Name Grade

1 1

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In Twelve Numbers.

LATEST REVISION.

Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

NEW YORK.
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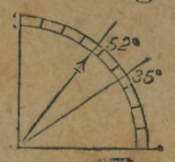
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School Class

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ANALYTICAL KEY TO SCRIPT ALPHABET.

Writing is the art of communicating thought by means of letters.
Letters are the written signs of language.



The Quadrant illustrates the true slant of writing.

52° marks Main Slant, 35° marks Connecting Slant.



POSITION.

Rule.—Sit with the right side to desk, or facing it. Place the book parallel to left edge of desk, in first position, and oblique, in second, steadying it with the left hand.

Place the right forearm at right angles with lines of writing, resting it on the muscle below the elbow; keep the wrist free from the desk, and the hand upright.

PEN-HOLDING.

Hold the pen lightly between the thumb and first two fingers, letting it cross forefinger front of third joint. Rest the base of holder at the nail of middle finger. Place the thumb at side of and a little under holder, opposite first joint of middle finger. Place forefinger over holder. Bend the thumb and fingers outward, and the third and fourth fingers under to rest the hand on the nails. Let the nibs of the pen press the paper evenly.

Note.—The pen should be in a vertical plane with the inside of forearm, and inclined at an angle of about 52° from base.

RESTS.

1st.—The Arm-Rest,—the muscle below the elbow, which supports the right forearm.

2nd.—The Hand-Rest,—the nails of third and fourth fingers, which steady the right hand.

MOVEMENT.

1st.—Finger Movement is the extension and retraction of the pen fingers and thumb.

2nd.—Forearm Movement is the action of the forearm on the arm-rest as the centre of motion.

3d.—Whole-Arm Movement is the action of the whole arm from the shoulder as the centre of motion.

4th.—Combined Movement is the union of two or all the Movements.

SLANT.

1st.—Main Slant is that of Main lines, and is on an angle of 52° from base.

2nd.—Connecting Slant is that of Connecting lines, and is usually on an angle of 35° from base.

SPACING.

The letter *u* is the Unit of Measurement for any Scale of Writing; its height is a Space in Height; its width, between upper points, a Space in Width.

SHADE.

1st.—Diminishing Shade begins heavy, and gradually diminishes.

2nd.—Increasing Shade begins light, and gradually increases.

3d.—Combined Shade begins with Increasing, and ends with Diminishing Shade.

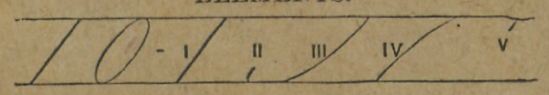
SCALE OF PROPORTION.

The Scale of Proportion varies according to the size of the Writing. In the Scale of Thirds, the Fully extended letters and Capitals are three times the height of Short letters; in the Scale of Fourths, four times the height.

CLASSIFICATION.

There are four main classes of letters, Short, Partially-extended, Fully-extended and Capital. These are subdivided into groups based upon similarity of form and movement.

ELEMENTS.



Elements are the simplest parts of letters.

Letters may be resolved into five simple Elements, the straight line, and four sections of an oval.

Element I is the Straight Line.

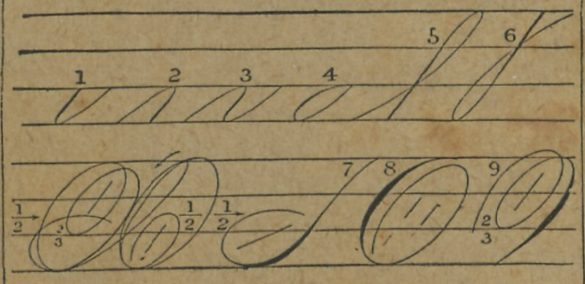
Element II, the Lower Turn, is the base of an oval.

Element III, the Right Curve, is the right side of an oval.

Element IV, the Left Curve, is the left side of an oval.

Element V, the Upper Turn, is the top of an oval.

PRINCIPLES.



Principles are the marked combinations of Elements in letters. They serve to condense Analysis, and are the basis of Classification.

There are nine Principles; six of the Small Letters, and three of the Capital.

1st Prin., Els. I, II. III.
2d Prin., Els. IV, V, I.
3d Prin., Els. IV, V, I, II, III.
4th Prin.—Pointed Oval.—Els. IV, II, III.
5th Prin.—Upper Looped Stem,—Els. III, V, IV, I.
6th Prin.—Lower Looped Stem,—Els. I, III, II, IV.
7th Prin.—Capital Stem,—Els. IV, III, II, IV.
8th Prin.—Direct Oval,—Els IV, II, III, V, IV.
9th Prin.—Inverted Oval,—Els. IV, V, III, II, IV, V, III.

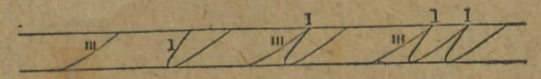
LINES OF WRITING.

1st.—The Base Line is that on which the letters are written.

2nd.—Head Lines are parallel to the Base Line, and limit the height of the different classes of letters.

3d.—Sub-Base Lines are parallel to the Base Line, and limit the extent of letters below Base.

SHORT LETTERS.

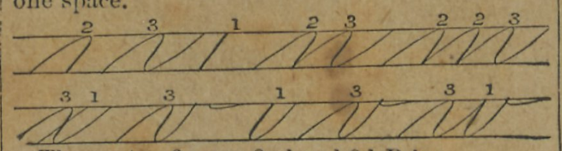


The parts of *i* are El. III, 1st Prin., and Dot.

The parts of *u* are El. III, 1st and 1st Prins.

1st Prin. combines the Straight Line, Lower Turn, and Right Curve.

The first two parts of *i*, and the parts of *u*, form sharp upper angles. The Dot in *i* is one space above point on main slant. Width of *u*, one space.



The parts of *n* are 2nd and 3d Prins.

The parts of *m* are 2nd, 2nd and 3d Prins.

The parts of *x* are 3d Prin. and El. I.

The parts of *v* are 3d Prin., Dot, and Horizontal Curve.

The parts of *w* are 3d and 1st Prins., Dot, and Horizontal Curve.

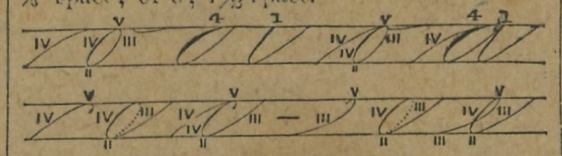
2nd Prin. combines the Left Curve, Upper Turn, and Straight Line.

3d Prin. combines 2nd and 1st Prins.

The parts of *n* and of *m* form sharp angles at base. Width of *n*, 1 space; of *m*, 2 spaces.

In *x*, the slant of main line in 3d Prin. is decreased; El. I, on connecting slant, crosses 3d Prin. at centre.

In *v* and *w*, Lower Turns are a littl wider, and last Right Curves are on main slant. The letters terminate with a Dot, combined with short Hor. Curve. The main parts of *w* are connected in a sharp upper angle. Width of *v*, ⅔ space; of *w*, 1½ space.



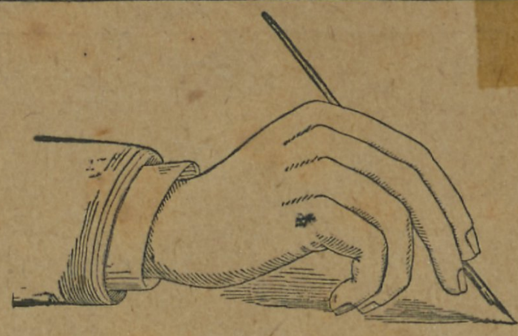
The parts of *o* are Els. IV, IV II, III, V, and Hor. Curve.

