

#### THE UNIVERSAL

# SPELLING BOOK;

#### OR,

#### A NEW AND EASY GUIDE

#### то

# THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

#### CONTAINING,

1. Tables of Words in one, two, three, and four Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the capacity of Children, from three years old and upwards, and yet so full of Sense, that such as can already read may receive very material Instruction from them; comprehending a Variety of Passages both on Moral and Divine Subjects, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

II. A very easy and rational Guide to English Grammar, by way of Question and Answer, for the use of Schools as well as private Persons, by which any one may soon become acquainted with the English Tongue with very little trouble and application.

III. A Collection of nearly 5000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four Syllables, viz. Nouns, Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs, (placed alphabetically under their respective heads,) which are accented and explained for the better Instruction of Youth, and the Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write.

IV. Alphabetical Copies, and Writing Pieces in Prose and Verse; with a few useful Prayers and Hymns for Children, and some short Remarks upon the Seven Stages of Life, which are not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the Common Temptations of Life and their own unbridled Passions.

Lastly, Tables of Sovereigns of England since the Conquest, and of the present Royal Family; with a Chronology of Remarkable Occurrences.

#### BY DANIEL FENNING,

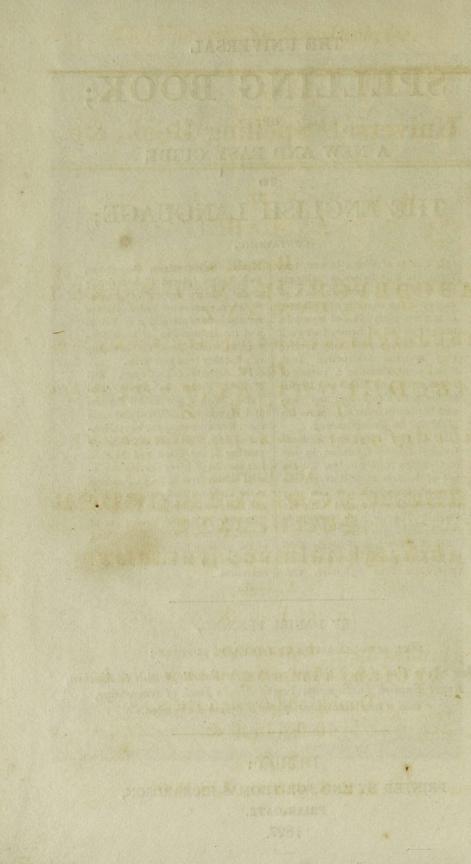
#### LATE SCHOOLMASTER OF BURES, IN SUFFOLK ;

Author of the Use of the Globes, Practical Arithmetic, Guide to Algebra, Royal English Dictionary, Young Man's Book of Knowledge, and a new Grammar of the English Language.

#### DERBY:

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THE

Universal Spelling Book, &c.

THE

#### ALPHABET.

Roman.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz&.

Italic. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz&.

Old English. ABCDCFGMHJULMHOPOH STHVIUX¥Z.

abcdefghijklmnopgrstubwryz.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Consonants. bcdfghjklmnpqrstvwxyz&. Double and treble Letters. fl ff fi ffi ffl &.

> Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. A 3

### PART I.

TABLE I.

	LE	SSO	NI.		PT.	I	ESSO	N II.	
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce*	ci*	со	cu	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	am	em	im	om	um
									e line
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	as	es	is	OS	us
sa	se	si	SO	su	ax	ex	ix	OX	ux
	LE	SSON	III.		i ane i	L	ESSO	N IV	abec
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	e br	i bro	o bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	e cr	i cro	o cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	e pi	ri pr	o pru
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	l.tra	tre	tr	i tro	tru
		fra phra	fre a phi	fr re p	'i hri			fru phru	145

#### LESSON V.

# Proper Words of one Syllable, both natural and easy to spell and read.

All am and are be he me we the thee ye by my thy do go no nor not of off from on or so to too two up us you.

\* Let the Child be taught to pronounce ce the same as se, and c the same as si.

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#### TABLE II.

More easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce.

		1.		Passi as	2		
All	call	fall	tall	Bat	cat	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock
		3.			4		
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	pip		hail		
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	sot	hope	mope	pope	rope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	pink	wink	make	rake	sake	wake

#### TABLE III.

Easy Lessons of one Syllable, of Things most natural and common to Children.

