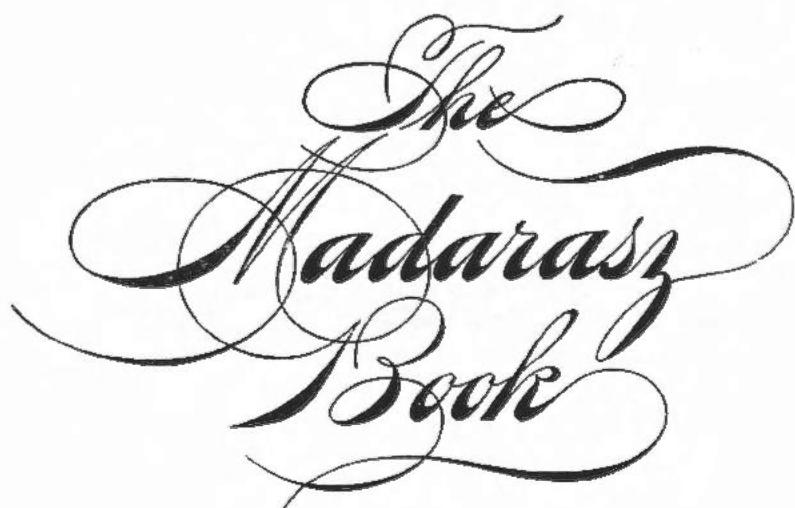


The Secret of The Skill of Madarasz

HIS PHILOSOPHY AND PENMANSHIP MASTERPIECES



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PREFACE

Mr. Madarasz published no book on penmanship. He left, however, much of his best work in the hands of his widow, Mrs. Clara K. Madaresz, for publication. This, together with the best we could secure from various sources, has been reproduced in this book.

We are indebted to the following and extend our thanks for plates, specimens, text, points on methods, etc: H. G. Healey, W. E. Dennis, A. S. Weaver, I. P. Ketchum, H. W. Patten, W. C. Brownfield, P. Escalon, C. E. Doner.

While the reproductions cannot do full justice to the original pen and ink specimens, most of the spirit and grace of the most masterful penman of his day have been retained, and are hereby respectfully submitted.

The wish of Mr. Madarasz was that this book be published as a "Dowry" for his beloved wife, and she desired that it be published as a memorial to his memory. As the publishers, we have endeavored to respect both of their wishes. We hope that we have executed creditably the task entrusted to us, which has been a real pleasure.

THE ZANER-BLOSER COMPANY

A large, ornate cursive signature of the name "Madarasz" centered below the three portraits. The signature is fluid and expressive, with long loops and elegant lettering.

As he appeared at twenty-five (upper oval), thirty-five (lower left oval),
and forty-five (lower right oval) years of age.

L. MADARASZ

Louis Madarasz was born in San Antonio, Texas, January 20, 1859, on the outskirts of the city, where, in the freedom of the outdoor life, he developed a fine physique and a strong constitution. He rode horse back, hunted, fished, swam in the river, and led a life that develops elasticity as well as strength of muscle. Whether this early training had any influence in the freedom and grace of his pen manipulations in after years can only be conjectured, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that Madarasz possessed the chief requisites for attaining unparalleled skill in penmanship—fine strong nerves, a delicate touch, and a peerless conception of form.

ANCESTRY

Madarasz was an American by accident of birth. On both sides of the house his family were Hungarians, and had it not been for the strenuous exertions of Louis Kossuth, the Revolutionary patriot, America would never have known him. The Hungarian Revolution of 1848, while of short duration, produced far-reaching results. One of these was the banishment of Kossuth, the leader of the Revolution, and many of his followers, among these were the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Madarasz. His paternal grandfather, Ladislaus Madarasz was minister of War under Kossuth. He came to this country in 1848, and spent the remainder of his life here, passing away in 1907 at the age of 98 years. His maternal grandfather, Ladislaus Ujhazi, was Governor of Kamoron and the Count of Saros. Hence both sides of the family belonged to the nobility. Madarasz's father, William, was born in Hungary in 1836. His title was the Baron of Udz. His mother was Ilona Ujhazi. She was one of a family of three daughters and nine sons. Her father lived in San Antonio, Texas. One of the conditions of her father's banishment from his native land was that none of his children could return during his life time. Feeling the unjustice of this condition, and desiring very much that his children might return, he took his own life. The family all returned with the exception of Madarasz's mother.

Three children were born to William Madarasz and Ilona Ujhazi, father and mother of Madarasz. The eldest son, William, was engaged in the banking business in Central America; he died in 1904. The second son, Bela, died in infancy. Louis was the youngest.

Madarasz's father died in 1873, while on a visit to Hungary. His mother died in 1898 in San Antonio.

The friendship of Kossuth for the grandparents of Madarasz was very strong. His grandfather on his mother's side received many favors at the hands of leading citizens. Two presidents of the United States, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, entertained them as the nation's guests. An active correspondence was

maintained with such men as John Brown, the celebrated abolitionist; Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Hamilton Fish, Governor of New York; Richard Cobden, the great economist, and many others.

One of the most pleasant events in the later years of Madarasz's life occurred in 1907 when he paid a visit to the home of his ancestors in Hungary, and visited the estates that had been held by the family for more than eleven hundred years.

From these brief details of his illustrious ancestry, one can readily discern the source of Madarasz's patriotism. Love of home and country was an instinct with him, and America never had a truer or more loyal citizen.

EARLY EDUCATION

His early education was received at his birthplace in St. Mary's College. After his school days he worked for a time in a real estate office, and when fifteen or sixteen years old a copy of Gaskell's Compendium of Penmanship fell into his hands. This was sufficient to awaken within him an enthusiasm on the subject which lasted through his life. Nothing previous to this had crossed his path to incite a desire to become an expert in penmanship. He worked hard and persistently, and soon discovered that he possessed the elements for reaching a high grade of skill. This little compendium of writing, with its bold, dashy, attractive copy slips tied up with a pink ribbon in a beautifully-engraved envelope, no doubt, caused the turning point in his life. He soon after bade adieu to Texas, leaving on the first train from San Antonio, and after a roundabout journey, reached Rochester, N. Y. There he enrolled as a pupil in the Rochester Business University and settled down to a course of business training. While pursuing his studies at this school he did not relax in his enthusiasm for his favorite hobby—penmanship. He continued to practice and practice until his skill in wielding the pen became something marvelous, and soon he was being heard of as "the wonder boy penman" (still in his teens). After spending some months at the Rochester Business University, he attended school for a short time in Brockport. Being able to write his attractive style with wonderful grace and rapidity, young Madarasz began to investigate as to how he could turn his skill into dollars. Written cards at that time were a novelty. To write a name on a dozen cards in as many different ways was something that made people look and wonder, and nothing was so unique as the "Madarasz Style" on a card. When he became located in the Arcade at Rochester, he found it a profitable occupation. Throngs of people gazed with admiration at this youth, writing names in various combinations of capitals with a rapidity that was amazing. Then it was he began to exercise his ingenuity in advertising his penmanship. He got out odd and attractive circulars which were circulated freely

and sent by mail to everyone who he thought might be interested in his favorite art. Black cards and white ink were a great novelty. When the skillful hand of Madarasz with its wonderful dexterity and freedom penned a name on a black card in white ink, sparkling with beautiful shades, delicate and graceful hair lines, it was certainly making penmanship an exceedingly attractive feature. These, and other novelties in pen work, the boy penman advertised in his peculiar way, soon began to bring him in considerable money by mail. His mail orders increased with more advertising, and he was soon known to the fraternity throughout the country as a young wizard with the pen.

Although the skilled hand of this Knight of the Quill was bringing him easy dollars at this time in Rochester with good prospects of an increase, his thirst for other scenes would not allow him to remain even where prosperity was smiling upon him. He accordingly left what would have seemed to many of his age a lucrative business and wandered through the State of New York. Finally G. A. Gaskell, the author of the little compendium that had started him out in the world, induced him to come to his headquarters at Manchester, N. H. Gaskell's genius in advertising appealed to young Madarasz, and the result was he next found himself at work for the very man whose publications had launched him on his penmanship career. The autograph of Madarasz had been printed in nearly every leading magazine in the country just to show young people what Gaskell's Compendium had done for a boy in Texas.

Here in Manchester, Madarasz absorbed from Gaskell many ideas about advertising, and he lent himself more in particular to devising schemes for calling public attention to his work. His new methods of advertising brought him hundreds of orders by mail for his skillful penwork, and so rapid and expert he was in handling them that he was again reaping a good harvest. He continued with Gaskell after the latter moved to Jersey City, N. J., where Madarasz kept up his card work which he proceeded to advertise in a somewhat larger scale.

After staying in Jersey City a year or two, the strenuous spirit of young Madarasz asserted itself and he migrated to Sterling, Illinois. There he accepted a position as a special teacher of writing in Aument's Business College, and remained about a year. The quiet town of Sterling could not hold him long. The din and glare of a large city had more attraction for him, and in another year he was back again in Jersey City. Before many months had passed he was heard from in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was engaged by the Eastman Business College. The manager there saw a good drawing card in elegantly-written letters by Madarasz which that institution sent out to attract students. No doubt these letters so artistically penned in the "Madarasz style" drew many a student to that famous institution of business education. After about a year at the Eastman school, Madarasz boarded a train and made quite an extensive tour through the southwest, visiting his native place in Texas. He finally drifted back again to New York City, where his skillful pen kept him busy until he was seized with a desire for stage life.

This versatile young man had always found a charm in the footlights. He was an enthusiastic theater goer, and rarely missed seeing any prominent star in the profession. He was well posted in theatrical doings, and an excellent judge of acting. He studied for awhile under the instruction of a New York actor with the intention of abandoning the work in which he had been so successful. He directed his attention to the dramas of Shakespeare, and appeared in public in one of them. He did not continue this long, however, and once more began sending better penwork than ever to all parts of the country.

On March 26, 1889, Madarasz was married to Miss Clara Kalish, a New York Society girl, with whom he had been acquainted for some years. In spite of the delight he took in travel, he was very domestic in his tastes, and his home life was one of the most beautiful facets of this many-sided man. Like so many famous men, he left no children to continue his name.

Some years later Madarasz went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and engaged with the Cedar Rapids Business College as a special writing teacher. Here he remained two or three years, and then purchased an interest in the Lincoln, Nebraska, Business College. Subsequently selling his interest in this school, he lived for a short time at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he lost all his material belongings in the school which burned, and finally returned to New York City.

LIBERAL AND MANY-SIDED

An adequate account of the career of this genius cannot all be told in a brief sketch. He was a man of the world and saw much of it. Many in the same line of work have lived their entire days in the same place with hardly a look beyond their narrow horizon, perhaps accumulating a few more dollars, but missing that which broadens one who learns what the world is by actual contact with it.

Madarasz was a broad-minded and a well-informed man, who by reading and traveling had gathered a liberal fund of information. He was peculiar in his tastes and habits, loyal to the few friends he cultivated, and in the opinion of those who knew him best, free from petty jealousy and malice. Although he sounded his trumpet loud in advertising, he was modest personally, and no one was more ready to acknowledge merit and give credit to others where it was due.

Possessed of a fine physique and a naturally strong constitution, Madarasz would have been singled out for a long-lived person, but a severe illness of pneumonia broke down his robust health while he was in Nevada a few years before his death. Diabetes followed and during the last two or three years of his life he was in delicate health. But in spite of all his illness, his wonderfully steady nerve and delicate touch never left him, and to his very last days the hand that had done such skillful work was as firm as ever.

He passed away quietly on December 23, 1910, having on the day he was stricken written a Christmas greeting in that beautiful clean-cut style of penmanship which has been copied by so many thousand aspirants. At his request his body was cremated. His ashes rest

in the beautiful Columbarium at Fresh Pond, Long Island. His epitaph reads:

"In memory of a brave and gentle man whose love of Truth and Justice made him an Inspiration to all who knew him. He put his house in order; his work was done."

W. E. DENNIS.

HOW MADARASZ WROTE

Mr. W. C. Brownfield, one of his last pupils, has contributed the following on this subject:

"I saw him execute many ornate capitals, some quite large, with the arm touching desk at all times. Speed and muscular movement coupled with a conscious tenseness in his grip and full confidence in his pen seemed to make it possible for him to turn out letters which were marvels of beauty and form.

"My first impression was that he was using almost all finger movement, his method being so much different from any I had ever seen used; but after watching him for several days, I discovered there was much more muscular in it than I had supposed. The hand did not seem to stop gliding anywhere except when a shaded down-stroke was used. On cards he often wrote all the small letters of a name without lifting his pen. A small running hand style seemed to be his favorite and this he could execute with almost pure muscular movement.

"He had a method for every stroke and always made it a point to know what and how he was going to execute any combination and how any piece of work should be done. In other words, he always used his head before he did the pen. He was truly a genius, and I don't believe anyone could duplicate his style successfully without having seen him write it. Madarasz did not say much about movement, but he would tell me when I was not using enough. He referred to 'Professional Movement' when asked how he did his fine work."

Mr. C. E. Doner, of Beverly, Mass., was closely associated with Madarasz in New York City some years ago, and has contributed the following:

"It was in New York City that I became a personal friend of the great penman. It was there that we worked side by side in an office. As I am writing this little sketch, I picture ourselves clearly, Mr. Madarasz in one small room and I in an adjoining one—he a past master of the art and I a mere student. As I sat at my desk I could see him writing at his desk, and I assure you that I took every opportunity to study his position, movement, and in fact every act that he performed with the pen. Occasionally I would go to his desk, lean over close to his paper and watch him execute. Mr. Madarasz was not a rapid writer, but his every movement was sure and firm and strong and graceful. He had a wonderful command of the pen. It seemed whenever his pen would touch the paper that it was so guided as to make a graceful form. By observing him closely I noticed that his arm would be raised slightly from the table in executing large free capitals and gently lowered to the table when writing the small letters. He used more or less finger action in writing small letters, but his movement was so fine and accurate that the form would

be almost perfect. As I remembered him, he would, as a rule remove his coat and have nothing on his arm but the shirt sleeve."

Mr. T. Courtney, a student and friend of Madarasz, contributed the following:

"Madarasz seemed always to be able to execute highgrade ornamental writing at a moment's notice, without any preliminary 'tuning up.' He used the muscular or forearm movement on large flourished capitals without ever raising his arm off the desk. Usually he wrote on his bare forearm when doing his best ornamental writing. He laid great stress on the starting and ending ovals, insisting on these being horizontal, and about equal when they occur in the same capital so that the letter would balance.

"During the holidays of 1902 I was asked to prepare a paper on Ornamental Writing to be read before the National Penmanship Association, and in preparing it I wrote to several leading penmen asking several questions in regard to accurate writing. The following from Madarasz gives very clearly his opinions on that subject, and I am quoting it in full:

New York, Nov. 21, 1902.

My Dear Courtney:

1. Accurate writing is writing so closely near to an accepted standard that the well-trained eye cannot detect the difference.

2. The muscular movement for capitals, crossings on t's, overthrow, underthrow and ending strokes requiring firm free curves. For small letters, minimum, the finger movement; for upward throw on t's and d's, the muscular; for downward shades on these two, the finger; for loops, a fast finger movement.

Accurate writing is acquired only by the absolute knowledge of perfect form, and so much practice that the hand will trace, unconsciously and easily, the ideal of letters in the executor's mind.

Flickinger in his prime used whole arm movement for capitals, and so did A. D. Taylor. Touch is a matter of temperament, and relies greatly upon the pulsations in the writer's hand and the quality of materials used.

My wife and I are in good health and happy—nothing more is desired. Yours truly,

L. MADARASZ

A letter written by Madarasz in Knoxville, Tenn., on May 15, 1909, clearly explains the movements he used in executing ornamental penmanship:

"I use a ~~pure~~ ~~simple~~ ~~gentle~~ ~~muscular~~ movement in the execution of ~~crossing~~ ~~combined~~ movement on all small letters, ~~up to~~ to the height of a small u, a muscular movement, and from the upper portion of any letter higher than a small u, I check the movement and shoot my finger up reaching above the height of small u and down again. When an f occurs I use the muscular movement for the lower half. On small y, g, j, p and q, I use a muscular movement. I omit using the bottom loops on y, g, z and j because the strain of crossing exactly on the base line is too great."

WHAT THE TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP TODAY NEEDS

By L. MADARASZ

This is a broad subject—for whatever are the needs of a teacher of penmanship are also the needs of teachers of all other themes. No one can do justice to himself as a teacher, or to his pupils, who does not bring to the work, knowledge, sincerity, enduring patience, coupled with tact, good manners, cleanliness and health. Go as far as your knowledge extends, stop there, even if you are forced to tell your pupil, "I can carry you no further." Be honest in your work, put forth your strongest efforts—rise to concert pitch—become *en rapport*. Persevere, persevere with all your will behind; if your pupil lacks understanding of one method of explanation, be expedient, try another, there are more ways than one to prove that twice two are four. Cultivate an even disposition; don't allow your temper to rise; you will find it difficult at times to do so, but take plenty of time in answering—you'll be paid for the investment. If your pupil is a confirmed candidate for a reform school, in justice to your other charges, get rid of him in short order. Absorb this: Kind, cheery, and encouraging words find in the young mind fertile soil, and soon become bulwarks untakeable. Be clean, out of respect to yourself and your fellows; don't carry

around with you any real estate except on the soles of your shoes. Cleanliness is, what I consider, the first mark of a gentleman—besides, it is a strong insurance for health, the cost is water, and soap if you can get it. The smell of a clean person is pleasing to the eye, more so to the olfactory nerves; neglect cleanliness and you'll be shunned. Unfortunately, through environment, improper living, or hereditary laws, all of us are not endowed with health—yet the science of becoming healthy is such an open book that it seems almost a crime to continue unhealthy—your physician, if of the right sort, can help you in the rebuilding. Teaching as a means to make money is a failure; always has been, and, possibly always will be. Still, the consciousness of the work, when well done, is such a big reward that once undertaken, it is well nigh impossible to give it up.

The above article was contributed to THE EDUCATOR in 1901 upon special request of the publishers, and therefore expressed his views at that time. However, they are of as much value to the teacher of penmanship today as they were then, and should therefore be studied and assimilated.

MADARASZ AS A TEACHER

Many opinions have been expressed regarding Madarasz as a teacher. Most seem to agree, however, that when he attempted to explain his methods by words before a class, he was not the greatest success. His forte lay in individual instruction. When seated beside a pupil, few there are, if any, who have excelled him in imparting skill with the pen. Measured by the results he secured from his pupils, he was one of the greatest teachers of penmanship that has ever lived.

As one of his pupils expressed it, "just to watch him work was worth a trip across the continent, and was good instruction."

His greatest work was accomplished through his penmanship. Thousands have been moved to improve their writing by merely seeing specimens of his work. His influence on those who admire fine penmanship was equal to that exerted by great musicians whose skill commands both inspiration and admiration.

