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PEOPLE'S SHORTHAND

BY

LEOPOLD A. F. ARENDS.

ADAPTED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY

W^M MEDORN,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

186. 14

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BRESDEN.

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PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR OF:
"DER STENOGRAPH", JOURNAL OF ARENDS' SYSTEM OF STENOGRAPHY
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REFACE.

The aim of every Shorthand (Stenography) System is, to write the spoken word with the same rapidity as it is pronounced, and with the same surety as the Longhand or common writing. The best of the Shorthand Systems fulfill in general the first, but as to the surety or legibility they are more or less unreliable, besides the most of them are so difficult to learn and awkward to write, that the beginner soon is afraid to continue it at all and throws it aside, and only the professional stenographer has the patience to overcome all the difficulties.

Mr. *L. Arends* of Berlin, a native of the Russian Baltic provinces, author of the works of „Natural Philosophy”, the restorator of the „Song of Antiquity” etc., published in the year 1860 in Germany a stenographic work, called by him: „**People's Shorthand**”, which has all the acquisitions the most fastidious could expect; it was so nearly the ideal of a work of this kind, that it got the full approval of Alex. v. Humboldt. It is as short as the shortest of the best stenographic systems, so sure to read and to write as common writing: **easy to learn, to read and to write.**

The principle of this system is in accordance with the character of the language, viz: write after the shortest way of pronunciation; long pronounced, long written and shortly pronounced, shortly written.

This system has been adapted to the **English, Russian, French, Spanish, Hungarian and Swedish** languages and all these nations agree with the German that it is as well a „**People's Shorthand**” as a practical system for correspondence.

In 6—10 lessons it can be learned and then even the slowest writer is capable to execute it twice to three times faster than the best common handwriter.

NEW-YORK, the 1 of December 1885.

Wm. Medorn.

NOTE. This little work is to be regarded as the first sketch of the adaptation to the English language of Mr. Arends' „Ideal Shorthand”. — Through time and practical experience, combined with a sincere good will and study, the author hopes to be enabled to fulfill this hard task and give to the American and English nations a glimpse into the beauties of this wonderful work, showing at the same time its practical usefulness.

Explanation of the First Lesson.

The first plate contains the alphabet symbolizing the roots and sundry beginning and ending syllables as well as the definition of a great many English and foreign words. After having been read as well as copied by the pupil several times, it will be easy for him to detect the characteristic signs of each letter.

1. Beginning vowels. Every vowel at the beginning of a word or syllable is to be written in the ascending way. One of their main characteristics is their ability of being lengthened and shortened to suit the character of the longer or shorter spoken words or syllables.

2. The chief consonants are always to be formed in a descending way, and ending in a sharp decided manner. The chief descending signs are always to be used at the beginning of a word. In case that there should be no other sign to use, it can be applied as well in the middle as at the end of a word. Ascending signs besides this are; the secondary signs for »w« and »gl« but only at the beginning of a word. The different formations of the ascending consonants, the necessity of which is seen by the application of them can never be confounded with the ascending vowels, because their straighter position forms a contrast to the character of the vowels.

5. The descending »d« and »t« at the end of a root is to be written after a single vowel. f. i. add, adder, edder, ide, odd, otter etc. — Rare, rear, rur, rue, roar, eddy, Arab, Europe, America, Academy.

6. Bar, bark, barn, barge, barren, 'bad, but, bag, back; baby, bake, beck, bee, beer, bed, bet, bite, biter, bidder, bitter; text, thorn, thief, thought, con, cone, bass, base; dun, dane, dawn.

7. Den, dun, sane, bane, vane; my, mine, shy, shine, fie, fine, fire, ground; fry, free, boy, mention.

Examples: I am the person who took the paper. — The bird flew not far, it was too tired. — The beard is short. — The letter is good and correct. — The emigration to America is great, greater than last year, but not so great as in former times. — The lamp is burning on the table. — The lame looked for the lamb. — New-York is a very large city. — Year, yoke, yard. Ysop, Ypsilanti.



Second Lesson by B.

1. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

2. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

3. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

4. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

5. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

6. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]

6. *[Handwritten musical notation with letters d, t, k, r, w above]*

[Handwritten musical notation with letters n, g, l, t, m above]

[Handwritten musical notation with letters p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z above]

7. *[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]*

[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]

[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]

[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]

[Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff]

Second Lesson.

