

Ellen Hooleyson's
Book

22nd December 1830

32nd Dec

~~Flu~~

ET 212

ET 212

Ellen Hodgson's Book

Jan^y 1st

1832

~~Ellen~~

~~never~~
What parent

Ellen has wrote that
my baby I think but she
was a very little girl
when she wrote it. M. J.
O yes, I yes, indeed ^{thing} she was

name

Ellen Hodgsons
book 2130 1 day of
November.

Ellen Hodgsons

What parent is there who will not feel
infinite joy, when she looks around on her

"Smiling offspring; sees by degrees
The human blossom blow, and every day,
Soft as it rolls along, shows some new charm."



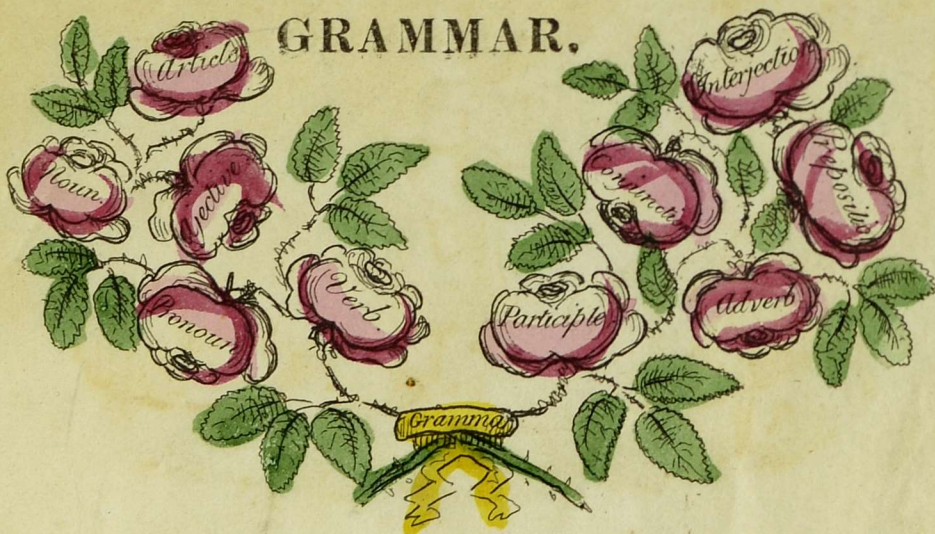
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———“Smiling offspring; sees by degrees

The human blossom blow, and every day,

Soft as it rolls along, shews some new charm.”

THE
PATH OF LEARNING
STREWED WITH
ROSES;
OR, THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH
GRAMMAR.



Illustrated by Coloured Engravings.