THE INK MADARASZ USED

The greater part of his life Madarasz used Arnold's Black Ink. For some years before he died, however, he used mainly India Ink, or Korean Ink, as he termed it. His instructions for using Arnold's Ink, written in New York, July 11, 1900, are as follows: "In mixing my ink I use Arnold's Black Ink and Arnold's Writing Fluid in proportions of about 4/7 Ink and 3/7 Fluid. A broad bottomed glass ink well is used with metallic lid that drops down. The mouth of the well is large enough to admit an Oblique holder. The well holds one-half pint of ink or more. After first stirring I never stir or shake it, and as I use it, say after using one-fourth of it I pour in enough Fluid to fill the bottle and keep on repeating this for about nine months, when I carefully drain out the remaining ink, wash the well, pour back ink and continue the process for six months more. Then I throw away all the ink and begin anew. The old ink can be

used for other purposes, of course. The ink well I use measures four inches on the bottom, and is two and one-half inches in height."

His instructions for using Stick India Ink, written in Knoxville, Tenn., May 23, 1909, follows: "Provide yourself with a good ink well made from slate with glass top. See that it has a very smooth grinding surface. Put in at first about half the quantity of water that is desired so as not to spill it, and grind with a firm even pressure back and forth until air bubbles form. Then pour in enough water to thin to required density and stir well with butt of holder. Always use a clean pen and keep it clean by wiping on a cloth, which is best. Stir every fifteen or twenty minutes and keep well partially covered—always cover when not in use. If too thick, add more water. Wipe stick of ink carefully immediately when you cease grinding to prevent chipping."

Buckman

P.M. Dec 25th 77.

J.H. Day.

Dear Sir,

For enclosed and please
send me by return of mail 25 of the new year
cards on which the old year is falling thru the
ice. *and obligt.*

(Yours truly)

Madarasz.

In the specimen above we have a sample of Mr. Madarasz's penmanship soon after he entered upon his career as a card writer, probably a year after leaving Texas for New England. It reveals, even then, certain evidence of mastery in the exactness of some of the small letters as well as in strength and grace of line. The specimen to the right was written but three days before his death and was the last writing done by him. After writing it he felt too weak and weary to continue the day's work and went home to take up the pen no more.

It seems impossible that one so seriously ill could write so marvelously well, but it reveals the mastery of will over mere matter, and the force of habit over even sickness. Writing was an important element of his life, and so it remained until the end.

*Postscript of
San Francisco Christmas Cards
Sent to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens
on my Christmas Card
in happy New Year 1880*

At a Joint Meeting of the

National Baptist and Penmanship Teachers Associations.

Chicago, Ill., December 29, 1910.
The following was adopted:

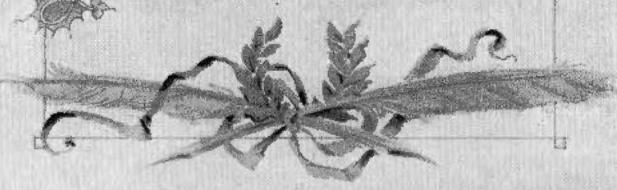


In the death of

L. Madarasz

December 23, 1910—
in the City of San Francisco,

our profession lost
one of the most skillful
penmen of the age.



He combined to a marvelous degree the elements of delicacy, accuracy, gracefulness and boldness in Script Writing.

As a penman

he was able through his penmanship skill to electrify, to encourage, to inspire to high grade execution as but few men ever have.



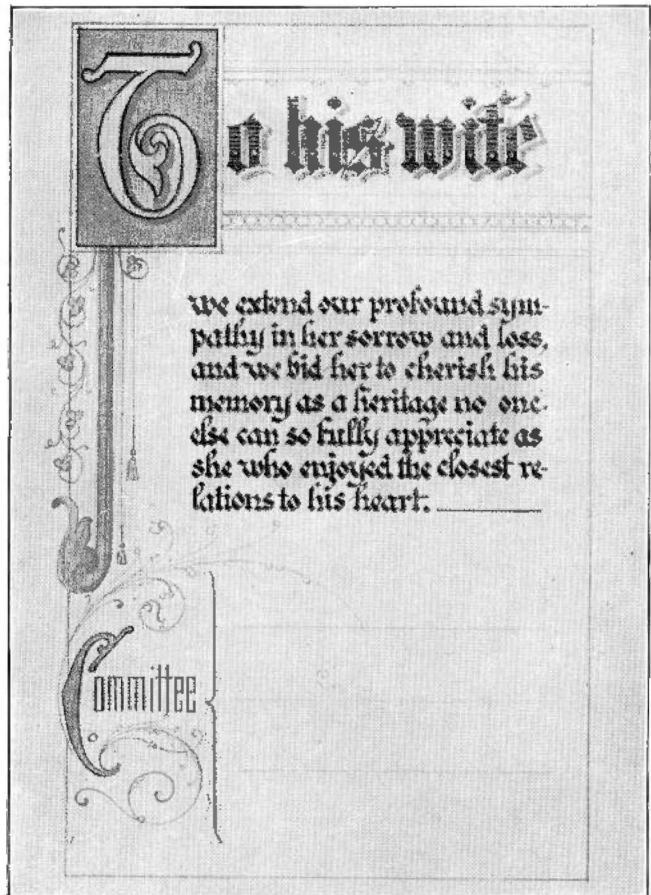
Every line

pulsated with the beautiful in curve, in contrast, in harmony, thereby stirring aspirations to action and to excellence. In professional handwriting he reached the climax.

As a man

he was large-hearted, courageous and yet tender in spirit, exclusive but constant in his affections and friendships, as those testify who mourn his death.





we extend our profound sympathy in her sorrow and loss, and we bid her to cherish his memory as a heritage no one else can so fully appreciate as she who enjoyed the closest relations to his heart.

The specimen below shows how Madarasz wrote copy for the printer or letters to his friends when legibility and speed only were aimed at, with no attempt on his part whatever to execute fine, formal penmanship. This specimen was engraved from actual advertising copy he sent to the publishers of THE EDUCATOR, of Columbus, Ohio. Many of his friends have letters written in a similar manner. When one of his fine pens became a little too coarse to produce his famous hair lines he could make good use of it in writing seemingly carelessly and yet elegantly in this style. While not aiming at accuracy of form, still the work shows his wonderful command of the pen in the smoothness and strength of line and uniformity. In other words, this is his rapid style of writing and might be termed his conversational style. He could write the formal style rapidly but this style he could write very rapidly and seemingly without effort. The former meant money to him; this style, expression.

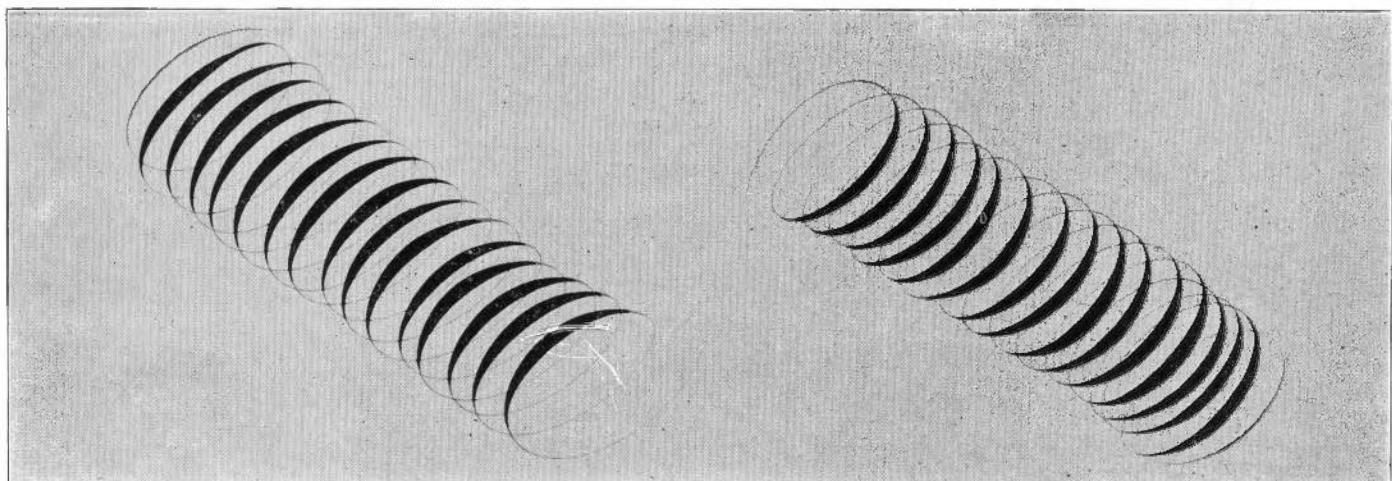
Korean is the name of that superb quality of stick ink—the kind that is pitchy black on shades and produces those wonderful hair lines, soft and mellow—Price, \$2 - \$3 ^{per} _{doz}
\$4 per stick. Limited supply. The \$4 stick about three times as large as the \$2 one

L. Madarasz, Knoxville, Tenn.



This portrait shows Mr. Madarasz in position for writing. Naturally it indicates a little more repose and a little less intense ness than when actually doing his customary, skillful writing. But it gives a very good idea of the posture of his body and the position of his hand.

The exercises below were his favorites for warming to his work, and for students to practice upon to acquire skill, touch, and shading. Each exercise was done with one dipping of the pen and both were made on one sheet of paper, and the same size as shown.



THE LAST ARTICLE WRITTEN BY L. MADARASZ

[No title has been given it, but it is a most thoughtful contribution on environment and character]

Were you born to poverty or to wealth, to the great middle-class life or in a slum? Of a father rejoicing in wealth of health and cleanliness of true manhood, or of a father poisoned with disease and inoculated with the drinking bug? Was your mother the sweet, wholesome, pure-minded woman we oft times picture in dreams, loving your father as she loved her life? Or was she one of the world's unfortunates, bedizened, painted, a miserable, faded wretch, living in sin and squalor?

Have you been given every chance that culture and nurture could give? Or were you starved and neglected, kicked and cuffed, allowed to herd with the street gamins, and at an age when you should have been tucked into a comfortable bed by loving hands, taught to pray, and prayed for? Were you forced into the street to peddle chewing gum, matches and papers, seeing obscenity, and imbibing profanity so it became your native tongue—hatred and bitterness toward those better off than you absorbing your mind and moulding your soul? If the one, have you remembered to thank God that he has been so kind to you? If the other, have you not cursed the author of your being for making you as he did, causing you to be born where he did and of parentage degraded?

Have you given it a thought that if you had been born a Piute you would never have been anything else than a Piute with the mind of a Piute? Or that if you had been born a slum child, you would have been anything but a slum child with its dwarfed thoughts and harassed soul? Can you not see that your children's children, sinking under the appalling weight of an unequal chance, will be anything better than those now below the poverty lines and anything better than gamins?

Concerning Pages Seventeen to Twenty-six

On the three pages immediately following this are found the copies comprising Mr. Madarasz's course in Ornamental Writing—the ones he wrote expressly for this publication. The work is therefore unquestionably his best, having been done when at his best and when he had time to do it, and time to make selections. Each line was written on a slip by itself and then carefully pasted in three pages of the scrap book containing selected specimens of his work, and from which book most of the copies in this book were selected.

The superb grace and accuracy and strength shown has long been, and will doubtless long remain, the inspiration and despair of penmen. The delicacy of touch and the smoothness of line are diminished in the engraving, so that the reproduced specimens do not do the originals justice. But the engraver has done well and therefore enough is retained to instruct and inspire the aspirant for chirographic honors.

The copies were written with ink too pale for the most successful methods of reproduction. Indeed, he rarely ever used ink sufficiently black to reproduce satisfactorily. Hence his original writing always exceeds in delicacy and beauty the printed product.

Those who aspire to be masters will therefore do well to study critically and analyze carefully the work herewith given, and then practice intelligently and persistently until results materialize. For the foundation of his theory and practice was that you should see clearly in the mind exactly what you wished the hand to do before touching the pen to the paper. Do thou likewise if you wish to achieve like success.

On page 15 is found a page of instructions invaluable to the

With schools, good society and churches surrounding you, with love encircling you and "noblesse oblige" to hold you up, is it still all you can do to live soberly, cleanly and upright?

Why, then, this cold pride of spirit that makes you draw close about you your coat or skirts of superiority for fear you touch what is unclean and unseemly?

Is not the bigger part of what you are purely an accident? Or, if not pure accident, then attributable, nine times out of ten, to conditions lying wholly outside yourself? Then, if only a tenth of what you are is due to what you have made of yourself, why do you hate those who had more of a chance than you, or feel yourself superior to those who have less?

Are you going through life surrounded by these nine-tenths differences in condition wholly unconcerned by them? Is it no concern to you that the boy down the street has not the opportunity to be a Right man that your boy has, or that the daughter of your neighbor is working in a department store for a wage that does not feed her properly, let alone buy the fineries you see her wearing, while your daughter sets the pace in dress for that unfortunate girl to follow? Do you expect the girl down the street to be and remain an "All Right" girl under the conditions hedging her? Do these things mean nothing to you?

Why do you laugh at the dreams and vagaries of the visionaries who are hunting the solution to the riddle of inequality? They are at least trying to solve the problem. Have you? Equal conditions are not obtainable, how about equity? Are you manfully striving for equity for mankind? Or are you only accepting it for yourself with a chuckle?

student who desires to succeed. It relates to health, pedagogy, and pen technique; without the three, only partial success will be realized. Ponder well and often on the short, terse, clear sentences.

On pages 16, 17 and 18 are found words beginning with two styles of capitals which were intended to be practiced after the three preceding pages had been worked over very carefully. As will be seen, these represent the capitals that are somewhat varied from the more standard forms given first. They show, as a consequence, a trifle more dash and abandon in execution, but by no means are they careless or slipshod. Mr. Madarasz had the habit of always doing his best; of always trying more conscientiously than one observing the agility of his pen would suppose.

Pages 19, 20 and 21 reveal greater strength and more boldness in execution than the preceding pages. These copies were doubtless written some time within a year of his death, and reveal more of the confidence which developed in his later efforts, though of course the work is neither so accurate nor delicate as that which he did some years before. It represents more truly the type of writing in use of recent years, wherein shades are heavier and styles less conventional and more varied. These are especially valuable to the person who lacks the courage of his convictions and desires. They represent the kind of writing suited to bold offhand writing such as addressing envelopes, etc.

All in all, pages 12 to 21 give the ground work of his course in Ornamental Writing. They show the results of a well-ordered mind and a marvelously obedient and skillful hand. Think as clearly as he did and your hand will act with similar exactness.

Ammunition artery auditors answering

Bazemore benign beautiful bunt

Complimentary concussed consideration care

Heterodont dentistry drangement seeds

Disturbing eminence emancipation essential

Famously fullness faithfully favorite

Georgetown gagging granary gardening

Humanitarian hampering hoodwink heart

Illusionist improver int indignantly

Jamestown judgment juniper juggernaut

Killarney kickerskinsman kindness

Samssonian lamprey language learner

Martimus manifold mire mark

Nevermore masturbative novelties received

Olympian opening oftentimes orderly

Parliament Freeman's partners paper

Quadrangular quitter queen quelling

Rochester runner rampart rustlers

Simplicity succeeded surprised singing

Dimensions bulk triumphant tailoring

Undetermined undivided years seems

Venitologist veneer verdure vine via

Washington wistfully which were

Kantianian cyclographer oysters

Younans yours yet youthfully

Zemirian zones zigzag gonular

Company H and another K

InSTRUCTIONS.

Breathe regularly.

P tidy, as much, as you practice.

S it up; don't slouch.

K now what you want to execute.

K eep your pen clean.

W atch your slant carefully.

M aster one thing at a time.

U se only the best materials.

H ad a go.

Magansell Maranth

Bannerman Panquelling

Commanding Cantilivers

Retiment Hamiltonian

Education Embavement

Familiarity Faithfully

Georgianna Geographers

Hamiltonian Harbingers

Illustrating Institutions

Pamstow

Judgments

Killarney

Kentuckian

Lansonian

Lansington

Martimai

Management

Nevertheless

Newmarket

Omission

Oneyville

Partnership

Parliament

Quinsigamond

Quadrant

Reservation

Romantic

Spencerian

Sandringham

Triumphant

Damping

Ullmane

Unnamed

Venturesome

Vengeance

Hillimantic

Washington

Panthus

Perseus

Youthfully

Youngman

Panerisms

Zonular

Companys

Courtney

America was discovered in 1492.

Barnum was a great showman.

Confucius, the Chinaman

Demosthenes - the orator

Eastman College, Poughkeepsie.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

Grant, the Union General.

Humboldt, the great German

1234567890¤ 1234567890¤

Idleness is a mischief breeder.

Japan will dominate the East.

Kindness - friendship's friend

Dampman is a skilful penman.

Madarasz can write some too.

Nothing sure except death.

Opportunity is a quick traveler.

Principle counts when acted.

Dunsagamond - an Indian name.

Rochambeau was a great friend.

Sampson proved his worth.

Triumphs generally well earned.

Ughazi was my mother's name.

Venezuela is a rich country.

Washington our first president.

Deray was a great man.

Youman makes good hats.

Zane is an investigator.

Art. Commerce, and fair Science, three.
Three sisters linked in love,
They travel air and earth and sea,
Protected from above.

Received Knoxville, Tennessee,
Dec. 1, 1910, full pay for this book
of specimens

D. Madarasz.

H. S. Portland, Maine. Oct 14. 1900
Pay to the
order of J. C. Howard \$17.44.
Seventeen and 44/100 Dollars
J. E. Barone

'Home, what sublimity is in that word.
Destroy it, and locality, country and the world
become a void, and without form' Home is a
sacred place, such; home is where loved ones
gather around the hearthstone, where Christian
graces abound, where the hand-maident of
happiness, love and sympathy, are ever present.
It is the Holy of Holies, such, and a sanctu-
ary where man is safe from the world's tempta-
tions, perils and alarms - a place where char-
acter is moulded, and where spiritual graces are
developed. 'Home, be it ever so humble, is
the anchor of good citizenship and national life.
It is the strength of our beloved country, the
bulwark of our institutions, and the pride of
our civilization.'