This plate shows the application of the ending signs, indicated on plate I, 3, for »ng, nk, nd, nt, nse, nce«, and the ascending secondary sign for »w«. In observing the rules thereby given, we are enabled to write the greatest part of the English words and the resembling ones of foreign languages with stenographic shortness.

1. The following examples are: Leng, lung, ling, long, lang; dreng, drung, dring, drong, drang. Heng, hung, hing, hong, hang; senk, sunk, sink, sonk, sank; wend, wind, wont, want; ment, mint, spent; lense, linse, lence, lince, fence. Spring, spreng, sprung, sprong, sprang; trenk, trunk, trink, tronk, trank; brandy, print, printer. Grand, run, running, giving, bending; sing, singing; send, sending; vent, venting. Mantle, handle, handling; wanton, wanting; bend, bending.

2. Bedding, bidding, betting, biting, beating, beaten. Angle, ankle. Ink, inkling, inking; think, thinken, thinking; thank, thanken, thanking. Forming: sinking, singing.

3. Mention, mentioning, fishing, shipping; rising, rousing. — »ring« and »king«: eering, baking, speaking, making, shaking, bearing, swearing.

4. Rend, rent, rending, renting; rang, ranging: wrong, wronging; rank, ranken, ranking; rent, renting; ring, ringing.

5. Examples of the above given rules: Wending his steps with the rising sun, he soon finds out, that he is in the wrong place, and he rung at the right side of the door. The ringing and the chimes brought him back to the right way; venting his anger in spending the time going the path to the sea, he left the shipping place and went home.

6. $\left. \begin{array}{l} d \ t \ k \\ r \\ w \end{array} \right\}$ we, were, was, worry, war, wary, weary, ward, warder, warden, wart, word, wort, work, working, waste, wasting, worth, worst, worse.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} n \ g \ l \ t \\ w \end{array} \right\}$ when, wain, wan; wag, wagon; well, weld, welt, welter, will, willing, wig, willow; wit, witty, witted, with, wither, whether; wool, woolen, wooly.

Remember: wl = vl, wall. Wladimir went to the walnut tree and begun to waltz.

Besides write: wide, while, widen, widening, whiting, whitening, whiteness; some, somewhat; waiter, water.

7. Who, whoever, whosoever, whom; ever, never, e'er, ne'er; much, more, most.

Reading examples: Will you go with me? I will go to the water with the waiter. The white wall was sometimes broken, but the whiting and the whiteness of it was pure as snow! When I went to my friend and was talking to him and tried to bring him with me, I found out, that I had been spending my time in vain. Who is it, that could give me water from the spring while I am standing here to mind my work? Springing and leaping are sometimes dangerous; the more for him, that is not used to it. — That that what you did was not right, I am sure of. — Give the apples to them, because they are their own.

Third Lesson.

1. In § 7 of the first lesson the bending of the letter at the bottom to the left denotes »en« or »un«, but when the bend occurs in the middle of the letter »in« or »een« is expressed thereby: Win, wean, been (but bean), pin, spin, minister, sin.

2. The ending sound »ern« write in descending letters after the examples of: Bern, burn, tern, turn, turner, turning, stern, eternal, internal, external.

3. The ending sounds of »ion« write with the sign of (see table!); for example: Opinion, companion, pinion, onion, union.

4. The ending »n« after the middle »a, o, u« is written by the shortness of them: Cah, can; mah, man; done, don; spoon, spun; London, commânder, commandânt etc.

5. If the single consonant is written, the ending sound of »eft« is expressed with it; f. i.: Kleft, deft, left, theft, weft; gift, drift, shift, lift, sift, sifter, sifting; craft, waft, wafting, wafter, draft.

6. The ending »ft« is used in: Reft, bereft, tuft, cuffed, stuffed; loft, soft, croft, scoffed etc. The last words can be written: Loft, croft, scoffed; lofty, loftiness etc.

7. The manner of writing »rer« and »ker« is only a modification of »re« and »ke«: Bearer (but berry); baker, bakery, maker, mockery; licker, lickerish, liquor; further, furtherer, furrier, carrier (but career).

Reading exercise: The bakery of the last master was a better one, than that of the young man, who is now the owner of it, but whom I have not the honour to know. — The craft of the craftsman is pretty, but that lofty one to the left of it is much finer. — The gift I got to day is left on the street, because it could not be lifted up to my room.



