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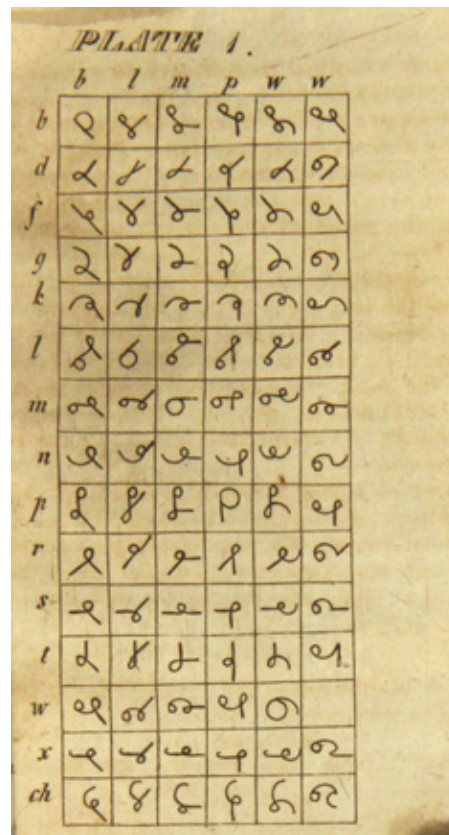


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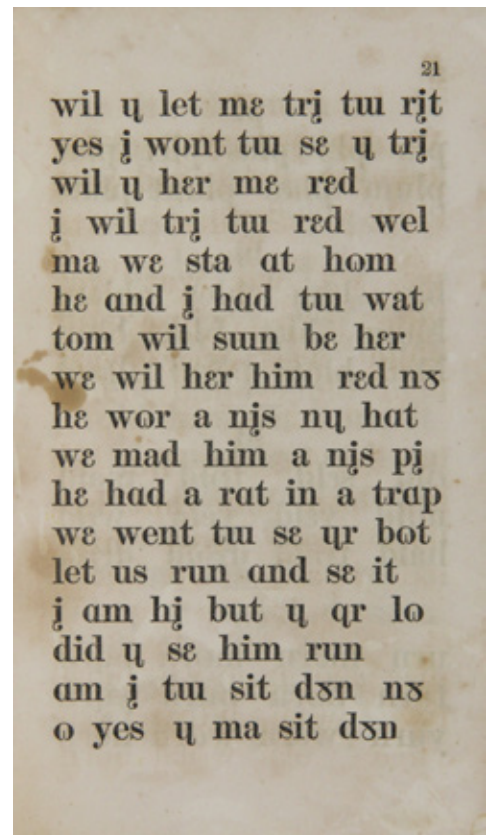
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Item 6



Item 8



Item 17

# Shorthand and Spelling Reform, Chiefly in America

## John Byrom

*John Byrom was a poet and a teacher of shorthand. The system he devised was not printed until four years after his death, though he had printed a proposal to publish as early as 1723. "The method is in appearance one of the most elegant ever devised, but it cannot be written with sufficient rapidity, and consequently it was never much used by professional stenographers... Its publication marks an era in the history of shorthand, and there can be no doubt that the more widely diffused system published by Samuel Taylor in 1786 was suggested by and based upon that of Byrom" (DNB).*

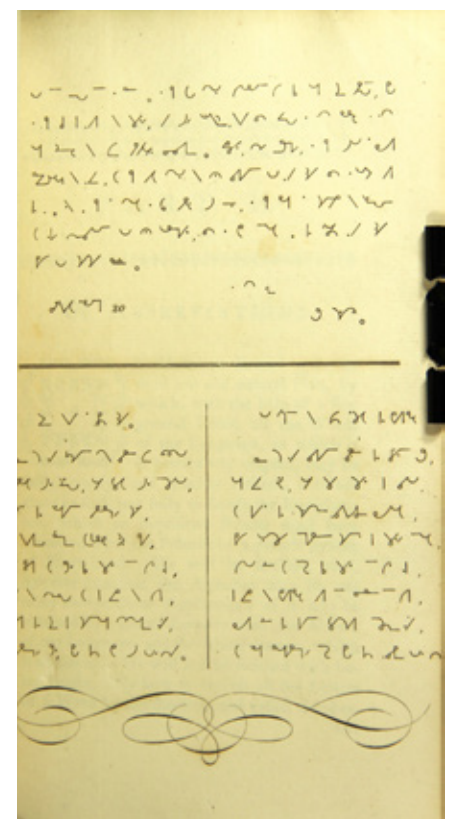
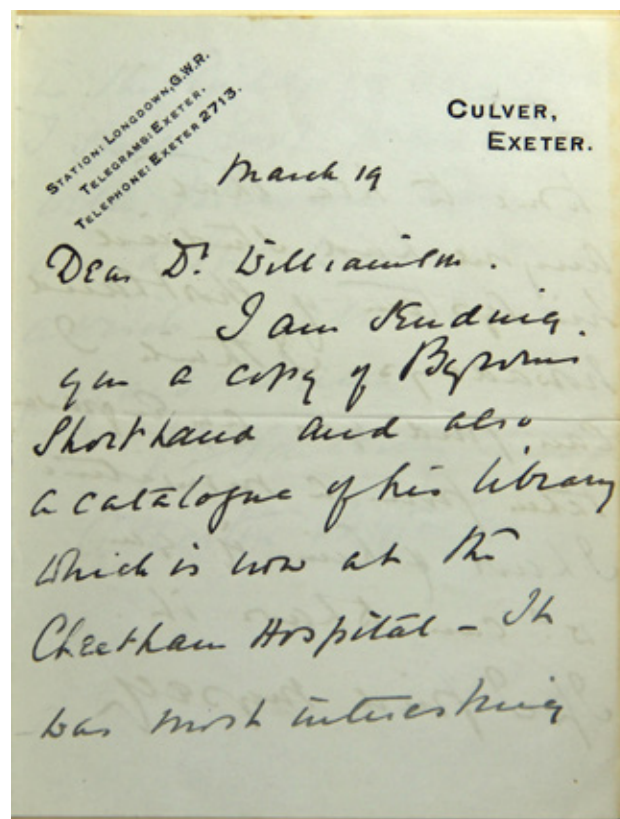
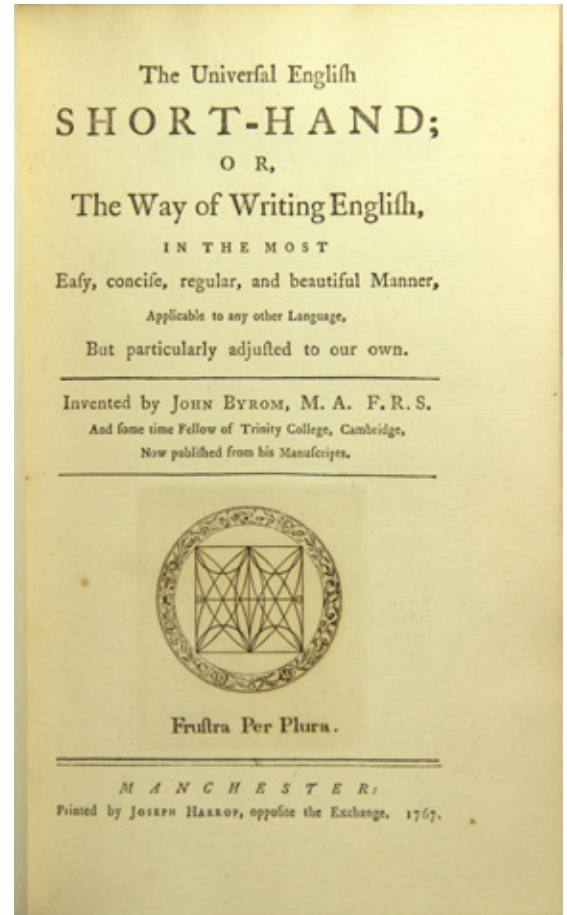
1. **Byrom, John.** *The universal English short-hand; or, the way of writing English, in the most easy, concise, regular, and beautiful manner...* Manchester: Joseph Harrop, 1767.

\$1,200

First edition and only edition, 8vo, pp. [4], ix, [1], [3]-92; engraved table and 12 engraved plates of shorthand characters; very good copy in contemporary full blue goatskin, elaborate gilt borders on covers incorporating stars, pineapples, shells, etc., elaborate gilt-decorated spine, red morocco label, a.e.g.

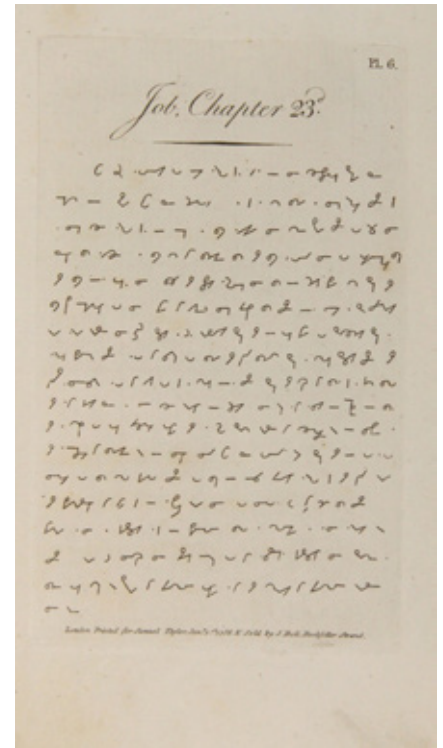
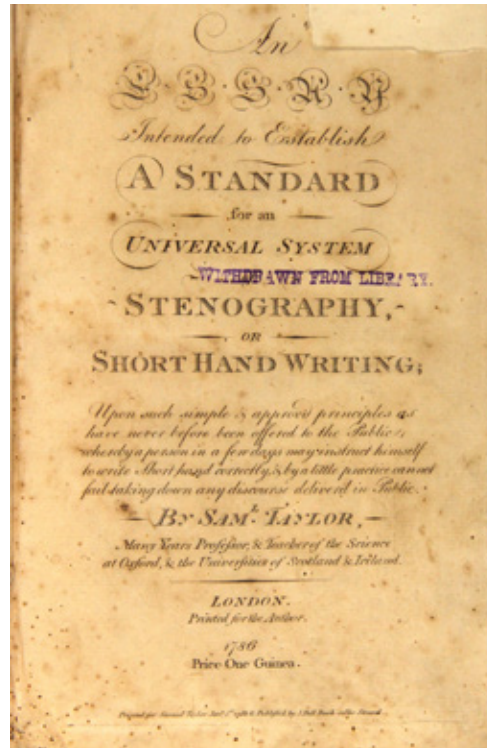
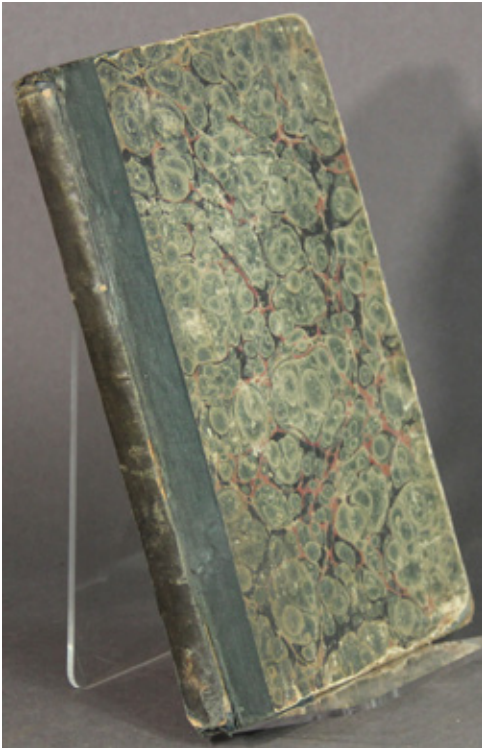
With a 20th century 3-p. A.L.s from an Atherton Byrom tipped in, mentioning Byrom's shorthand system, and a miniature of him.

Included is an interesting list of Byrom's students, among whom were the printers John Baskerville and Joseph Clowes, the poet Isaac Hawkins Browne, the philosopher David Hartley, and the Rev. Charles Wesley. Alston VIII, 246.