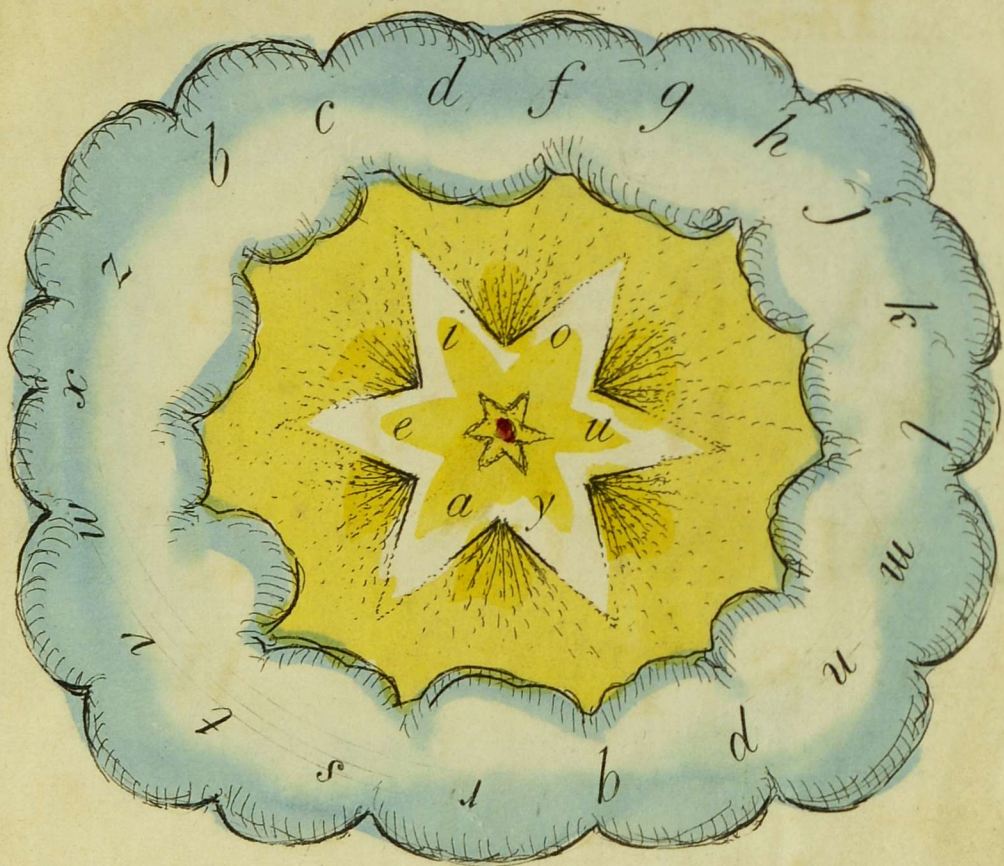
London:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
JOHN MARSHALL,
140, FLEET STREET,
From Aldermary Church-Yard,

1821.

*These few Letters make all the
Words we meet with.*

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

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



*The Alphabet divided into Vowels and
Consonants.*

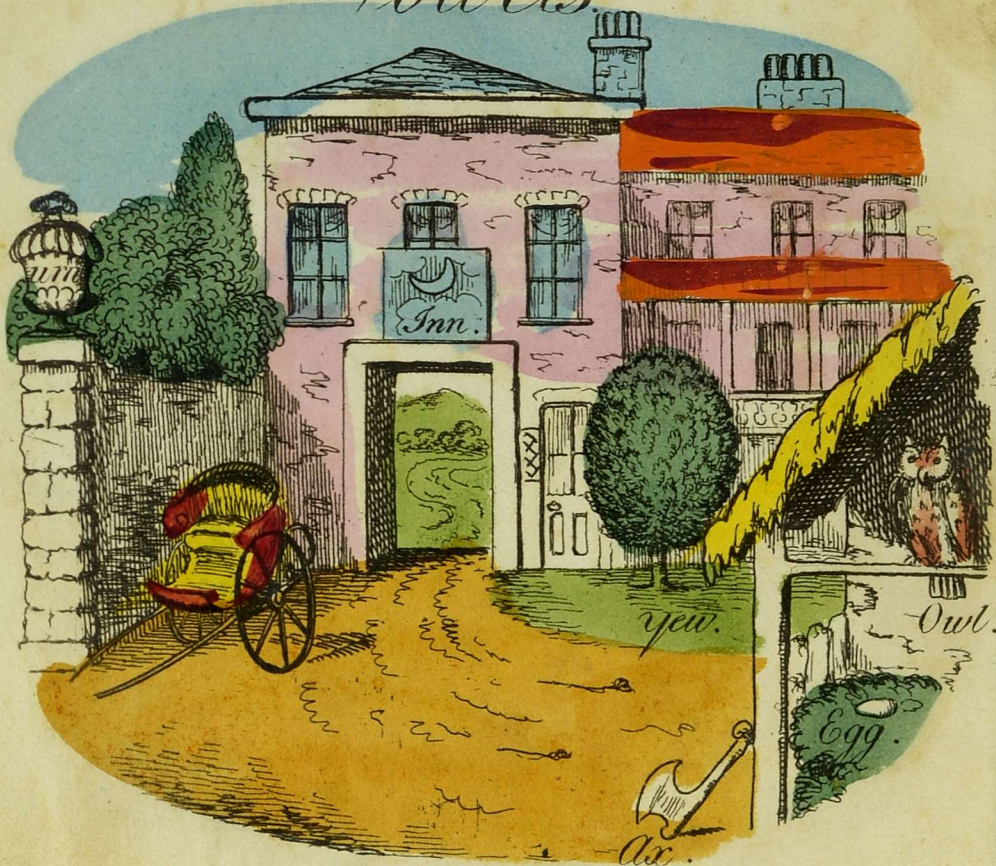
The six VOWELS are enclosed in the star, surrounded by the CONSONANTS in the cloud.