From The Builders

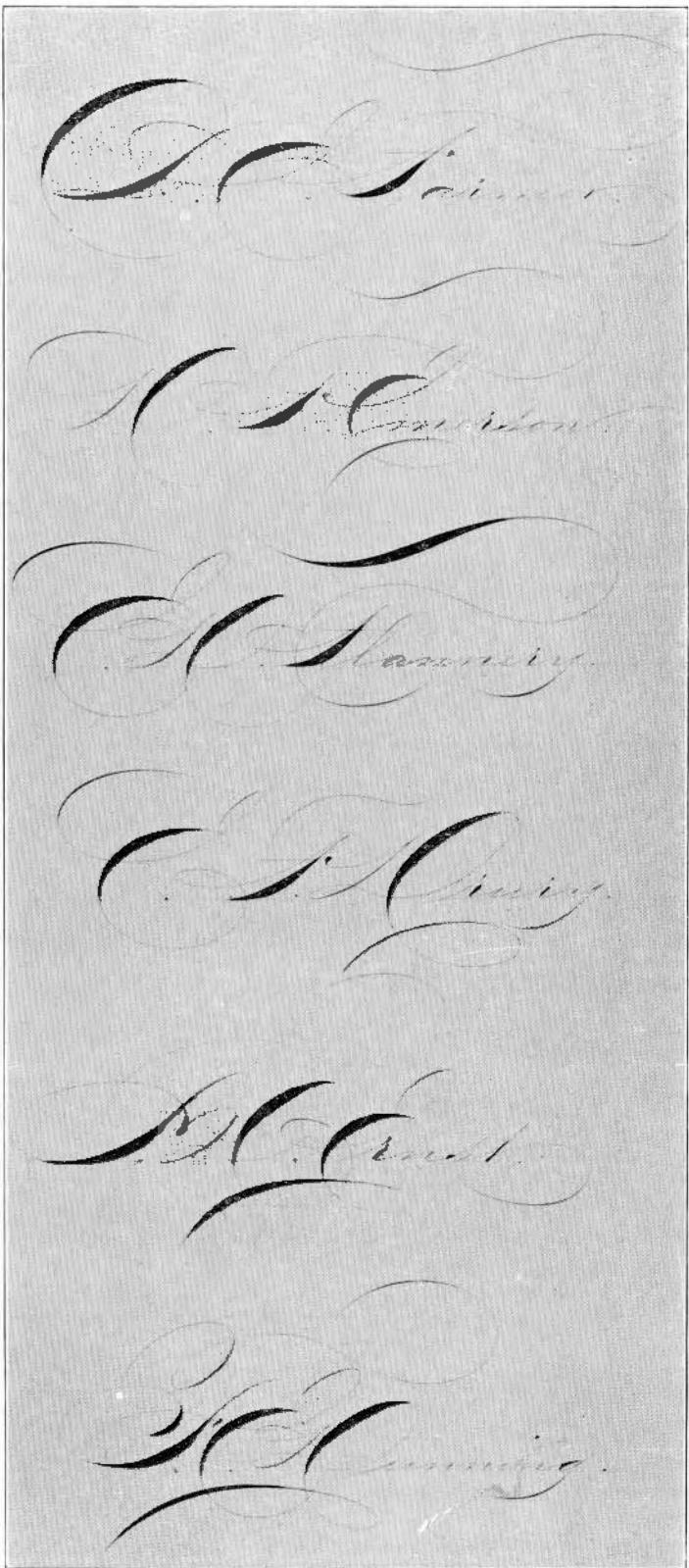
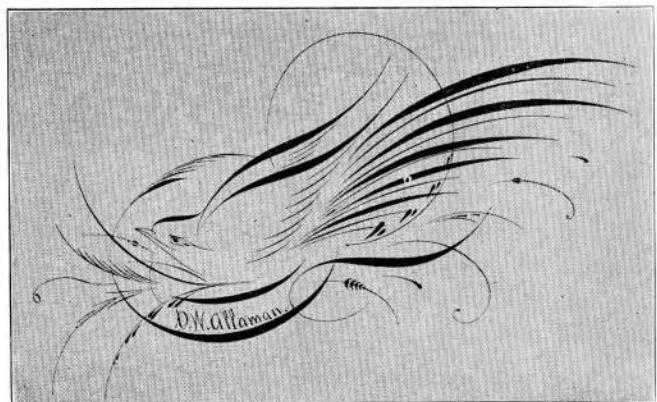
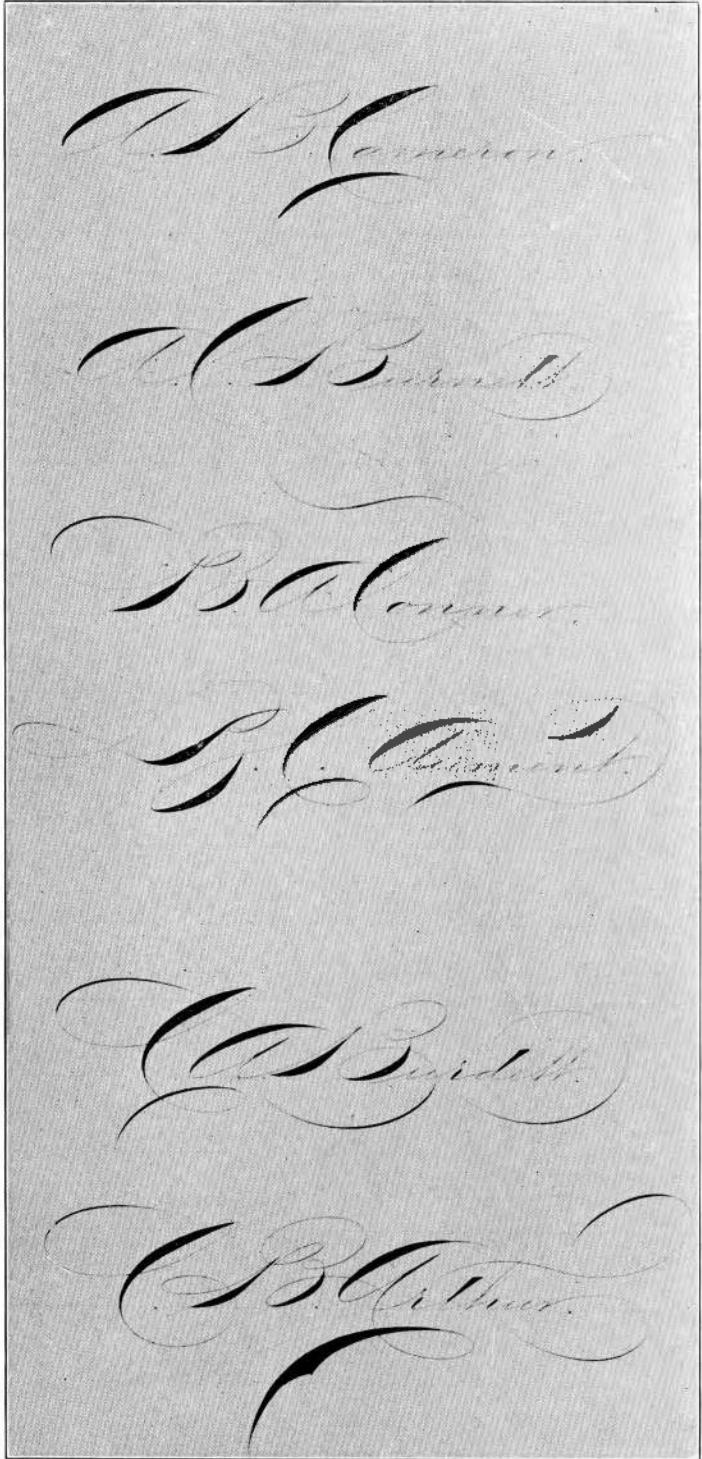
Willis George Emerson

Madaraszi, So. 1909

This is a fine example of page writing wherein the capitals are subordinated to the general effect of the page. The small letters are superbly uniform in size, strength and accuracy. The loops are exceptionally uniform in slant and size, and the t's, d's and p's are delicate, effective in their contrasts with other letters, and executed with a freedom and confidence that is inspiring.

Students who desire to become masters of the chirographic art can do nothing better than attempt to imitate and reproduce the grace and strength and accuracy and firmness and delicacy and size so charmingly combined in this specimen, combining as it does the fine and the utilitarian in the art of penmanship.

Each plate of combinations presented herewith was executed on a sheet of paper without erasures, corrections or pasting, thus showing the results of first and last off-hand efforts. Mr. Madarasz seemingly never did quite his best and yet was always able to do his best. This, more than any other one quality, distinguished him from all other penmen. He was a master at all times and under all circumstances. And it is doubtful whether he ever left a completed page which represented his utmost effort.



Kennebunk, Maine,
Sept. 14, 1909.

Friend John,

I am sending you this, as a specimen of my ornate writing, and trust that it will please you in every way.

I hope that now you will get into your money-getting business. That you'll get your share, and with best wishes, I remain,

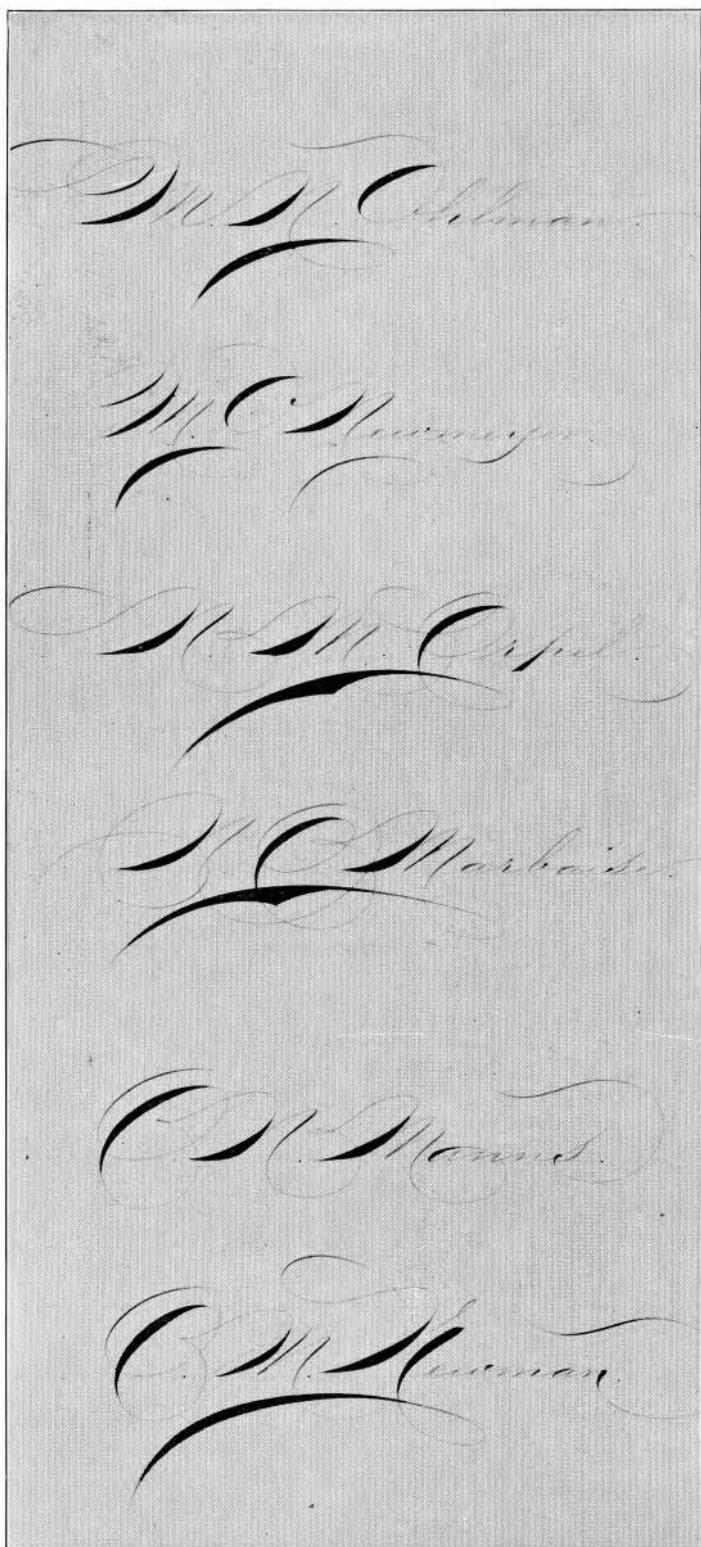
Friendly yours,

D. F. Adams.

R. Woodward.

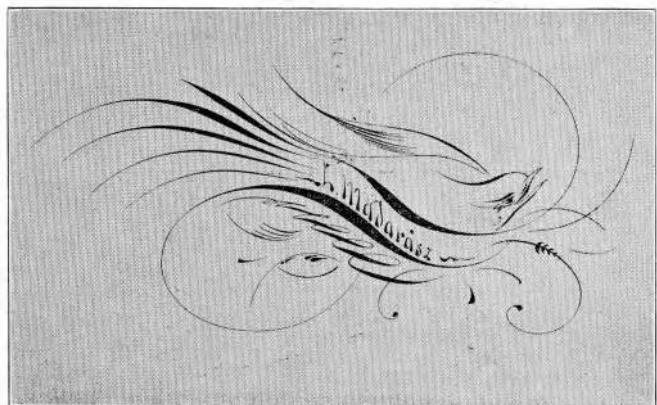
Chas. H. Hall.

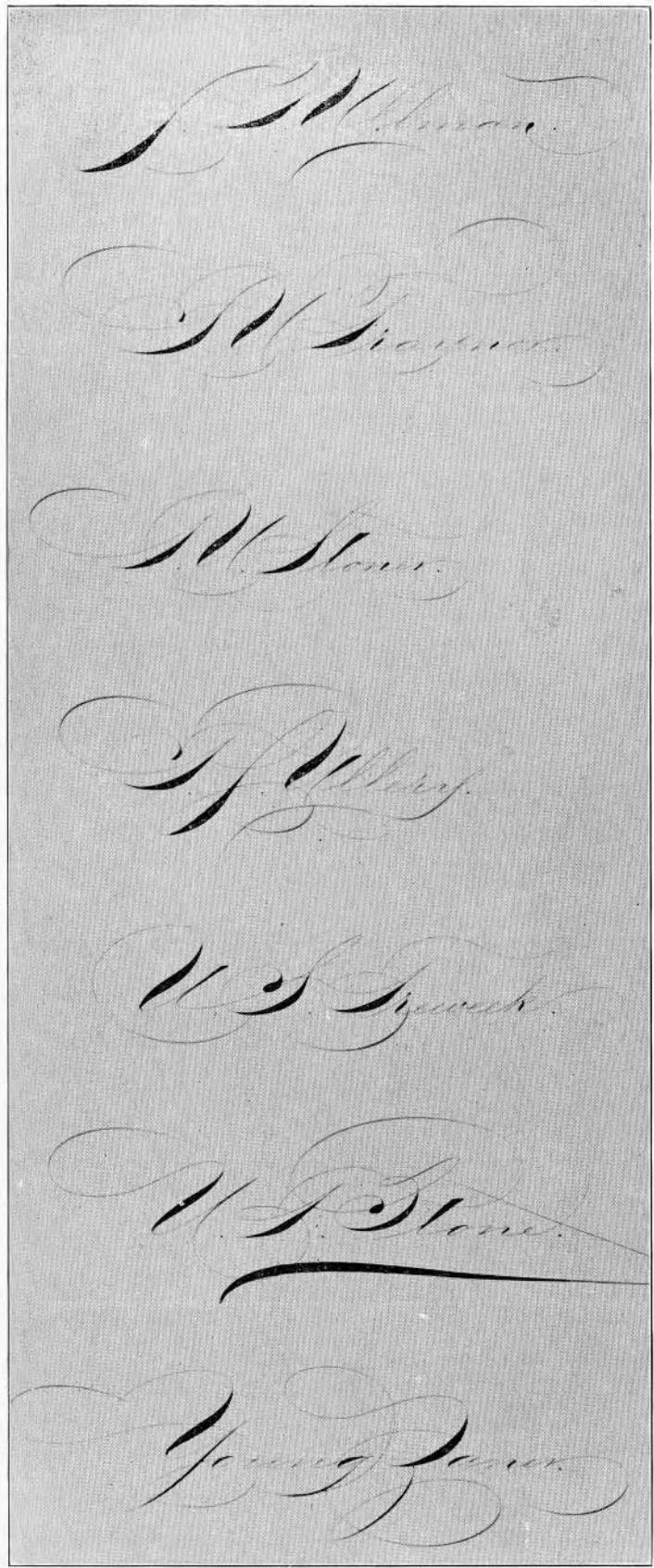
Printed on
the highest
quality paper
Eagle School
Boston, U.S.A.



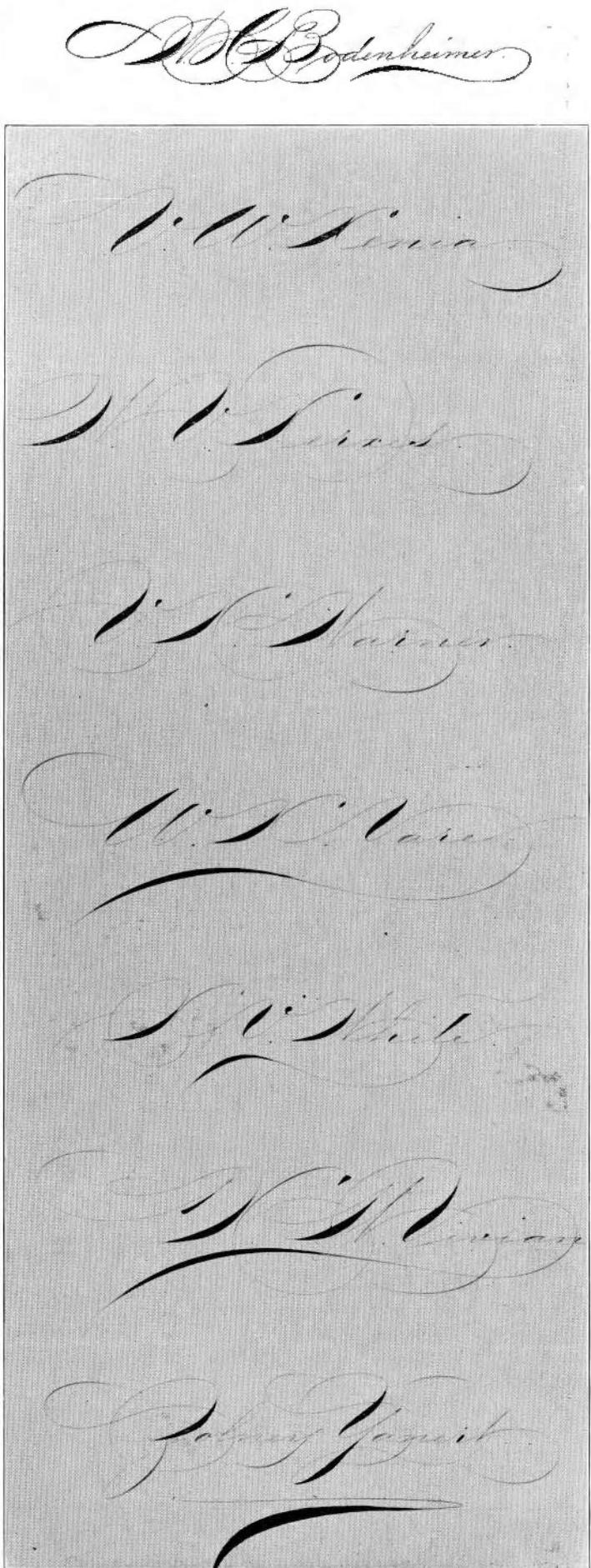
E. Garland

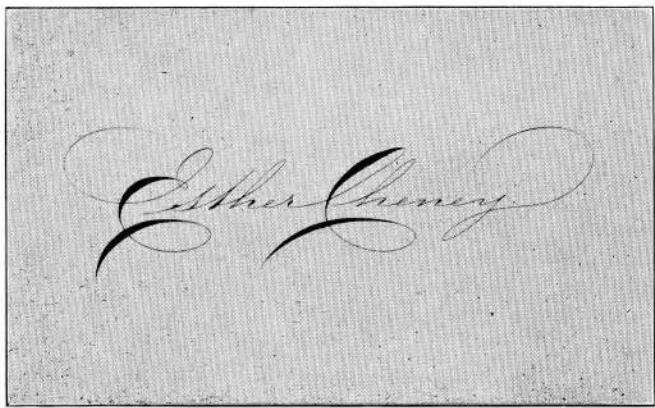
WRITTEN BY
L. MAGRASZ
TEACHER OF PERMANENCE
Gagaz School
HOBOKEN, N. J.