The parts of *a* are El. IV, 4th and 1st Prins.

The parts of *c* are Els. IV, V, Dot, IV, II, III.

The parts of *e* are Els. III, V, IV, II, III.

4th Prin., the Pointed Oval, combines the Left Curve, Lower Turn, and Right Curve. The Left Curve has combined shade.

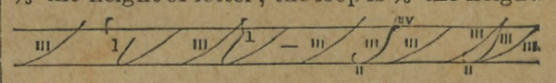


In *o*, the oval diverges from first curve near top. The oval is closed with Upper Turn, which is retraced and combined with short Hor. Curve to finish letter. Width, ⅔ space.

In *a*, first curve is carried on increased slant 1 space farther to right, and retraced 1 space; 4th and 1st Prins. form a sharp upper angle. Width, 1 space.

In *c*, first curve, at height of 1 space, is combined with Upper Turn and Dot, and retraced to the same point as in *o*. Element V is ¼ space in height. *c* and *e* are incomplete ovals.

In *e*, first curve is on increased slant to ⅓ the height of letter; the loop is ⅔ the height.



The parts of *r*, are El. III, Dot, Double Curve, and 1st Prin.

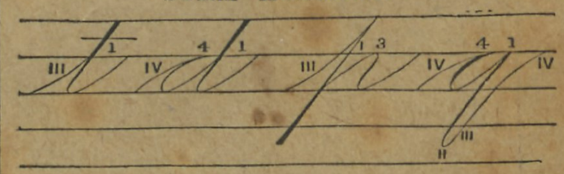
The parts of *s* are Els. III, IV, III, II, Dot, III.

In *r* and *s*, first curve is on decreased slant, and extended 1¼ space above base.

In *r*, a short Double Curve, nearly vertical, unites first curve to 1st Prin.

In *s*, a short Double Curve unites first curve to the right side and base of an oval; the Lower Turn is finished with a Dot on first curve at height of ¼ space, and is retraced to form final curve. *s* is an incomplete oval.

STEM LETTERS.



The parts of *t* are El. III, 1st Prin., and El. I.

The parts of *d* are El. IV, 4th and 1st Prins.

The parts of *p* are Els. III, I, and 3d Prin.

The parts of *q* are El. IV, 4th Prin., and Els. I, II, III, IV.

In *t* and *d*, first Right Curve extends 2 spaces above base, changing to main slant at height of 1 space. The extended curve and El. I in both letters, form a single line above height of 1 space. The stem has diminishing shade.

In *t*, El. I crosses stem horizontally ½ space from top.

In *p*, first Right Curve on decreased slant extends 2 spaces above base, forming a sharp angle with El. I extending 1½ space below base. 3d Prin. forms a sharp angle with stem at base. The stem has increasing shade from centre.

In *q*, El. I extends 1½ space below base; the Lower Turn connects with Double Curve on main slant, changing to connecting slant at base.

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CLASS EXERCISE. Count and Write 1 2 1 2 &c. Write Figures last.
DOUBLE LINES DIVIDE PAGES INTO COLUMNS, SINGLE LINES, COLUMNS INTO BOXES.
Place Elements, Principles, and Letters in the Ruling as seen in the Copies throughout the Book. Roman Figures mark Elements, Arabic Figures, Principles. Elements are the simplest parts of Letters. Element i, the straight line, is written with downward movement on main slant. Begin the lines in each box at centre and right corner of top, and finish at left corner and centre of base.
PARTS OF SMALL LETTERS
ELEMENTS. PRINCIPLES
I II III IV V 1 2 3 4
Join Elements III and I in a sharp angle at upper right corner of box, and Elements II and IV in a sharp angle at lower left corner of box.

A receipt for consumpted coughs and bowell deases.

Take one single handful of ~~pulverized ginger~~ pipsisey 3 pods of red peper one table spoonful of pulverized ginger put them in a kettle with a sufficient quantity of water to make a quart of tea when boiled sufficiently strain off the tea in a clean vessel then wash out the kettle and put it on a slow fire poar the tea back in the kettle add one pound of good sugar and one tablespoonful of pulverized alum then let it boil slowly until it gets nearly as thick as thin molasses, then take it off and poar it in a bowl to cool to prevent an iron taste, when it gets cool add half pint of brandy or good whiskey then bottle it for use. Directions are kept

page

DIAGRAM. CLASS EXERCISE. *Count 1,2,1,2.*

Principles are the marked combinations of Elements in letters. The parts of 1st Prin. are Elements I, II, III. Element II, the Lower Turn, is the base of an oval. El. III, the Right Curve, is the right side of an oval. It is on connecting slant. Counting regulates movement.

ANALYSIS. *Count 1,2.* I II III

Begin 1st Principle in each box at centre of top, and finish in upper right corner. Make Lower Turn on right of main line before touching base. *(See Diagram.)* Short and narrow Turns give grace to writing

2 2

Take 3 or 4 times a day a large dram; if the bowels becomes too costive give a little castor oil.) (A receipt for bilious flux. Take red shank root and split it up fine, take a single handful of it, and a handful of persimmon tree bark put them in a kettle with a sufficient quantity of water to make a quart of tea, when it has boiled sufficiently take one table spoonful of baberry powders put them in a pitcher then poar the hot tea in the pitcher to the powders stir it well then let it cool and it will be ready for use, drink of it freely in place of water. Drink 4 or 5 drams a day of the lung syrup particular if the patient is suffering with eptream in the bowells in all cases where the patient suffers with eptream pain in the bowells give an infection of tea warm the tea about blood heat sweeten with sugar add-

DIAGRAM. CLASS EXERCISE. Count 1.2.1.2.1. Count 1.2.1.2.1. Dot, Dot.

The parts of i are Element III, 1st Principle, and Dot. Element III and 1st Principle form a sharp angle at top. The lines separate from the point. Place the Dot one space above point on main slant.

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS. Count 1.2.3.4.1 III 1st 1st

The parts of u are Element III, 1st and 1st Principles. Width between main lines, one space. Begin u in alternate boxes at left corner of base, and finish in right corner of second box. Make short Lower Turns on the right of main lines. (See Diagram.)

one teaspoonful of No. six, to a teacup full of tea, give two or three injections a day, let the diet be light and of something that will aid in healing the desease. Mutton is very good, Parsley and Eggs, sugar cakes made strong with ginger, boiled milk with batter made of flour and droped in it are all good dicts.

Receipt For Gravel.

Take three large Onion heads, one grass of running time one table-spoonful of burnt oyster shells put them together in about 3 half pints of water. boil it down to three gills, put one spoonful of the lime in a bottle then pour the tea to it. For a dose take a small dram glassfull at the time from two to four hours until relieved. Children down according to age.