A CONSONANT cannot be sounded without the help of a vowel.



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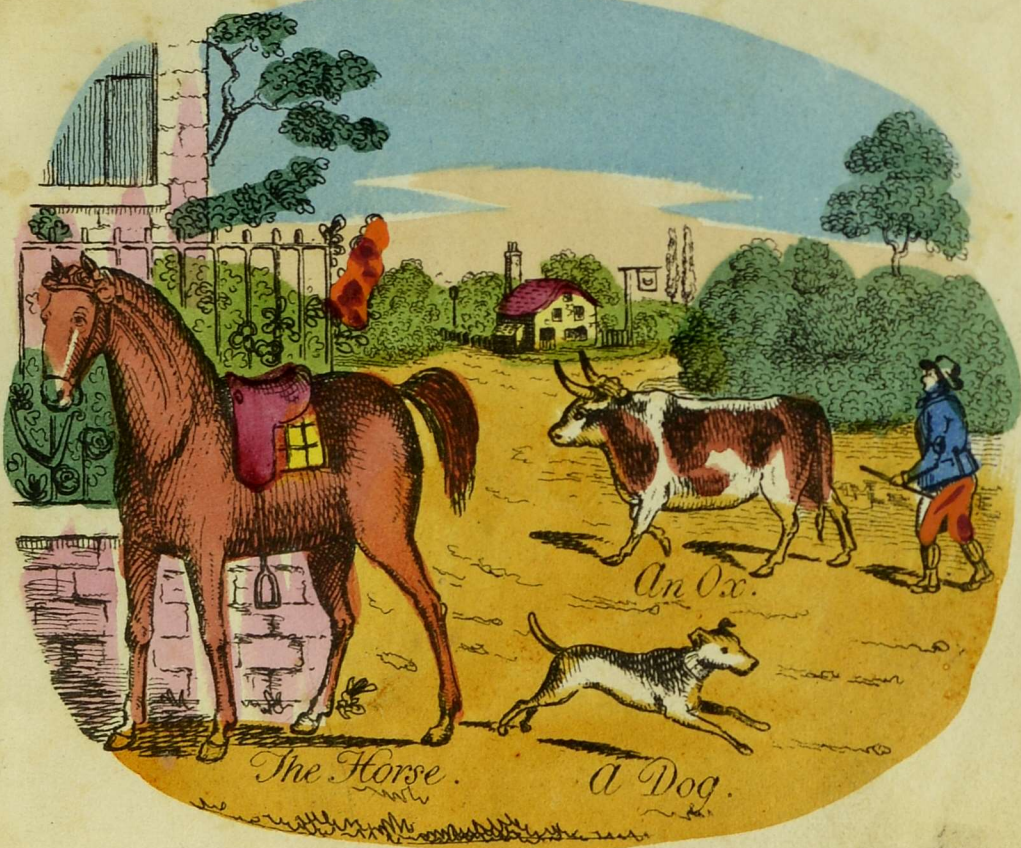
Vowels



A VOWEL gives a perfect sound alone, and
without one of them no word can be spelt.

We are little airy creatures ;
All of different voice and features ;
One of us in *glass* is set,
One of us is found in *jet* ;
T'other you may see in *tin*,
And the fourth a *box* within :
If the fifth you would pursue,
It can never run from *you*.

Article!



A

an

the

The ARTICLE *a*, when placed before a word beginning with a vowel, becomes *an*.

