endless
domestic done doubter — —	endorse endure energetic
dozen draft drainage	enforce English enhance
drawn drayage	enjoy enlarge enlighten
dream drink drop	enlightenment enormous enroll
dry dullness duly	enterprise entertainment centire
duplicate duration dwell	entitle entrance entrust
dynamo	envelope environment epidemic
economic egotistical either	equilibrium equalize equip
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excess excitement exclaim	3	2	20	facility fact facsimile
exclude exclusion excursion	2	27	2,	factory faculty failure
excuse execute executor	2,	2,	2	faithfully falsely falsehood
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exhaust exhibit existence	٤	E	3	farther fault feasibility
exorbitant exonerate expect	4	90	É	feasible fee feet
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experienced expert expiration	6	£.	6	festival fibre fictitious
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flexible flourish flowery	4	M	2	genial fentle gentleman
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	irrelevant irreligious irresistible	So	3	of	legibility legislative legitimate
	irrespective irresponsible irrevocable	2	7	1	lend lenient liability

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liberal liberty licentious	martial marvelous ~ 12
lies likewise limousine	mature maturity
line lineal linoleum	maximum mechanical meditate
liquidate list literally	medium melancholy memoranda
literature litigation livelihood	mental mention mercenary
locate lock logical	merchant mercy merit
London	meter might ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
lord 9 9 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	million mind mine
lucrative ludicrous luxury	minimum minor minority
M machine magnates magnificent	misapprehend mischievous misconduct
maintain majesty malicious	misconstruction misdemeanor miserable
malignant manage mandamus	misfortune misinformed 30 3
mandate manifest of of manslaughter	misrepresent mistake mistaken
margin mark market	misunderstood mix moderation

modern modification — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	notary notation & A
moment momentous ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	noted notice /- ~
mortality motion mountain	nuisance nutrition & A
movement municipal munificent 7	oath obedient objection
murder murmur mutual	obligation observation
myself mystery	obsolete obstacle obstinate
N namely narration &	obstruct obtain obvious
national navigable 9	occasion occupy occur
nearest negative negligent	occurrence o'clock
negotiable neighborhood 21 C:	officer 2 9 officiate only
neostyle nerves neutral	onward open operation
nominal non-acceptance of one	opposite opposition oppression & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
non-essential nonpartisan & & &	option oratory ordinance
non-resident nor notarial	organism origin en P

ornamentation orthodox ostensibly	persevere persistent g & W
overwhelm owner	persuade persuasion & G 6 pertain
pacific painful for amphlet	phase phenomenal of the phonographer
Panama panel parcel	phonographic phonography to to the phraseology
parents participate & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	physical plead pledge
patent patronage 6 6 6	plentiful Cy Co Cy plumber
pattern pause 6/ / /.	policy compolitical
payroll 60 C C	popular position positive
pencil pendency & &	postage postal postal-card
penetrate penitentiary Cl Co G'	posterity post-office postpone
percentage perception perhaps & G	pound poverty practicable
perishable gerjury permanent g G L	preach precede precipitate
permission perpendicular of G G perpetrate	precise predict predominate
perpetuate & Geran	pre-eminent prefer prejudice

preliminary premise Coro Coro premium	prospective prosper (2) & G.
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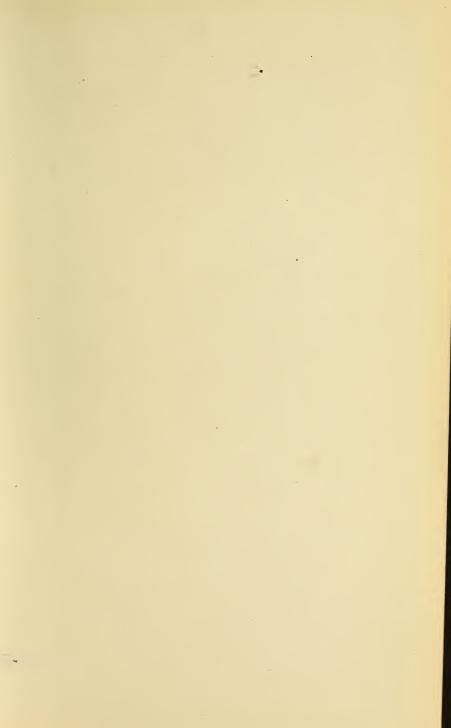
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