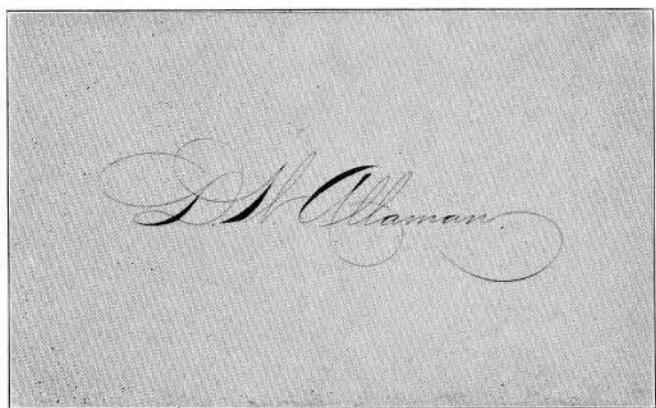


L. Madarasz.

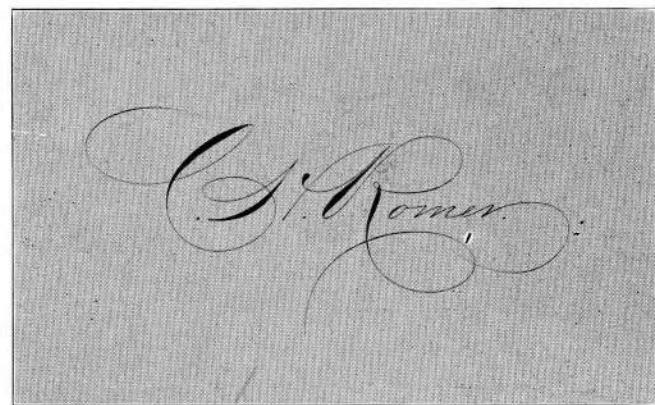




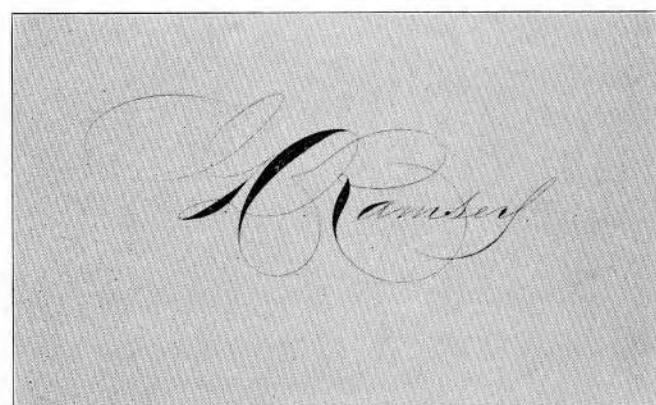
Esther Cheney



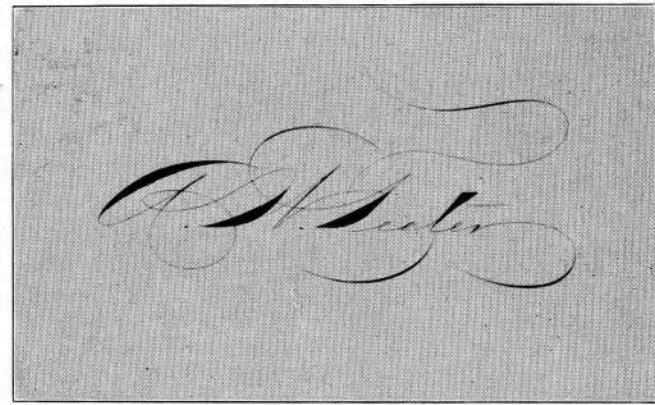
D. H. Allaman



G. R. Romer.



W. Ramsey.



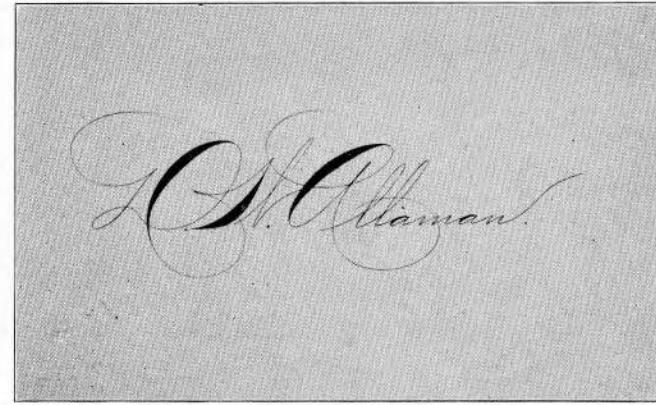
A. Webster



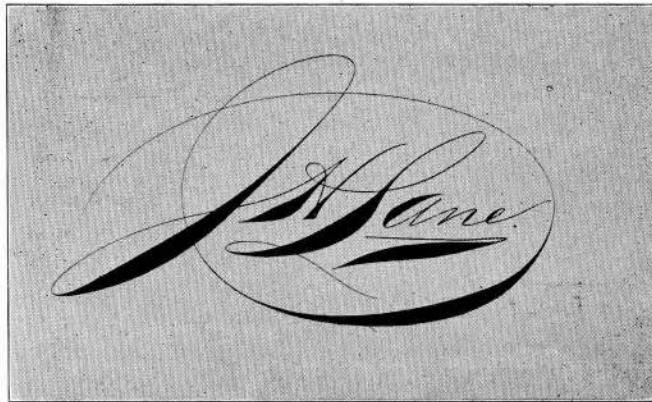
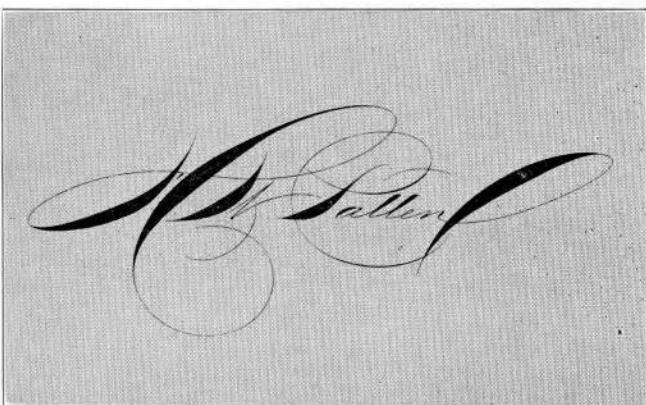
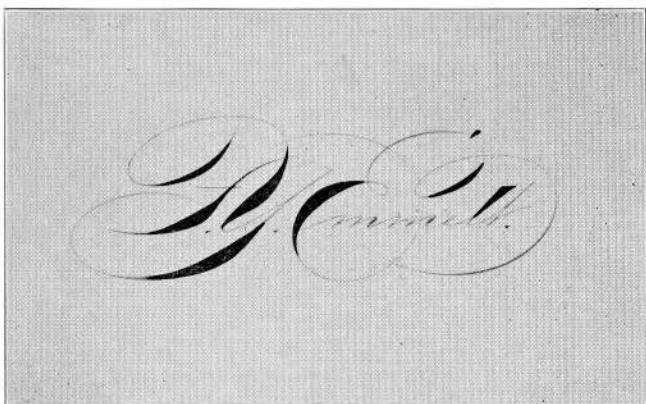
F. Smith.



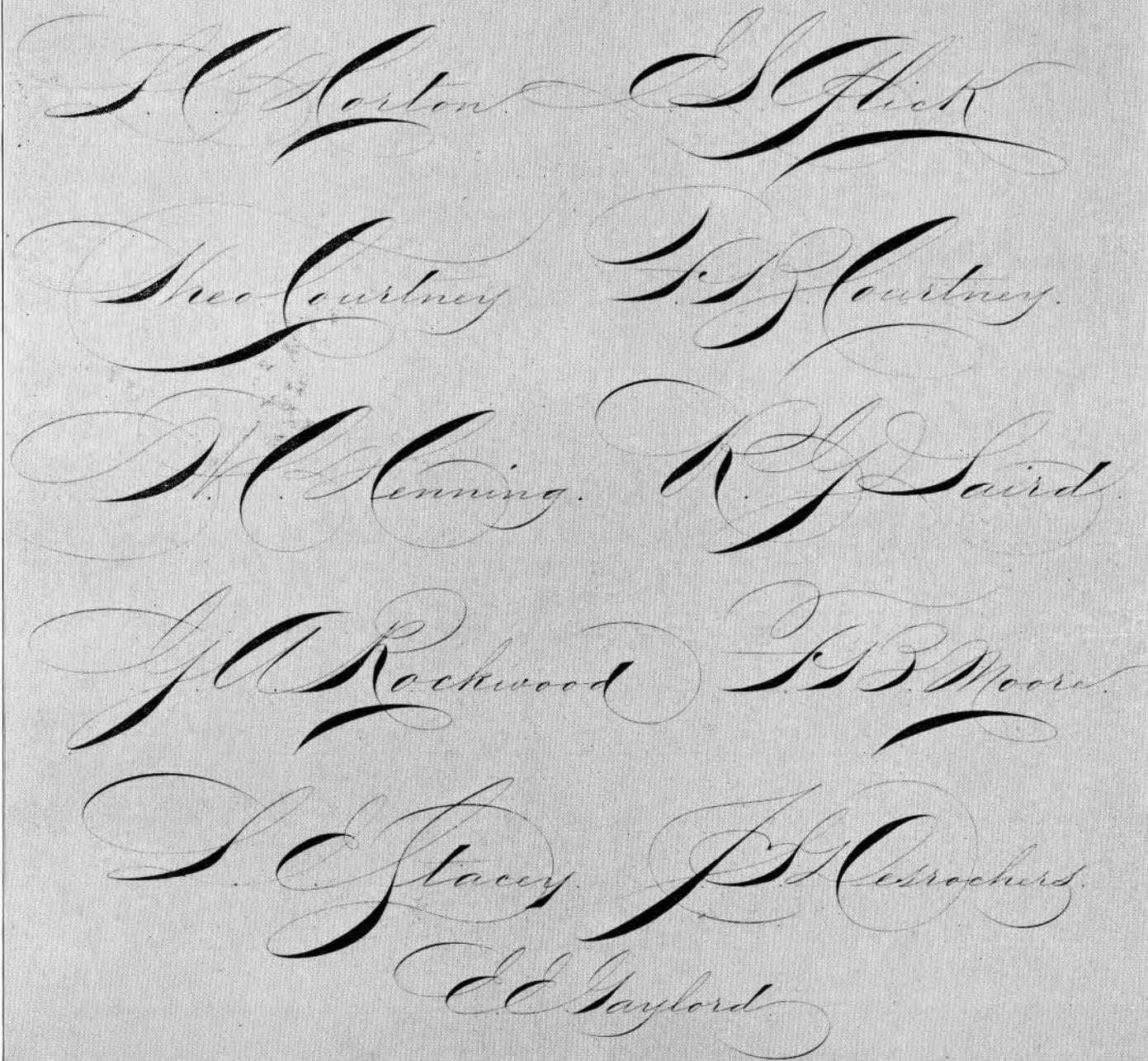
R. Mountain



D. H. Allaman.



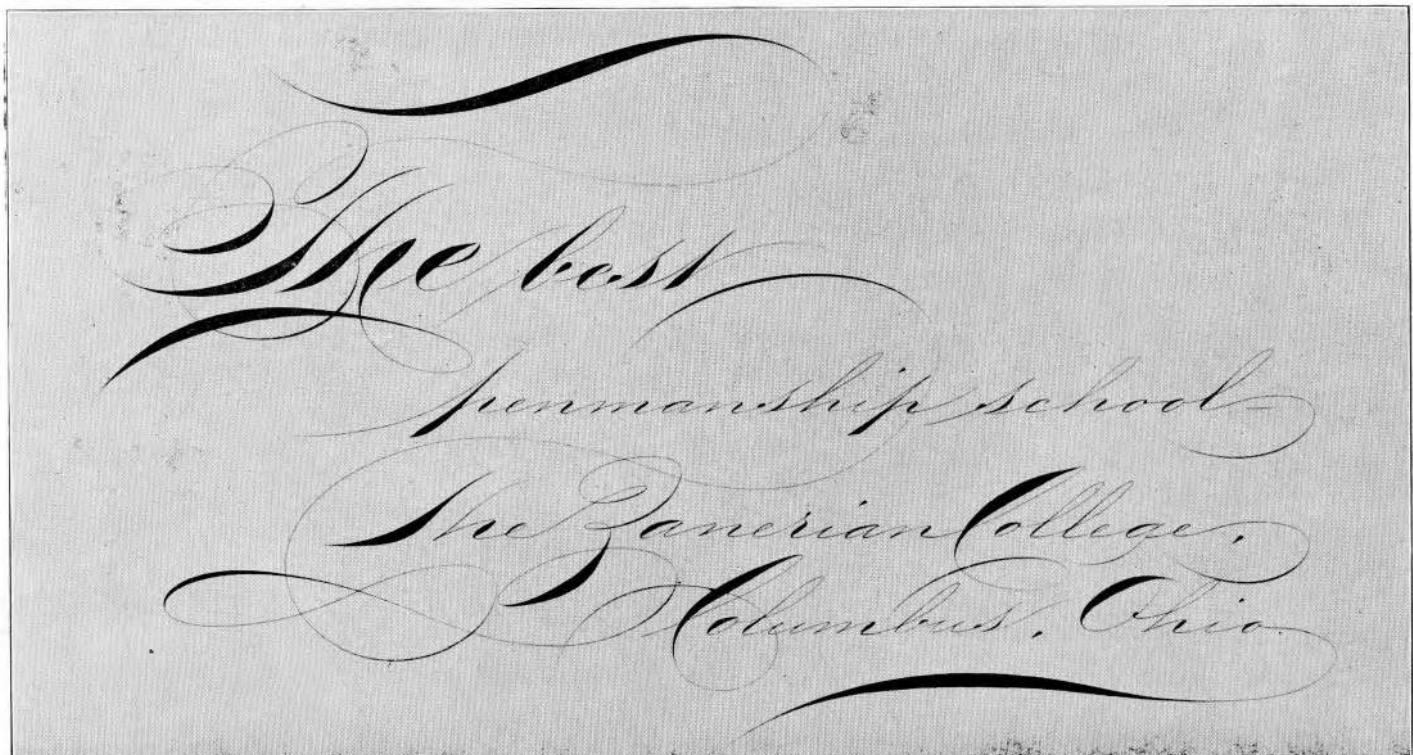
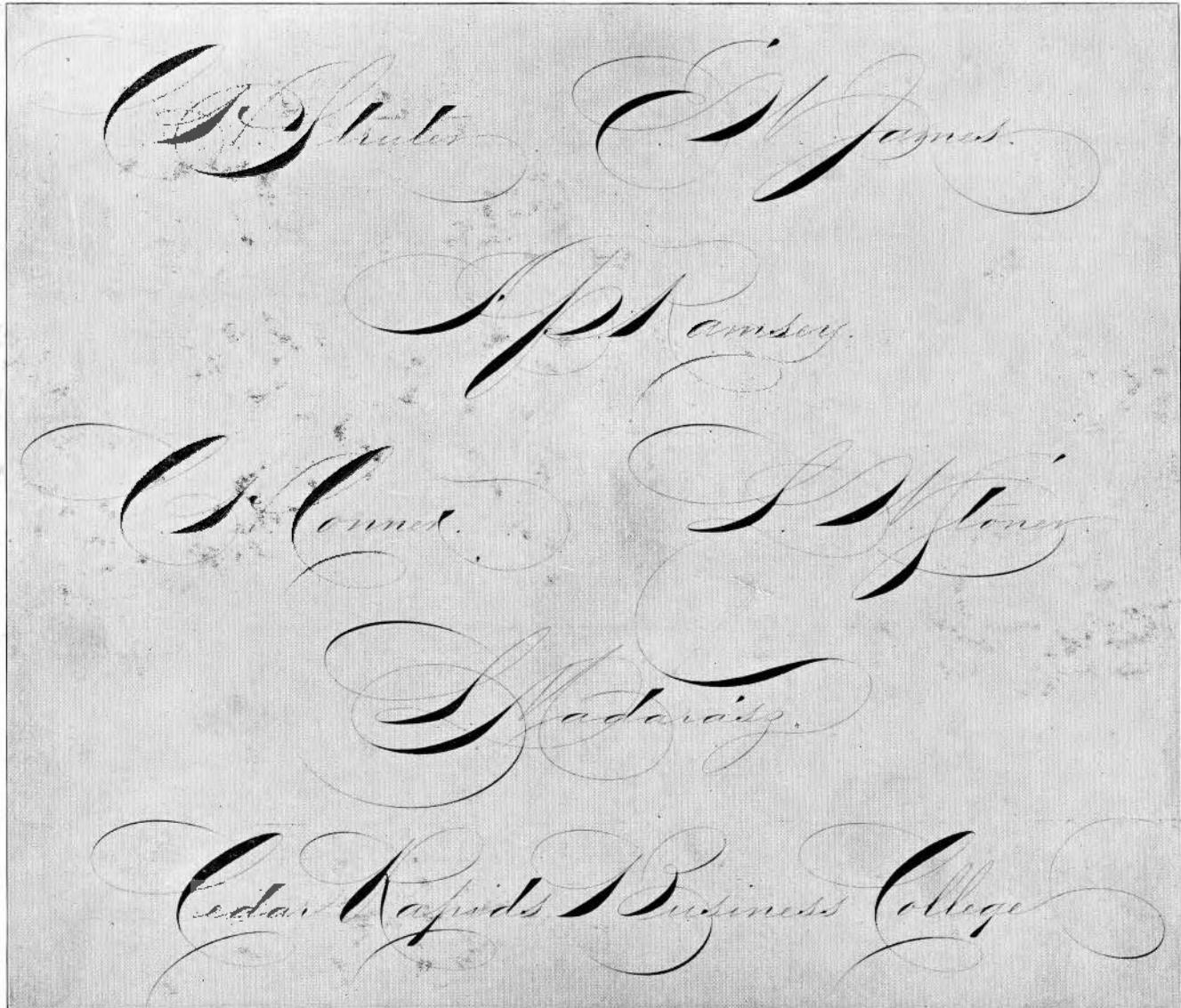
Some Madarasz Pupils.

