

A NEW SYSTEM OF  
"SECOND SIGHT"

FOR THE USE OF

PROFESSIONAL & AMATEUR SHOWMEN,

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IN AN ~~attempt~~ effort to explain the so-called Second Sight Mystery, the old method was to have differently formed questions to indicate the different things presented; and if any thing was presented to the "operator" for which he had arranged no form of question, of course the "subject" could not name it. It occurred to the author of this system, that representing letters of the alphabet by certain simple and familiar words would enable an "operator" to indicate to a "subject" the name of any thing, even though the "operator" had never seen or heard of it before, provided he should be advised of its name when presented to him. It took some considerable time and study, however, to make a choice of such words to represent letters of the alphabet as could easily and naturally be employed to "spell out" the names of things. As a matter of convenience, the most common articles—those most likely to be presented, have been abbreviated.

This system can be fully learned in a few hours by anyone who has a good memory. Those who have a defective memory will be able to improve it by the acquisition and practice of what is herein contained.

1. A.	Please.	20.	Twenty.
2. B.	Quick.	Q.	Haste.
3. C.	See.	P.	Now.
4. D.	Tell.	Q.	Examine.
5. E.	Wait.	R.	Soon.
6. F.	Look.	S.	State.
7. G.	Know.	T.	Say.
8. H.	Hear (Here).	U.	Like.
9. I.	Hurry.	V.	Describe.
10. J.	Come.	W.	Well.
K.	Mention.	X.	Perhaps.
L.	Call.	Y.	About.
M.	Inform.	Z.	Impress (ed) (ion)

## ABBREVIATIONS.

A. P. Army Pin	M. Money.
A. F. Artificial Flowers	M. c. h. Match
A. T. Artificial Teeth	M. I. Musical Instrument
A. p. l. Apple	M. B. Memorandum Book
B. Braclet	M. G. Magnifying Glass
B. N. Bank Note	M. S. Match Sale
B. P. Breast Pin	N. P. Newspaper
B. Book	
B. t. n. Button	O. G. Opera Glass
B. s. h. <del>Book</del>	P. Pen Knife.
C. Comb	P. B. Pocket Book
C. C. Card Case	P. l. Pencil
C. d. Card	Pho. Photograph
C. G. Cigar Case.	P. r. s. l. Parasol
C. g. r. Cigar	P. R. Printer's Rule
C. N. Crochet Needle	P. C. Pin Cushion
C. d. V. Carte de Visite	R. n. g. Ring
C. m. p. Compass(es)	S. r. s. Scissors
Cal. Calendar	S. C. Spectacle Case
C. l. p. Callipers	Sp. Spectacles
E. Ear-ring	S. I. Surgical Instrument
E. G. Eye Glass	S. c. f. Scarf
E. T. Ear Trumpet	Sc. P. Scarf Pin
F. Finger Ring	S. W. Silver Watch
Fer. Ferrule	S. K. Safe Key
Ft. R. Foot Rule	Stn. <del>Stn.</del>
	T. M. Tape Measure
	<del>T. M. Trenching Machine</del>
H. f. Handkerchief	T. Tobacco
H. P. Hair Pin	T. B. Tobacco Box
H. W. Horse Whip	T. w. r. s. Tweezers
I. B. Ink Bottle	T. P. Tooth Pick
I. R. India Rubber	T. m. b. Thimble
I. S. Ink Stand	U. m. b. Umbrella
K. n. Knife	W. c. h. Watch
L. Locket	W. C. Watch Chain
L. G. Looking Glass	W. G. Watch Guard
	W. S. Walking Stick

## METALS.

Do you <i>know</i> the metal? Gold	Are you <i>impressed</i> what the metal is? Zinc
<i>State</i> what the metal is. Silver	
<i>See</i> what the metal is. Copper	Now what is the metal? Platinum.
What metal? <i>Hurry!</i> Iron	Name the metal! Nickel
What metal? <i>Quick!</i> Brass	Describe the metal! Composition
<i>Say</i> what the metal is! Tin	
What do you <i>all</i> the metals?	
Lead	

## COLORS.

Color? White	Can you see the color? Green
What color? Black	Can you tell the color? Yellow
What is the color? Red	Do you know the color? Brown
Name the color? Blue	Describe the color! Mixed

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Abbreviations will be found in the list for all the articles most likely to be presented. Anything else can be spelled out in full. The "subject" should be blindfolded, with his (or her) back to the audience. The "operator" should not be very near the "subject"—no nearer than he chances to be when the article to be named is presented to him by a person in the audience. In addressing the "subject," he should speak in a clear voice, but without emphasizing the representative words. Some little ingenuity is sometimes necessary in so employing the representative words as not to "bungle" and "fumble" the thing is. To indicate a pencil, the operator should ask, for instance, "Now what do you call this?" If the subject has well learned the abbreviations, and what particular words represent the various letters of the alphabet, an immediate and correct reply can be given; for *now* represents P, and *call* C. The subject has only to take the representative words in the order in which they are spoken by the operator; and the latter must be careful and not make use of a representative word unless he means to indicate something by it. Most articles can be indicated by one question or sentence; but if to do so would be awkward, two or more questions or sentences should be employed. For instance, to indicate magnifying glass, it would be better to say, "*Inform* me what this is! Do you *know* what this is?" than to say, "*Inform* me

If you know what this is?" It means you, however, what language  
is used revealing it is natural and includes in perfect order the  
words representing the letters which spell or are an abbreviation of  
the thing to be named. The author has selected to represent some  
of the letters of the alphabet, each word as well as the operator  
may make exceptions from this, with a disposition to uncer-  
tainly leave the subject, as an excess for which it may be stated  
that it is important the subject should be very prompt in determining  
how to pronounce. This will be the manner in which the  
operator should

word. The operator should be very prompt in determining  
how to pronounce. This will be the manner in which the  
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P.—Direct Pm. In case of a thousand a year, or a hundred it  
would be: "See what this is." Explain the word what this article  
is. The indicated word, what should be to emphasize by the  
operator, representing P m, would enable the subject to know what  
article was presented, as in the list, it is thus abbreviated. But little  
ingenuity and practice will be necessary to enable an operator to  
easily indicate to a subject any article in the list of abbreviations, or  
to spell an article out as well as necessary. The unit digits and the  
digits are represented by the first ten letters of the alphabet. No  
confusion need arise for the subject will always know from the  
question whether figures or letters are indicated. In giving the  
time, the operator should designate the hour first, and then the  
minutes. For instance it is 1:25 the operator asks - "Do you know  
the time?" So quick what is it?" If the date of a coin is to be  
given, the last two figures of the date only, need be indicated by the  
operator, unless the piece is older than this century, in which case  
the full date will have to be designated.

It will be noticed that the words have such a different initial,  
which has no connection with the numbers, and is not to be  
what is the word.

This system can be made to apply to the names, and designations  
of persons, their writing apparatus, etc. No doubt the ingenuity of  
every operator will enable him to somewhat vary the method and  
extend the application of the system beyond what is here noted.