A and *an* are indefinite articles ; because “ a dog ” means any dog ; or, “ an ox ” means any ox.

The article *the* is definite, because it fixes the person or thing spoken of ; as—

“ The Horse, ”—this very horse.

A Noun is the name of a thing, place,
or person.

We are surrounded with nouns. Every
thing that we can see or touch are nouns.

Persons—"John, Mary."

Places—"Garden, Road."

Things—"Coach, Spade."

Nouns.



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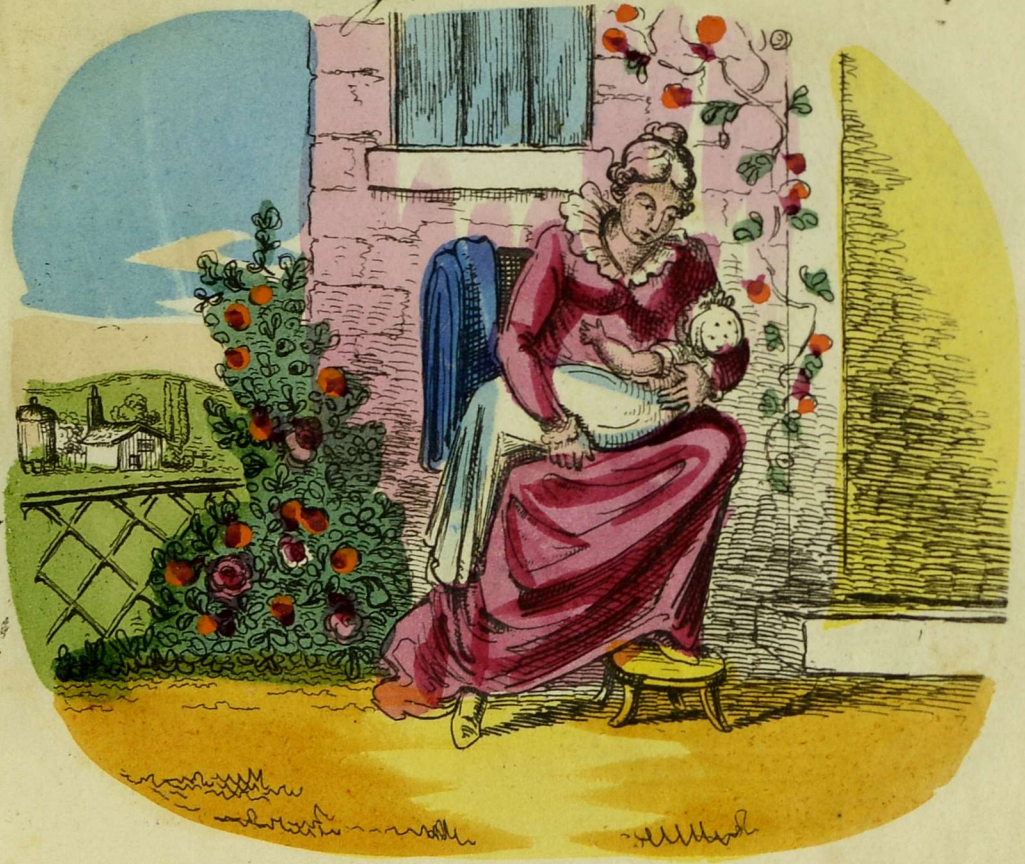
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Adjective.



An **ADJECTIVE** shews the quality of any person, place, or thing.

“ A fond mother nursing her little baby.”

Fond shews the quality of the mother ;
little, the quality of the baby.