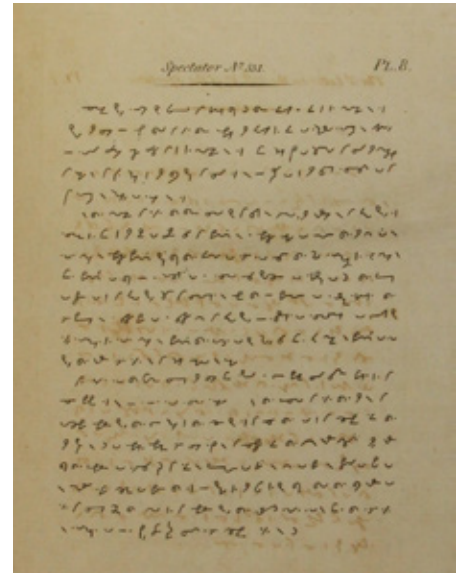
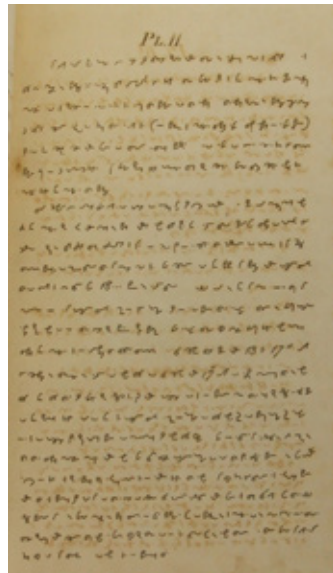
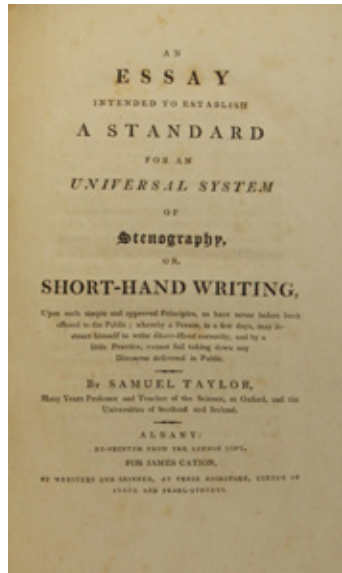
## Samuel Taylor

*Introduced in England in 1786, Taylor shorthand was an influential and dominant system of shorthand until it was eventually superseded by Pitman. "Indeed, it is upon the Harding adaptation of Taylor that Isaac Pitman wisely based 'Phonography,' and to the sterling qualities of the Taylorian ground work added the light and airy, but strong, Pitmanic superstructure which has enabled Pitman shorthand (the genus, rather than the species') to tower above all competing systems like a modern sky scraper above the four- and five-story architectural masterpieces of our fathers." (Beale, "Early American shorthand authors.")*



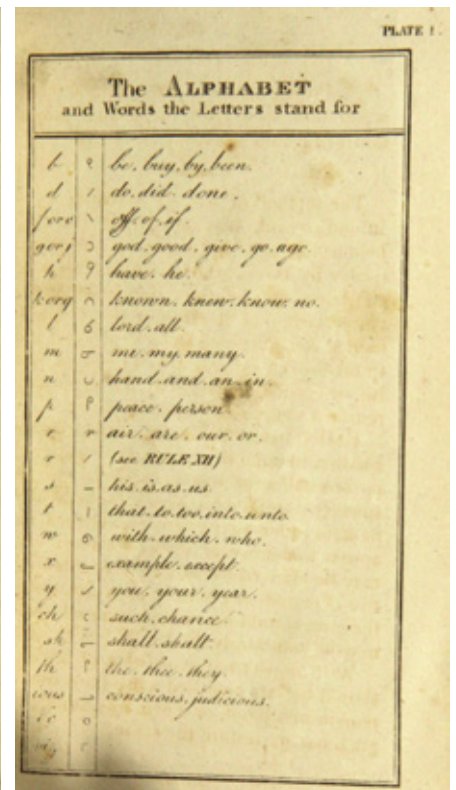
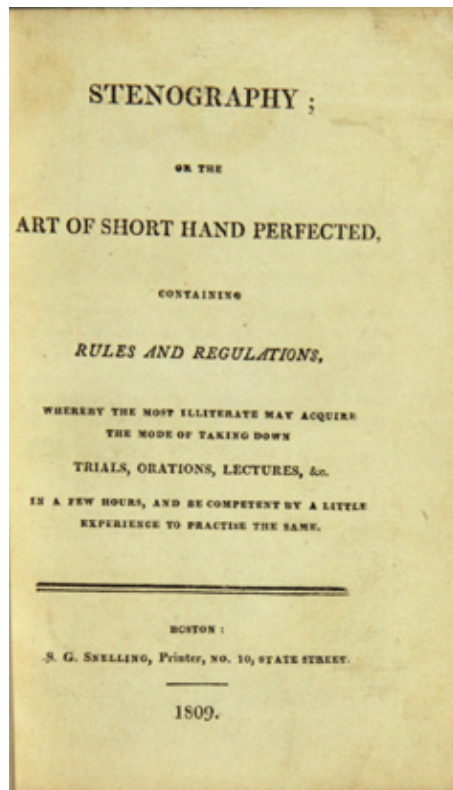
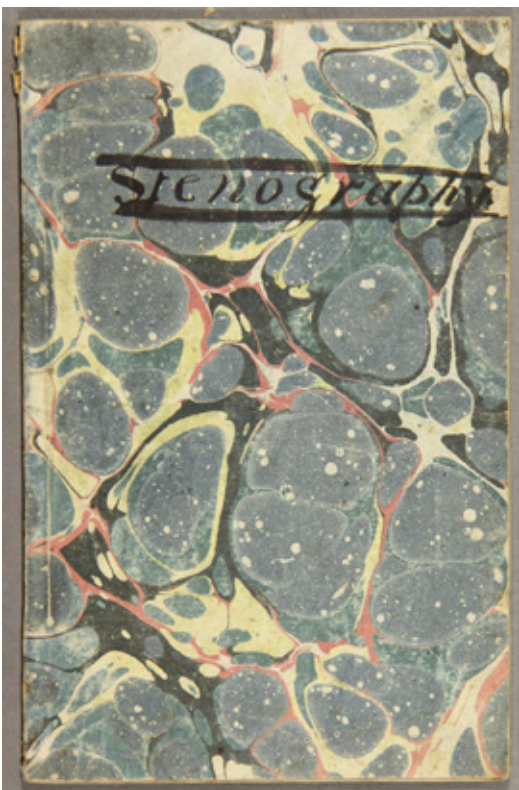
2. **Taylor, Sam[uel].** *An essay intended to establish a standard for an universal system of stenography, or, short-hand writing...* London: printed for the author by J Bell, 1786. \$175 First edition, later state, with printer's attribution on title page, large 8vo, pp. [18], 111, [9]; 11 plates; slightly later quarter green cloth over marbled boards; boards worn, textblock shaken, preliminaries spotted, withdrawn stamp on title page, and with a signature excised from upper corner. Signed by Taylor as in all "authentic" copies, and with the 7 pages of recommendations in back.

"This system [of Taylor's] did more than any of its predecessors to establish the art [of shorthand] in England and abroad ... Taylor's system was republished again and again" (Pitman's *History*) and was the basis for the system developed by Pitman. A key work on the history of stenography.



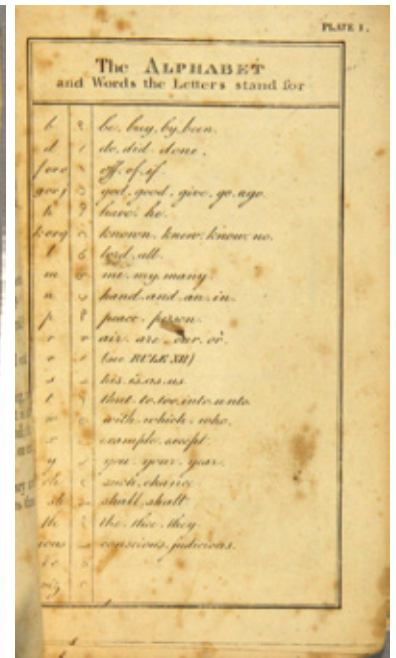
3. **Taylor, Samuel.** *An essay intended to establish a standard for an universal system of stenography, or, short-hand writing...* Albany: reprinted from the London copy for James Cation, by Websters & Skinner, [1810]. \$500 First American edition, 8vo, pp. [11], 12-80; 11 engraved plates of shorthand at the back; original blue paper-covered boards, cream paper shelfback; spine partially perished but, on the whole, a very good, sound copy. Aside from a spurious title that failed to attribute its system to Taylor, printed in 1809, this is the first book of Taylor shorthand printed in the US. Westby-Gibson p. 216.

4. **[Taylor, Samuel.]** *Stenography, or the art of short hand perfected.* Boston: S. G. Snelling, 1809. \$400 First edition, 12mo, pp. 16, 4 engraved plates (1 folding); original marbled paper wrappers with manuscript title on upper cover; owner's signature on flyleaf, near fine. This piracy of the Taylor shorthand system was the first American edition of Taylor Shorthand and the first book of stenography printed in New England. (Beale, *Early American Shorthand Authors*).



5. [Taylor, Samuel, attributed to.] Mangan, [Cornelius], purported editor. *Stenography, or the art of short hand perfected*. Boston: Elam Bliss, for R. M'Dermut, 1810. \$325

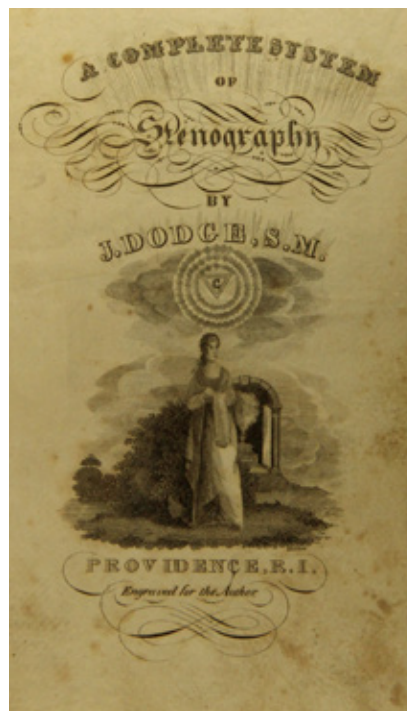
Third edition, 12mo, pp. 16, 5 engraved plates, 1 folding; original printed paper wrappers; covers toned and spotted, spine perished with string repair, corner of lower cover perished and corner of last plate worn (no loss of letterpress), plates foxed, good. The first edition of this title was the first American edition of Taylor Shorthand and the first book of stenography printed in New England. It was also a piracy. This third edition attempted to distinguish itself from the original by adding an original fifth plate and including the name of Cornelius Mangan as editor, but his presence in the world of shorthand starts and ends here. (Beale, "Early American Shorthand Authors").