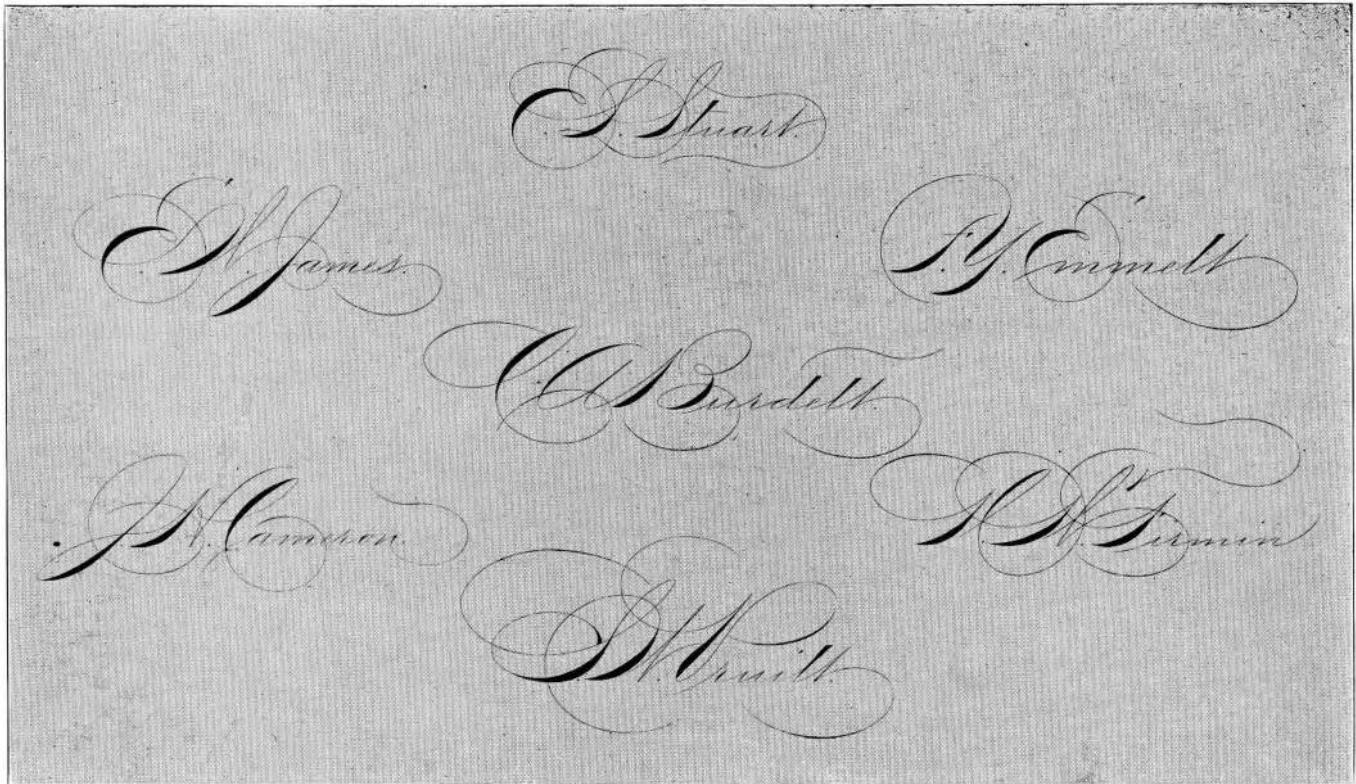


The student of penmanship will do well to study critically the preceding pages of card designs, presenting as they do his earlier and later efforts, covering a period of a quarter of a century. It is well to make a special study of the symmetry or general gracefulness of each combination, as well as the charm of each letter, shade and curve. Each seems to have sprung spontaneously into place; and yet each, probably, was the result of many experiments and efforts. Note the location and shape of each shade, and how equally distant nearly all are placed.

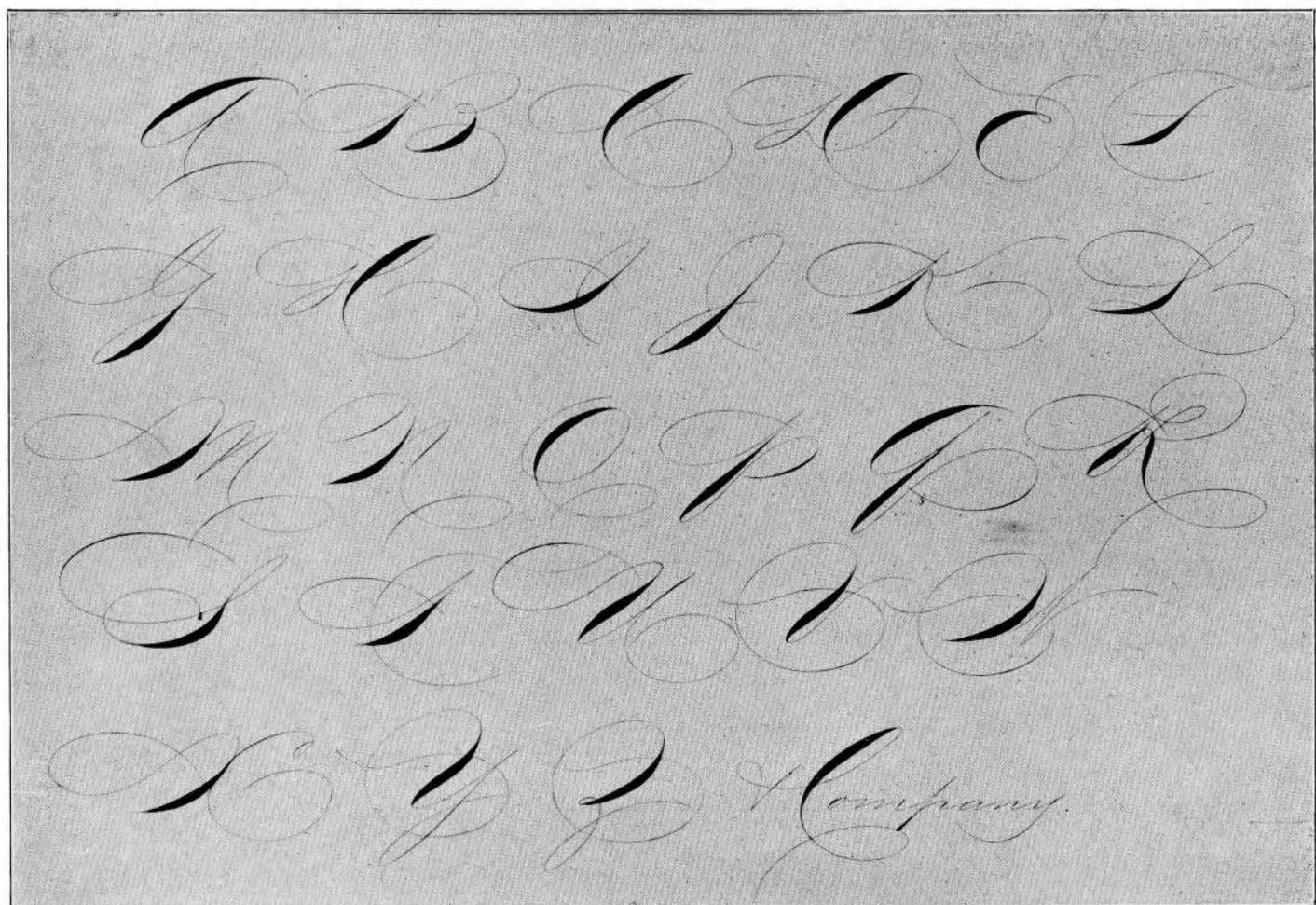
These cards are classics in the card writer's realm of art—an art now destined, it would seem, to extinction. And yet who knows but that as art fresh from the hand and brains of the artist becomes more and more appreciated, the art of fine card writing may again become fashionable and popular? Certain it is, however, that L. Madarasz could write more and better cards in a day than any other man of whom we have record.

The signatures given above on this page were all executed on one sheet of paper, just as shown above.





The above signatures were reproduced from a print made from a hand engraved, facsimile, copper-plate made from his selected signatures in the eighties, as near as we can discover. These were some of the poems in grace and harmony and contrast which gave to him the deserved title of "Champion Card Writer of the World."



This set of capitals, the embodiment of gracefulness, forcefulness, delicacy and accuracy, was executed within a year of his death. Note the symmetry, uniformity and touch! Not a retouched letter in the whole lot!

1281 Third Avenue,
New York, Feb. 1, 1902.

Zane H. Blosier,
Columbus, Ohio.
Friends,—

Enclosed I hand you a small announcement that you may put in the next issue of your paper and you may further reserve for me a page in the May issue; as I desire to push my summer class in penmanship teaching.

I received a goodly number of inquiries last year from the readers of your valuable paper and expect to enroll quite a few as pupils this summer.

Very sincerely,

Hadarass.

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 & &

Hadarass.

Cincinnati, O. Mar. 7. '76.

Three days after date we promise to pay
R. Lamont and Son Seven Hundred and
Sixty-four Dollars.

\$764.00

P. H. Cameron & Co.

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow fall, on the river,
A moment whit'd - then melts forever;
Or like that borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Vanishing amid the storm.

Madarasz combined to a marvelous degree the essentials of fine art in writing. And these essentials are precision or accuracy, comprising size, slant and spacing; and freedom or movement, comprising delicacy, gracefulness and boldness. Either of these groups of qualities is comparatively easy, but their combination constitutes the most skillful, universal art humanity has to acquire. Madarasz came more nearly mastering it than any other so far as concerns card and page writing in the modified or modern Spencerian, light-line, freehand style of penmanship.

State of North Carolina Officials endorse

Rings Business College.

Raleigh, N.C., Aug 28, 1909

We, the undersigned, cheerfully recommend
Rings Business College, as a reputable and reliable
institution, in every way worthy of the consideration
and patronage of all young people seeking a
sound business education. The president
of this well-known school, Mr. J. H. Ring,
is a successful business college man, in
whose ability and integrity we have confidence.

W.W. Kitchin. Governor.

J. H. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State.

B. T. Dixon. Auditor.

B. R. Lacy. State Treasurer.

T. W. Rickett. Attorney General.

Miles French. State Librarian.

M. L. Chapman. Commissioner of Labor & Printing.

James R. Young. Insurance Commissioner.

L. MADARASZ

Kitchinger was the man of the nineteenth
century. What'll be in the twentieth?

P.B. Mar. 14, 90.

Friend Ketchum,

Rephrasing to your favor permit me
to enclose you a list of penmen who in
my opinion, are the good accurate script
writers; every professional penman differs
in grading them; when you reach the
third name, it is from thence on, simply
a question of fancy and a great deal
of guess-work.

Sincerely,

Madarasz.

It was in letter or page as well as in card writing that Madarasz easily led in both quantity and quality. The freedom and boldness combined with the delicacy and accuracy of his penmanship make it a fine art mentally and manually. For he contended that the mind must first perceive clearly before the hand could execute definitely and deftly. And we must not forget that this phase and quality of penmanship is as truly a fine art as is designing or any

other decorative part "used to beautify the things of daily use." Fine art in penmanship embellishes the universal art of writing. Writing expresses and records thoughts by means of characters which represent sounds and ideas; whereas penmanship expresses thoughts of the beautiful in gracefulness, harmony and contrast by means of letterforms. And this is the art so skillfully and artistically exemplified above and throughout this compendium.

Dear Mr. Sumner,
Mar. 26, 1910

Friend Sir,

I am in receipt
of your favor and take pleasure
in handing this as an example
of my writing, and trust that
it may suit in every way.

With many thanks and
best wishes for your continued suc-
cess and good health, I am,

Fincerely,

G. H. Faraday

Knoxville, Tennessee,
Jan. 24, 1910

P. P. Karpin, Esq.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt
of your valued favor and take
pleasure in handing this as an
example of my ornate writing.

I trust that it proved
satisfactory in every way.

With best wishes for
your continued success, I am,
Sincerely,

H. H. Adaratz.

Nashville, Tenn., July 24, '09

School of Penmanship,
Bowling Green Business University,
Bowling Green, Kentucky.

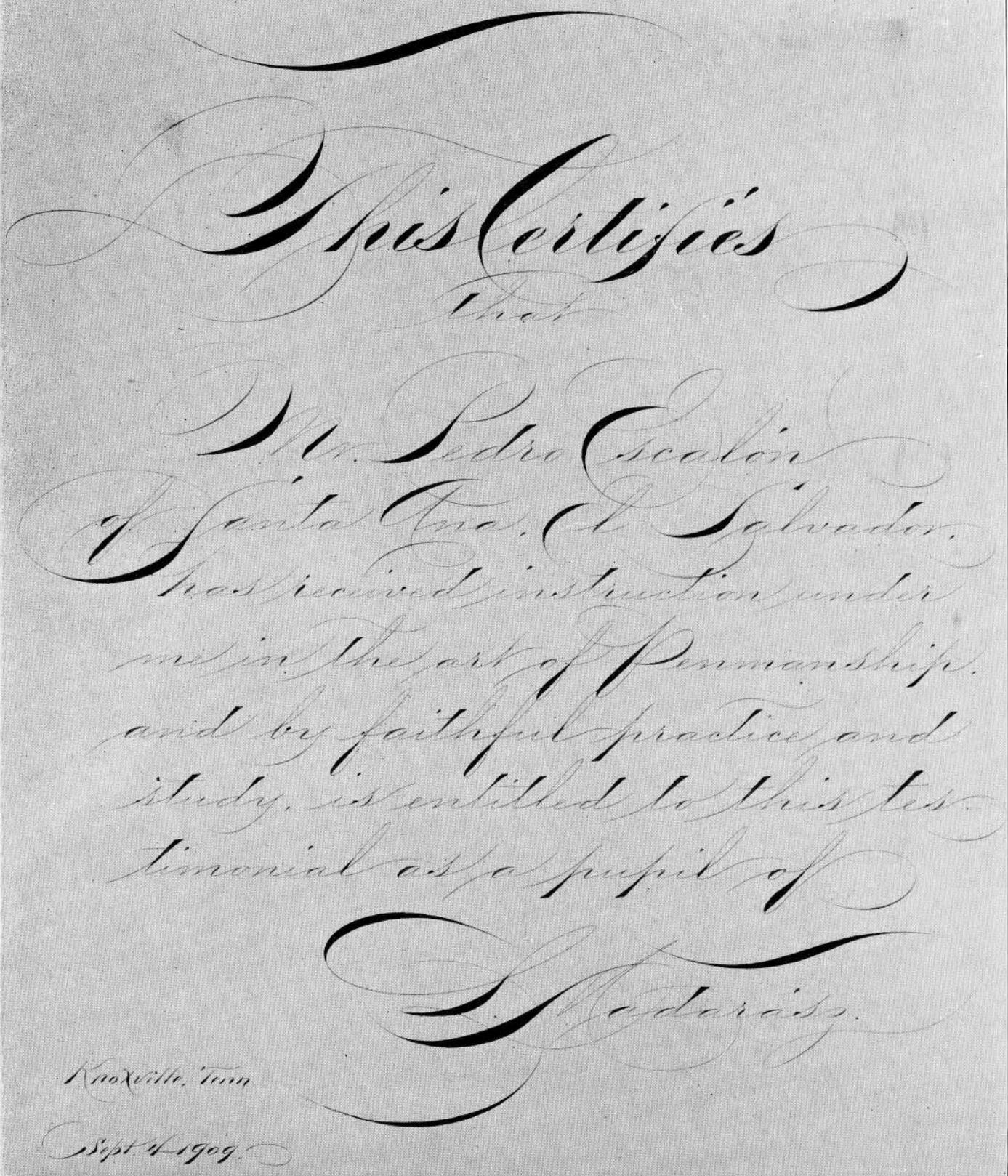
Gentlemen,

It is with decided pleasure
that I am writing this specimen of
ornamental writing for the benefit, and
I hope, inspiration, of your students.

Good penmanship is the out-
come of painstaking study and consci-
entious practice - without these two req-
uisites little can be accomplished, and
much time can be wasted.

Faithfully yours,

J. G. Adams.



The letter on page 36 reveals the writing of Mr. Madarasz when, technically, he had probably reached his zenith in the execution of formal, professional penmanship.

The above certificate, executed twenty years after, reveals the change in his style and method of execution. It is less accurate but more bold; it is also more varied in composition or design, revealing a versatility, freedom and grace not shown in earlier years.

These two pages are therefore worthy of careful study and analysis. They reveal at his best in periods of time separated by two decades. Few penmen have maintained such a record of years and excellence.

On the page preceding we have a specimen written in a more compact hand but at the same time as the above, showing that he retained to an unusual degree the precision of his former years.

From
Madarassi,
New York
1281 THIRD
AVENUE.



Eagan School of Business

John J. Eagan, Esq.,
524
Broadway,
New York.