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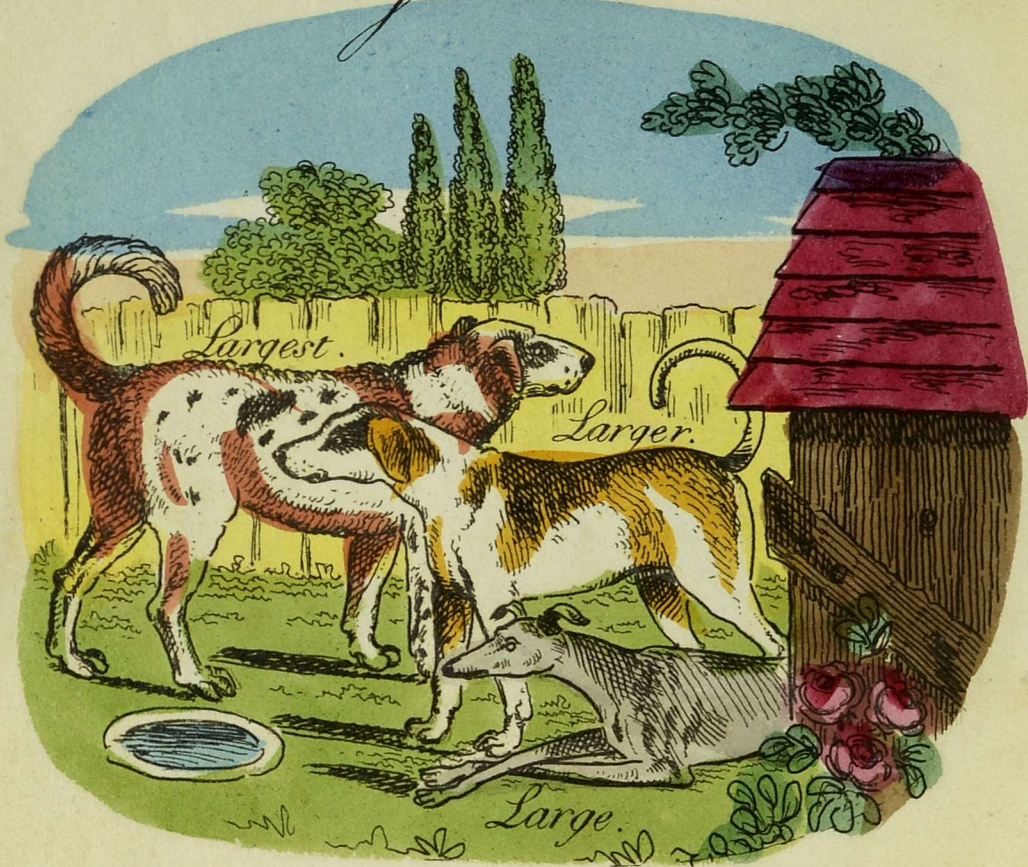
Adjectives admit of three degrees of comparison—positive, comparative, and superlative.

"My dog is large"—Positive degree.

"Your dog is larger"—Comparative degree.

"John's dog is largest"—Superlative degree.

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“ John’s dog is largest ” — *Superlative degree.*

Pronoun.