6. Dodge, J[onathan], Esq., Professor of **Stenography**. *A complete system of stenography, or short-hand writing. By the aid of which, a person may in a few hours become acquainted with this interesting and useful art, without the aid of an instructor [sic]. Designed also for the use of academies and private schools in the United States. Containing ten copper-plate engravings*. [Providence: for the author ... S. Green, printer, New London], 1823. \$325

First edition, 12mo, pp. 12; engraved title page and 9 engraved

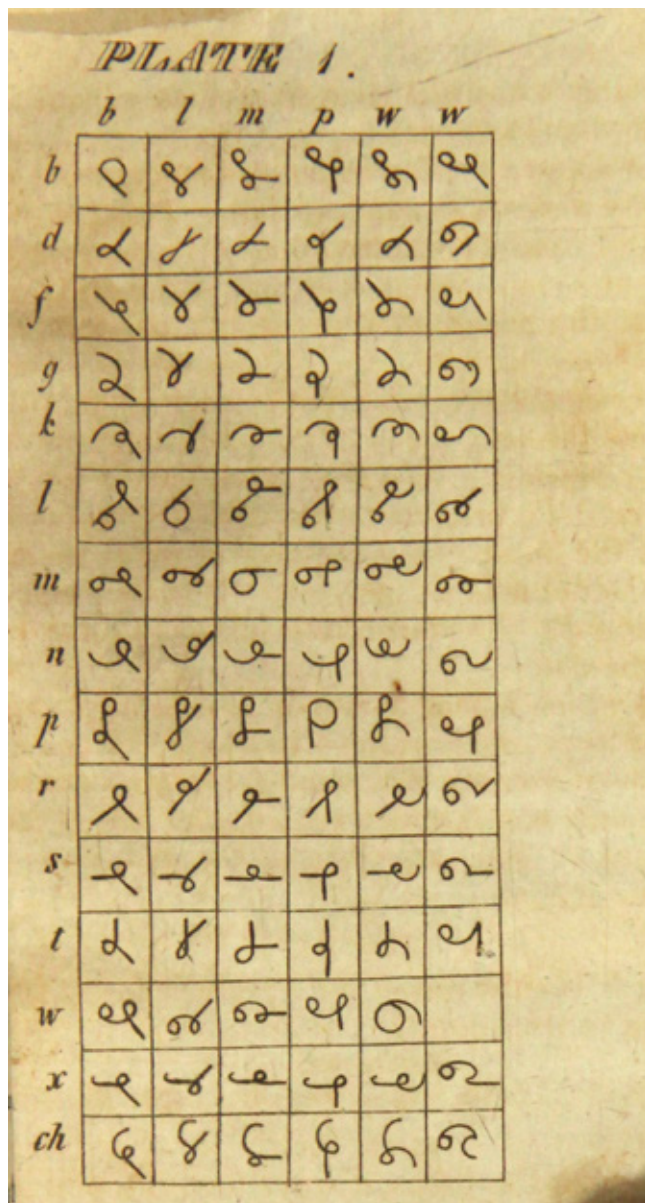
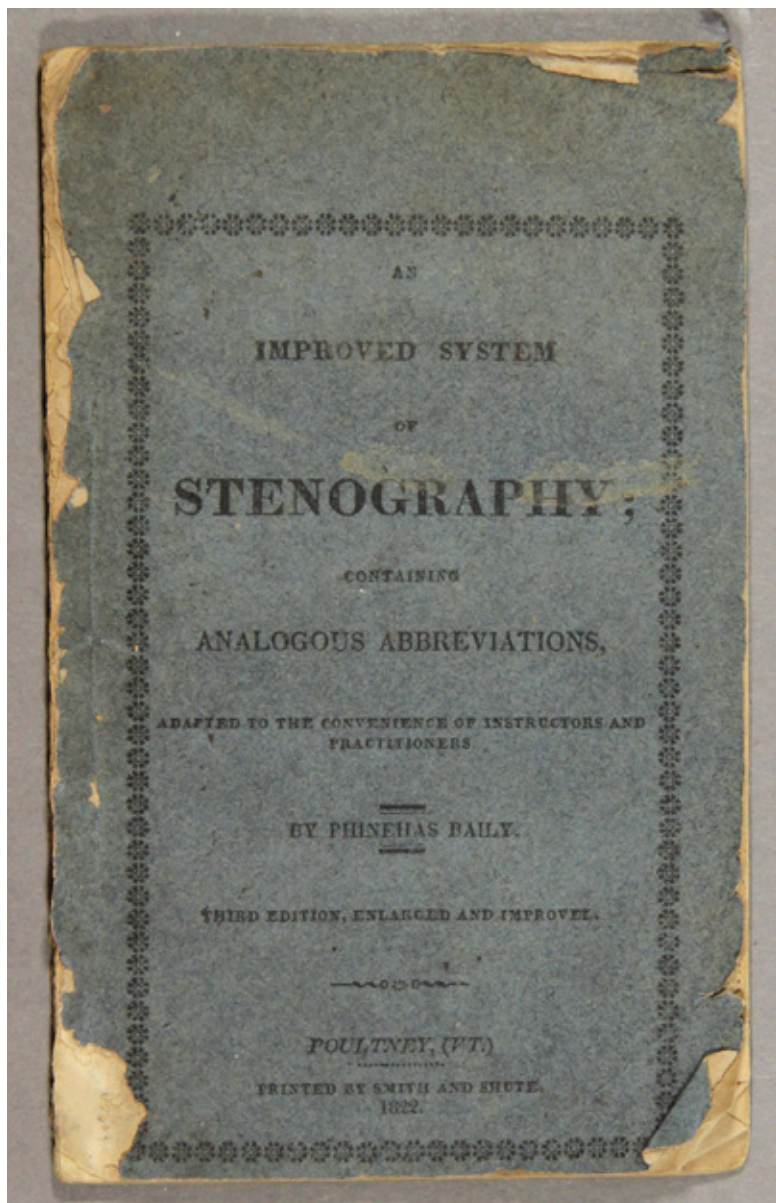
plates primarily of characters and stenographic alphabets, including 14 verses from the first chapter of John; original black roan-backed marbled boards; scuffed and rubbed, but sound. One of the earliest works on the subject by an American. Mr. Dodge, of Providence, writes on p. 5: "Several systems of stenography have made their appearance within the last half century; the best of which that has heretofore been published is the European system by Taylor. This has been arranged and published on a chart entitled "Stenographic Synopsis" by Mr. Gold of Albany. The system, however, admits of much simplifying, and is in some measure the groundwork of the following pages." *American Imprints* 12388.





## Modified Taylor

The popularity of Taylor shorthand led to many attempts at improvement of or iteration on the system. Below are two of these attempts.



ITEM 8

8. **Bailey, Phinehas.** *An improved system of stenography; containing analogous abbreviations, adapted to the convenience of instructors and practitioners.* Poultney, VT: Smith and Schute, 1822. \$100

Third edition, enlarged and improved, 12mo, pp. 44; 5 plates; original blue printed paper wrappers; wrappers chipped, spine perished, upper cover delicate, good. According to James Henry Lewis this was a modification of the Taylor system.

9. **Gould, M[arcus] T. C.** *The art of shorthand writing; compiled from the latest European publications, with sundry improvements.* Philadelphia: 1830. \$50

12mo, pp. 47, [1]; 17 engraved plates including frontispiece of the tree of shorthand; original cloth backed boards; light soiling and foxing, owner's signature, a good, sound copy. "Gould's system is taken chiefly from Harding's *Taylor Improved*" (*Bibliography of Shorthand* p. 47).





OBSERVATIONS.

Analyze strictly the sounds of the word and spell by sound only. Write all the consonants first, without raising the pen.

The /, sounds as *ch* in *cheap*; / as *g*, in *gens*; — as *g*, in *give*; ( as *th*, in *thigh*; ( as *th*, in *thy*; / as *sh*, in *shew*; / as *sh*, in *sheer*; or *s*, in *pleasure*. The *u*, at the bottom is a *long*, (*yoo*) as in *year*, *few*.

The *u*, *o*, and *oo*, are called *horizontal*, and are made from left to right; the other consonants are made downward, except / and /, made up or down at convenience, and /, which reads *r*, when struck up and joined to another consonant; (showing the direction in which it is made); but struck down, *and* joined, or standing alone, or with the circle only, it is *ck*; when made for *r* it may be rather more inclined.

The vowels are placed to the consonants, opposite the first part, the middle and the last part of the line or curve, giving three positions for a dot or dash, which may thus be made to represent three sounds; hence they are called 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-place-vowels, as marked by the small figures 1, 2, 3. Above the horizontal, they read before them; below they read after, thus: *ais*, *may*; with the other consonants, on the left, they read before, on the right, after, thus: *aps*, *psg*. The *P* and *Pv* hook-characters can only be used when the vowel goes before or after both consonants.

Between consonants (in monosyllables,) a 3rd-place-vowel goes to the last part of the following consonant, (to keep it away from the angle,) thus: *and* not *and*.

*ain*, which might be *ains*; in the same case, the 2d-place stopped vowel goes to the 2nd consonant, to aid the distinction from the full vowel, thus: *cap*, *ps* *lesh*. But if one of the consonants is *s*, or *z*, the circle is used for it, and the vowel put to the other, the circle at the beginning reading first though it appears to come of *ter*, thus: *sick*, *pass*, *accept*, *guess*.

When *s* or *z* comes between other consonants turn the circle the shortest way, as *st*, in *boast*; *st*, in *chest*.

*S* and *z* are joined to *p*, &c., (straight letters) at the beginning of words thus: *aps*, *st*, *sch*, *scr*; and at the end, thus: *ps*, *ts*, *cks*, *ls*, *rs*. A simple hook at the end, on the same side reads *tion*, *ssion*, thus: *optio*, *psion*; on the other side it reads *n*, thus: *psn*; the plural made thus: *psns*; the plural *ns*; the vowels are written with final hooks as with the circle.

PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.

(First and Second Styles.)

VOWELS.

	Full	Stopped	Full	Stopped	Full	Stopped	IRREGULARS.
1. E	foet	fit	YE	ye	WE	wit	I
2. A	mate	met	YA	yea	WA	wet	OI
3. AH	penla	Sam	YAH	yard	WAH	wag	OU
4. AU	nought	not	YAU	yawn	WAU	was	WI
5. UH	cur	carry	YUH	yearn	WUH	work	WOU
6. O	note	*	YO	yoke	WO	woke	WOO
7. OO	fool	fall	YOO	you	WOO	wool	

GRAMMALOGUES.

the	which	P
an, and	have	B
of	their	T
to	from	D
in	more	CH
that	them	J
it	shall	K
is	upon	G
as	Lord	F
for	been	V
		TH
		TH
		S
		Z
		SH
		ZH
		L
		R
		M
		N
		NG

NOTE—Grammalogue, literally a Letter-word, (from the Greek *gramma*, a letter, and *logos*, a word), signifies a word that, for the sake of brevity, is written or represented by a single letter, one of prominent sound in the word thus represented.

The Grammalogues, final hooks, and half-length consonants, together with the Prefixes and Suffixes, distinguish the Second Style.

CONSONANTS.

PL	PR
BL	BR
TL	TR
DL	DR
CHL	CHR
JL	JR
KL	KR
GL	GR
FL	FR
VL	VR
THL	THR
THL	THR
S	
Z	
SHR	
ZHR	
LR	RL
R	MR
ML	NR
NL	
NG	

PSALM 100.

Written in the Second style, that is with Grammalogues.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PHONOGRAPHY is the recent and truly admirable invention of ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, (Eng.); it obviates all the difficulties which have prevented SHORTHAND from becoming a common branch of education and being used for the common purposes of writing, as well as for the more business of reporting. This sheet contains the 1st and 2d styles, of which there are three. By the 2d style the most rapid speakers can be reported verbatim. The system challenges the strictest scrutiny. All the Phonographic publications and periodicals (of which last there are four) may be obtained or ordered from S. P. ANDREWS, Phonographic Institution, 21 School Street, Boston. Persons not in a distance by enclosing 50 cts will receive a full supply. Price of this sheet 5 cents. Class Book 17 cents.

At the commencement are *apr*, *qstr*, *scr*, *skr*, *skr*, *skr*, *skr*, *skr*, *skr*, *skr*. If a vowel comes between the *s* (or *z*) and the *pr*, &c., it is written before the character, as *ps*, *scr*. The curves admit a circle or hook only on the inner side; the circle being simply a or z, and the final hook always n; as or sz may be made as before by a small circle within the hook; so at the beginning, *scr*, &c., may be written for *ps*, *scr*, in *spell*, *scr*, &c., the *s* separating and reading before, when the vowel comes between.

The long *s* or *z* is only used, when 1st, it is the first consonant preceded by a vowel; 2nd, the last, followed by a vowel; or 3rd, the only consonant in a word, as in *ass*, *busy*, *eyes*, *Esau*. A circle twice the size is used for a or z, repeated, thus: *ps*, *ps*.

When two vowels begin a word, the first, and when they end a word, the last, is written a little off from the consonant; coming between, one goes to each consonant.

When a consonant is struck up the order of the vowel-points is upwards, thus: *scr*, *scr*. The *t* alone, or with the circle or hook, is understood to be made up; the *ai* down, thus: *law*, *law*, *Scal*, *Shore*.

Any consonant character, except that for *ay*, alone, or with a beginning circle or a hook at one or both ends, as *scr*, &c., adds *t* or *d* to its entire value when written half length, thus: *ps* or *pd*, *ps*; or *ps*; (the hook may be made heavy for *dy*, *Ly*, *ay*, and a half length, should be made heavy when *d* is added.

A vowel before a half-length consonant reads as it would if the letter were full-length; after it, it reads after all the sounds of the full length character, except those of the final hooks and before an added *t* or *d*, or *ts*, *ds*, in the plural, or the *st*, *nd*, *ns*, *ns*, *st*, *st*, *st*, *st*, when the final hooks are used; if it is to read after the *t* or *d* those letters must be written in full.