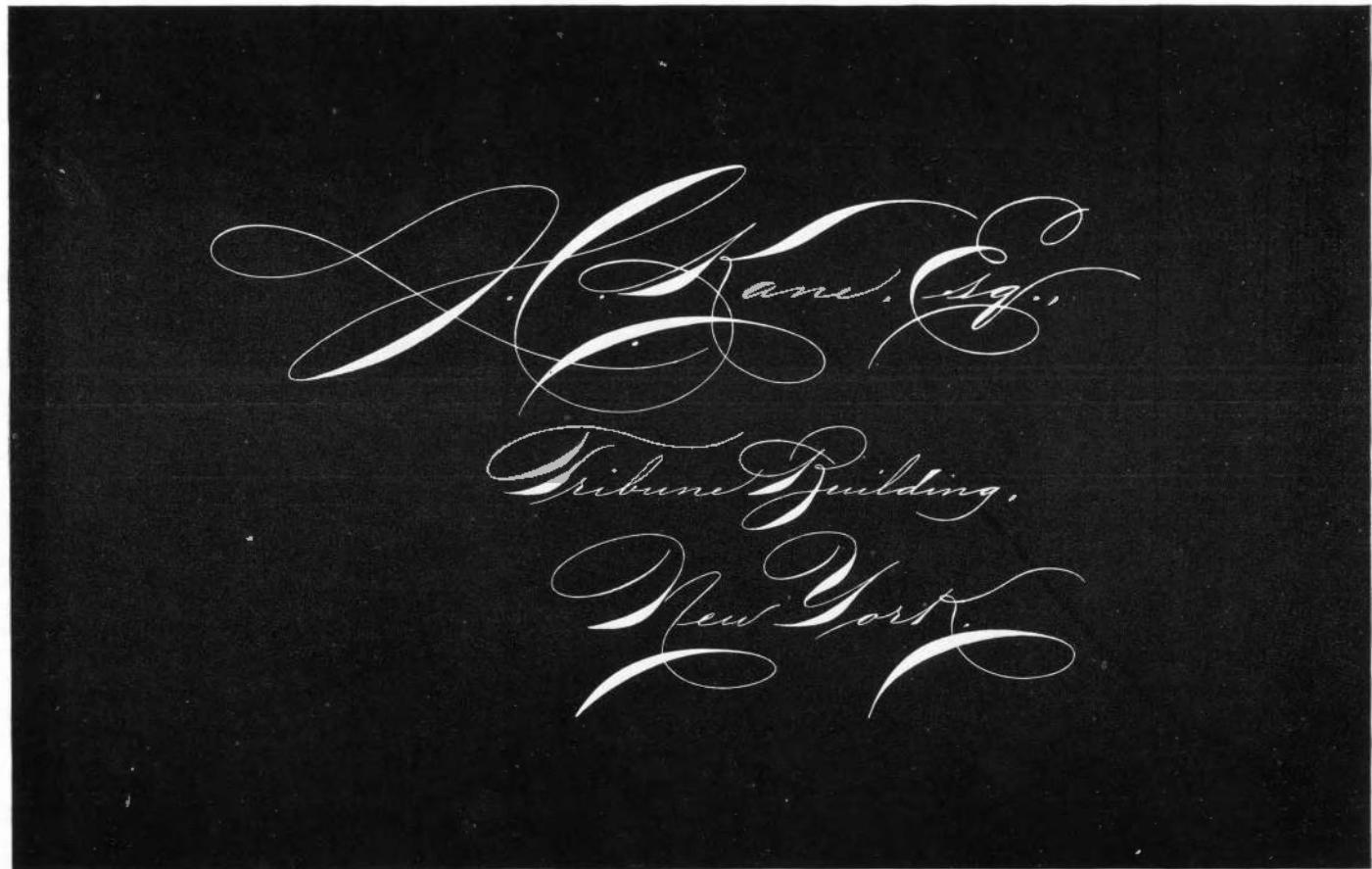
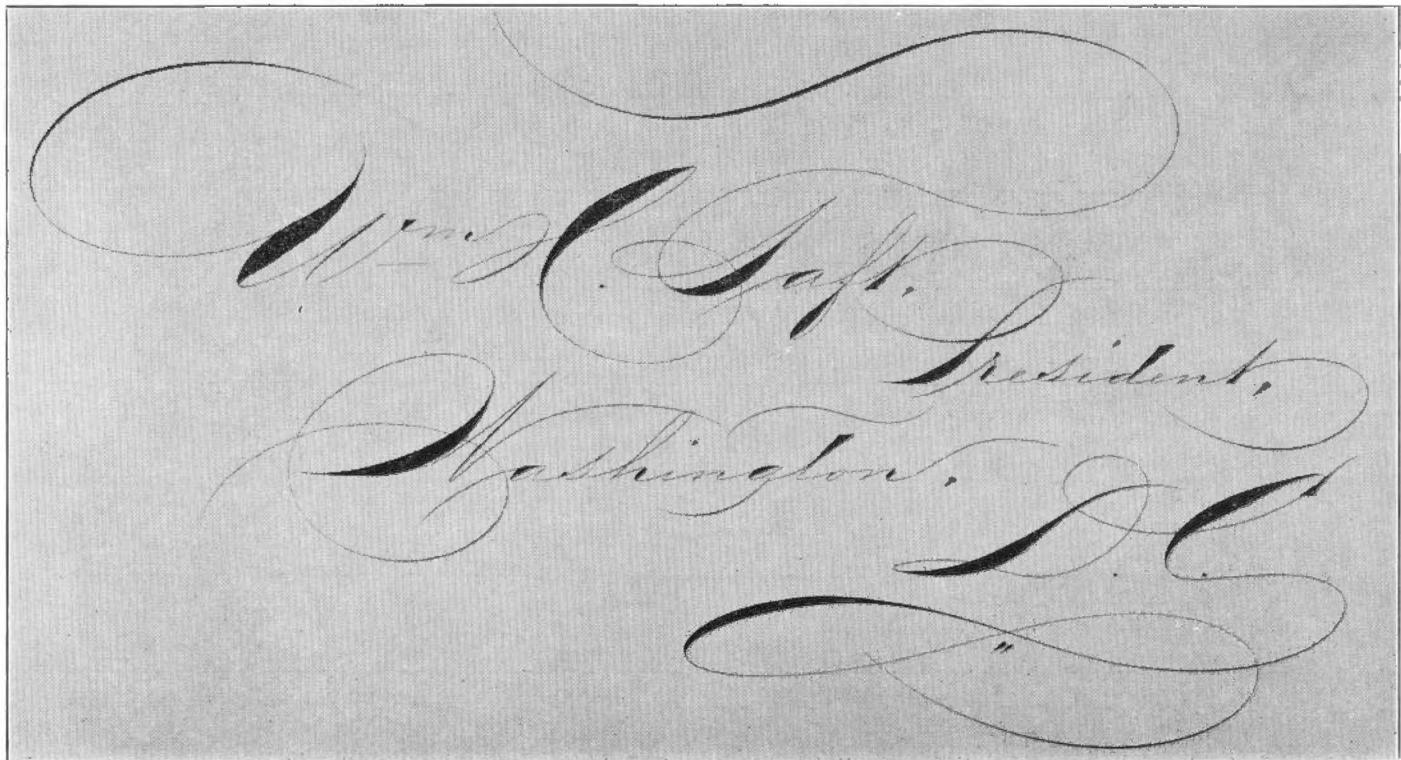
From
Madarassi,
1281 Third Ave.



1840 N.Y.

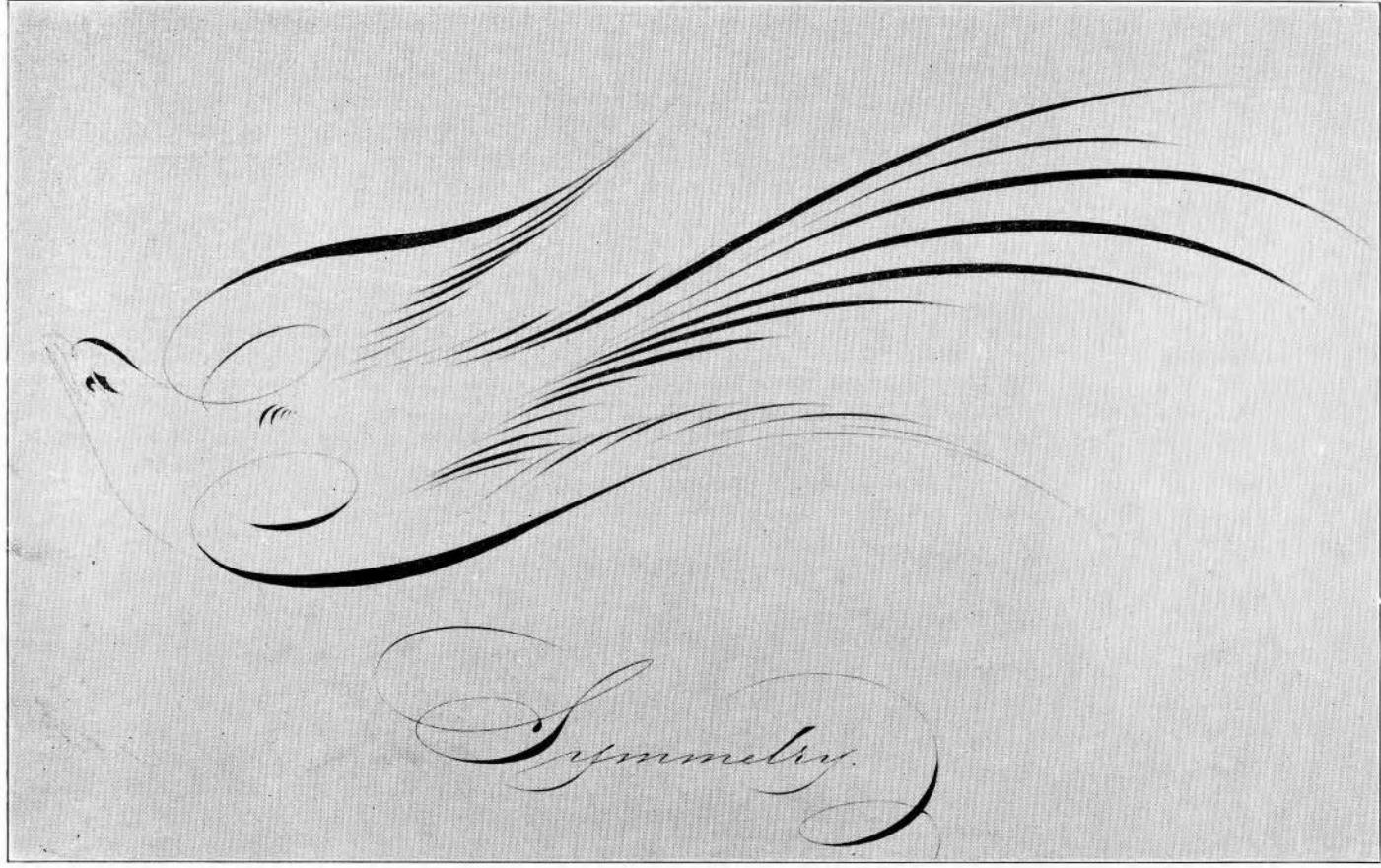
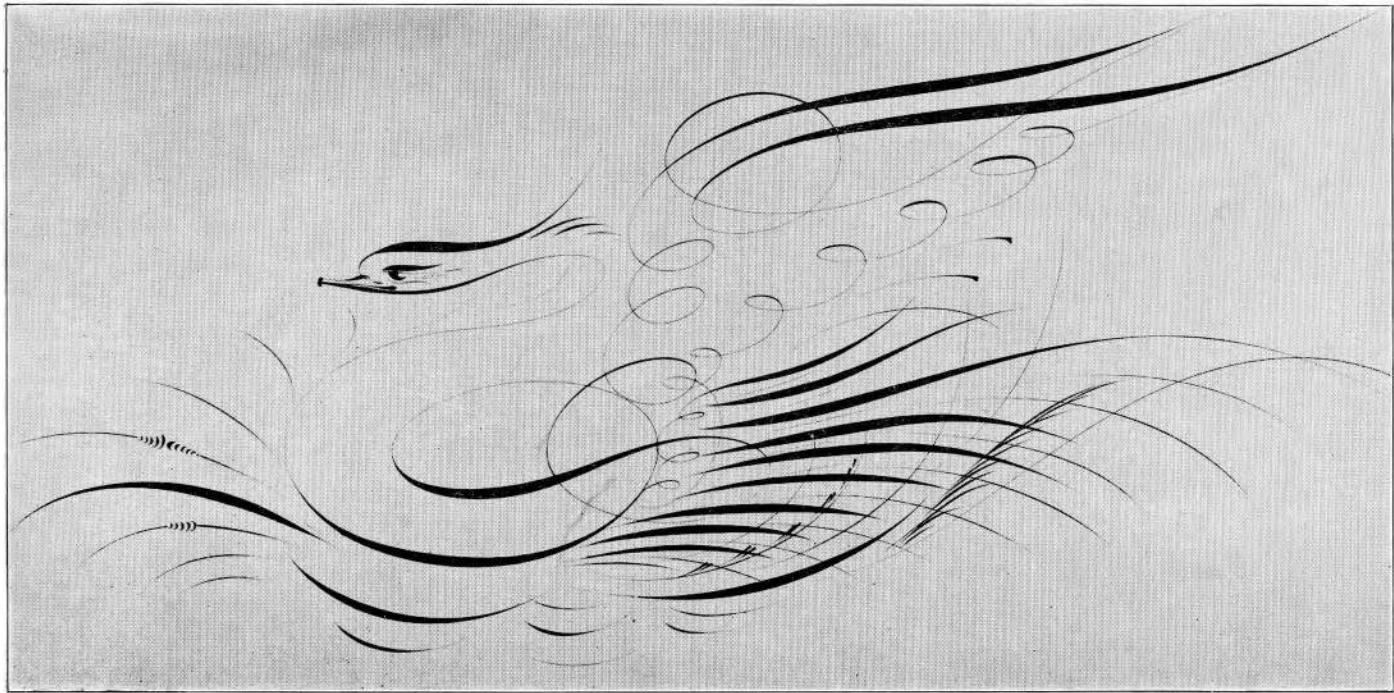
W. Flickinger.

Philadelphia,
Penn.



On this page we see the out-croppings of courage and control, of the pioneer and patriot, of the elements which characterized his ancestors who were the co-patriots of Kossuth in the fight for the freedom of Hungary. In the production of script

of this character, it takes foresight—the power to imagine and visualize, and it takes courage of one's convictions and experiences to execute. The implement used in such chirography is the most delicate employed in universal usage.



In off-hand flourishing, Madarasz was quite masterful, although not the master that he was in penmanship. It seems that he merely utilized the skill acquired and used in writing to occasionally produce a flourish. In this art he never displayed the originality

and consummate skill he almost always expressed when he touched his faithful pen to the paper in the form of writing. But in all the flourishing he did there is a charm of dash and delicacy and gracefulness which please all who love the beautiful in grace and action.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals, and the rarest virtue of sociability.

Politeness reaches its supreme test in the assumption of cheerfulness when an unwelcome visitor tells a well-known story

A ten-thousand-dollar reward is often offered for the ten-dollar Clark who has proven to be a defaulter.

Blickinger was the penman of the nineteenth century. Who will be in the twentieth? —

San Augustine, Fla., Jan. 5, 1902.

Varnum & King, —

Please pay to Thomas Ramon Thirty Dollars in merchandise and charge to my account.
Wm S. Carpenter.

Third National Bank No 751.

Pay to the order of Burlington, Ver., Apr. 6, 1906.
American Writing Paper Company \$241.—
Two hundred forty-one dollars.
Steinman Bros. & Comer.

Every one can master a grief
but he that has it.

Poorest are they who suffer most,
richest, Those who in this brief life find
most of sunshine, least of shadow.

The beauty of the home
is order-

The blessing of the home
is contentment-

The glory of the home
is hospitality-

The crown of the home
is godliness

Count that day lost
Those low descending sun,
Views at thy hand
No worthy action done

Count that day lost
Those low descending sun,
Views at thy hand
No worthy action done

I never know the real value of
friends. For while they are alive we
are too sensitive to their faults, and when
we have lost them, then we only see their
virtues.

The verse "Count that day lost," etc., was one Medaresz wrote thousands and thousands of times. The one shown here does not represent his finest work but was selected because it could be etched as written and also reversed in color by the engraver; the two were engraved from the same specimen, and are presented to show the contrasting effects of positive negative.

To understand the world
is better than to condemn it.

To study the world is
better than to shun it.

To use the world is
nobler than to abuse it.

To make the world
better, nobler, and happier,
is the noblest work of man
or woman.

This page, as well as nearly all others, reveals the student and philosopher as well as the penman. Thought as well as action pulsates from every line. Feeling and sympathy of heart as well as delicacy of touch are shown. Note the wonderful uniformity of the capital T's in shape and size!

Then, pilgrim, turn thy cares forego,
Earthborn cares are living long;
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Blas! the joys that fortune brings
Are trifling and decay;
And those who love the paltry things
More trifling still than they.

And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretched to weep?

These three stanzas, all written without hesitation and with little retouching, show a command and confidence more inspiring than the half pessimistic, melancholy sentiment expressed by the poet.

House Blessing.

The beauty of the home

is order.

The blessing of the home

is content.

The glory of the home

is hospitality.

The crown of the home

is godliness.

This beautiful bit of home philosophy and sentiment has been charmingly executed in three distinct types of chirography by Mr. Madarasz; the original was considerably larger, and intended for framing. Try your hand at it, both in spirit and execution.

Wanted— Friend.

A true friend.

A steadfast friend.

A discreet friend.

A cheerful friend.

A truthful friend.

A sympathetic friend.

A friend who does not scold.

A friend who does not flatter.

A friend who will stand testing.

*A friend with a clean heart
and a clear eye.*

A friend who does not betray our confidences.

A friend who will stand by you when others are against you.

A friend who understands our silence and can endure our loquacity.

On this and the following page are found uniquely arranged and skillfully executed the qualities of a true friend. These plates, written nearly a year before his death, were published in THE EDUCATOR almost on the very day of his death. No more opportune time for their publication could have happened, unless it were during life, if one were in sore need of help and friendship.

The fact that he reproduced the sentiments expressed indicates

that he felt keenly the qualities of true friendship, and was therefore slow to make friends and careful in his selection of them. And when he was once a friend, nothing but the most flagrant violation of friendship could cause him to withdraw his affections and again become neutral or indifferent.

There is profit for us all in the reading of the rules governing friendship by whomsoever composed and by Madarasz so effectively and enduring penned.

*A friend to go to in joy, and be made
more glad - in sorrow, and be comforted.*

*A friend who is the same to-day, to-mor-
row, in prosperity and in adversity*

*A friend whose home will be wide open when
the doors of the whole world are closed.*

*A friend who will sacrifice money
time - ay, if need be, life itself, and do
it willingly.*

*A friend who does not care if
the hat be old and soiled, the clothes shabby
and the shoes worn - who can recognize the
man between the hat and the shoes.*

*Wanted - Such a
friend by every mortal.*

- 
J. Madarasz.

Mr. Madarasz was much more of a student and scholar than many supposed. He was a poor man to profess or pretend and as a consequence many did not fully appreciate his reserve.

In the dozen plates beginning on the following page, he reveals a wide range of reading and an intimate and critical knowledge of great men. Each has been written in a different style and vein.

These pages, therefore, show a versatility and skill quite uncommon in one individual, and place him in a class almost if not quite alone.

It is unfortunate that he did not let his light shine earlier in his career; for had he done so, more people would have recognized his worth.

Each one of the tributes to these great men of war and peace and literature and statesmanship is a study in itself, since each is written in a different style.

So if you would get the most of all of them, you must study each one and try to master each one at a time. The boldness of the headings, the sureness of each letter, and the grace and accuracy of all are well worthy of imitation.

Mohammed is great,
and
Mohammed is his Prophet.—

May thy Power never decrease.

In Islam Greeting

Rome perch'd Heron
upon the greatest
throne on earth and so set up
a poor madman's name as the
synonym of savagery & cruelty for
countless centuries.

Madarasy

Lincoln, the greatest human
gentlest memory of our world,
measured by dollars and cents, a failure;
weighed by common-sense, honesty, man-
liness and worth, a world's standard.

Educated in the school of poverty,
faceted by hardship, this ungainly cir-
cuit-rides appeared grotesque and incon-
sequential: but, golden Opportunity de-
manded a man, and, singling out this
plodder, crowned him with the laurel of
a nation's gratitude.

Impregnated as he was with
Divine fire, we reverently say—not
well, but nobly done, thou great and
honest Abe

Nadaraisz

This abbreviated, well-spaced, clear-cut style is a good one to teach the uselessness of frills, and the value of fundamentals.
Each letter needs to stand on its own merits.

Robespierre

This memory is an enigma of which history trembles to pronounce the solution, fearing to do him an injustice if she brand it as a crime, or to create horror if she should term it a virtue.

This man was, and must ever remain, shadowy and undefined.

Madaraiss.

Character is God's knowledge of you.
Reputation, man's opinion only.

Madaraiss.

*B*ismarck perched Iero upon
the greatest throne
on earth, and so set up a poor
madman's name for countless
centuries as the synonym of
savagery, cruelty.

Madarasz.

*B*ismarck— gruff,
overbearing, a giant
pugilist in the diplomatic
arena, laughed with grim
disdain at France, which
said, "You shall not."

Madarasz.

*P*anerwan

Tak Sedre.