Third Lesson. 13.

1. 57. "ph" "g" "et" "en" "un" "l"
"to" "in" "een" - *ph - s = s*: l l l (l l l)
l l l l l . . .

2. "it" "can" "y" "p" (after) "q" : l l l l l l l l l l
l l l l .

3. "it" "ion" "l" "s" . . . "q" : l l l l l l l . . .

4. "n" "p" "y" "a" "o" "w" - "s" "v" - "y" : l l l , l l l ; u l l ,
e l l , u l l l l l . . .

5. 1 (it) "l" = "l" (2 - "s" "t" "e" "ft" - *ph* "l" ; "l" : l l l l
l ; l l l l l l l l ; l l l l l l l l l l .

6. "e" = "ft" - "o" "s" : e e e e e e e e ; l o l o l o l o l o
"fo" "s" l e l : l = l o , l = l o , l = l e , l = l o , l = l o l o . . .

7. "z" "re" "ra" "ra" - "v" "v" "re" "ka" : e (l l l) l l l l ,
e e e , l o l o , l o , l l l l l l l , l i (l l l) .

2 "v" = "v" : "s" "t" "o" "p" - "l" "v" "v" "v" "v" "v" "v"
e e e l l l l l l . . .

"l" "l" "l" "l" "l" = "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" . . .

"l" "l" "l" = "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" "l" . . .

Fourth Lesson.

1. The inner and outer »l« long as well as short, in a descending consonant, beginning the root of a word is to be written in the manner, that the beginning consonant is placed above the line, viz: Sell, sale, seal, bell, belt, spell, spelt, spelling, below; tell, teller, telling; smell, smelt, smile, smiling; snail, small; dollar, doll, dole, toll, tolling; drill, grill, kill; quell, quelling, quail, quailing, quill, quilling, quilt, quilting, qualify, quality; stell, stale, still, steal, stall, stool, stolid, stealthy; shawl, shoal, shoulder, school. — Stell, still, stall; postal, apostle.

2. Concerning the »f« over the line, look for the examples: fell, fale, fill, feel, fellow, fallow, fal, fall, full, fool, falling, falter, faltering, false, falsify; file, filer, foul, foil, folly, fowler, foulness, fouly, fowling.

The fool is very often full of mischief. The fowler filed the fowling piece and spoiled it. The velvet is fallen in price.

Besides this, take for »p, b, m« the following examples: pell, pill; bell, bill, wall; mell, mill, mall, moll, mool, mile. — Examples: Pilgrim, mellow, melody etc., but you are to write according to § 1: pall, palled, pallid, peal, parliament; pelt, belt, pill, bill, pilfer, pilferer, pillar, pillion, pillow, bellow.

For the »w« are according to § 6 of the second lesson other rules.

For »c« and »z« are the following examples: Cell, ceil, ceiling, cellar, cellery, celebrate, cellul; zeal, zealous, zealousness, zealot, zealotry.

Form in widening the loop of »fl« the following words: swell, swelling, swollen, swelter, swill, swilling, swiller.

Write according to the first lesson: Lily, lilac.

3. The ending »l« in the not accented syllables write as follows: Bible, hotel, single, model, final, amiable, mortal; but: shortsighted, blighted, glided etc. — In the traverse forms the »l« is better written by prolonging it through the line; for example: thimble, nimble, tumble; vessel, castle, parcel, parasol, natural, satchel.

4. In the beginning the »l« is only to be written with the secondary sign for »gl«. Glee, glow, gloom, glass, gloss, glaze, glazies, glance, glen, glean, glut, glutton, glory, glowing; but: glide, gliding; glade, glad, gladsome.

5. In accordance with the former rules change »sten« into steno; leno, lenor, teno, tenor etc.

6. To change the »n« into »m« use only a little modification of the letter: November, December, family.

NOTE: The syllables »con« and »com« can be written in the same manner, viz: complex, compass, combination, combine, confort, commend, commerce, commercial, compare, comparer etc.

7. As for the aim of »Shorthand« every thing unessential can be passed, so write in the same manner: find, kind, lined etc.

8. Write »ed« after the examples: founded, sided, sighted, lighted, pelted, belted, builded (antiquated), melted, milted, gilded, jilted, raged, reached, wretched, etc.

