VARIETY STYLES

WHEREAS

LETTERING IS A PRACTICAL SUBJECT

Resolved

That we work earnestly to acquire it.

LESSONS
 IN
 Plain and Ornamental
 LETTERING

A TEACHER’S GUIDE
 and for use in Schools and Colleges, Public and Private, where a variety of useful lettering is sought. Also for penmen and home learners.

Edited and Published by
C. W. JONES, Author
"American Method of Business Writing"
224 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

COPYRIGHTED 1914, BY C. W. JONES, BROCKTON, MASS.
Easy Marking Alphabet.

Plate 1. The above alphabet is not only used by persons who are skilled in the use of fine pens, but is very easily learned if properly taught to students of business colleges and other schools. The alphabet can be made easily with any writing pen or with a stub pen. It is rapid and effective, and comparatively easy. It is all made with the downward strokes slanting to the left, and the strokes are all similar. The paper should be held straight in front of you, and the penholder pointing along the arm to the elbow. Use a combined finger and arm movement, letting the hand rest and slide upon the side. Practice entire alphabet until you are able to make it well. Be patient, persevering, ambitious, careful and critical, and you will learn this alphabet in a very short time.

Plate 2. The above alphabet is similar to Plate 1, but is made with a broad pointed pen instead of the common one. Use a Number 2 or 3½ pen for this alphabet, and you will be surprised how quickly you can learn to write it well.
Plate 3. This alphabet is exactly like Plate 2, with the exception that it is made with the double-pointed pen instead of the solid marking pen. If you have mastered Plate 2, this alphabet is very easily made. Care should be taken to get the rounding curves as indicated on top of some of the letters.

Plate 4. This alphabet, as you will observe, differs but a little from Plates 2 and 3; the only difference being that it is perpendicular instead of slanting to the left. It would be well to have perpendicular lines as guide lines, so as to get the downward strokes straight. This alphabet will be found just as easy as the ones in the previous plates. The most effective work can be done by copying the entire alphabet, over and over, until you have it perfect.
A style of lettering for marking plans, show cards, advertising signs, and for all other purposes where a plain, rapid letter is required.

Plate 5. This alphabet consists of the plain letters made on the slant to the right, and is made with a No. 4 or 4½ marking pen or with a common writing pen. The very small letters look better made with a common writing pen. After you have mastered the previous alphabets you will write this one almost perfect the first time. Practice with care, and the results will be pleasing.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
123456 TUUWXYZ 67890

Plate 6. This alphabet differs just a little from Plate 4. The difference is that it is made slanting to the right, and the paper is held in the proper right position while making it. Care should be taken to make the rounding turns in the letters at the top as indicated. If the paper and hand are held properly, this alphabet will be found quite easily mastered.
Plate 7. Practice the entire alphabet through several times, and you will be surprised at the rapid advancement you are making in this style of writing. If any of the letters bother you, practice on them separately, making several lines of each.

Plate 8. This alphabet is made with a marking pen, No. 4 or 4½. The lower line is made with a common pen. The alphabet can be made with any size marking pen, and is very effective for advertising purposes. It would be well to practice the words in this lesson to have your paper ruled fairly well, you will not find this one a very hard one to master. Careful, thoughtful practice will bring the desired results.
Plate 9. This alphabet is quite similar to Plate 1, made perpendicular with a straight appearance at the top of most of the letters. It might be properly termed the Semi-Block Marking Alphabet. Practice this alphabet in the same way you have practiced others, and the result will be pleasing.

Plate 10. This plate is just a little different from Plate No. 6, which slants in the same way. The difference is the square effect of the letters at the top. This is done by placing the pen on the paper and moving it a little to the right before descending.
Plate 11. This alphabet is the engraver's text, and is used by all penmen and pen artists for body work of engraving. The capitals are modified round hand, and the small letters are very much similar to the German text. It will require quite a little more care and attention in learning this alphabet than the previous ones. A number 5 or 4½ pen is better for this style of lettering, although it can be made with any number.

Arlington Brentwood County Dwight Easthampton Fairhaven Guineu Humboldt Imogene Kappenheim Lambton Minto Norumbega Overland Rayson Queenstown Remington Summer Trinidad Unions Verona Williamsburg Xylophone Young & Zinn abedfsgijklmnopqrstuvwxyz abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Plate 12. In this plate we have 15 words beginning with the capital letter. This will give a practical working of plate No. 11. It would be well to practice each word several times, making your work just a little larger than it is in the copies, using a No. 2 or 2½ pen. The work in this plate is smaller than the original copies were before the engraving was done.
Plate 13. This style of lettering is used a great deal in filling in names in diplomas. It is quite easily made, as most of the letters are made with curves. If you have mastered the principles of this alphabet, it will be quite easy to execute. Practice the entire alphabet of capitals quite a number of times, and you will be surprised at the improvement you have made.

Plate 14. In this plate we are giving fourteen words for practice. Practice each one separately with a number 2 or 2½ pen, being careful to get your work as near like the copy as you possibly can.

Plate 15. Work on this lesson the same as Plate 14, doing your best to keep the small lettering uniform, both in spacing and size.
Plate 16. The Old English Text is the most universally used, and is therefore well worth mastering. Study it closely to discover the peculiar characteristics in the form of beginnings and endings, and you will learn to admire and appreciate it. It is used more extensively in lettering names on diplomas, engraving resolutions, testimonials and memorials than any other. Practice the words in the Plate 17 below, which will give you a practical working of most of the capitals and small letters of the alphabet.

Plate 17. Fannie George Harry J. Jameson Katie Lydia Mason Nora Olive Poe Quest Rome Smith Thorndike Union Verona Wotton Xerxes Young Zachary Ricker School Academy of Business.
Swash Text.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Plate 18.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Plate 19.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Plate 20.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Plate 26. In this plate the plain letters must be outlined with a pencil first, before filling in with ink. It would be well to outline this entire alphabet as it appears, then fill it in with ink before commencing on Plate 27. Outline the letters in Plate 27 with pencil any desired size first, before filling them in with ink.

Plate 27. Outline this alphabet about two or three times larger than the size given in the plate. Then fill it in with the common pen. It would be well to try a few of the letters the same as the second line of capitals, filling in around the capitals with ink, leaving the shape of the letters white.
Plate 28. Outline this alphabet with pencil first, and then fill in as indicated in the first and second lines. A great variety of letters can be made by the different methods of filling them in.
Plate 30. This alphabet can best be made with a stub pen, and is very rapidly and easily executed.

Plate 31. The first two lines of this alphabet are made with a common pen, made and very practical.

Plate 32. Pencil this alphabet first, any size desired, then fill in with common pen as previously instructed.

Plate 33. This alphabet is made with a small marking pen or a stub pen, and is very much similar to Plate No. 8. It can also be made with any style marking pen, and is a good style for show window cards.