Receipt For Bowell Desease on little children.

take one quart of blackberrys and Kernels out of Fifty Peach and

DIAGRAM. CLASS EXERCISE. *Count 1, 2, 1, 2.*

The parts of 2d Prin. are Elements IV, V, I. Element V, the Upper Turn, is the top of an oval. El. IV, the Left Curve, is the left side of an oval. It is on connecting slant. Begin 2d Prin. in each box at lower left corner, and finish at centre of base. *(See Diag.)*

DIAGRAM. CLASS EXERCISE. *Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.*

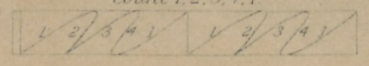
The parts of 3d Prin. are Els. IV, V, I, II, III. 3d and 1st Prins. form a sharp upper angle at centre of second box. Begin combined Prins. in alternate boxes at left corner of base, and finish in upper right corner of second box. Make Upper Turns on the left of main lines, Lower Turns on the right. *(See Diagram.)*

beat them up take one table-spoonful of babery powders put them in a kettle with a little water and boil them together, for half an hour, sit it off and let it cool then squese them through a fine cloth wash the kettle poar back the juice add half pound loaf or crush sugar then simper it over the fire 'til it becomes a good thick wine, after it cools add half pint of french brandy, or good apple brandy if the french can't be had, give it as often as the patient can bear the strength of the spirits, don't let them eat any fruit give them something light to eat diet should be same as for flux.

Receipt For Billious Or Typhoid

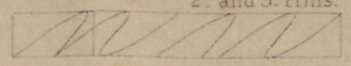
Take a full dose of Eevery Boddies pills or some good pergative pills as soon as they are through a pperating, take five -

CLASS EXERCISE.
Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

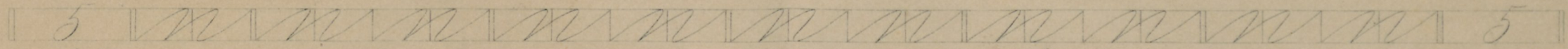


The parts of **n** are 2nd and 3rd Principles. Width between main lines, one space. The movement must be continuous in every letter or group of letters. Observe slant, parallelism, and spacing.

ANALYSIS.
2d and 3d Prins.

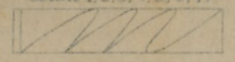


Begin **n** in alternate boxes at left corner of base, and finish in upper right corner of second box. The parts of **n** form a sharp angle at centre of base in first box. The lines of the angle do not coincide. Make Upper and Lower Turns short.



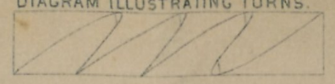
Shallenberger pills at a dose, about the same time each day the next day, take about the same time the next day 5 more of the shallenberger pills, and so on until the fever finally abates,, if the fever after taking two doses, does not abate you may know it is a stubern case, in such cases give five of the fever pills twice a day, one early in the morning and the other late in the evning, give to drink sage tea instead of water, if the patient has a running off of the bowells make a tea af white bay bark and pine skin and a few pine bows and alum, as is recommended for falling of the womb, by giving this tea freely you will check the fever in 4 or 6 hours then stop the tea, but continue the fever pills until the patient is clear of fever when the fever abates stop all for 48 hours, then give another dose of pergative pills

CLASS EXERCISE.
Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1.

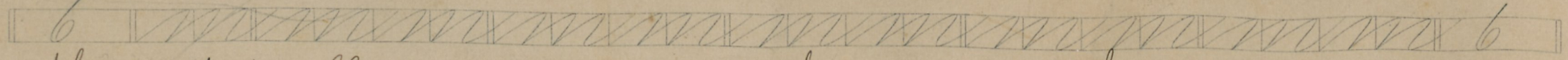


The parts of m are 2d 2d and 3d Principles. Width between outer main lines, two spaces.
Begin Lower Turns near base.
Finish Upper Turns near top.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING TURNS.



Begin m in alternate boxes at left corner of base and finish at centre of top in third box. The parts of m form a sharp angle at centre of base in first box, and lower left corner in second.
Preserve parallelism of lines.



then stop all and give something nourishing to eat, in common cases of chills and fevers, after giving a dose of pergative pills three doses of shallenberger pills will be efficient, in all common cases give the fever pills but once a day.

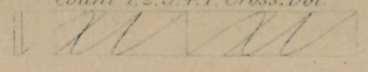
directions for children, under 3, years old one pill, from 3 to 6, years 2 pills from six to ten 3 pills from ten to sixteen 4 pills from sixteen up five pills a dose.

Receipt For wounds in the back.

Take some scraped turpentine off of the pine face or box and spread it on a thick cloth, take some beeswax, and some pulverized sulpher warm it by the fire, mix it well on the top side then apply it to the back, This is said to be good for womb deseases when the back is weak as

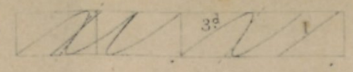
pain ful.

CLASS EXERCISE.
Count 1.2.3.4.1. Cross. Dot.

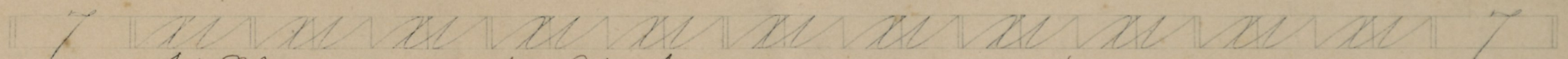


The parts of x are 3rd Principle and Element 1. Lessen a little the slant of main line in 3rd Principle to balance the parts of x. A line drawn through the centre of x shows the true slant of the letter. *(See Diagram.)*

TRUE SLANT. ANALYSIS.



Begin letters in alternate boxes at left corner of base, and finish in upper right corner of second box. The 3d and 1st Principles form a sharp upper angle at centre of second box. Element 1 on connecting slant, crosses 3d Prin. upward at centre. The ends of Element 1 are equidistant from the Turns.



A Receipt For Making Ointment

Take a large grasp of sweet fearn, and about one fourth of a plug of tobacco sip or eight pods of red pepper put them in a sufficient quantity of water to boil out the strength when sufficiently boiled take out the drugs then add one quart of lard and half pint of fishing worms then boil it down until all of the water is dried out then sit it off the fire when it begins to cool stir a good quantity of fine salt in it, Directions for stiff joints rub one time a day until the joints becomes limber, for worms with milk leg rub them well with the ointment from their hips down to the bottom of their feet twice a day until they swage down.

DIAGRAM.

The parts of v are 3d Principle, Dot, and Horizontal Curve. Width, between main lines, ⅔ space. The 3d Principle is modified by making Lower Turn a little wider and Right Curve on main slant. *(See Diagram.)*

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS. *Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.* 3d

Begin v in alternate boxes at left corner of base, and finish in upper right corner of second box. The Right Curve touches top of second box at a point ¾ the distance across. Press the pen lightly for Dot, and finish with Horizontal Curve to corner.

Ointment For Old Soars.

Take one ounce of gum camphor beat it fine add one table-spoonful of good clean tar and one tablespoonful of mutton suet or lard if the suet can't be had, put them in a skillet set it on a slow fire keep it well stird until the camphor disolves then set it off of the fire let it cool then it is ready for use. If the soar is full of petrified matter just apply once or two plasters of number six drugs to purefy and cleanse the soar after it is cleansed apply 2 plasters a day of the ointment: this ointment is good to kill itching humors teters &c.

An Indian Remedy For Seated Pains.

To make one gallon, take 3 or 4 bunches of devil-string root top and all, one toleable large root or

DIAGRAM. CLASS EXERCISE. Count 1 2 3 4 5 & 1

The parts of w are 3d and 1st Principles, Dot, and Horizontal Curve. Width between outer main lines, 1½ space. The 3d and 1st Prins. are modified by making Lower Turns a little wider and second Right Curve on main slant. (See Diagram.)