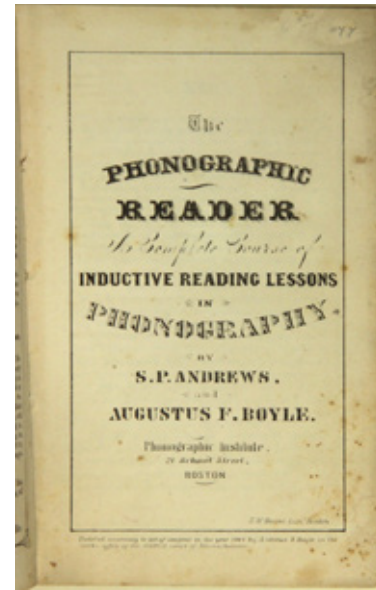
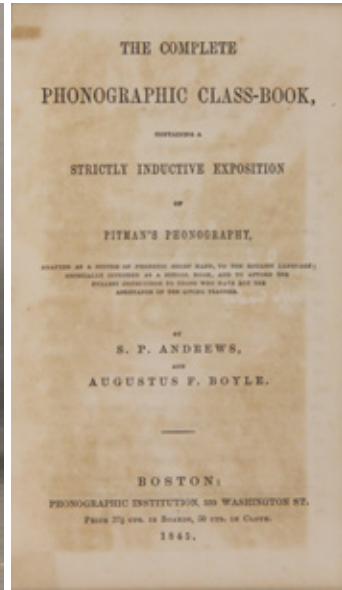
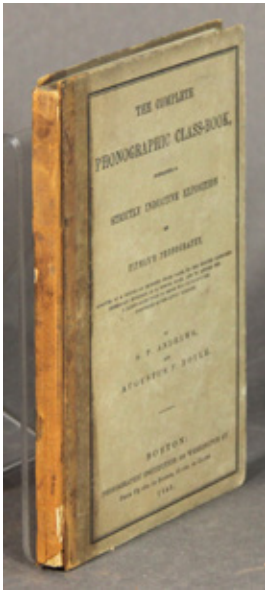
A straight letter may be doubled by making it twice the length; curves must be joined, thus: *ps*.

The Aspirate, (the letter *h*) when in a word which has no other consonant, is usually *h*; when the vowel which it precedes is followed by another consonant, it is contracted to a thin dot before the vowel, thus: *h* *ant*, *h* *ait*, *h* *hask*, *h* *hook*; it is written in this manner before the grammalogues *his*, *less*, and in words which have but one vowel, as *h* *is*, *h* *ice*, and *h* *ane*.

The PREFIX *con* or *con* is written by a dot at the commencement of a word; and the TERMINATIONAL *ing* by a dot at the end; thus: *containing*. For *ings* write *ing* or two small dots.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1845, by S. P. Andrews, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the District of Mass. [Notographed by S. N. Lockman.]

11. [Broadside.] [Pitman, Isaac.] *Pitman's phonography. (First and second styles.)* [Boston]: S. P. Andrews, 1845. \$250  
 Stereotype broadside, 7.5" x 10"; printed on blue paper, chart of shorthand forms, transcription of Psalm 100, and a brief overview of the Pitman system, meant to introduce readers to it and to advertise shorthand publications. Light creases from previous folds, near fine. An early advertisement for what was to become one of the most popular English short-hands in history.



12. **Andrews, S. P., & Augustus F. Boyle.** *The complete phonographic class-book, containing a strictly inductive exposition of Pitman's phonography...* Boston: Phonographic Institution, 1845. \$150

First edition, 12mo, pp. 132; printed paper boards backed in reverse calf, spine chipped, hinges starting, some offsetting on endpapers; a good, sound copy. "Especially intended as a school book, and to afford the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of the living teacher." This popular textbook saw 16 editions between 1845 and 52. Westly-Gibson p. 7. Andrews was an American individualist anarchist, linguist, political philosopher, outspoken abolitionist and author of several books on the labor movement and individualist anarchism. It was while in England for abolition work that Andrews came upon Pitman's shorthand and decided to introduce the United States to the system. His *Phonographic class book* was the first native American book on Pitman published.

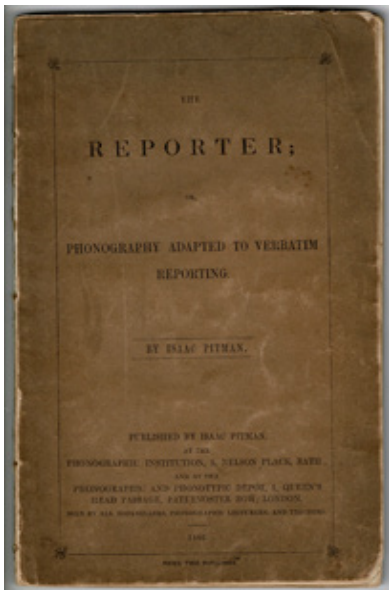
13. **Andrews, S. P., and Augustus F. Boyle.** *The phonographic reader. A complete course of inductive reading lessons in phonography.* Boston: Phonographic Institute, [1845]. \$150  
 First edition, 12mo, 36 engraved plates of text in Pitman shorthand, intended for use along with the authors' *Complete phonographic class book*; original paper covers, manuscript shorthand note on upper cover, covers spotted, last inch of spine perished, text sound though a later impression. West-by-Gibson p.7.



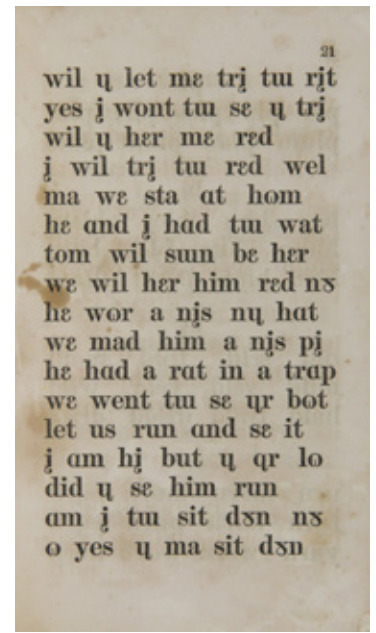
14. **Andrews, S. P., and Augustus F. Boyle.** *The phonographic reader: a complete course in inductive reading lessons in phonography.* Boston: Phonographic Institute, 1846. \$125

Second edition, 12mo, pp. 60; printed paper boards backed in reverse calf, spine chipped, joints and textblock split, light foxing and contemporary pencil annotation. A popular American textbook, with over a dozen editions published over about 5 years. West-

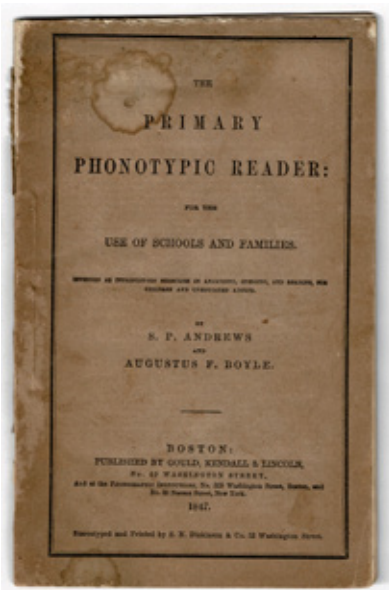
by-Gibson p. 7.



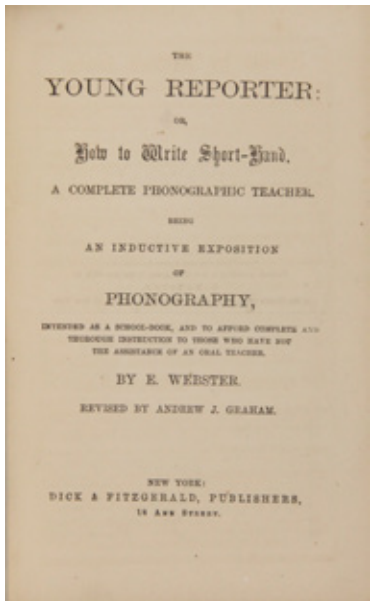
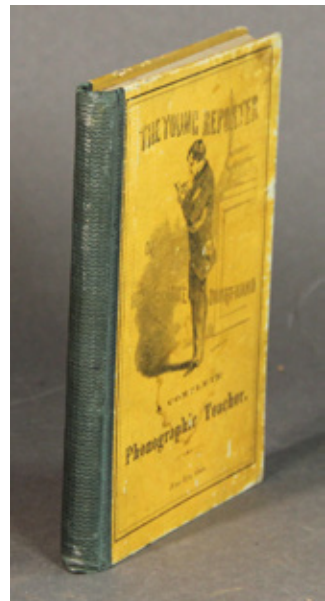
15. **Pitman, Isaac.** *The reporter; or, phonography adapted to verbatim reporting.* Bath and London: published by the author, 1846. \$150  
Second edition, 8vo, pp. 79, [1]; 30 pages of engraved shorthand exercises; original printed paper wrappers; spine perished, covers toned and starting, binding weak but holding, some pencil in the margins, fair.



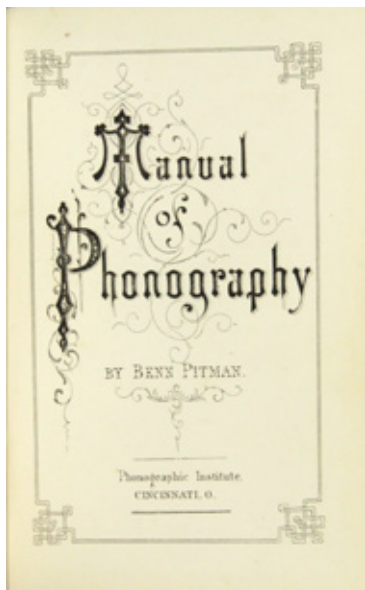
17. **[Longley, Elias.] Furst fonetic redur.** Boston: Otis Clapp, 1852. \$125  
Fourth edition, 12mo, pp. 72; introductory text in standard alphabet, main text in Pitman's English Phonotypic Alphabet; original tan printed boards backed in red cloth, endpapers foxed, text spotted, good and sound. An elementary reader for teaching children one of the more popular reform alphabets of the 19th century.



16. **Andrews, S. P., & Augustus F. Boyle.** *The primary phonotypic reader: for the use of schools and families.* Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1847. \$125  
First edition, 12mo, pp. 35, [1]; original printed wrappers; spine partially perished, water stain on upper cover, shallow nibbling on top edge, text clean, good and sound. A children's phonographic reader, using Pitman's Phonotypic Alphabet. It was meant to be preceded by the *Beginner's Phonotypic Primer*, and introduced young children and "uneducated adults" to the characters of the phonotypic alphabet.



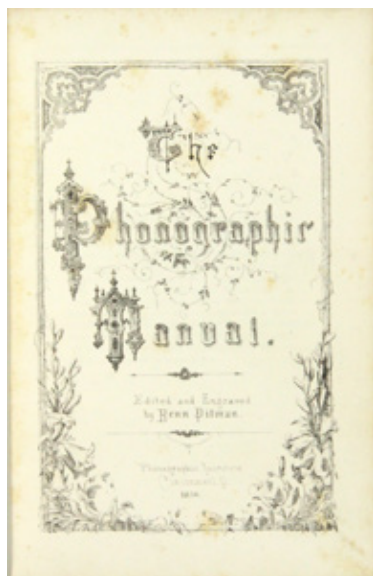
18. **Webster, E.** *The young reporter: or, how to write short-hand. A complete phonographic teacher...* New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, [1852]. \$120  
Revised by Andrew J. Graham. 12mo, pp. [2], 112, 7, [21] (ads); pictorial orange printed boards backed in green cloth, extremities rubbed, dampstain on upper board, a nice sound copy. A re-titling of Webster's *Phonographic teacher*. Andrew Graham would later become a major rival of Pitman's.



19. **Pitman, Benn.** *The manual of phonography.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute, n.d. [ca. 1855]. \$75

First American edition, 12mo, pp. 100, [8] (ads); printed partly by lithography; original brown cloth blind- and gilt-stamped; very good or better.