Fifth Lesson.

1. The dash »s«, generally used as the »s« for inflections, can be used just as well at the ending of a root, but only there, where it can be distinctly written; viz: wise, size, price, mice. In the beginning of a syllable the dash »s« expresses at the same time the vowel; thus: se, si, sa, so, soo, su. f. i.: sir, sear, seduce, sedate, set, seed, seeth, season, senator, senior, sense, seize, secure; soon, sun, son, suit, suds, sudden; but: sue; suitable, solon, solemn, solid; pisa, ceasar, sort, consort, Salamander; but better: salt, sulphur.

2. The chief sign for »h« is used, as in general the most of the chief signs for consonants, to carry the unaccented signs of: ng, nk, nd, nt, ns, nc, ft. Write: different.

Besides write: hire, hireling, hireless, hoist, hoisting; in other cases lengthen the dash of the vowel and write: all, hall; im, him, etc.; or is aspired like: old, hold, holy, holly; elm, helm; oar, hoar.

3. A similar omission like the »h« takes place with the »n« in the beginning syllables; examples: impartial, impairing, but: sparing; engraving, encourage, instinct, interest; intonation, intomb. Used in the same manner are: for »em« and »en« = *n* = *e*; for example: embroil, emit, emploi, enstamp, ensure. Discern: Antipode, antichamber, antidote; but: anterior.

4. Articles or all other words excepting nouns and the most essential words can be abbreviated or written in stenographic monograms. Stenographically they are written in the following groups, viz: the, of the, to the, these, this, their, there, thus, a; then, am, if, after, them; si, is, us, she, each, which, such, her, here (but: hear), and, that, so; have, had, shall, should, it, not, must, much, more, most, than, could, would, you; miss, less, wiss; lessen, lessening, listen, listening, wisdom, wistful; Mrs., Mr. Not shortened are: side, site (but: sight). Too, two. — Same, or, as, else, self, selfish, has, thus, those, like, liken, liking; some, somewhat; but, better, best; ever, never, e'er, ne'er.

5. Some beginning syllables are to be written either with elementary signs or with sure shortenings. 1. ver, for, en; 2. under, enter, inter, over, mis, circum, contra, counter, cir, ante, anti; 3. up, upon, out, out of, un, unto, into, again, against.

6. The ending syllables are, the most part of them special signs; ly, bility, ble, less, ness, dom, ship, san, some, sel, sol; let, ling, hood. Lovely, loveliness, able, ability, possibility; likeness, wisdom; handsome, instead, instead of; seldom (but: sudden).

Shortenings: Below, beneath, behind, between, among, amongst, by means, by means of, because, above, beside, since, thence, hence, whence, betwixt, beyond, opposite, could'nt, would'nt, not, must, must'nt. tiv (= motiv). and so on. that is to say.

7. For spelling the names in the right way use the signs of: e, i, a, u, o, ie, ei, ue, oe, oi, ua etc. f. e.: Meadon, Paeson; fai, foi, fui. Blücher, Bloch. Discern: Elision, courage, cash, catch.



ΣΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΑ

Πηγή	Όνομα	Συνταγή
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ

Πηγή	Όνομα	Συνταγή
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



Three poems by Byron.

A FRAGMENT.

When, to their airy hall, my father's voice
 Shall call my spirit, joyful in their choice;
 When, pois'd upon the gale, my form shall ride,
 Or, dark in mist, descend the mountain's side;
 Oh! may my shade behold no sculptur'd urns
 To mark the spot where earth to earth returns!
 No lengthen'd scroll, no praise-encumber'd stone;
 My epitaph shall be my name alone:
 If *that* with honour fail to crown my clay,
 Oh! may no other fame my deeds repay!
That, only *that*, shall single out the spot;
 By that remember'd, or with that forgot.

REMEMBRANCE.

'T is done! — I saw it in my dreams:
 No more with Hope the future beams;
 My days of happiness are few;
 Chill'd by misfortune's wintry blast,
 My dawn of life is overcast,
 Love, Hope, and Joy, alike adieu! —
 Would I could add Remembrance too!

MY SOUL IS DARK.