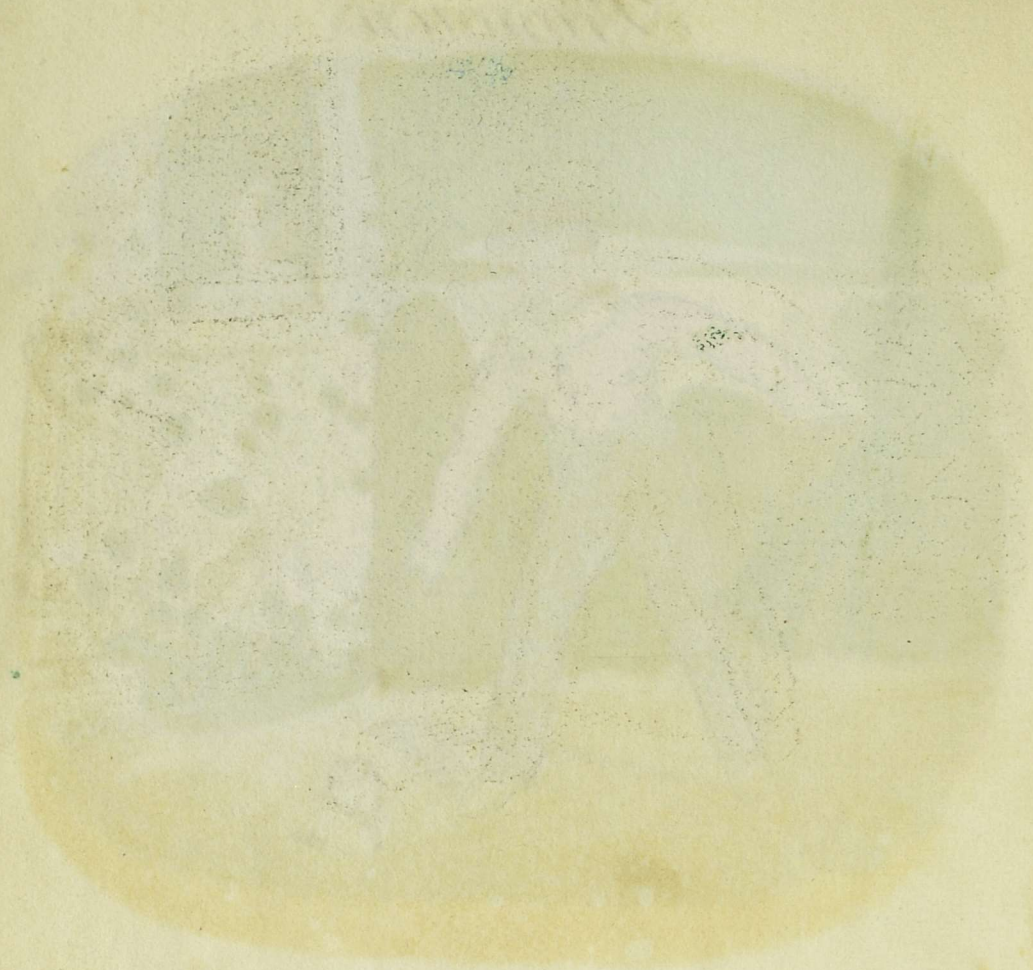


I, thou or you, he, she, it.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

“ John has a top, and he is spinning it.—

He and *it* are pronouns for John and top.



I, thou or you, he, she, it.

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"John has a top and he is spinning it—

We find it the pronouns for John and top.

Verb.



A **VERB** is a word that signifies the acting or being of a person, place, or thing.

Whatever you do is a verb. “I write.”
“You run.” “He jumps.” “We walk.”
“They dance.”

“Emma plays, and Edward listens.”—
The words *play* and *listen* are verbs.

Participles!



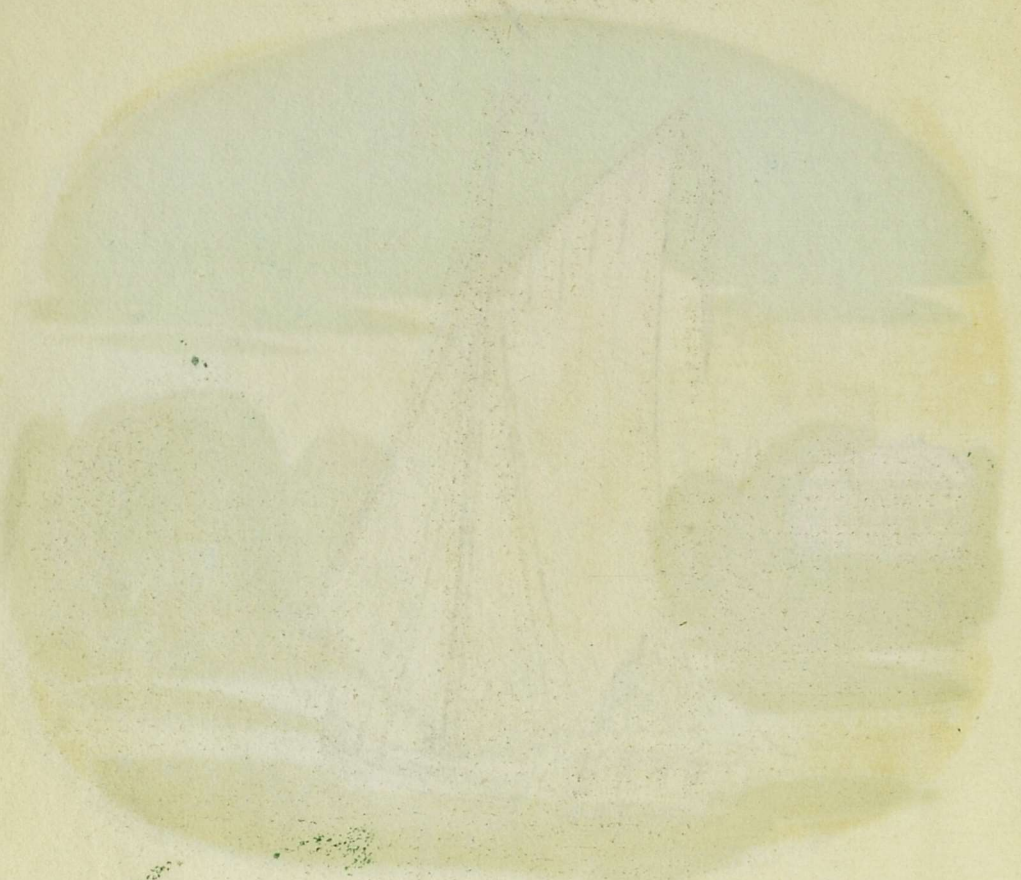
A PARTICIPLE is a certain form of the verb, and is so called, because it partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