What manner of man was he? His life, the embodiment of mystery - the orthography of his name even in doubt - poet and philosopher - wielder of a magic pen - master of every scale of human passion, from the pure, and lofty thoughts of a demigod, to the anguished, mutterings and cries of despair of a lost soul - his every delineation, a human document - his characters, the genuine progeny of world-wide humanity.

His immortality rests upon the fact that his scenes are occupied by men who act and speak, as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken, or acted, on the same occasion.

- Maddriz.

Bonaparte

The man of Destiny - the incarnation of energy - his name the by-word of marvellous achievement - gigantic in intellect - adamant in civic honesty - the captain of all time, fearless and tireless, and prophetic in utterance - magnanimous and sublime in victory, and herculean in defeat.

Statesman, financier, educator, litterateur, philosopher, a mystic fatalist, polished by dire privation into the greatest of great men.

Futurity alone may produce his equal.

Time has emblazoned Napoleon with the brilliancy of the mid-day Sun.

- Madarasz.

Shakspeare.

What manner of man was he? His life the embodiment of mystery — The orthography of his name, even in doubt, poet and philosopher — wielder of a magic pen, master of every scale of human passion, from the pure and lofty thoughts of a demi-god to the anguished mutterings and cries of despair of a lost soul — his every character, a human document. His delineations, the genuine progeny of world wide humanity.

His immortality rests upon the fact that his scenes are occupied only by men who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted upon the same occasion. — MADARASZ.

This is the finest specimen of his free engraving style we have ever seen. It was executed quite freely and with but very little retouching. Of course, it was done with a combination of arm and finger movements. It is especially suited to the engraving of Policies in Insurance offices, etc.

Schopenhauer—

The greatest shatterer of dreams who ever dwelt on earth. By overthrowing beliefs, hopes, beautiful ideas and poetic chimeras, destroying aspirations, ravaging the confidence of souls, killing love, battering down the chivalrous worship of women, crushing the illusions of hearts, sparing nothing and exhausting everything, he accomplished the most gigantic task ever attempted by skepticism.

We can protest, be angry, indignant, or enthusiastic, this great and masterful iconoclast has marked and scared humanity with the zeal of his disdain and disenchantment, and left an influence ineffaceable.

— Madaresz.

Headings such as "Schopenhauer" were written in a bold, off-hand manner and then built up and retouched and improved. It is a quick, effective style for headings and for advertising catch lines, and was originated by Mr. Madaresz.

Washington-

"four-square to all the winds" — "grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy, and the pointed darts of false friends — clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another century — the most colossal world-figure of his time.

—
Wadsworth

The boldness and the formal accuracy of this specimen are quite in keeping with the character portrayed. The "W" with its left marginal scroll is a seventeenth century inspiration — the kind "ye olde tyme penman" was wont to execute.

Roosevelt -

An American citizen - a pulsating dynamo, whose meteoric career began with mounting a bronco. A courageous man, with the determination of an Apache trailer-self-reliant, - whether seated on a presidential chair, stirring the Wall Street Tiger in his lair, or polling a rhino - progressive, a maker of precedents, an awakener of public conscience, a moralist, a superb gladiator ready for any list - the arch of his deserved success, preparedness.

Well may the whisperings of the Future sound. What next? The shadows on the sign-posts are forming. -

Again, Our Teddy.

- Hadaray.

Grant.

The most marvelous and romantic career that was ever lived by an American citizen. An unassuming man of the boundless West; eking out a pitiful existence by unskilled labor; for ten years called even by his friends, a failure - intellectually honest, with decisive judgment, of matchless persistency, calm in repose, a seer in time of peril.

Impertaining the powers that were for a chance to show his loyalty when danger threatened the parent that educated him, this beggar, as a sop, was reluctantly made a Colonel of Volunteers, and his name became the harbinger of victory.

Carving his way unaided, this most aggressive soldier achieved the supreme command and confidence of a fighting force equal to the greatest the world had ever seen.

History will write in ineffaceable letters, Grant, as the Titan of the most uncivil war of all time.

— D'Nadaratz.

Shakespeare

What manner of man was he? His life, the embodiment of mystery
the orthography of his name even in doubt
poet and philosopher, wielder of a magic
pen master of every scale of human pass-
ion from the pure and lofty thoughts of
a demigod to the anguished mutterings
and cries of despair of a lost soul his
every character, a human document his
delineations, the genuine progeny of world-
wide humanity.

Shakespeare's immor-
tality rests upon the fact that his scenes are
occupied only by men who act and speak as
the reader that he should himself have spo-
ken or acted on the same occasion.

Madarasz

Columbus,

February 28, 1910.

Friends Penmanship:

Madarasz has contributed to this journal eleven pages of his skill which represent the supreme effort of his life in both penmanship and literature. Each page is a masterpiece of permanent value.

It is eminently fitting that the greatest offhand penman of our time should sum up, in his own language and inimitable penmanship, the lives of some of the most famous authors, warriors and statesmen. This he has done in a way that will surprise even those who are most familiar with his skill.

Watch for the eleven pages.

Zaner and Bloser.

This Appreciation and Announcement, relative to the preceding pages, written by Mr. Blaser and published in The Educator, was evidently appreciated by Mr. Madarasz. Several prints of it were found among his collection of selected specimens.

Success.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction.

H. Adams - Scr.

de Maupassant-

His dramatic instinct was supremely powerful. He seemed to select unerringly the one thing in which the soul of the scene is imprisoned, and, in making that his keynote, gives a picture in words which haunts the memory like a strain of music.

Madarasz

On this and the two pages following we have specimens of Madarasz's unique, practical business writing. It is strongly individual and quite formal.

Manchester, Nov. 16, 1904.

Geo. B. Ramsey & Sons.

To Benj. Willson & Co., — Dr. —
94 lbs. Extra choice Tea @ 61¢ — \$57.34

Received payment,

Benj. Willson & Company.

\$2000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 4, 1902.

On demand I promise to pay Chas. Romer,
or order, Two thousand dollars, value received, with
interest at six per cent.

Steve B. Gaskellson.

Camden, Maine, Dec. 1, 1904.

Gentlemen.— Allow me to introduce to you the bearer, Francis B. Warren. Should he make a selection from your stock to the amount of Two thousand Dollars, I will be responsible for the same in case of his non-payment.

Yours truly,

Hamilton Martin.

To Johnson Bros. & Company, Boston, Mass.

128, Third Av., New York, June 1, 1906.

The Penman's Art Journal,

203 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen,— Send at your earliest convenience, to my address, the following articles by express:

1 Ames Book of Flourishes.	\$1.00
1 doz Sonnecken Pens, single pointed.	.25
1 " " " double "	.50
1 bottle black Waterproof Ink.	.25
1 " Gold Ink.	.25
1 piece Sand Rubber.	.20
1 doz sheets White Bristol.	1.25
1 tube White Ink Paste.	.30
1 gros. Principality Pens.	1.10

Enclosed is my check for — \$5.10

Yours truly,

L. Madarasz.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1908.

Perfection Pen Company.

Union Square, New York.

Gentlemen, — Please send us by Express 640 gross Perfection No. 1 Pens, and draw at sight for amount of invoice.

Yours respectfully,

L. Madarasz & Co.

Quincy, Ill., May 9, 1907.

John D. Warner & Company.

Lewistown, Ohio.

Gentlemen, — Send the following goods at earliest opportunity by Circle X Line

90 lbs. #2 Kongo Coffee —	\$.18 —	\$16.20
74 " Young Hyson Tea —	.45 —	33.30
12 boxes Prime Sultanas —	3. — —	36. —
8 cartons 4 crown Figs —	1.50 —	12. —
5 boxes Newman's Syrup —	4.61 —	<u>23.05</u>
		\$120.55

Very truly,

Zain-Ullman Co.

Clement C. Gaines, Pres.

Poughkeepsie,

Eastman College-

New York.

INSURANCE POLICY WRITING

These contributions were prepared by Mr. Madersz and purchased by The Educator about a year before his death, and represent his most mature thought and unbiased convictions.

Preliminary Instructions

One of the most "sure-of-a-good-positions" lines of penmanship is that of policy writing in an insurance company. The demand for good policy writers has for the past twenty or more years been more than the supply, and it is growing. Here is an opening for the young man looking for a sure thing. To the young man who will master a serviceable style of roundhand, similar to the examples herewith presented, it will secure him a good job. This you see gives you plenty of time for night study, work on engrossing, etc., or teaching penmanship in the public schools in the evening classes, thereby augmenting earnings each year. Every year one can reasonably expect an increase in salary until a good salary from the insurance company is attained. There is, to be sure, a good chance of promotion in the meantime, if you should qualify yourself for the managing or assistantships in one of the many departments of the company. These places are in great measure filled from the employes, and the managers in power in an insurance company keep tab on their employes, and are ever able to give you a rating commensurate with your worth and capabilities. Think it over, my young friend. Your P. O. address may be Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago or San Francisco, or it may be Podunk, Smith's Corner, Mudhole, Geeserville or Cow-tail. Uncle Sam's mail carrier will put you in touch with your future employers, even if your address is Rural Free Delivery Route 68a near Portage, Wash., and if you hail from one of the latter places, your chances are a bit rosier than an application from 715 Fifth Ave., New York. Because: the shrewd business men of this commercial age are on the still hunt for country boys—country boys have the preference, everything else being equal.

Now for equipping yourself as a policy writer. If you want to be a rapid and sure worker, master the style before you. Don't be misled into practicing the slow, pen-lifting style of what is called the engraver's script. I call it the "stilted script." That style grew of itself, because engravers as a general rule cannot work their engraving tools around corners—hence, being so much easier to lift their tool at the bottom or top of the small letters, the

great majority of engravers so form their letters piece-meal, and this is the thing that all instructors heretofore in roundhand have advocated. This is not writing, it is drawing, and drawing, and I am talking and talking. Get out of the rut, and take something new in the way of rapid-roundhand writing; with the emphasis on the writing. You got that? If not, read from the top again until you do get it, absorb it, swallow it. Else these words won't produce the results you are entitled to. I may be alone in these opinions, but I was alone in some other things in penmanship more than thirty years ago, and those other things are standard now.

Materials: Zenerian Fine Writer Pen—Arnold's Black Ink and Arnold's Writing Fluid, mixed half and half, or the Zenerian India Ink with directions as given. Linen ledger, or a good flat paper, ruled to one-quarter or three-sixteenths inches between lines. A common-sense oblique penholder, rather broad at base—a parallel ruler 12 to 18 inches—a straight rubber penholder for ruling pen—a box of steel pens for ruling one-twenty fourth inch line without pressure.

Work with a sheet of paper under your writing hand, paper to be held with the left hand, this keeps the paper you're writing on free of finger marks, and in many cases accidental ink dropping. Roll up sleeves, on right arm to above elbow, and work in an alpaca or cotton coat without lining. You need all the freedom possible to do good work—you can't get it with cuffs, outside coat and undershirt sleeves in the way. Strip your arm. Have your paper so placed on desk that all downward lines are vertical to eye and desk. That gives you the slant, and slant is a mighty big boy in good writing.

Press down on your pen at the soonest possible moment on the downward strokes with an even pressure, securing the width of shade required, so there'll be no need of patching up every other shade. Be particular to get your width of letters like a, u, g, h, etc., about the width space between letters. Good night and then tomorrow.

Analysis—Small Letters—Plate One

a. Begin $\frac{1}{4}$ space below base line and right curve up-line lifting pen when about $\frac{1}{4}$ space from top base line—cover with down shade half way, using finger movement; second up-line muscular movement, finishing stroke again $\frac{1}{4}$ from top base line—then even straight shaded line; finger movement, to base, and be sure to anticipate the initial stroke on next letter, so as to know whether it is a single or compound curve line, and to gauge the proper height, as on s and r.

d. Follow same rule on this as on a, making second down stroke twice the length, or whatever scale you adopt. Be sure that you make the d's and t's the same height throughout the page you are writing; there is only one style of d used in this style of work—of course, if it is a final letter, some liberties can be taken with the last downstroke in forming a graceful flourished ending, as you can on any other small letter, especially when it occupies the last letter on the line.

g. The first three strokes are exactly similar to a. Now right here I want you to save yourself from the embarrassment of making your first failure—don't attempt making the old standard loop finish; it is too difficult—swing this last stroke with muscular movement, with or without a loop; if with a loop, finish as in copy anywhere below base line; never try to finish crossing the last downstroke on base line and using the upstroke as the beginning or joining line of the next letter. Re-read this paragraph and get it fixed in your mind, as it will apply to all small letter bottom loops.

q. Again the first three strokes as in a. The last downstroke made with the finger movement, and as you make turn to right, glide into muscular movement, lifting your pen while in motion as near to base line as possible, now cover your finishing line with $\frac{1}{4}$ shaded line very small height, about $\frac{1}{6}$ the height of small i.

c. Begin as in a—don't curve your shaded line as long as in a, because you must put the eye or dot nearer to the main down line. Make the down line finger movement and upstroke muscularly

—always anticipating next letter. See how the eye is formed, something like reversed. Fill in outline without lifting pen by a rotary movement.

e. Same as c. Form your loop by starting in your downstroke and making your loop one-half way. Not too broad, nor too narrow; $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ width of shade, and be sure that the loop is closed at top and bottom.

o. Same beginning as in c, forming a true oval with the climax of shade in center of letter and joining carefully at the top. Now attach your finishing or connective line in the center on the inside of top stroke, lay it on the line, not thru it—the size of the half-moon must be large enough to be seen, and not so large or thick as to hold the attention. See examples throughout the work.

i and u. Just like the first stroke in a, with the finishing stroke of same letter in i, and repeated in u. Notice the two styles of dots on j. One is a little oval on the main slant, and the other a wedge, 3-sided figure on main slant, a little longer than oval. Place this dot a full space above letter and on the same line of direction—not to either side.

w. Same formation as u. Narrow your turn at bottom of final downstroke and carry your up-line practically parallel with second down line, and finish gracefully with the wedge shaped figure that is used on i and j. Your connecting stroke begins at bottom of wedge.

t. Is same height and formation as final part of d. You can throw your compound curve bar through the letter or over the top, but if a straight line is used it must be horizontal and through it at about $\frac{1}{4}$ below the top. In the latter case, the ink should be dry before making the crossing.

j. Is exactly like the finishing part of g. With or without a loop. Muscular movement always on this letter or principle.

r. There are two ways to make this shouldered letter. In both cases make your introductory line $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than upper base line. In the square shouldered letter like the one preceding z there are four operations and in the one joined to s

three lines below, two operations. Notice that in the first example that the second line is a curve thrown at right angles from introductory line; finish like *i* and place your ball or period on highest point, making it a full shade. In the second style, the letter is made in one movement; the last corner is rounded and not so acutely angled. Finish with ball.

r. Again we have two styles. One a complete movement letter with a small oval turn at base line and a full free-swinging loop finish. Keep your two shades on same slant line. The second example on next line formed like first two strokes of *n*, and a loop attached, muscularly.

s. Same length introductory stroke as in *r*. Lift your pen while in motion, then start your down line from the height you want your letter, forming a very sharp needle-like line, and spiral your down line to base line, beginning to shade at top base—leave it open at bottom, then throw your finishing line alongside from base line. Make a neat trend curve stroke. What I mean by this is, if the two lines joined they would come from a common curve and not be tangential. Study well this letter. It is the most difficult letter in penmanship. Then place your half-moon or half oval finish on first line at the exact position it would appear had you carried your shaded line around and stopped on the spot. Don't put it through the line, over the line, but on the left hand side of the line.

n and *m*. Begin with a graceful right curve, muscular movement, and get into a straight line from upper base, and be careful not to go beyond the base line. It is better to stop above a wee bit, as it is always easier and safer to add to than take from a shade stroke in writing. Lift your pen in forming next connection and throw the line along its trend, don't try to start from in the shaded stroke. Look carefully at the narrow spacing between two *n*'s or *n* and *m*. The distance between the downward strokes is the same as the distance between the strokes forming an *n*. This is the third and hard point you must master, the spacing between the *n* and *m* principle. You must make the compound joining stroke equi-distant between the two shaded strokes. Get that? If not, re-read.

v. Make your turns equally wide top and bottom, and carrying your second upstroke parallel to first down one and finish same as *w*.

p. Throw your introductory and downstroke without lifting, muscular movement, and finish as in *n*. Carry the first stroke not quite two spaces and your bottom finished from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ space below base line. If you make it longer, it looks awkward, as always straight shaded lines are. Commence your shade at about top base line, gradually increasing until you arrive at bottom with

a full shade. This letter can also be made with a finish like *j* below base line.

t. The style of *t* is also a very practical style, obviating the necessity of throwing the bar or cross line, formed exactly like *p*, full two spaces in height. If in center of word, you cross through the letter $\frac{1}{2}$ space above base line, beginning with the *a* dot on the left-hand side of upstroke. A final *t* can be finished with an upward line or a full sweep flat oval.

l. Throw your free up line to nearly top base line. Lift pen and begin loop a little to right on top base and commence your shading at about $\frac{2}{3}$ height of letter which can be $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 spaces in height, and reaching a full shade at upper base line, carrying it to bottom without stop. I make this letter entirely with the muscular movement, as I do all loops, slackening the speed as I get to the base line, so as not to fall short or go over it.

b. Same loop as *l* and the same finish as *v* from the upper base line.

k. Same as *l*, but stopping squarely on base line. Begin your second stroke $\frac{1}{2}$ space above base line and finish in a downward dot shade, and then complete the letter with the final *n* strokes. The second style of *k* is made without loop, and starts like the *t* without the bar. Finish with a bracket stroke, making loop above the upper base line, and crossing or touching the first down line.

h. Same loop as in first *k*, finishing like *n*. Second style without loop, a shorter first stroke, beginning with a curve down line, as if you had formed a loop. This is a very practical style, and when it is the only loop letter in a word, is preferable, it is softer in appearance, and is fully as strong as if made with a loop.

Final r. This letter at the end of the letters, as *r* is formed from the first stroke of *n* then a light hair line beginning half-way from base *n* and finishing with the dot or oval tapering into a graceful finishing curve line or complete horizontal oval like final *t*.

y. No copy of this letter is given separately. See the copy in the jumbled letters. It is formed from final three strokes of *h*, and finished like *j* and *g*.

f. Start like *l* and finish like a capital, stem cut short, not more than one space below base line. In the first style you pull third stroke down into shade. Notice the cute triangle formed. In the second style second *f* in fluffy, a finish as on *t* is used.

x. Begin like *y*, only be sure to not slant your shaded down line as much, straighten it up a bit. Finish by the two hair lines, ending with the ovals, the bottom one you make downward, the upper one upward.

Whew! I'm tired, and so are you. But get at it. Eat it for a month—two hours per day. Good night!

Instructions—Plate Two

The first four lines in this lesson are written without any touching up whatever, and show just what quality of work and line can be done at one stroke without doctoring. When you want to get out a quantity of work in the shortest time possible, this is the style you should master. Strive for short, chunky capitals, watch your spacing, and be sure to hyphenate words like twenty-five, seventy-five, etc., when written before dollars, hundreds, thousands, etc. The meaning, for instance, of twenty-five hundred (2500) is entirely different from twenty five-hundred, the latter is ten thousand (10,000). The words, hundred and thousand, are standard words in every policy, and it is important that you get them pat.