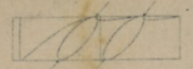
ANALYSIS. 3d 1st

The 3d and 1st Principles form a sharp angle at top. The first Right Curve touches the top of second box at a little less than ½ the distance across; the second Right Curve at ⅔ the distance across. Press the pen lightly for Dot, and finish with Horizontal Curve to corner.

shank and a single handfull of short peices of chincapin root

let the peices be about 5 or 6 inches long and as much or more of small limbs of huckleberry bushes and a small piece cut out of a round solid lightwood knot put them in a pot with a sufficient quantity of water to make one gallon, when well boiled after it cools put it in a jug and add three half pints or a quart of good whiskey then shake it well. Directions, give three tablespoonfuls at a dose and rub with 2. rub where the pain is, commencing above the pain and rub down 'till you rub of the 2 spoonfuls, and take this dose 3 times a day until you get well, live on a light diet while using this medicine eat no molasses nor no hogmeat and no water, drink holly tea in stead of water.

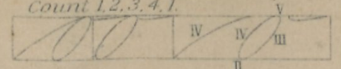
DIAGRAM.



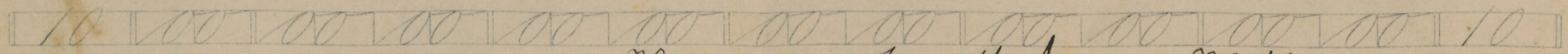
The parts of o are Elements IV, IV, II, III, V, and Horizontal Curve. Width, 1/3 space. It is on main slant. The ovals in boxes touch at top a little to the left of right corner and centre; at base, a little to the right of centre and left corner. *(See Diagram.)*

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.

Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.



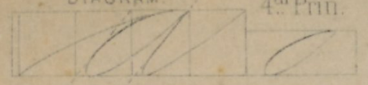
The main part of o is a regular oval, combining the Right and Left Curves and the Upper and Lower Turns. Retrace first line a little in forming left side of oval. Complete the oval with Upper Turn on upward movement, and finish with Horizontal Curve. The Double Curve combining the Right and Left Curves, unites the letters.



Receipt For Making Bitters.

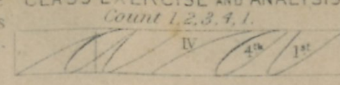
To make one gallon, take a large grasp of flux weed and as much woods bitney, and a large grasp of poplar root bark and a few small pieces of persimmon tree root split in small pieces wood bark and all, and get a large chip of a light wood root of a long leaf pine that runs across a path the pine must be a green one, put them in a pot with about two gallons of water, boil it down to about one gallon, take it off the fire and let it cool, then take, blue stone and alum take about as much again alum as you do bluestone and pulverize ~~to thather~~ together then put two teaspoonfulls in a jug pour the bitters in the jug and shake well, this is good for good many deseases if you have taken a dose of poison take a teacup two thirds full of the bitters every twenty five minutes

DIAGRAM. 4th Prin.

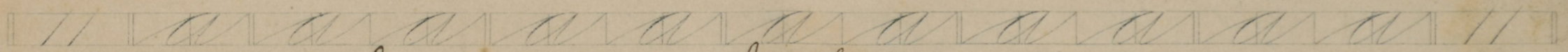


The parts of 4th Prin. are Elements IV, II, III. Width, one space. The 4th Principle is an oval. It is modified by having its opposite curves dissimilar, forming an angle at top of oval. It is made on connecting slant.

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.
Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

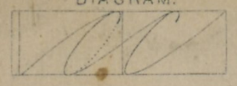


The parts of a are Element IV, 4th and 1st Prins. Carry Left Curve on increased slant to centre of top in second box; retrace to vertical line between boxes, form lower part of oval touching base a little to the right of centre in first box; carry Right Curve to centre of top in second box; finish with 1st Prin. making a sharp angle at top of oval. (See Diagram.)



until you throw it up, this bitters will act as an emetic in any case if you have time before giving the bitters make a tea of the flux weed and woodsbitney and give just a cup full or two and then the bitters, this bitters acts on the liver as corrects the bile if you give a puke, and don't throw up after taking 2 or 3 doses add a little more blue stone and alum in the dose after you cleanse the stomach take 3 small doses a day, one third of a cup full is sufficient for a dose, and after you take the dose eat a little cold corn bread, to take the taste out of your mouth. this bitters is the best remedy for erysiplas, the world has ever discovered when you apply this for that desease put double the quantity of blue stone and alum as you do to drink, then take a cloth large enough to double and cover the deseased part keep the cloth wet with the bitters and bind it to the

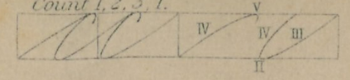
DIAGRAM.



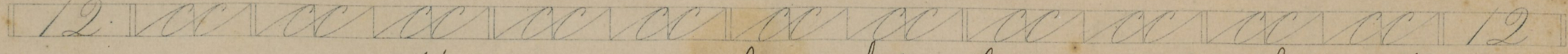
The parts of c are Elements IV, V, Dot, IV, II, III. c is an incomplete oval. The main parts of the letters in boxes, touch at top a little to the left of right corner and of centre; at base, a little to the right of centre and of left corner. *(See Diagram.)*

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.

Count 1, 2, 3, 1.



Begin c like 3d Principle with Left Curve and Upper Turn; retrace Upper Turn, and form the left side and base of an oval; finish with Right Curve. Element V terminates with a light Dot.
Make narrow Turns by making short ones.

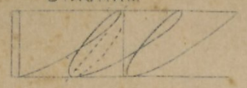


deseased part, this is good for shingles and all other enflamations,, itch, eruptions &c. Make the bitters in a vessel clear of greese.

For Falling Of The Womb.

To make one quart, take a single handful of white bay bark and a handful of short leaf pine skin that lies between the bark and wood, put two or three pine bows & put them in a kettle with a sufficient quantity of water to make a quart of tea when sufficiently boiled, poar off the tea in a vessel to cool then add to it a piece of alum as large as the end of your finger, and bottle it for use add to it one half pint of good rye whiskey, take for a dose a teacup two thirds full three times a day, if the womb is full of fever and matters make a half gallon of tea at a time and leave out half the tea to wash and inject with, that you inject with put no Spirits in, inject 3 times a day live on light diet,

DIAGRAM

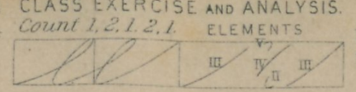


The parts of e are Elements III, V, IV, II, III. It is on main slant. The loop is ⅔ the height of letter. The main parts of the letters in boxes, touch at top a little to the left of right corner and of centre; at base, a little to the right of centre and of left corner. *(See Diagram.)*

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.

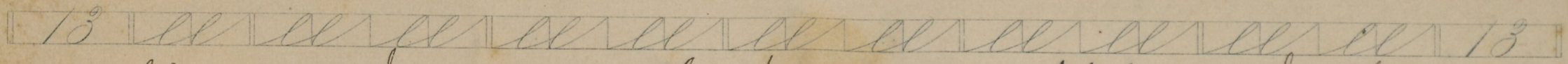
Count 1, 2, 1, 2, 1.

ELEMENTS



Begin e with Right Curve on increased slant to ⅓ the height of the box; make narrow loop on decreased slant, crossing with Left Curve at ⅓ the height from base; form Lower Turn, and finish with Right Curve.

The Left Curve and Turns are part of an oval. *(See Diagram.)*

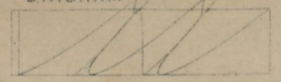


in all cases when you make teas and medicine make it in a vessel clear of greese.

How to make Number Six.

