

NOYES'S
PENMANSHIP.

IMPROVED EDITION.

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AN ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO THE ART
of
Penmanship.

*In which the correct principles of the Round and
Running Hands are systematized and simplified Designed
to teach this important and elegant Art with the utmost facility.*

by

ENOCH NOYES

IMPROVED EDITION WITH PRINTED DIRECTIONS.

Entered according to act of Congress by **Jenks & Palmer** in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

in the year 1839.

NOYES'S PENMANSHIP.

P R E F A C E .

THE author of the following System of Penmanship has for several years devoted his exclusive attention to the teaching of this elegant and important art. During his tutorship, he has made experiment of a variety of systems.

But the uniform success which has attended his instructions since he has taught by the present system, and the facility and ease with which instruction is imparted by the teacher to the pupil, on this plan, give a decided preference to this system, when brought in competition with any other.

And the unqualified approbation which has been bestowed on this system, by the most respectable citizens in the principal cities and towns in New England, inspires the author with the fullest confidence that the peculiar elegance of the style of writing, and the method of instruction herein proposed, are better calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the *correct principles* of PENMANSHIP, than any other system hitherto published.

The very large text hand, which gives a great command of the hand, most certainly has not so happy an influence on *running hand*, as a text of the size contained in

this system; but, on the contrary, has a direct tendency to make it *heavy and ungraceful*.

When the text hand here recommended is once acquired, a hand *one third* larger (if on any occasion necessary) may be written with equal ease.

The art of Penmanship, it is believed, is herein, to the greatest possible degree, systematized and simplified;—a similarity of principle pervades the system; and the most difficult connexion of the letters is perspicuously exhibited.

DIRECTIONS.

THE introductory lessons comprise all the elementary principles of Penmanship, and the most difficult connexion of letters in the joining hand.

Learners should generally write one page of the first and one of the 2d lesson; a half page of each of the 3d and 4th lessons; and as the whole alphabet is contained in the 5th, two or three pages of that lesson may be written with close attention; then one page of the 6th.

After which, the capitals must be attended to. These should be written one line of each letter in their order, until they have all been written twice over.

NOYES'S PENMANSHIP.

After the capitals have been thoroughly practised, another page of the 6th lesson may be written; after which, the alphabetical set of copies must be written with care, practising only the capitals in the first words; as the others are made only to show how they may be varied at pleasure.

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO PROPORTION AND EXECUTE THE COMMON TEXT HAND.

ALL letters must have a certain proportion, as the particular size may require; without which, all writing is destitute of beauty and precision.

This plan, it will be observed, requires only five lines on which to write both the capitals and text hand.

The width of most of the letters between their shades should be equal to one half their height (measuring their width with the slope,) except the *b, d, l, h, k*, which are double the height of the short letters. Looped letters in the text hand, such as *f, g, y, j*, should be one fourth longer than the *b*, which has no loop, and the *p, t*, half way between the height of the *i* and *b*.

There are seven letters, viz. *a, d, q, g, e, c, o*, which begin at the top, and are drawn

half way to the middle with an oval curve before the shade commences; then with a gradual pressure continue to curve and diminish the shade to a point at the bottom line; and to finish the *a, d, q, g*, carry off the hair mark to the top to gain the right width, as though the first part had been *i*, to form a *u*.

The shade must then be added by bearing the fore-finger on the back of the pen, and draw the shade so as to separate it from the hair mark at the middle of the letter; then put the pen on where it was commenced, and draw a very fine hair mark nearly half way to the middle and join it to the shade.

If the learner will read the above rules and directions several times with close attention, he will be able to practise to great advantage.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE capital letters are arranged according to similarity of their parts, preserving many oval forms.

The hair mark of *A, M, N*, should be commenced at the top line, drawing it very sloping to the middle; continue it still more sloping, with an oval curve, to the bottom

(Continued on page 26.)

