

M. E. WALKER.

METHOD OF INDICATING ORTHOGRAPHY.

No. 340,837.

Patented Apr. 27, 1886.

PRIMARY.

^oY^au de^ar l^tle b^rd. 

^hw^rat a p^ret^ty n^est  y^ou

^ac^un b^uld in that de^ers 

^oh^rns! He h^ol^ds his h^ead do^wn

 to e^at gra^ss, and the eg^gs wo^uld

^lfa^l out and br^eak.

^hW^hen you f^rst lit on his h^ors,

^oy^hu t^hought it w^as a tr^ee and

^{3*}a p^ro^ler p^lace.

WITNESSES:

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 Cath. B. Sullivan.

INVENTOR:

Mary E. Walker, M.D.


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SECONDARY.

As ^esla^e or ^asl^ay, wh^ach is in part a
w^eavers ^red³, and in part strong
cords at^aached to be^ams large
en^ough to make a cord of stove
w^odd², wo^uld be as much of a
cur^osity to us in our days of
ste^am l^oms, as a sle^gh^{**}
wo^uld be to the pe^ople on the equator,
wh^ere the sla^ying^{**} of pe^ople is
the only kind of sla^ying they know
about.

The gr^at beam in the l^oms³
were h^e*wed out of timber; and were
left the nat^ural h^u*e without pa^ant.
The ^red² we r^e*ad² about would
not let the s^un beam throu^gh.

Mary E. Walker, M.D.
Inventor.

Witnesses:

Alex. Scott
W. M. Craw.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF INDICATING ORTHOGRAPHY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 340,837, dated April 27, 1886.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY E. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oswego, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Educational Appliances, of which the following is a description.

My invention relates to a method of indicating correct orthography and of giving prominence to certain parts of teaching-charts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the English language are found words having the following peculiarities—namely, first, several words spelled differently and having different definitions, but pronounced alike, as “slay,” “sleigh;” second, words having double letters pronounced similarly to words having single letters, as “recede,” “succeed;” third, words having silent letters; and, fourth, words having two vowels, the construction of the word or its pronunciation not suggesting which vowel has precedence, as “receive,” “field.”

To impress these peculiarities upon the mind of the pupil by the construction or arrangement of letters or symbols in the card or book from which the pupil is being taught is the object of this invention.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Sheet 1 is a primary lesson, and Sheet 2 represents an advanced lesson.

Referring to the drawings, 1, Sheet 1, designates the representation of the human eye as a symbol for the letter “i,” in the construction of the words “little,” “bird,” &c. This is intended to impress the mind of the pupil and avoid the use of “e” or “u” in the same connection. This symbol is also used

in other relations, and is arranged above the line and over the space which the letter “i” would occupy in the ordinary word.

2, Sheet 2, designates several words in the same sentence having a similar pronunciation but different definition and spelling. In such words a portion of the letters are placed above the line, as at * in “hewed” and “hue,” Sheet 2, to indicate the difference in spelling, and illustrations, as **, Sheet 2, are placed in juxtaposition to the words to indicate the meaning of the word thus spelled. 3 designates a double letter, or two letters alike, one of which is placed above the line to impress the pupil’s mind, and 3 *, Sheet 1, an illustration similarly placed to indicate that a single letter only is used. 4 indicates a silent letter placed above the line, and 5 indicates which of two vowels occurring together has precedence in the orthography.

This description, taken in connection with the drawings, will give a sufficient idea of the essential features of the invention; but modifications may be made in details—such as other and further symbols and illustrations—without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages thereof. It will of course be understood that type will be made in accordance with the spirit of this invention; but that I design to make subject-matter for a separate application.

What I claim as new is—

The method of teaching the correct orthography of words, which consists in omitting letters from the word-line and placing above the same letters or characters, to which special attention is directed, as set forth.

MARY E. WALKER.

Witnesses:

E. H. EAKLE,
J. C. WILDMAN.