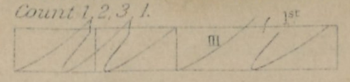
To make one gallon, take one pound of pulverized gummyrah 2 ounces cayann peper. put them in one gallon of fourth proof brandy or alcohall put it in a stone jug or dimmijon shake it well one or two times aday for three or four days, then let it settle, and it will be ready for use, it is good for bruises. sprains Rheumatism, and is also good for internal pains and to prevent mortification outwards or inwards: it is one of the best medicine I ever used, put in an injection for extream pains in the bowells in cases of flux and all deseases where there is danger of mortification in the bowells, if you want to make one quart use one fourth of the artickles.

DIAGRAM

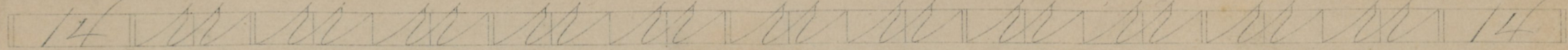


The parts of r are Element III, Dot, Double Curve, and 1st Prin. Place the letters so that lines drawn on main slant through main lines of 1st Principles will touch at upper right corner and centre of base in first box, and centre of top and lower left corner in second box. *(See Diagram.)*

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.
Count 1, 2, 3, 1.



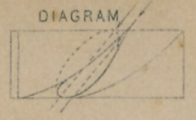
Begin r with Right Curve and extend the Element 1¼ space above base: press the pen lightly for Dot, and form a short Double Curve with downward movement, combining with Element I a little below the line in order to finish with 1st Principle.



Life Restoring Drops.

To make one pint, take 4, table spoonfuls lobelia brown,, one table spoonfull cayahn pepper put them in a pint bottle, then poar one pint of number Six to it shake the bottle one time a day for 3 or 4 days, then let it settle. You can use it when you get ready, but when you get ready to use them you poar out about one half of them in another bottle then add 2 common sized vials one of essence of peppermint and the other the essence of cinnamon, shake them well together, and then it is ready for use. Directions, give a half teaspoonfull at a dose in two or three swallows of water, after it is swallowed give a lump of sugar in the mouth to prevent the burning so bad, This is good for cramp colic, fits, lock jaw, palpitation of the heart, Mad dog bites snake bites or any deadly attack, or stopage of the

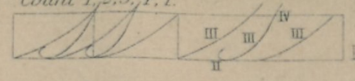
DIAGRAM



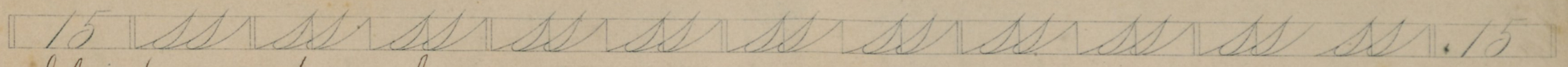
The parts of s are Elements III, IV, III, II, Dot, III. The s is an incomplete oval. It is on main slant. Place the letters so that the points will fall on lines drawn on main slant through upper right corner and centre of base in first box, and centre of top and lower left corner in second box. (See Diagram.)

CLASS EXERCISE AND ANALYSIS.

Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.



Begin s with Right Curve and extend the Element ⅛ space above base; retrace to vertical line between boxes; make short Double Curve and combine with the right side of an oval; form narrow Turn touching first line at ⅓ the height of box; press the pen lightly for Dot, retrace Lower Turn and finish with Right Curve.



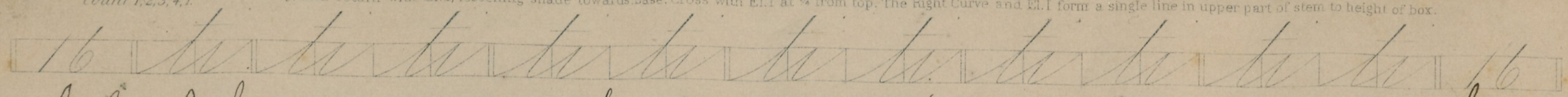
blood or enternal pains,

Midwifery.

Give composition to stregthen the woman particular if she is weak and feble if her strength fails increase the dose of composition and keep her in a perspiration, dont be in too big a hurry be patient ly, aid nature but dont use too much strength, to take the fruit before it is ripe, if you do you will injure the tree and fruit too, sometimes it is the case after the child is borned it is with dificulty to clear the woman, and the learned Doctor, will say the afterbirth has grown to the womb, which is false indeed, it is only hung which is caused by weakness of the woman, or by her shrinking from instead of bearing to her pains, or it is caused by the midwife taking the child to soon, it is left hung in the rinkles of the womb, It takes pain to bring that as well as the

The parts of t are Element III, 1st Principle, and El. I. Extend El. III two spaces above base, changing to main slant at height of box; press the points of pen evenly for shade at top, and return with El. I, lessening shade towards base. Cross with El. I at ½ from top. The Right Curve and El. I form a single line in upper part of stem to height of box.

Count 1,2,3,4,1.



child & have proved the idea of its being growed to waunt to be false in every such a case & have been too for the last 4 & 8 years I have attressed several just such cases and in all such cases I give composition and other stimulents to increase the pain and sometimes the afterbirth would drop from the woman itself while sitting over a steam in the chamber, never use too much force either in child birth or in clearing the woman I here will state one case where I was caled on to attend Mrs. Denson. several years ago she was confined and sent for help, the midwife went and used her best judgment, but to no purpos she then caled for a doctor, Mrs. Denson, told her husband to send for me, when I got there I found the woman in an awful condition, she was as wet with blood from her waist down as if she had been diped in blood, and was in a cold

The parts of d are Element IV, 4th and 1st Prins. First part of d, like a. Extend Right Curve in 4th Prin. two spaces above base, changing to main slant at height of box; press the points of pen evenly for shade at top, and return with Element I, lessening shade towards base. The Right Curve and Element I form a single line in upper part of stem to height of box.

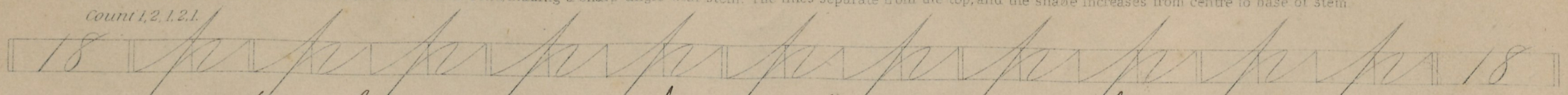
Count 1.2.3.4.1.

17 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d 17

condition, she told me she could not live, I gave her a dose of my liferestoring drops and encouraged her all I could, I had some composition tea made and gave it to her freely still I got her warm, I gave her the hot drops occasionally which would make her throw up that cleared the stomach of bile and promoted perspiration, soon after I got her in a sweat she was delivered of a fine large child, but the child was dead, Mr. Richard Whitfield, came after me after we started he told me the condition of the woman and asked me what I thought of the case, I told him it was a bad case and I dreaded it, I told him the child would be borned dead and I was afraid the woman would die too, he answered that is just what I think, I asked him what for midwife did she have he said she had as good as was in the state, that when she called for a doctor it was a bad case, the reasen I have been

The parts of p are Elements III, I. and 3d Principle. Extend El. III on decreased slant two spaces above base, and return with El. I extending one and a half space below base, lift the pen and finish from base line with 3d Prin., making a sharp angle with stem. The lines separate from the top, and the shade increases from centre to base of stem.

Count 1, 2, 1, 2, 1.