¹ uuuuuuuuu ² mmmmmmm
³ nnnnnnn ⁴ ooooooooo

⁵ adggecorrysttblkspmnwvz

⁶ mmmnumi mmmu accede

A M N W P B R S T S H

K L Q D A E C G O U V Y

A M N W P B R S T S H K

L Q D A E C G O U V Y Z L C

Admonishment. Altitude

Bombardment. Baltimore

Circumlocution. Commune

Discrimination Dragon

Equanimerant Expound

Framingham Futurity

Guardianship Generosity
Hallucination Hamlet
Indeterminate Joyfully.

9
Kensington Kingly
Longitudinarian Book
Magnanimous Man

Nonconformity Nature
Obliteration Overwhelm
Pennsylvania Penalty

Quadrangular Verodes
Replantation Rotation
Superannuation Synod

Temporaneous. Tragick

Ultramundane. Union

Verisimilitude. Valuation

Workmanship. Woodbine
Zealousness. Pentachord
Yorkfieldshire. Yeoman

A M N W P B R I F I S H K
 L Q Q Q R E E E C O U V Y Z S G K

Running Hand Exercises.

minu numu mumu nini altitude accede cadence excommunication reward

hlll hllll kkkk ll ll sssss yyyggy bybybybybybybybyby

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

A prudent man values contentment more than riches. Administration.

By a commendable deportment we gain reputation. Blandishment.

Contentment makes a man happy without a fortune. Circumnavigate.

Deride not the poor nor triumph over their misfortunes. Denomination.

Education was admired and encouraged by Xenophon. Experimentally.

Fatally enamoured are sinners in their attachment to vice. Fermentation.

Governments are maintained by rewards and punishments. Guardianship.

Humiliation and repentance are the ornaments of a christian. Humanity

In reviewing each painful remembrance tears heal the wounded heart. Jan.

Kingdoms and crowns must eventually be laid in the dust. Knighthood.

Let virtue and innocence accompany all your diversions. Lamentation.

Modest deportment ever commands respect and admiration. Messrs.

Never countenance immorality but admonish with candor. Satire.

Omnipotent omniscient and omnipresent is our God. Orthographical.

Prosperity gains many friends and adversity tries them. Pneumatical.

Quiet minds enjoy repose but the turbulent are wretched. Quadrant.
Religion conduces to our present and future happiness. Revolutionary.
Sympathy with the unfortunate bespeaks philanthropy. Superannuate.
Time is the moveable image of immovable Eternity. Transmute.
Unphilosophical is the man who views not God in his works. Ull.

Virtue and religion are the brightest ornaments of man. Voluminous.
What sculpture is to marble education is to the human mind. Wealth.
Ceres depopulated countries and immortalized his name. Harmony.
Youth the season for improvement is too often squandered away.
Zealously persevere in the immutable paths of virtue. Yorkshire.

Promissory Note

\$4710.

Boston Jan 1st 1839.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay Charles Hamilton
or order Four Thousand seven Hundred and ten Dollars

Value received.

James Cummings

Draft

Geo. H. Wood

Philadelphia Feb. 4th 1839

\$74.39.5

Sixty days after date pay to Samuel Hammond or order seven
Thousand four Hundred and thirty nine Dollars sixty five
Cents Value received and place to account of

Daniel Frothingham

Boston

Yours Ec

James Montgomery

Italian Hand

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

German Text

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Roman Capitals

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &

21
Old English

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Roman

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

Account Current

Dr. Wm. Thompson in % Current to Jan^y 1st 1839 with Davis Brown & Co. Cr.

1838							
Feb ^y 1	To Merchandise	\$ 270	83	July 14	By Note at 6 Mo.	\$ 300	00
Mar. 10	. Do.	543	81	Sept. 15	. " 3 Mo.	200	00
1839							
Jan ^y 1	. Do.	486	73	Jan ^y 1	. Cash in full	801	37
		\$ 1301	37			\$ 1301	37

Errors Excepted

Witness Jan^y 1st 1839

Davis Brown & Co.