Benn moved to Cincinnati soon after arriving in the US in 1853 and worked diligently to spread his brother Isaac's system of shorthand through the states. His manuals on Pitman shorthand became the most important and most often reprinted text on the subject in the US. This is an early edition of the American manual, with backmatter that dates the book around 1855, the year of the first edition. The manual saw significant changes over each edition, as Benn Pitman fancied himself both a book designer and a tinkerer and redid both the lithographic title page and a notable portion of the text for each new edition. Westly-Gibson p. 168.



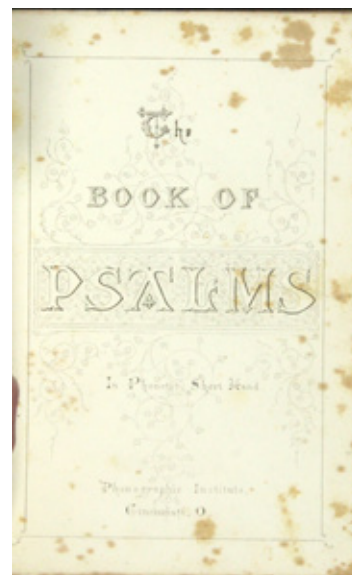
20. **Pitman, Benn.** *The phonographic manual.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute, 1856. \$75

12mo, pp. 92, [40]; lithograph title page and lithographic plates of shorthand throughout; original black calf blind- and gilt-stamped, marbled edges; textblock shaken, edges worn, good and sound. An early edition of Benn Pitman's American shorthand manual.



21. **Pitman, Benn.** *The phonographic manual.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute, [c. 1857].

\$50  
12mo, pp. 92, [30], 7, [1]; lithograph title page and lithographic plates of shorthand throughout; original black cloth blind- and gilt-stamped, marbled edges; last 30 pages dampstained, discoloration on lower cover, good and sound.



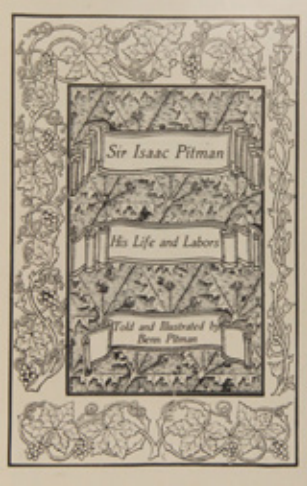
22. **[Bible in Pitman Shorthand, O.T., Psalms.] Pitman, Benn.** *The Book of Psalms in phonetic shorthand.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute, [1857]. \$75

First American edition, 12mo, pp. [68], [8] (ads); original black roan boards stamped in blind and gilt, marbled edges; lithographed shorthand text throughout; spine mostly perished, text foxed, binding sound. An earlier transcription of Psalms into Pitman was published in London in 1853 by Benn's brother Fredd. This edition is an entirely new transcription with many changes to the text.

**PRESENTATION COPY**

23. **Pitman, Benn.** *Sir Isaac Pitman: his life and labors.* [Cincinnati: Press of C. J. Krehbiel & Co., 1902]. \$135

First edition, 8vo, pp. 201, [1]; portrait frontispiece, engraved title page, original brown cloth gilt, fine. A laudatory biography written and designed by Pitman's brother, with much on Isaac's work on shorthand and spelling reform. This copy inscribed by Benn Pitman to a Louis E. Schrader, an Ohio court reporter who was a student at the Cincinnati School of Phonography and the Phonographic Institute of Cincinnati. Aside from being a prolific author of shorthand material, Benn Pitman was also a teacher of wood engraving at the Cincinnati Art School. This book was designed by Benn, and reflects a somewhat idiosyncratic approach to typography.



24. **Irving, Washington.** *The legend of Sleepy Hollow ... printed in the easy reporting style of phonography, in accordance with the "Manual of Phonography," by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute Co., 1902. \$75

Small 8vo, pp. 31, [1], [2] (ads); text in Pitman shorthand; original printed paper wrappers; wrappers lightly toned, very good. Not in BAL.

25. **Irving, Washington.** *Rip Van Winkle ... published in the easy reporting style of phonography, in accordance with the "Manual of Phonography," by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.* Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute Company, 1902. \$75

Small 8vo, pp. 22, 8; main text in Pitman shorthand followed by 8pp. of ads; original printed paper covers; covers lightly toned, very good. Not in BAL.

26. **Hale, Edward Everett.** *The man without a country ... printed in the easy reporting style of phonography, in accordance with the "Manual of Phonography," by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.* Cincinnati: The Phonographic Institute Company, 1903. \$50

8vo, pp. 29, [1], 8 (ads); text in Pitman shorthand; original printed paper wrappers, light toning, near fine.

27. **Stevenson, Robert Louis.** *Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde ... printed in the easy reporting style of phonography, in accordance with the "Manual of Phonography," by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.* Cincinnati: The Phonographic Institute Company, 1903. \$75

8vo, pp. 66, 8; text in Pitman shorthand; original printed paper wrappers, light toning, near fine.

28. **Pitman, Benn.** *The beginnings of Pitmanic shorthand in England and in the United States, as I know them.* Chautauqua, NY: August 16, 1905. \$125

Typescript transcript, pp. [1], 19 (i.e. 40 pages) typed on rectos only; bound with an incomplete transcript of a speech by Oliver Dyer on shorthand, pp. [4]; printed gray limp cloth covers, spine sunned, near fine. A speech given at the Chautauqua Institution, focused primarily on Benn Pitman's scheme for spelling reform rather than shorthand or its history as the title suggests. At the time of this speech Pitman would have been 83 years old, and had dedicated the majority of his life to the propagation of both Pitman shorthand and general spelling reform, but spelling system during that time had succeeded in achieving popular adoption. In his talk Pitman admits that the English speaking public is simply unwilling to introduce any new symbols into their alphabet, and proposes that a few small modifications to the existing alphabet, namely the use of a dot to indicate long and short vowels, is all that is needed to provide enough symbols for a phonographic representation of English. Mention is also made of Murray's *Oxford English Dictionary*, then in the middle of production.

Only the first page of Dyer's speech dated Aug. 18, 1905 is included, but it follows the same lines, recounting the difficulty of teaching children English spelling. Dyer was an early American adopter of Pitman shorthand and developed a derivative system which was the first of its kind introduced to the US, though its popularity was superseded by Benn

Pitman's system after the latter's arrival in the 1850s. He is best remembered for his work in journalism.

The Chautauqua Institution, where these speeches were given was established in 1874 as a teaching camp for Sunday-school teachers, and was closely associated with Methodism. Its format was popular enough to inspire a number of satellite institutions up until World War II, and many notable individuals have spoken there, including a number of US Presidents.

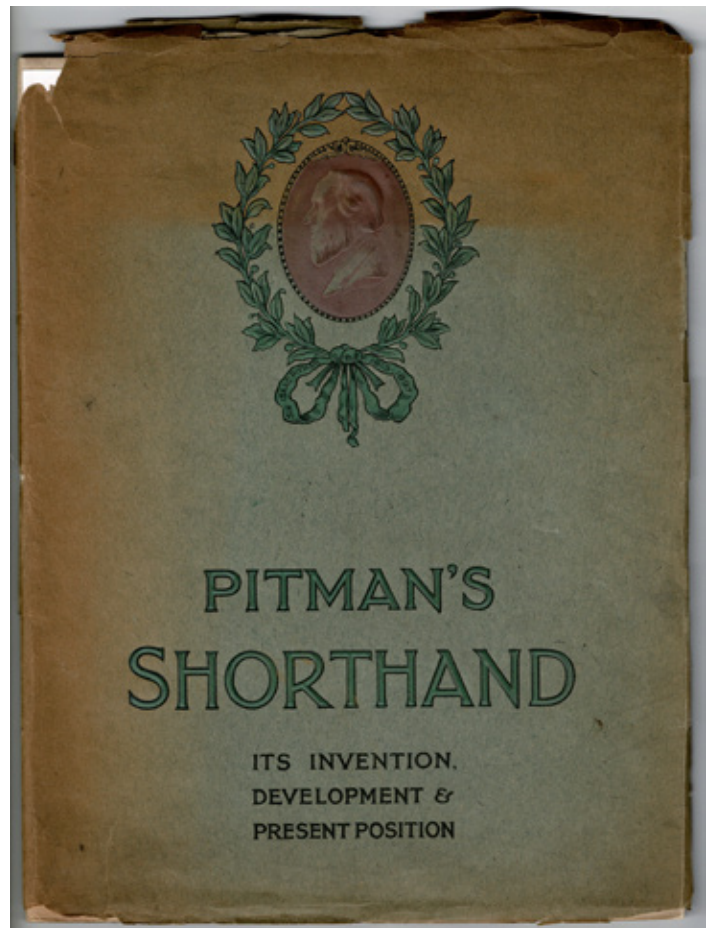
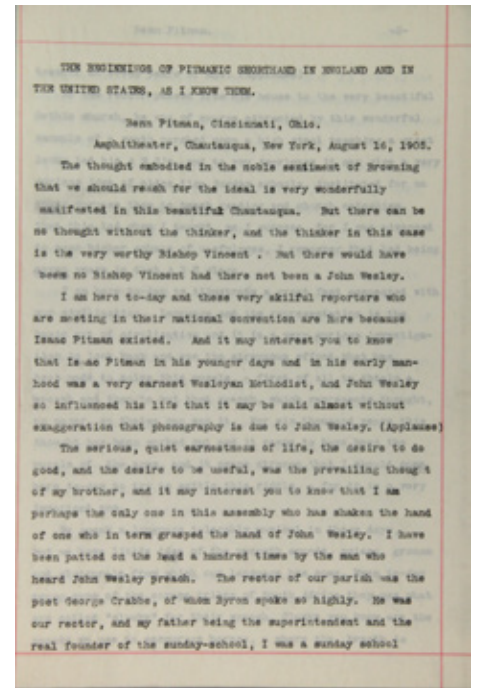
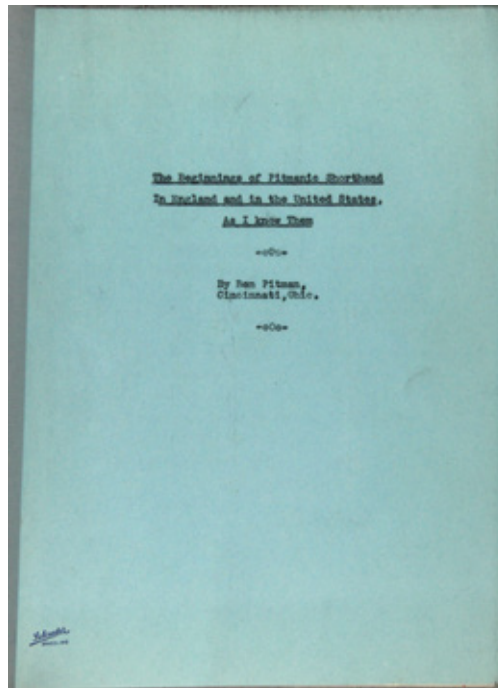
29. **Andersen, Hans Christian.** *The ugly duckling and other stories ... In the amanuensis style of phonography by Benn Pitman and Jerome B.*

*Howard.* Cincinnati: The Phonographic Institute Company, 1907. \$50

8vo, pp. 49, [1], 8; text in Pitman shorthand in two columns, after No. 49 of the Riverside Literature Series from Houghton Mifflin & Co.; original printed paper wrappers, light toning, fine.

30. *Pitman's shorthand, a short account of its invention and history, together with a statement of the position of the system at the present day.* [New York: Sir I. Pitman and Sons], 1918. \$75

Small folio, pp. 35, [1]; 13 plates laid in; original printed green paper wrappers, relief portrait of Isaac Pitman on upper cover; edges frayed and sunned, cover starting, textblock clean and sound. An advertising vehicle for Pitman shorthand, with a brief history of the system, testimonials, and statistics as to the rate of its use.