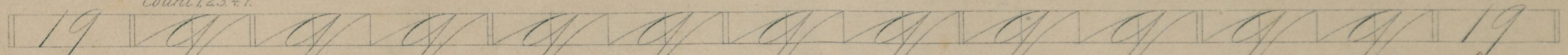


so particular in discribing this case is because it is a singular

one the women soon after her child was borned asked if the child was not deformed we told them no but the afterbirth was a strange one it was in the shape of a hogs liver, there was no sign of the child ~~lever~~ being enveloped in the afterbirth, the print of the child was on the top side of the afterbirth, My regular treatment aftes the child is borned is to give composition tea occasionly for a week or two, and red raspberry leaf tea freely particular if the woman is troubled with after pains, if you havent the raspberry ~~leaf~~ leaves, use catnip tea freely or some good strengthening tea to prevent child bed fever. You will find by using these artickles according to directions to be a womans friend, in all cases, if the woman should flow too much give

The parts of q are Element IV, 4th Principle, and Elements I, II, III, IV. The first part of q is like a. Extend Element I, 1½ space below base; form narrow Turn and finish with Double Curve on main slant, changing to connecting slant at base.

Count 1 2 3 4 1.



a dose or two of the life restoring drops. Now I will illusterate my ideas about the afterbirth's growing to the womb my hands may be fastened together but you can't make them grow tother unless you cut the skin off of them both and lash them together until they seament, now the afterbirth has a skin and they must boath become raw and you must confind them together until they heal up which I believe is impossible, but to show that it is for the like of assisting nature, look at cattle in the latter part of the winter and spring while they are poor and weakly we might say these had grown to the womb, You don't ever see them in that condition, when they are getting a plenty vegetable matter to eat and are strong, If you should if you should happen to a case where a woman is in labor and her strength becomes exausted, and the other medicine fails to give strength

In connecting letters, the last line of a letter combines with or supersedes the first line of the next letter. The Double Curve as connecting line, increases the distance between letters

20 a aan aan aan aan 20

and increase her pains, take a teaspoonful of composition

powders and a teaspoonful cayann pepper and one teaspoonful
nerve powders; put them in a teacup; add a teaspoonful sugar
fill the cup with boiling water stir well let it stand a few
minutes and cool pour off the tea, then take a teaspoonful of
lobelia brown and stir in the tea. then let the woman drink
it. I never have been with but one such a case & feed
this dose and let her drink it, and her child was borned in
less time than ten minutes she and her child did well,
This case surprised the midwife and all who were present.,
the midwife said it beat any thing she ever saw.

Flowing Of the Female.

Get one single grasp of samson snakeroot put it in one

The movement must be continuous in writing each word. The v and i are connected by a slight Horizontal Curve.

21 21

quart of water and boil it down to one half pint sweeten it with sugar, take 3 tablespoonfuls at a dose 3 times a day or oftener if necessary—. When monthly courses stops on females by exposure or cold take one single handful of camomile flowers and put them in a bottle pour one pint of apple brandy or good whiskey to them let them steep 2 or 3 days, then it is ready for use, take 3 large drams a day. use composition while the flowers are steeping.

Rheumatism.

Drink composition freely and rub three times a day with number sip, moped with vinegar put about ½ as much vinegar as number sip warm it by the fire, rub thoroughly keep hot bricks to the feet and knees and back, drink 3 or 4 large brandy or good whiskey toddies a day keep out of bad weather and cold.

22 22

1877. - Mortification Of a Womans Breast,

I was called on to attend a young lady, by the name of Mary C. Tisdil about the first of last February she enformed me sometime in the latter part of gaugust 1877. she started to climb a fence and her foot slipped and she fell with her right breast across the top of the fence which bruised it,, the soarness soon left it and left two black spots; they remained quiet until about the same time of the same month in the next year 1878. then it began raging and growing until it became burdensome some time in January, 1879. it bursted her father told me he carried off a chamber pot twice full of petrified matts and rotten flesh that ran from it when it bursted, it was 2 or 3 weeks ~~before~~ after this before I saw it, I was enformed by the family

that they had called in a regular physician and he declined doing any-thing for her, he pronounced it to be a mushroom-cancer and said she would be dead in less than two weeks. it was black as smut. She weak and sick at stomach and constantly throwing up and her breast bleeding. Treatment I had as much of the dead flesh out off as I thought she could bear and then put a plaster of no, six drugs all over it. to draw out the putrified matter and to seperate the dead flesh from the living I put two plasters a day for two days, and then applied my ointment for old soars two plasters a day till she was well, she was cured by this treatment in about five weeks.

For Soar Throats And All Manner Of Soars.

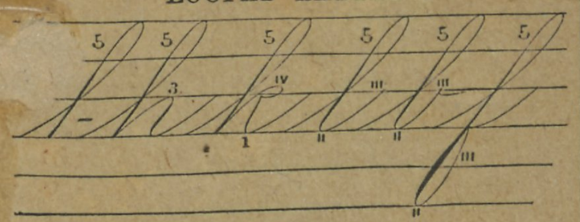
Take one pint vesegar and one pound brown sugar and a

piece bees wax as large as your thumb to the joint, and a piece
of alum nearly as large one half burnt and the othes raw,
three tablespoonfulls of beef foot oils simper them
to gather, when taken inwardly take a teaspoonful at a dose
every two or three hours until relief it will not hurt to eat
it oftener if the throat is very soar.

For Gonnerear.

Take one grasp of queen weed root put in one gallon of wat
and one half teacupful of salts a piece of blue stone
about the size of your thumb half way to the joint, the
same of alum, shake well before taking. For a dose take one
gill three times a day, live on light diets..

LOOPED LETTERS.



The parts of *h* are 5th and 3d Prins.

The parts of *k* are 5th Prin., El. IV, Loop, El. V, 1st Prin.

The parts of *l* are 5th Prin., and Els. II, III.

The parts of *b* are 5th Prin., Els. II, III, Dot, Hor. Curve.

The parts of *f* are 5th Prin., Lower Loop, El. III.

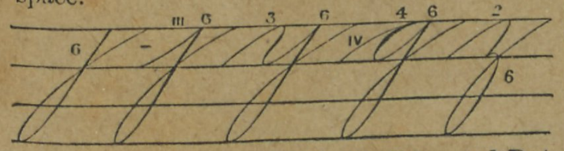
5th Prin., the Upper Looped Stem, extends 3 spaces above base; first curve is on decreased slant above height of 1 space; a slight Left Curve on main slant crosses Right Curve at height of 1 space, and combines with Straight Line continued to base. Width of loop, ½ space.

In *h*, 5th and 3d Prins. are connected in a sharp angle at base.

In *k*, Left Curve on decreased slant extends 1¼ space above base, forming upper side of narrow Loop carried 1 space to right of main line; lower curve of Loop meets El. IV at height of 1 space, and unites by a short Turn with 1st Prin. Main line of 1st Prin. is on decreased slant. Main width of *k*, ⅔ space.

In *l*, 5th Prin. is finished like 1st Prin.; in *b*, like *v*.

In *f*, main line extends in a slight Left Curve 2 spaces below base; Right Curve of Lower Loop crosses stem at base, and unites angularly with final curve. *f* has combined shade below base. Width of Lower Loop, ½ space.



The parts of *j* are El. III, 6th Prin., and Dot.

The parts of *y* are 3d and 6th Prins.

The parts of *g* are El. IV, 4th and 6th Prins.

The parts of *z* are 2d and 6th Prins.

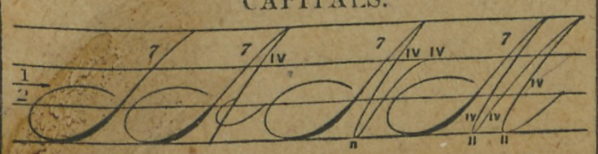
6th Prin., the Lower Looped Stem, is the inverted form of the Upper Looped Stem. It begins at height of 1 space, and extends 2 spaces below base.