When you are not rushed you can put on the smoothing strokes on the *i* and *u* principle by squaring the ends. One such stroke can be saved by starting several letters like *w* in Twenty and *u* in Hundred by making it from a curving start. Ascertain whether every word is capitalized. Some offices use that form as Twenty-five Hundred would be written with three capitals instead of two; the letter is the standard way. Practice your ruling and see that you get a strong straight line parallel to the base line. Use a pen that makes the desired width in one operation, and without spreading the points. Two hours' work at least per day—more if you have time.

Plate Three

This and a companion plate has all of the capitals. Quite a number of the capitals are a little different from the set given separately, either in form or beginnings and endings. The thing to do is to confine your practice to the simpler forms until you can make them with certainty and ease. You want to acquire grace and harmony. Get the habit of picturing in your mind just what the finished work will be. Balance your writing. Remember in your practice work to spell out first and last name. The central names are usually initials—example, David O. Q. New, never D. O. Q. New. The hair lines on this plate are somewhat stronger

than the companion plate, which effect, of course, is gotten by using an old pen or coarser pointed. Place your dots on *i* and *j* on the extension of stroke and not to either side. The capitals can be shaded a bit stronger than the lower case letters. Watch your small *e* particularly; it is a difficult letter to form; that loop will be bothersome at first. Extend your *r* and *s*, make them good and prominent—have them "stick out." Place your small letters close to capital. When you place your dot after an initial, make a period and not a comma. A period then shows an abbreviation, a comma your ignorance. Review your previous lesson.

Plate Four

The hairlines on this plate are a trifle finer than on preceding lesson. When you've time always spread yourself on the name. That is the one thing you must make attractive, and, withal, readable. Just put a little more thought and skill into it. The name is the roast beef on the policy, the other things are the sauces. But! Be sure you get the sauces right. Don't spoil the policy by slouchy and indifferent execution in the smaller details.

When you have two bottom loops following each other as the two *g*'s in Gregg, throw them differently and skip the odious comparison of trying to make two things of the same kind alike. Skip the hard places. Leave such attempts of skill to penmen like Zener, Courtney, Dennis, etc. Palmer and I can't do them. Palmer has lived too well, and I'm too old. Re-read all former instructions and mix in preceding plate with this for a change.

Plate Five

I believe you'll agree with me that this page looks good. I have tried to make this set of capitals ornamental, as well as plain and strong. The legibility is there. You've got to use a modified form on some of these letters when they occur as middle initials, or as the beginning of last name. Take for instance the B C K and second P and second S—you'll see that the initial or beginning stroke is in the way. So use the B as in Benn, the C as in Carnegie; or start with a shortened and narrower horizontal oval thrown higher, so as to be above the preceding small letters.

Learn to make the capital M and N with one movement. They are hard letters when made piece-meal. You will find the Q form given more easily executed than the figure 2 style. Master the long style letters like G, P, S, and Y, as they come in very handy in making an artistic combination when you must use J, Q and Z. They look well on beginning and ending of name, or in the middle of a name. The first style of W can be begun as V or first Y. Many other beginnings will naturally suggest themselves on different letters if you will give the matter a little thought and study.

Plate Six

This is the matter and arrangement that accompanies the "Harrington" policy, and is written on back of the policy. The space for writing this part is fixed: the exact dimensions are $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ on the usual policy. This example is touched up in the matter of squaring top and bottom straight lines, and is generally used on a large faced policy of \$5,000 and up. The insurance agent invariably wants a big dollar policy to be as neat and chic as a debutante. So work it up to your best skill. An agent 3000 miles away from the home office is ever so more particular as to the appearance of the document he gets a big commission

on, than the chap nearer headquarters, and he'll be the first one to make a noise if your work deteriorates. The best penman becomes the head policy writer, as the big monied policies are turned over to him and he is supposed to spread himself on every one, and the rush work is shoved on to the under dog. That's Kismet, and the Darwinian theory—"The survival of the fittest." Plank your figures down strong. Be generous with your ink—but don't slop over. Look out for that careful ruling. It is a year's work to become a good ruler with ink. Some rulers never become good. They can't. Abdul Hamid of Turkey was a shining failure.

Plate Seven

Possibly you will like this plate better than any of the others. More time was spent upon it. It is lively as a whole. It is squared up carefully and the matter is written approximately to correct size. It is the finished product and you can pick it to pieces and build it up again—the more you do it the better your work will be. While not perfect by any means, it is commercial

work, the kind insurance people pay for. Get your work as a whole as good when demanded, and your boss will smile. Notice the simplified T in Thousand—the strength of the name John V. Harrington—the strength of ruling—the boldness of figures—the general effect. Pardon my putting my name at the bottom of all this work. That's my vanity. It is hodge-podge, but at that, good practice.

Plate Eight and Nine

This lesson is of the rapid slap-bang order, just as it drops from the pen, without any going over or squaring tops. It looks at first sight as good as work that one could spend several times the amount of time over. You've got to keep your pen clean and ink free flowing. If your pen in any way skips on the upstrokes, throw it away; such pens grow worse and never get better. Pay attention to the fixed starting point on small o—emphasize it by a firm dot, as this relieves the blank space between the shaded

line on small o and the first shaded line on the letter following. Keep the color on your downstrokes parallel and of equal width. Watch your spacing between small letters. If you want to get a regular stroke, you've got to concentrate your eyes on the work. You can't expect to get your spacing right by looking at the antics of pigeons outside, or casting your eyes in the direction of the charming red-haired girl fifteen seats away. Save such pleasantries for the lunch period. Your work demands the best in you. Attention, attention, and then more attention.

Plate Ten

The first six words are not touched up; the following ones are squared tops and bottoms. Cultivate that even pressure of the pen that gives a uniform down stroke—strong, decisive, and harmonious. See that your ink has body to it, and is of equal strength throughout—not black in one place, brown in another, or gray anywhere. As Buster said to Tige, "Go to it." Be your

own critic. It is much pleasanter than having your work criticized when you are getting paid for it. The price you must pay for excellence in any line of work is study, practice and patience, and penmen are developed, not born. Drink deep of the "confidence dope," and don't cry "Quits". The penman's stroke will come to you sooner than you've any idea of, if you'll only stick and work faithfully and intelligently.

Plate Eleven

Put in good work on this set of lower case and figures. Here's where you make medicine. Discard your pre-conceived conception of these letters and adopt this quick style. You can't mix a Smith style, or a Jones style with a Madarasz style. If you like the Smith or Jones style better than the Madarasz style, stick to them faithfully, you'll land somewhere. Understand me, I am not finding fault with other styles; they all have their good and beautiful points. But they lack these days' requirements—Speed, Speed, and ease of execution. Any style that depends upon purely finger movement is bound to go to pieces sooner or later. There is no lasting power behind. Driving force, free movement and then more driving is what is needed. So then the more you work at your round-hand writing, the stronger and surer it will be. Writers' cramp catches the finger movement penman sooner or later, generally sooner. The strained tension of the delicate muscles in the hand soon plays tag with you and the little jumps say, "You're it." Now then take a fresh grip on things and go at it the right way—strongly muscular when you've got the chance. Hit old finger movement bugaboo a sock-dolager, put him to sleep and let him rest.

When you apply for a position, write direct to the secretary of the company at the home office. Send the matter of a full policy like the two Stone examples, a full set of figures and say three or four names; also enclose a couple of references, your last teacher and a banker's if possible. Enclose stamps for return of specimens if they are extra good. State your case fairly and truthfully. Dwell upon the fact that you desire to make good, and want the opening. For them to keep your letter on file. State the starting salary. The raise will come when you've shown your fitness and worth. Make a manly request, but don't beg. Don't be afraid to write to 50 or 100 companies. If you want something these days make your want known. Don't take a position until your writing is fixed, and growing stronger and better all the time. The standard must be high to meet the competition of a thousand other applicants. Your letter and specimens must be the visible witness of your skill and ability. Mediocre work goes to the waste basket. Send such work as will make that secretary "sit-up" and take notice. If you can do that, he'll be calling for his stenographer quick. And when you're employed don't, don't try to run the office, thinking you know it all. Possibly the man in charge knows a little too. Good night and good fortune to you.

L. MADARASZ

—avlyf adgg
v'ce vwo
vwvtjjj
iuwtjz r̄rz
sssmmyz
m mmm vvv
pk ptt Ds
lb klo Hessin
kallhzKeyphozos
L Sluffy Sten
Madarass-Script
n excess expert

Five Hundred

Fifteen Hundred

Ten Thousand

Fifty Thousand

Seventy-five Hundred

Five Thousand

Twenty-five Hundred

Madarasz, Sc.

PLATE TWO

Kriencel Madarasz

Davier Des

Ivan Maier

David F. New

Victorie Strand

Luisa Heine

Young Paner
Madarasz - Son

PLATE THREE

John R. Gregg

Andrew Carnegie

Stalter Farne

Benn Pitman

Samuel Dinnear

Cannie Palmer

Madarasz.
Script.

PLATE FOUR

A B C D E
F G H I J K
Louis Madarasz Scr.
N O P Q R
S T B S D G
V W V D C Y
Y X Z

PLATE FIVE

Commercial College

65023.

John C. Starvington.

20.
\$10000.

Feb. 1
1864.

Life

S. J. H. O.

Aug. 1.
Sept. 1.

~~\$45.00.~~

— 1 —

Mar. 1

Constituted

Y.S.H.G.

Samuel H. Stone.

\$1000. 18 late 20.

Jan. 1. 1864. Life.

Life S.S.Q.M.

July 1.
Jan. 1.

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Oct.

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Mandarins - San

65023. \$10,000.

One hundred seventy-six and ⁴⁰\$100

First February.

John D. Harrington.

Berea, Ohio. Ten Thousand
his aunt. Carrie Conners.

First February.

Nadarasz - Script

18419. \$100.

One Thousand
Seventeen and $\frac{64}{100}$
First January.

Samuel J. Stone.

St. Louis, Missouri.

His wife. Susan Stone.

Madarasz. Script.

January February
March April May
June July August
September October
November December

PLATE TEN

£ \$ 12.345678990
— () . . . ; ! ? " "

a b c d e f g g h i j
k k l l m m n o p q r s t t
w w x y z z R HARRAS & CO.

PLATE ELEVEN

Teachable Capitals by L. Madarasz.

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 handwritten letter from George Washington to his wife Martha Washington, dated October 18, 1776. The letter discusses the arrival of supplies and the state of the army. It is written in cursive script on a grid background.

P. Guntab.
Green Bay, Wis.

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Friend John, New York,
Feb. 24. 1903.

Dear John,
Milwaukee, Wis.
My dear friend, I am in
receipt of your esteemed favor and it
gives me much pleasure to renew our
acquaintance. Considering the fact
that two years have passed since I
was with you, a careful style, my past
and present friendship must not be sending
you carelessly.

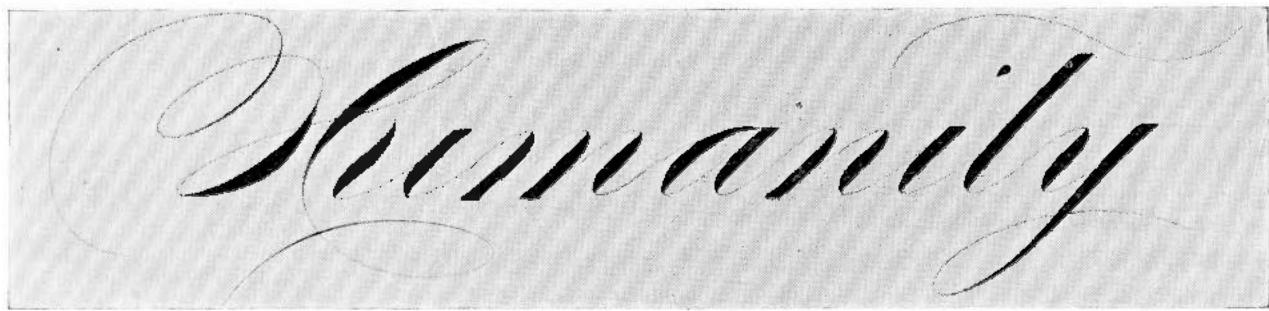
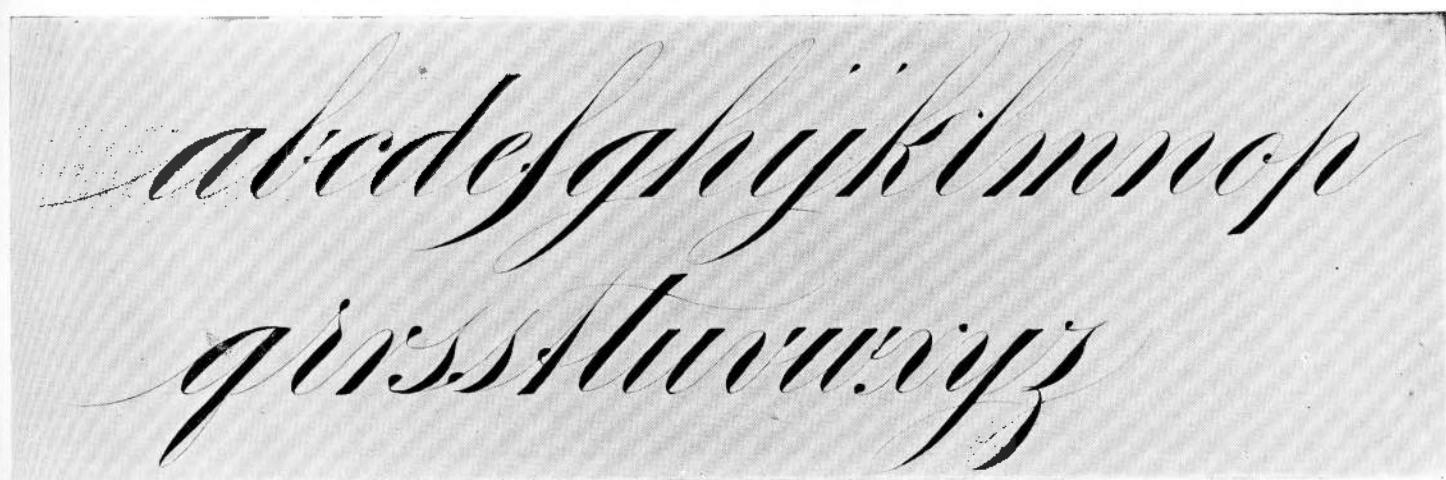
I have done, best regards,

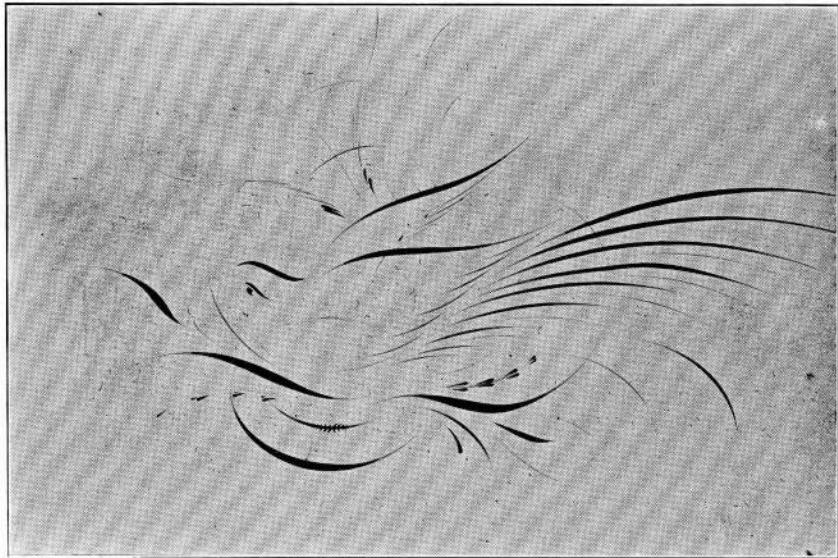
Yours truly,

Madeline

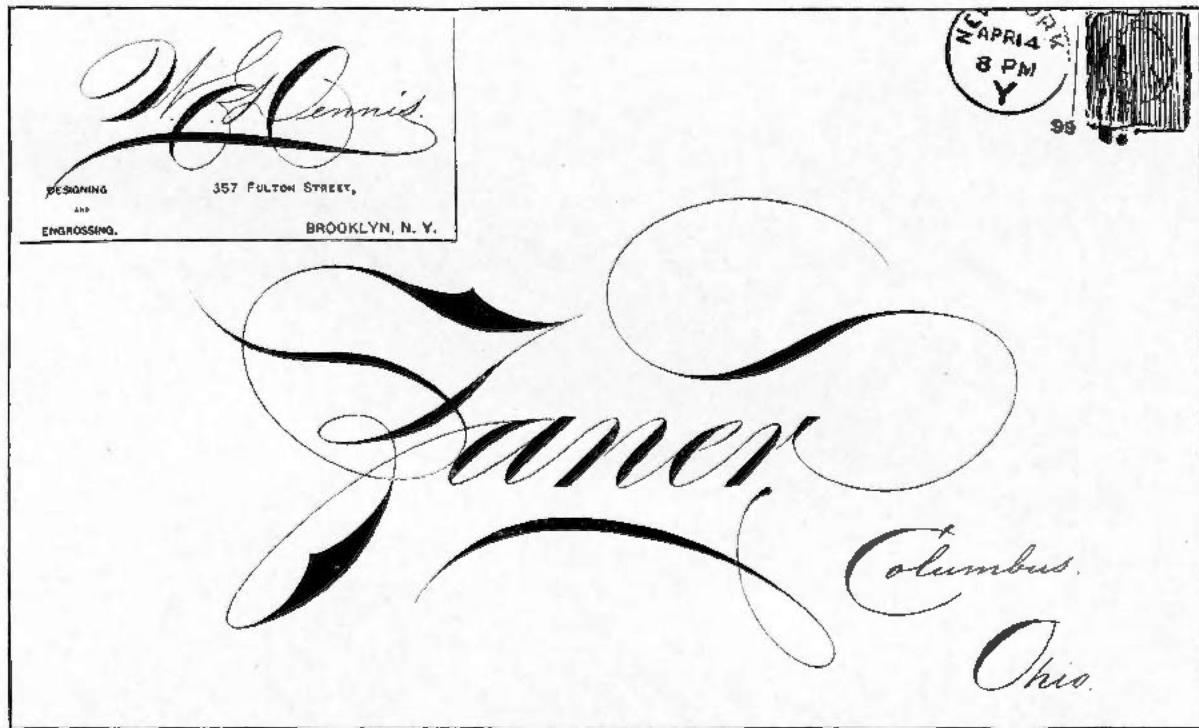
Gentlemen. — We are in receipt of
your favor and in reply would
say we do not sell the machine
you enquire about but we will be
glad to send you a Reed Hammond
on trial and are confident it will
be found satisfactory. May we hear
from you on receipt of this

— time 1 minute and 18 seconds





Madarasz.



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