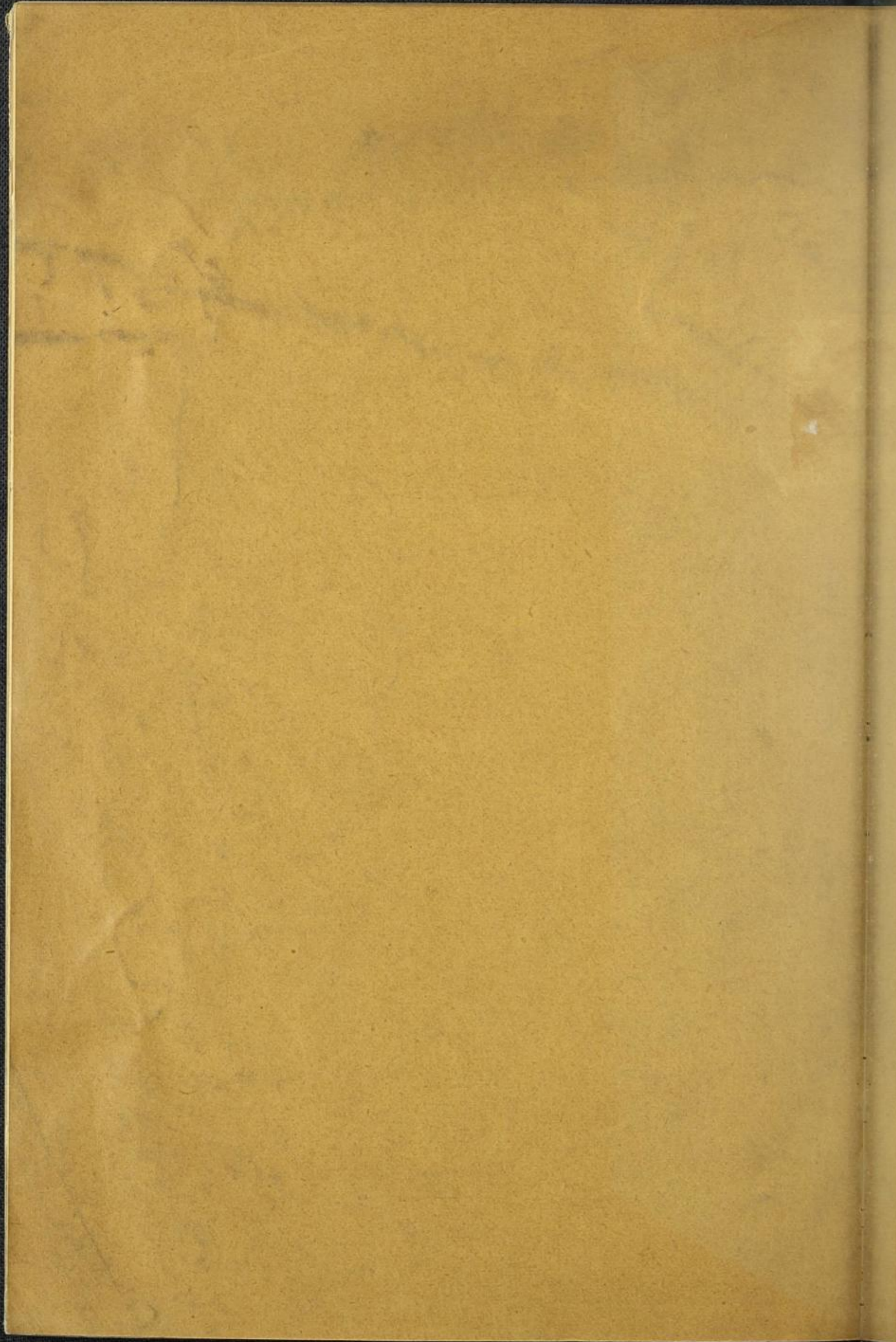
<p>My soul is dark — Oh! quickly string The harp I yet can brook to hear; And let thy gentle fingers fling Its melting murmurs o'er mine ear. If in this heart a hope be dear, That sound shall charm it forth again: If in these eyes there lurk a tear, 'T will flow, and cease to burn my brain.</p>	<p>But bid the strain be wild and deep, Nor let thy notes of joy be first: I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep, Or else this heavy heart will burst; For it hath been by sorrow nursed, And ached in sleepless silence long; And now 't is doom'd to know the worst, And break at once — or yield to song.</p>
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The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.



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