NOYES'S PENMANSHIP.

line, and continue the hair mark from the bottom so as to make a horizontal oval half the height of the letter.

The hair marks of the *M* and *N* should be parallel with each other; and these letters should be of the same width at the middle line.

There are eleven letters in succession, viz. *P, B, R, I, F, T, S, H, K, L, D*, the body marks of which form an eighth of a circle from the top to the middle, and so, in an opposite direction, from the middle to the bottom. Their shades begin at the second line, are drawn full at the middle, and diminished a little below the fourth line; all but the *D* will begin at the top line.

This letter must commence half way in the upper space, making a long and narrow loop on the bottom line, and the distance on the right hand side of the body mark should be nearly equal to one space in the ruling, intersecting precisely at the second line; continue the hair mark to the upper line, then make a regular slope and oval, making the width on the left hand side a little more than three times the width on the right.

The *C, G, L, S*, are precisely alike above the middle line, preserving a very sloping oval, and as much curve on one side of the loop as on the other.

There are eight letters, viz. *P, B, R, Q, X, U, V, Y*, whose parts begin alike, and must be particularly noticed by the learner. They commence at the middle line; a hair mark is carried a little above the second line, then with a curving shade half way in the third space, taking care to preserve a width on the outside oval double to the spaces on each side of it.

It would take a small volume to explain all the minute parts of the proportion of the capitals, and the manner of making them; but as the above are the leading principles, they are deemed sufficient to give the learner a pretty correct idea of forming them.

ART OF MAKING A PEN.

THIS is a very important art, which should first be taught; the manner of using the pen will come next in regular order. Good quills and a sharp knife are the first things necessary. Quills that grow on the left wing will better conform to the hand than those on the opposite; therefore they are to be preferred.

Each scholar should be furnished with a handsome pen made by the teacher, as a pattern for imitation; which, with the following directions before him, will enable the scholars to make their own pens.

NOYES'S PENMANSHIP.

Hold the quill in the left hand, between the thumb and two fore-fingers; cut off nearly one fourth of an inch from the back; turn it up and form the scoop; shape the point a little before the split is made; and that it may split straight and free, shave or scrape a little where the split is to be made; then enter the knife into the end, without any inclination to either side, and make a short split; take the pen between the left thumb and fore-finger, and put the right thumb nail under the point, resting the thumb firmly on the end of the fore-finger which is on the under side of the pen, and with a sudden pressure give the split its intended length, taking care to keep the thumb firm on the back of the quill to check it from extending too far.

It being thus split, shave from each side alternately until it is brought to a perfect point, observing to make the sides of equal width and the shoulders of equal length; which should be proportioned as the size and thickness of the quill may require. To cut off the point, take the pen between the first and second fingers of the left hand, resting the point on the thumb nail; rest one thumb against the other to keep the hand steady, and press the knife down perpendicularly and nib the pen. The point should generally be shaved a little thinner before nibbing it. The point should be cut exactly off square and the breadth proportioned to the size which it is designed to write.

SITTING AND LAYING THE PAPER.

SIT with the left side inclined to the desk, resting on the left arm, and lay the book parallel with the desk. When writing, the arm should be extended on the desk half way from the wrist to the elbow, observing to keep it about three or four inches from the body.

Learners should be cautious of resting on the right arm too heavily, as this would have a tendency to make the hand tremble.

HOW TO HOLD THE PEN.

TAKE the pen between the side of the thumb and middle finger, with the latter about half an inch from the point.

The thumb should be drawn up so far as to bring the end of it nearly opposite to the first joint of the fore-finger.

Let the pen be held loosely, resting it about two thirds of the way from the second to the upper joint.

The hand should rest upon the ends of the two smallest fingers, and the wrist turned so as to point the upper end of the pen directly over the right shoulder.

The above method of holding a pen is a good general rule; but may be varied to conform, in some measure, to the shape and proportion of different hands.