The first two parts of *j*, the parts of *y*, and last two parts of *g*, are connected in sharp upper angles; the parts of *z*, in a sharp lower angle.

In *j*, the Dot is 1 space above point on main slant.

In *z*, 6th Prin. begins with Upper Turn.

CAPITALS.



Main height of Capitals, 3 spaces.

The parts of *A* are 7th Prin., El. IV, Crossing Curve.

The parts of *N* are 7th Prin., Els. IV, II, IV, IV, II, III.

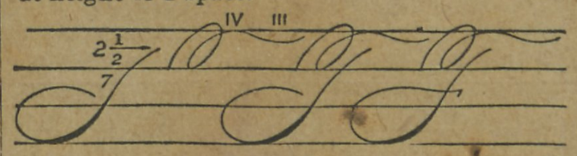
7th Prin., the Capital Stem, begins at height of 3 spaces with Left Curve, combined at height of 1½ space with Right Curve, and terminates with base oval on the slant of 15°. Height of oval, 1½ space; length, 2½ spaces. The Capital Stem has combined shade on Right Curve.

In *A*, *N*, and *M*, 7th Prin. has increased slant; second main line has slight curvature, and terminates at base, 1⅔ space to right of Stem.

In *A*, Crossing Curve combines Els. IV, II, III; it begins on last main line at height of 1¼ space, passes downward through middle of letter, and intersects last main line at height of ½ space, terminating at height of 1 space.

In *N*, final curve terminates with increased curvature at height of 2 spaces.

In *M*, third main line terminates 1 space to right of first angle; last main line has slight curvature, and terminates at base, 1 space to right of middle Turn; final curve terminates at height of 1 space.



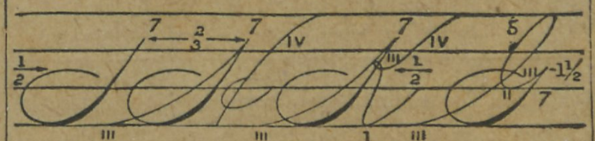
The parts of *T* are 7th Prin., Cap Oval, Double Curve.

The parts of *F* are 7th Prin., El. I, Cap Oval, Double Curve.

Height of Capital Stem, 2½ spaces.

Cap Oval combines Els. IV, V, III, II, IV; it extends from height of 2 spaces, a little above height of 1 space; the finishing curve intersects oval near head line, and continues in a Hor. Double Curve above Stem, 2½ spaces to right of oval. Distances between curves, ½ space.

In *F*, base oval is finished with a Double Curve, which intersects Stem, and forms a sharp angle with short Crossing Line.



The parts of *H* are El. III, 7th Prin., El. IV, Crossing Curve.

The parts of *K* are El. III, 7th Prin., Double Curve, Connecting Loop, 1st Prin.

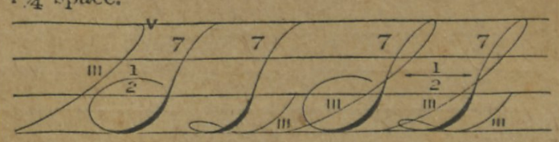
The parts of *G* are 5th Prin., El. III, 7th Prin.

Height of Capital Stem in *H* and *K*, 2⅓ spaces; in *G*, 1½ space. The Capital stem in *H* and *K* is a single curve.

In *H*, second main line begins with increased curvature at height of 3 spaces, 2 spaces to right of Stem, and terminates at base, 1⅔ space to right of Stem. Crossing Curve, the same as in *A*.

In *K*, Double Curve begins with El. IV, at the same point as in *H*, terminating at half the height of letter in a narrow Loop, ⅓ space in length, which intersects 7th and connects with 1st Prin. Connecting Loop is at right angles to main slant, and points upward. Main line of 1st Prin. is a slight Double Curve on decreased slant. Width of *K* at base, 1⅔ space.

In *G*, intersecting point of loop is a little above height of 1 space. 5th Prin. is finished with Lower Turn. The looped oval terminates at half the height of letter. The main parts are connected in a sharp upper angle. Main width, 1¼ space.



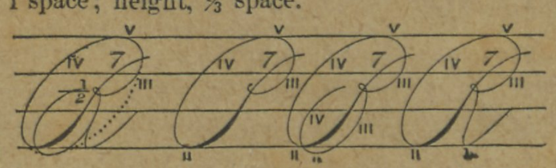
The parts of *S* are Els. III, V, 7th Prin.

The parts of *L* are Els. III, V, 7th Prin., Connecting Loop, El. III.

In *S* and *L*, Capital Stem has decreased slant and increased curvature. First curve is on increased slant to intersecting point of loop. Capital Stem crosses first curve at half the height of letter. Width of upper loops, ½ space.

In *S*, base oval is 2¼ spaces in length.

In *L*, Capital Stem terminates at base in a horizontal Loop connecting with Right Curve; final curve touches base ½ space to right of intersecting point of Loop, and extends to height of 1 space. Length of Connecting Loop, 1 space; height, ⅓ space.



The parts of *P*, *B*, and *R*, are 7th Prin., Els. II, IV, V, III; *P* ends with Finishing Turn; *B*, with Connecting Loop and Oval; *R*, with Connecting Loop and 1st Prin.

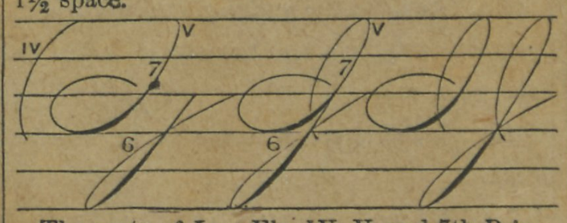
Height of Capital Stem, 2½ spaces.

In *P*, *B*, and *R*, Capital Stem terminates at base in a full oval, which extends to height of 3 spaces, and ends with Right Curve at half the height of letter. Width of stem oval, 1½ space; of upper lobe, ½ space. The Finishing Turn and Connecting Loop are at right angles to main slant, and point upward. Length of Loop, ⅓ space.

In *P*, Right Curve is finished with a narrow Turn, which intersects and terminates at Stem.

In *B*, Right Curve terminates in a narrow Loop, which connects with final oval; the oval combines Els. III, II, IV; it extends a little below base, and rises to half the height of letter. Width of lower lobe, ⅓ space.

In *R*, the narrow Loop connects with 1st Prin. Main line of 1st Prin. is a slight Double Curve on decreased slant. Width of *R* at base, 1½ space.



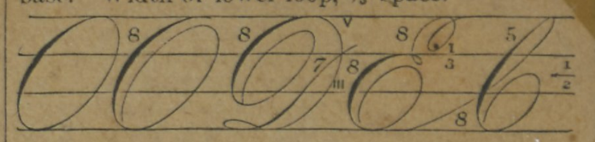
The parts of *I* are Els. IV, V, and 7th Prin.

The parts of *J* are Els. IV, V, III, and 6th Prin.

Left Curve begins (in *I* at base, in *J* a little below base) with increased curvature, and continues on main slant to full height of letter. Width of upper loop, 1 space.

In *I*, Capital Stem is a single curve, and intersects first curve at height of ⅓ space.

In *J*, Right Curve of main line combines with 6th Prin. at height of 1 space. Curves intersect at base. *J* has combined shade below base. Width of lower loop, ⅔ space.



The parts of *O* are Els. IV, II, III, V, IV.

The parts of *D* are 7th Prin., Connecting Loop, Els. III, V, 8th Prin.