30a. Photograph portrait of Benn Pitman c.  
1904 \$200

Framed photographic portrait, with a few small details added  
in ink, 9" x 6.5" in frame. Unexamined out of frame, with a  
typescript note pasted on back reading:

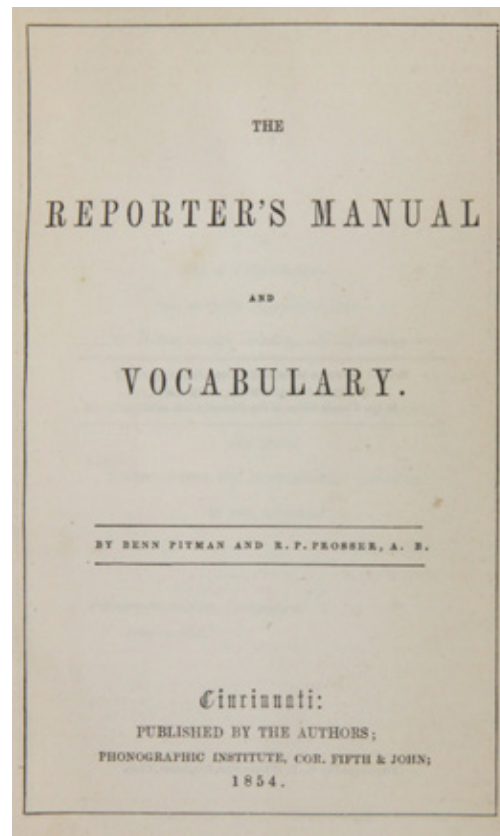
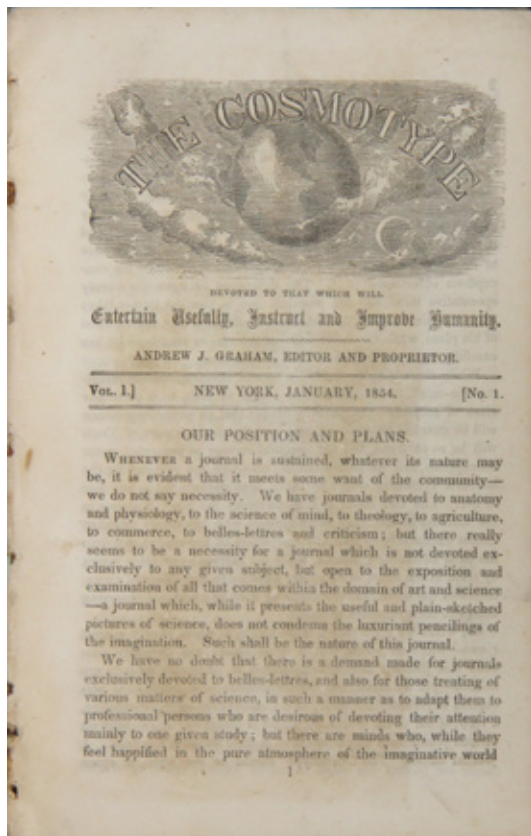
"Presented to Louis E. Schrader June 30, 1904 By the Dic-  
tation Class

Alberta Prince  
Bettie M. Tracey  
Jesse Penn Young  
Ellen Douglas Hoge  
Minnie Blue  
Fannie Campbell  
Alice M. Caldwell."

## Andrew Graham

*As with Taylor, after Pitman's system had reached wide success a number of competitors entered the field, all taking the fundamentals of his shorthand and making changes, then advertising their own systems as superior. The most prominent of those competitors was Andrew Graham. Graham was barred from publishing in London and unsuccessfully sued Benn Pitman for copyright infringement in the US. The rivalry between the two systems was extensive, and both had diehard fans that filled the stenographic periodicals of the day with attacks on each other.*

*Like Pitman, Graham's initial interest was in spelling reform, and he published his own system of phonetic alphabet in addition to his shorthand.*



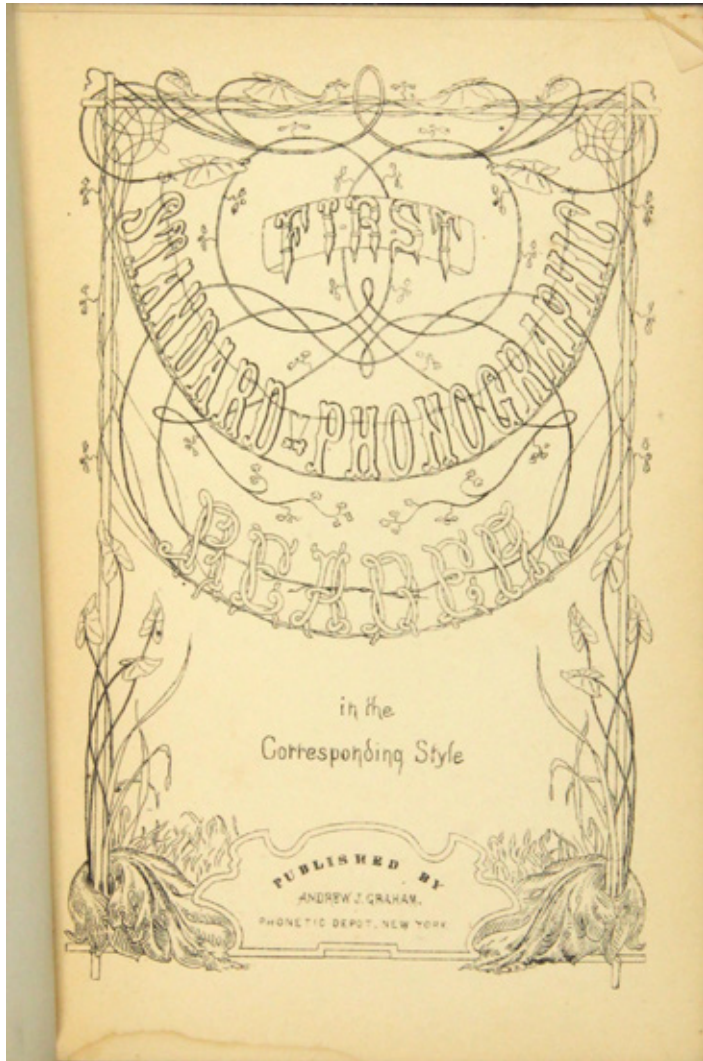
31. **Graham, Andrew J., ed.** *The cosmotype.* Vol. 1 no. 1 to vol. 1 no. 9. New York: Andrew Graham, 1854. \$650

Likely the complete run of this short-lived advocate for phonotypy, 8vo, contiguous pagination, pp. 216; **bound with:** Pitman, Benn, & R. P. Prosser. *The reporter's manual and vocabulary*, Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute, 1854; First edition, pp 15 (manual only, lacking the vocabulary); Contemporary blue cloth, corners bumped, spine label partially perished, pastedowns lifted up to reveal binding wastepaper (more phonographic material); very good and sound.

*The Cosmotype*, appears to have only lasted for nine months. Westby-Gibson notes that it was commenced and discontinued in 1854, and online records do not indicate any issues after September. Content-wise it is a smattering of novelties on science and society, plus a great deal on phonography and spelling reform, including news and reviews, and a few articles written in Graham's phonetic type. Examples of news are notices of the adoption of phonetic type among the Mormons and the missionaries to the Mikmak, and a notice of a delay in printing due to a lack of compositors who were familiar with phonetic type. Rare, NYPL and AAS only.



32. **Graham, Andrew J.** *Brief longhand: system of longhand contractions, by means of which the principal advantages of shorthand are secured with out resort to stenographic characters, and with perfect legibility...* New York: Andrew J. Graham, [1857]. \$50  
12mo, pp. 76; original black cloth gilt, marbled endpapers, minor wear to head and tail of spine, duplicate stamp on endpaper, else fine. Mostly a reform of spelling, but with some advice on improving the economy of longhand letter forms as well.

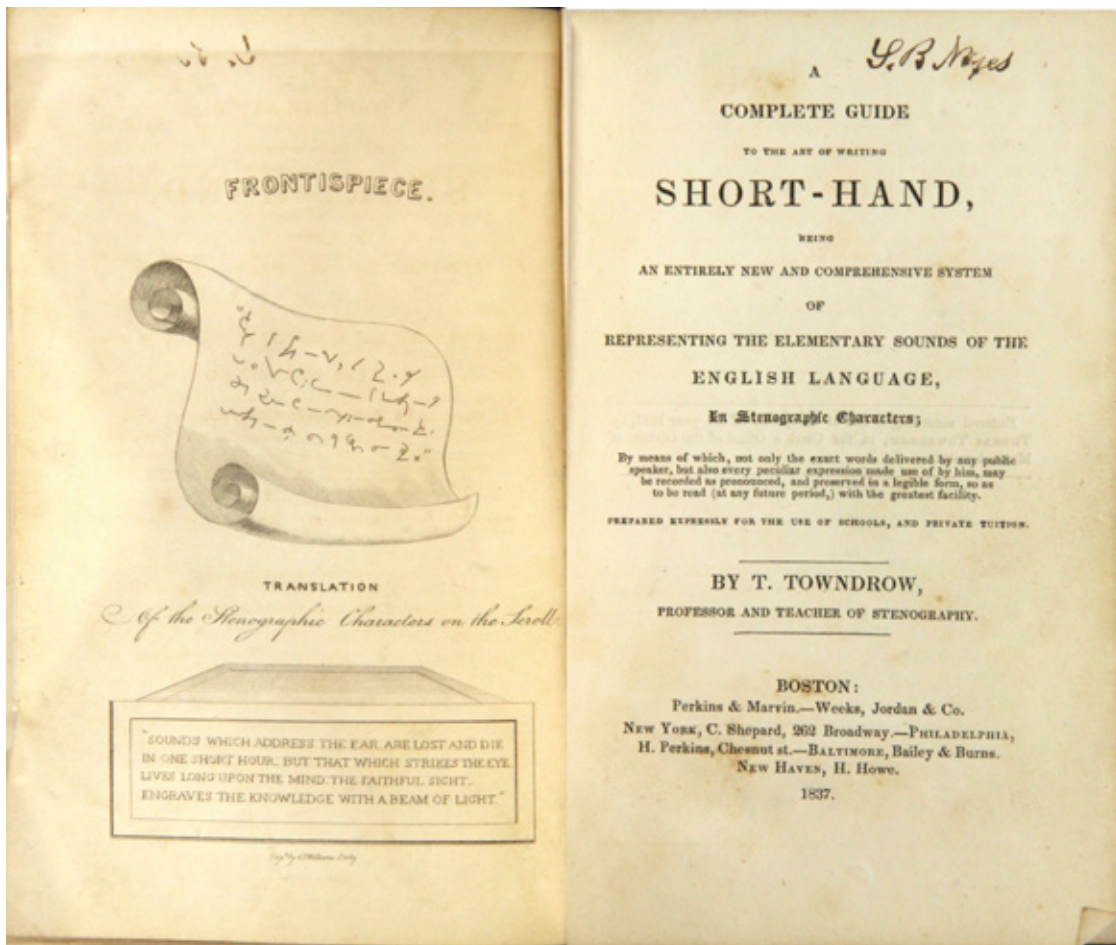


33. **Graham, Andrew J.** *First standard phonographic reader in the corresponding style.* New York: Phonetic Depot, [1860]. \$45  
12mo, pp. 82, [2]; lithograph title page and text in lithographed phonography; original cloth, decorative gilt title on upper cover, marbled edges; light wear, textblock split, half title or flyleaf lacking, very good and sound. This system was an offshoot of Pitman. Westby-Gibson, p. 76.

34. **Graham, Andrew J., ed.** *Standard phonographic visitor, vol. IV.* New York: Andrew J. Graham, 1869. \$65  
12mo, pp. [2], 622, with 52 weekly issues, from July 1869 to July 1870, each 12 pp. with 8 pp of standard type and 4 pp. of lithographed shorthand text, until issue 47 at which point the format changes to 12 pp. of shorthand only. Articles consist of correspondence, critique of rival shorthand systems, testimonials of success, and the occasional novel social or scientific comment. Bound together with title page in publisher's green cloth, gilt-ruled spine, light rubbing to extremities, mild creasing, near fine. After the failure of *The Cosmotype* Graham would go on to publish a number of other similarly focused newspapers. "The Visitor" ran from 1963-1971. Westby-Gibson p. 79.

35. **Graham, Andrew J.** *The synopsis of standard-phonography. New and improved edition.* New York: Andrew Graham, 1879. \$40  
12mo, pp. 22, iv, [3]-39, [1], 11, [1], iv; original brown blindstamped cloth, near fine. The Graham system was an adaptation of Pitman.