Participles have two times, the past and the present.

The present ends in *ing*, as—"sailing."

The past ends in *ed*, as—"sailed."

Participles



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verb, and is so called, because it partakes
of the nature of a verb and an adjective.
Participles have two times, the past and
the present.
The present ends in *ing*, as—“*ailing*.”
The past ends in *ed*, as—“*ailed*.”

the signification is—
"Jane dances gracefully, speaks cor-
rectly, and learns diligently."

Adverb.



An **ADVERB** may be added to verbs, to adjectives, and to participles, to qualify their signification ; as—

“ Jane dances gracefully, speaks correctly, and learns diligently.”

Conjunction!



A CONJUNCTION is used to join words and sentences together ; as—

“ John is going to the park, but I shall not go with him ; yet I shall take a walk.”

But and *yet* are conjunctions.

Preposition.



To, from, in, at, by, near. *with*

A PREPOSITION is a word set before Nouns and Pronouns to express the relation of persons, places, and things to each other.

“ I came *from* London, *to* my uncle’s farm, *in* a coach, *with* my sister; and we were set down *near* the gate.”

Interjection!



O! ah! oh! alas!

An INTERJECTION is a word used to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as—

“O dear!”

“Alas!”

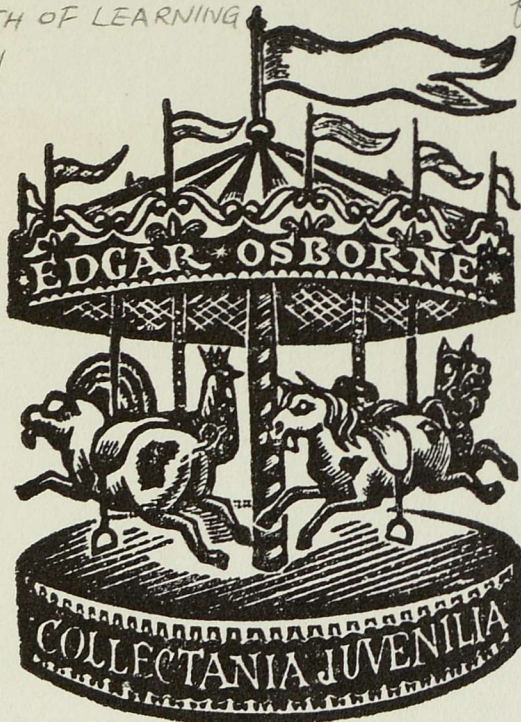
“Ah! my Pompey!”

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PATH OF LEARNING

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