The parts of *E* are 8th Prin., Connecting Loop, 8th Prin.

The parts of *C* are 5th and 8th Prins.

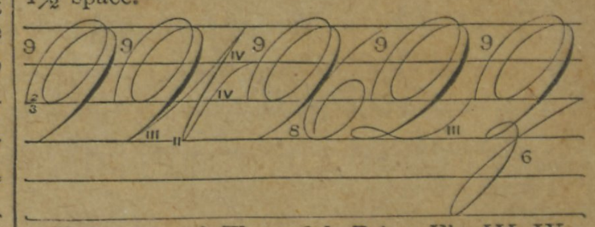
8th Prin., the Direct Oval, begins at height of 3 spaces with downward movement. Its curves are similar and on main slant. The oval rises to within ¼ space of head line, and is finished with Left Curve at or near base. Width, on short diameter, 2 spaces. Distance between Left Curves, ½ space. The Direct Oval has combined shade on first Left Curve.

NOTE.—In the inclined oval, the Lower Turn is wholly at left of point of contact with base line; the Upper Turn, wholly at right of point of contact with head line.

In *D*, Capital Stem begins at height of 2¼ spaces, and terminates at base in a horizontal Loop (1 space in length, and ¼ space in width), which connects with Right Curve; El. III touches base ½ space to right of intersecting point of Loop, and continues on main slant, crossing Stem, and combining in a broad upper Turn with 8th Prin., which extends 2⅓ spaces towards base. Width of oval, 1½ space; of entire letter, 2½ spaces.

In *E*, two Direct Ovals are connected at height of 2 spaces, by a narrow Loop, ⅓ space in length; Connecting Loop is at right angles to main slant, and points downward. The loop of upper oval extends ¾ space below head line; distances between curves, equal. Upper Turn of lower oval combines with finishing curve at height of 1⅔ space. Height and horizontal width of lower oval, 2 spaces; of upper oval, 1 space.

In *C*, upper loop combines with Direct Oval at height of 1 space. Upper Turn of oval combines with finishing curve at half the height of letter. Height and horizontal width of oval, 1½ space.



The parts of *W* are 9th Prin., Els. III, IV, II, IV.

The parts of *X* are 9th and 8th Prins.

The parts of *Q* are 9th Prin., Connecting Loop, El. III.

The parts of *Z* are 9th Prin., Connecting Loop, 6th Prin.

9th Prin., the Inverted Oval, begins at height of 1 space with upward movement. First curve extends to height of 2¼ spaces; inner oval extends downward to height of 1 space; curves intersect at head line; main Right Curve terminates at base. Width, on short diameter, 2 spaces. Distances between outer and inner

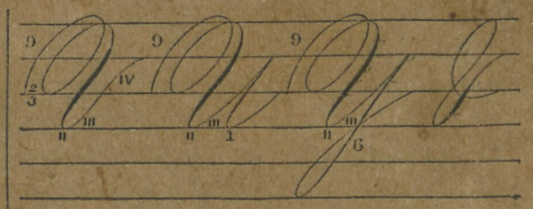
curves, ⅓ space. The Inverted Oval has combined shade on main Right Curve.

In *W*, Inverted Oval is connected at base in a sharp angle with slight Right Curve, which terminates 1⅔ space to right of intersecting point of Oval; El. III connects in a sharp angle with slight Left Curve on main slant, which ends in a narrow Turn at base, 1⅔ space to right of first angle. Final curve terminates as in *N*. Main width, at height of 2 spaces, 1⅔ space.

In *X*, main lines touch at centre. Upper Turn of Direct Oval combines with finishing curve at half the height of letter, as in *C*. The shade is on the Inverted Oval. Main width of *X* at top and base, 1⅔ space.

In *Q*, Inverted Oval terminates at base in a horizontal Loop (1 space in length, and ¼ space in width) connecting with Right Curve; final curve touches base ⅔ space to right of intersecting point of Loop, and terminates at height of 1 space.

In *Z*, Inverted Oval terminates at base in a slanting Loop, ¼ space in width, connecting with 6th Prin. at height of ½ space; the Lower Looped Stem begins with Upper Turn. Width of *Z* at base, 1 space.



The parts of *V* are 9th Prin., Els. II, III, IV.

The parts of *U* are 9th Prin., Els. II, III, 1st Prin.

The parts of *Y* are 9th Prin., Els. II, III, 6th Prin.

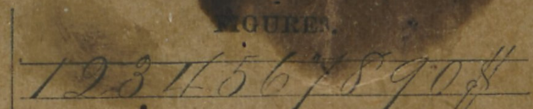
In *V*, *U*, and *Y*, main line of Inverted Oval is a slight Double Curve combined near base with Lower Turn; El. II connects with Right Curve. Main width, at height of 2 spaces, 1 space; of *U* and *Y* at base, 1 space.

In *V*, second main line is a slight Double Curve, and terminates with increased curvature at height of 2 spaces. Width at centre, ⅔ space.

In *U*, Right Curve, at height of 2 spaces, unites in a sharp angle with extended 1st Prin.

In *Y*, Right Curve, at height of 2 spaces, unites in a sharp angle with extended 6th Prin.

FIGURES.



The figures are about ⅔ space in width, and 1⅓ space in height, excepting 6, which extends to height of 1½ space; 7 and 9 extend ½ space below base.

1 is the Straight Line, and has increasing shade.

2 is the Inverted Oval finished like *Q*. It has combined shade on main line.

3 is formed of two Inverted Ovals connected at two-thirds the height by a small loop, and is the reversed form of *E*. The lower oval is incomplete, and has combined shade on Right Curve.

4 begins at height of 1 space with slight Right Curve, connected at height of ¼ space in a sharp angle with Hor. Left Curve, which is carried 1⅓ space to right, and is crossed on downward movement by slight Left Curve. 4 has diminishing shade on first curve.

5 begins with Straight Line, connected at two-thirds the height of letter in a sharp angle with Inverted Oval; and is finished from top of Straight Line with horizontal Right Curve carried 1 space to right. Base oval, the same as in 3

6 begins with Straight Line, and ends with Direct Oval ½ space in height. The Stem has diminishing shade.

7 begins with Straight Line forming at height of 1 space a sharp angle with Hor. Double Curve, which connects at full height in a sharp angle with slight Left Curve. 7 has diminishing shade on Straight Line, and increasing shade on Stem.

8 begins at height of 1 space with Upper Turn, combined at full height with a Double Curve, nearly vertical, a narrow Turn at base connects with Left Curve, which crosses Double Curve at centre, and terminates at full height of figure. 8 has combined shade on Right Curve.

9 begins with Pointed Oval extending downward to height of ½ space, and combined at full height in a sharp angle with Straight Line. The Stem has increasing shade.

0 is a regular oval. The Left Curve has light shade.

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PREPARATION.

1. Take Position.
2. Monitors arrange Books and Pens for distribution.
3. Pass Books.
4. Pass Pens.

COMMENCING.

1. Take Writing Position.
2. Adjust Books.
3. Adjust Arms.
4. Find Copy with Right Hand.
5. Open Books.
6. Place Right Hands on Inkstand Covers.
7. Open Inkstands.
8. Take Pens.
9. Dip Pens in Ink.
10. Write. (Count 1, 2, &c.)

CLOSING.

1. Wipe Pens.
2. Lay down Pens.
3. Place Right Hands on Inkstand Covers.
4. Close Inkstands.
5. Close Books.
6. Take Position.
7. Monitors collect Books and Pens in reverse order of distribution.

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