## Other Shorhands



36. **Towndrow, T[homas].** *A complete guide to the art of writing short-hand, being an entirely new and comprehensive system of representing the elementary sounds of the English language, in stenographic characters.* Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Haven.: Perkins & Marvin, et al., 1837. \$125

12mo, pp. 120; engraved frontispiece and plate; patterned cloth boards backed in roan, gilt title on spine; spine worn, corners bumped, owner's signature and a few ink stains, text clean and sound. "This system, the production of an Englishman, was first brought out in the United States ... it is phonetic, but not sufficiently stenographic. The vowels are written by full-sized joined letters." (Pitman, *History of shorthand*). Westby-Gibson p. 220.

37. **Stolze, Wilhelm F., & F[ranz] Stolze.** *Anleitung der deutschen stenographie auf Veranlassung des stenographischen vereins du Berlin.* Berlin: Siegfried Mittler, 1869. \$75

12mo, removed from binding, pp. [4], 41; 33 plates of stenography; edges dyed red, green wrapper residue near spine, good and sound. Stolze's version of shorthand was first published in 1841 and was one of two commonly used systems throughout the German-speaking region. His son Franz continued to publicize the system after Wilhelm's death in 1867.

38. **Miller, Frank R.** *Stenographers' directory: containing the names and addresses of stenographers in the United States and Canada.* Boston: Frank Wood, Printer, 1883. \$200  
12mo, pp. 43, [5]; original blue printed paper wrappers, small closed tear to fore-edge of first dozen leaves, not affecting text, toned edges, very good. An interesting snapshot of stenography in the late 19th century with individuals listed alphabetically, and when known the method they employ is noted. 11 separate systems are included in the tally. One entry has a pencil annotation adding their system in the margins. Scarce, with 2 only in OCLC.

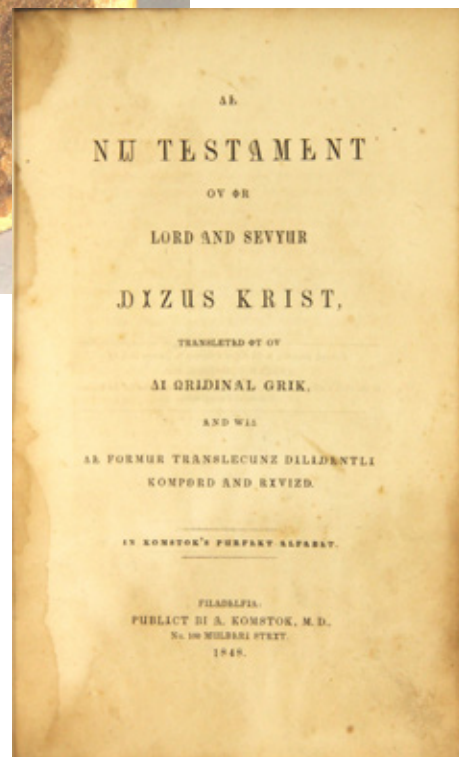
## Spelling Reform

*Contemporary with the development of shorthand was a lively community of spelling reformers. Reformers generally agreed that the popular method of spelling had serious flaws, but they were divided about the solution, with most more concerned about championing their personal projects than coalescing behind a single option.*

### Andrew Comstock

39. **Comstock, Andrew.** *A treatise on phonology; comprising a perfect alphabet of the English language, a system of vocal gymnastics, exercises in orthography, reading, and declamation, and Pitman's phonetic shorthand.* Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co, 1846. \$75  
First edition, 12mo, pp. 62, [10] (ads); 2 pages of wood engravings showing the mouth for pronunciation; original yellow wrappers; ex-Franklin Institute, with stamps on upper cover and textblock, upper wrapper detached but present. Andrew Comstock was one of a crowd of people who attempted to bring about spelling reform in the 19th century. Like many, he wanted the alphabet to more accurately represent the sounds of speech, which meant an expansion of characters, in his case most were borrowed from Greek. The title notes this no. 1 and later volumes are mentioned in the text, but it does not appear that any of the following volumes made it to press.

40. **[Bible in Comstock's Perfect Alphabet, N.T.] Comstock, Andrew.** *[The New Testament, of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, translated out of the original Greek, and with the former translations diligently composd and revised. In Comstock's perfect alphabet.]* Philadelphia: A Komstok, M. D., 1848. \$550  
First edition, 8vo, pp. 397, [3]; text in two columns, printed in Comstock's phonetic alphabet; contemporary full sheep; boards rubbed and soiled, small splits at top of spine, spine label perished, text foxed with waterstains on fore-edge, good and sound. Andrew Comstock was one of a crowd of people who attempted to bring about spelling reform in the 19th century. Like many, he wanted the alphabet to more accurately represent the sounds of speech, which meant an expansion of characters. In his case most were borrowed from Greek. An earlier printing of the New Testament in Comstock's alphabet was published a year before but ended abruptly at Mark. This is the first full text of the New Testament through Revelations.



## George B. Emerson

41. [Emerson, George B.?] *Report upon phonotypy* [cover title]. Cambridge: Metcalf and Co., 1847. \$75

8vo, pp. 16; self-wrappers, untrimmed, edges lightly toned, very good. A succinct review of the problems with the current method of spelling and a few attempts through history the reform it, followed by an argument for Emerson's own alphabet.

## Henry Parkhurst

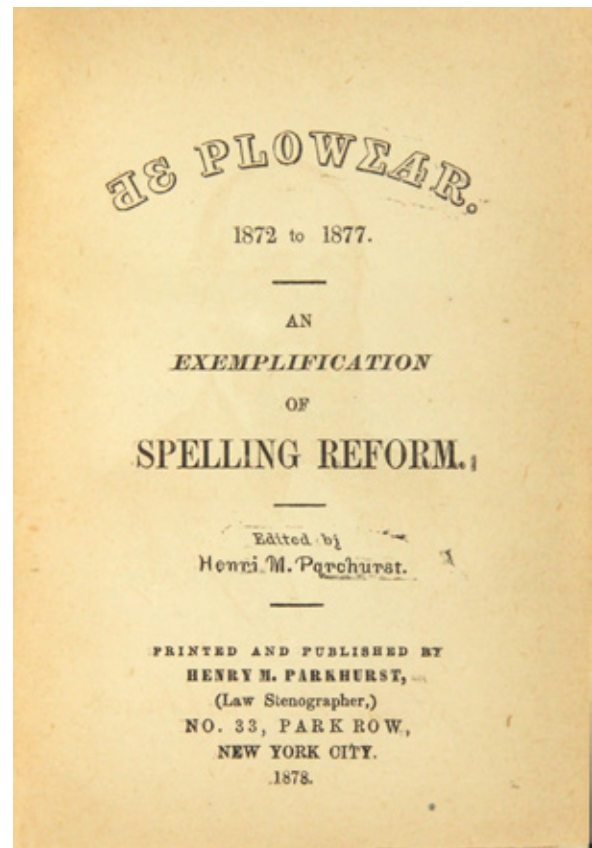
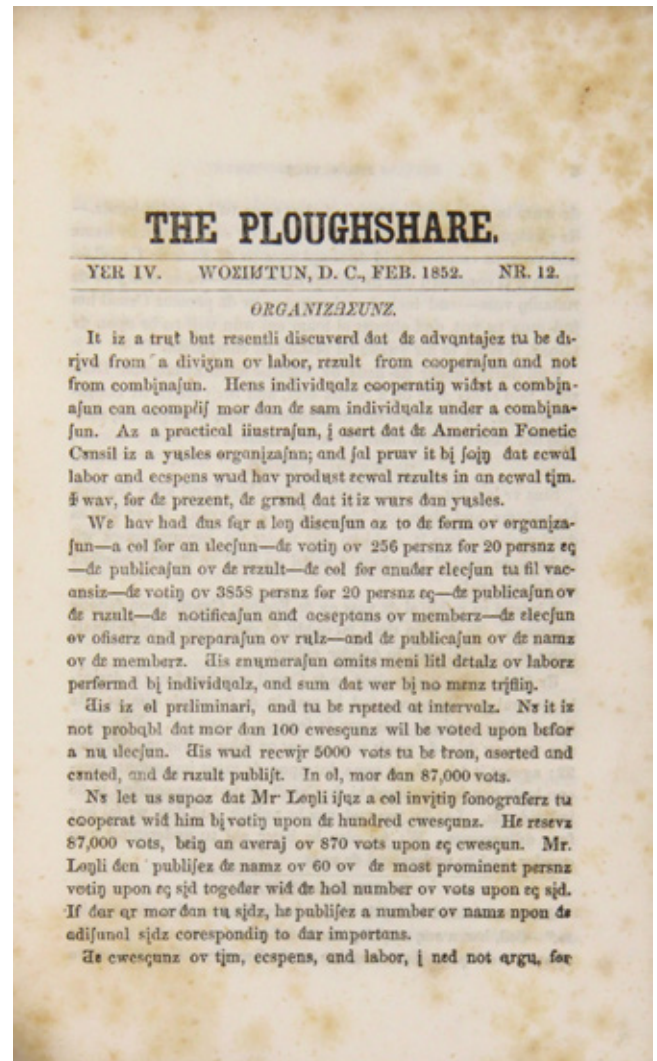
42. Parkhurst, Henry M. ed. *The Plowshare and the American Reporter together with the Cosmopolitan, 1852 and 1853*. Washington [D.C.]: Henry M. Parkhurst, 1853. \$225

16mo (6.5" x 4.5") consisting of bound issues from year IV, no. 11 to year V, no. 34 of *The Plowshare*, two issues of *The Cosmopolitan*, and year V, no. 16 to year VI, no. 30 of *The American Reporter*, as issued; pp. [4], 172, 8, 68; text in "reform spelling" characters, *The Cosmopolitan* entirely in the cosmophonetic alphabet; original brown publisher's cloth, gilt, very good and sound. See above for *The Plowshare* and more on Parkhurst.

43. Parkhurst, Henry M., ed. *The plowshare 1872 to 1877. An exemplification of spelling reform*. New York: Henry M. Parkhurst, 1878.

\$150

16mo (6" x 4.25") consisting of bound issues from vol. XXIV no. 61 to vol. XXIX no. 89, each issue consisting of 8 pages, with continuous pagination; pp. [4], 240, 10, 2; text in "reform spelling" characters; portrait frontispiece; original black publisher's cloth, covers mildly soiled, very good and sound. Established in 1849, *The Plowshare* was a vehicle to propagate Parkhurst's reformed spelling system, which attempted to more accurately express the pronunciation of words. The articles themselves cover a number of subjects dear to the editor's heart. Included are articles on phonography generally and his system of cosmophonography particularly, astronomy, civil rights, universal language, and the occasional foray into mysticism (Parkhurst would later publish the pamphlet *Diana*, a foundational text of the mystico-sexual practice of Dianism).

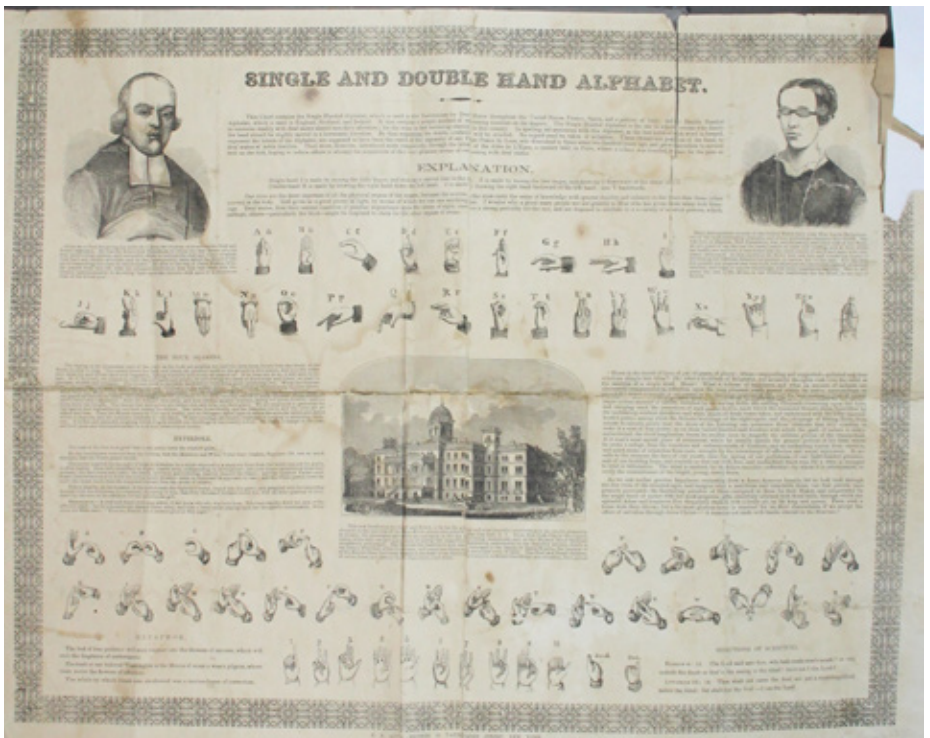


## Charles-Michel de l'Épée

44. [Broadside - Sign Languages.] *Single and double hand alphabet.* New York: C. A. Alvord, [ca. 1856]. \$150

Broadside, 17" x 21"; engraved portraits of Abbé de L'Épée and Laura Bridgeman, and an image of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, along with two separate sign alphabets. Biographies, historical background, and explanatory text is interspersed. Backed on linen, long vertical and horizontal tears mended but affecting text, another 6" vertical closed tear, large chip to upper right corner, affecting border.

The single hand alphabet on this broadside closely resembles the modern sign alphabet, with differences in the angle of representation.

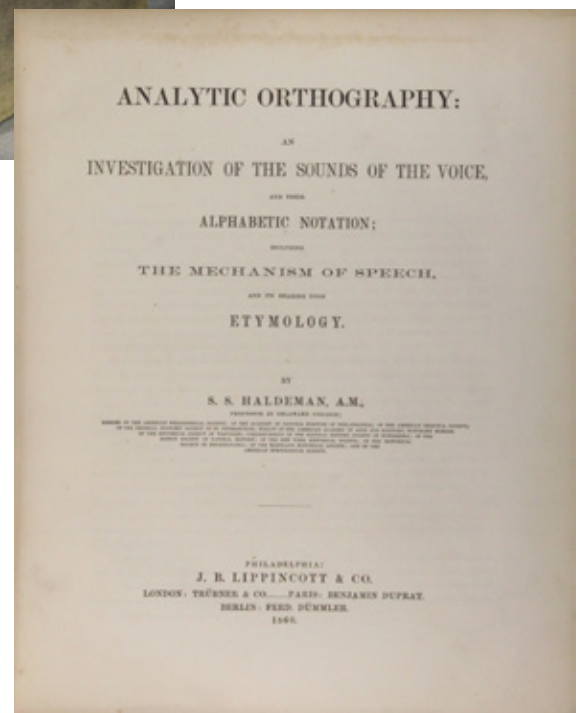
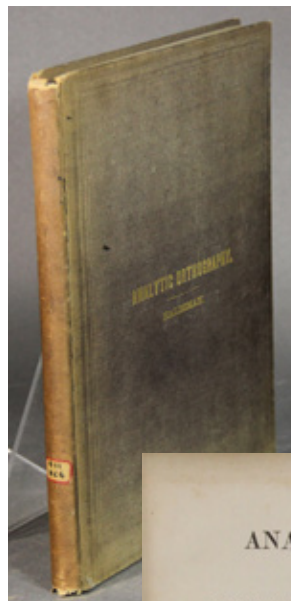


## Samuel Stedman Haldeman

45. **Haldeman, Samuel Stedman.** *Analytic orthography: an investigation of the sounds of the voice, and their alphabetic notation; including the mechanism of speech, and its bearing upon etymology.* Philadelphia, London, Paris Berlin: J. B. Lippincott [et al.], 1860. \$500  
4to, pp. viii, [5]-148; addenda slip tipped in, original brown cloth, gilt title on cover, boards sunned, very good and sound. Ex-library, with label on front pastedown and spine. "Haldeman's sense of hearing was so acute that he could differentiate the sounds emitted by insects. He studied exhaustively the American Indian dialects, becoming a recognized authority on the subject, and he also devoted much labor to the investigation of English, Chinese, and other languages. He developed an intense interest in the study of vocal sounds, and was deeply interested in spelling reform. He was the first professor of comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania" (see DAB)

This book was put together in response to an essay contest offered by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, a contest Haldeman won. In the preface he makes clear that he is not casting his lot with the spelling reformers of his day, but is concerned more so with philological description broadly. He reviews alphabetic bases, compares a number of systems for the introduction of further notation, and provides examples of said notation through the transcription of an assortment of languages, including Cherokee, Wyandot, Kansa, Chippeway, and Grebo.

Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 1629.



## Alexander Melville Bell

*Bell (1819-1905), the father of Alexander Graham Bell, "was the leading teacher of the science of correct speech at the three capitals of England, Ireland and Scotland for twenty-two years ... His books on elocution remain the standard authority, more than 250 editions of The Principles of Elocution and The Standard Elocutionist having been printed" (DAB). His visible speech system predates the International Phonetic Alphabet by about 20 years, and was his attempt at creating a system of writing that could both represent every sound produced in any language and would also be derived from the physical act of producing sound so that it could be taught to deaf students by way of the physiology of language alone. The system only saw serious use for about a dozen years before it was deemed less efficient than other methods and was abandoned by educators.*

46. **Bell, Alex[ander] Melville.** *Visible speech: the science of universal alphabetics; or self-interpreting physiological letters, for the writing of all languages in one alphabet.* London and NY: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. etc., 1867.

\$400

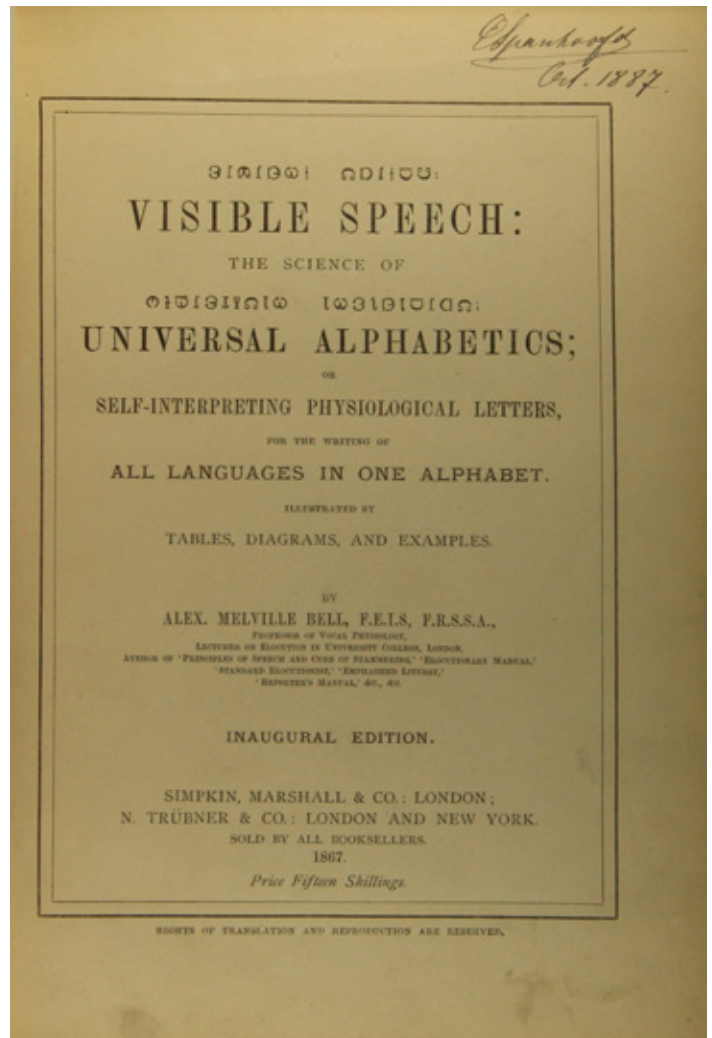
"Inaugural" (i.e. first) edition, royal 8vo, pp. 126, [4] (ads); 16 stereotype plates representing the invented alphabet in handwriting and longhand; the text with ample instances of Bell's invention in type; navy pebbled cloth, gilt title on cover and spine, spine gilt faded, extremities rubbed, textblock shaken and tender on account of paper quality but holding, owner's signature on title page.

47. **Bell, Alexander Melville.** *Address to the National Association of Elocutionists.* Washington DC: The Volta Bureau, 1895. \$150

First edition, 8vo, pp. 25, [3]; printed paper self-wrappers; light soiling to covers with tipped in slip reading "compliments of The Volta Bureau." A speech covering errors in elocution, education, and a brief aside on Bell's universal system of visible speech. A scarce piece of neographic history. One of two variants, the other lacking the slip and with the cover title reset to include "With the Author's Compliments."

48. **Bell, Alexander Melville.** *Address to the National Association of Elocutionists.* Washington DC: The Volta Bureau, 1895. \$125

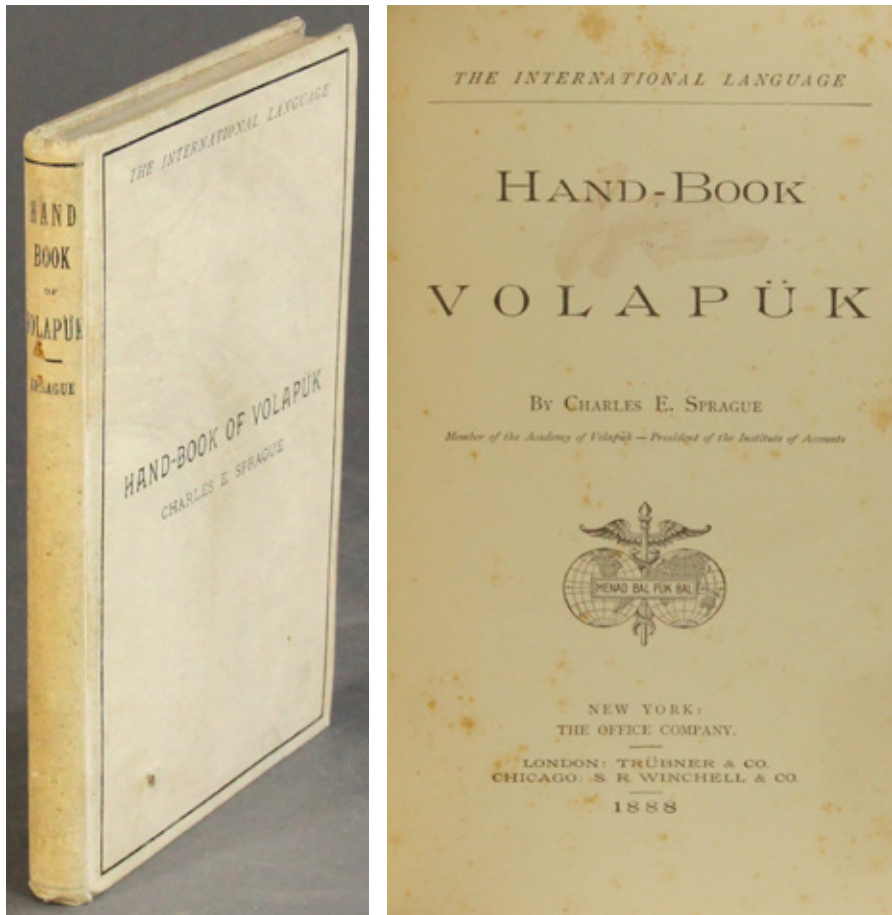
First edition, 8vo, pp. 25, [3]; printed paper self-wrappers including "with the Author's Compliments" printed at the head of title; light soiling to covers. A speech covering errors in elocution, education, and a brief aside on Bell's universal system of visible speech. A scarce piece of neographic history.



One of two variants, the other lacking the compliments of the author and with a tipped in slip reading "compliments of the Volta Bureau."

## Charles E. Sprague

*Sprague (1842-1912) was wounded at Gettysburg and later taught at several military academies, and was the author of a number of works on military tactics. In 1870, by which time he had learned as many as sixteen languages, he turned his career to banking, where he spent the rest of his life in an influential position. He is credited with, among other innovations, the introduction of the small check book and the pass book. "Though he contributed articles on business to magazines and newspapers, he was interested also in such widely divergent matters as croquet, simplified spelling, Esperanto, Volapuk, and the revival of Gaelic" (DAB).*



49. [Volapuk.] Sprague, Charles E. *Hand-book of Volapuk. The international language.* New York: The Office Company; London: Trubner; Chicago: S.R. Winchell & Co., 1888. \$125

First edition, small 8vo, pp. viii, 119, [1]; original printed cream cloth slightly soiled, small snag at the bottom of the front cover, title page a little spotted and light foxing throughout; all else very good.