#### 1. Birds, Beasts, Sc.

Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	ant
dog	horse	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

#### 2. Of Play, and Terms used at Play.

Ball	cards	gigs	play	toys	whip
bat	dice	leap	kite	trap	lose .
cat	chuck	jump	spin	tau	win

A 4

3. Eatables, &c.

Ale beer rum wine	bread chese crumb crust	buns cakes pies tarts	beef lamb pork veal	fish flesh beans peas	milk cream curds whey
		4. App	arel, &c.		the state
Cap hat wig hood	coat cloak frock gown 5. <i>Thin</i>	fan gloves lace muff	hoop knot scarf stays ging to a	shoes clogs shirt shift	cloth stnff plush silk
Cup dish knife fork spoon plate mug	clock door bar bolt latch lock key	bench box chest trunk grate jack spit	broom brush chair stool shelf glass stairs	pan pot	brick lime stone
U			f the Bo	dy.	
Head hair face eyes nose mouth	skull brain lips tongue teeth chin	cheeks throat arms hands breast ears	back bones ribs knees legs feet		heart lungs vein blood nerves joints
	7	. The W	Vorld, Sc		
Sun moon stars air wind	east west north south earth	cape rock land hill isles	clay dirt bank sand chalk	brook pool pond rain hail	frost snow mist dew ice

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tile	8. T	rees, Pla	ants, Fra	uits, &c.			
Ash	elm	vine	fern	rue	figs		
bay	fir	yew	grass	sage	nuts		
beech	lime 1	broom	hops	oats	pears		
birch	oak	hemp	reeds	rye	plums		
box	pine :	flax	rose	wheat	grapes		
9. Numbers, Weights, &c.							
One	five	gr	ain	peck	inch		
two	six	0	am .	sack	foot		
three	once	ou	nce	pint	yard		
four	twice	e po	und	quart	mile		
10. Titles and Names.							
King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark		
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke		
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John		

#### TABLE IV.

Easy Lessons of one Syllable, by which a Child will learn both the Sound and Use of e final.

Al	ale	car	care	dom	dome	gat	gate
ar	are	cap	cape	dot	dote	gon	gone
at	ate	col	cole	Fam	fame	gor	gore
Bab	babe	con	cone	fan	fane	Hal	hale
bal	bale	cop	cope	far	fare	har	hare
ban	bane	cor	core	fat	fate	hat	hate
bar	bare	Dal	dale	fil	file	her	here
bas	base	dam	dame	fin	fine	hid	hide
bid	bide	dan	dane	fir	fire	hop	hope
bil	bile	dar	dare	for	fore		kine
bit	bite	dat	date	Gal	gale	kit	kite
Can	cane	din	dine	gam	game	Lad	lade
cam	came	dol	dole	gap	gape	Mad	made
		M LAL MERICA	The Real Provide State	E			

A 5

man mane	Od	ode	rot	rote	til	tile
mar mare	or	ore	rud	rude	tim	time
mat mate	Pan	pane	rul	rule	tin	tine
mil mile	par	pare	Sal	sale	ton	tone
mir mire	pat	pate	sam	same	top	tope
mod mode	pil	pile	sid	side	tub	tube
mol mole	pin	pine	sin	sine	tun	time
mop mope	pol	pole	fir	fire	Us	use
mor more	por	pore	sit	site	Val	vale
mut mute	Rat	rate	sol	sole	van	vane
Nam name	rid	ride	sur	sure	vil	vile
nap nape	rip	ripe	Tal	tale	vin	vine
nil nile	rit	rite	tam	tame	vot	vote
nod node	rob	robe	tap	tape	Wad	wade
nor nore	rod	rode	tar	tare	war	ware
not note	rop	rope	tid	tide	win	wine

TABLE V.

Lessons in Words of one Syllable, by which a Child may begin to learn his Duty to God and Man.

	Lesson I.
Be a good child.	Strive to learn.
Love and fear God.	Tell no tales.
Mind your book.	Call no ill names.
Love your school.	it is a set of the

#### LESSON II.

Do not lie nor swear. Do not cheat nor steal. Play not with bad boys. Serve God, and trust in him. Use no ill words at play.

Pray to God to bless you. Take not God's Name in vain.

#### LESSON III.

My good child, walk not in thine own way, but in the way of the Lord.

Spend your time well, and God will bless you : he will love you, and do you good.

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#### LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me, and help me, O my God. I will not play with them that do ill; for if I

do, the Lord will not love me.

#### LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord ; for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all things.

Day by day will I praise thee; I will not play with them that take thy name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as know not thy law, and walk not in thy ways.

#### LESSON VI.

The eye of the Lord is on them that fear him, and that put their trust in him.

He will bless them that fear him; he will love them, and do them good.

As for such as love not the way of the Lord, he will hide his face from them, and will not save them, but they shall go down to the pit.

#### LESSON VII. Of the Creation.

By the word of the Lord were all things made: God made the world; he made both man and beast : he made the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea.

He made the sun to rule the day, and the moon and stars to rule the night. How great are thy works, O Lord !

#### LESSON VIII. Duty to God, S.c.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength.

A 6

A good child will love God : he will put his whole trust in him ; he will call on him ; he will love his name and his word ; and he will serve him and fear him all the days of his life.

#### LESSON IX. Of God, &c.

The fool says in his heart there is no God; but a wise and a good man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord, he is King of kings and Lord of lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

#### LESSON X. Of God's Attributes, &c.

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wise, and just God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up; for the word of the Lord is true, and it shall come to pass.

All things change; but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no end. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: The Lord of hosts is his name.

#### LESSON XI. Of Christ our Redeemer.

Christ is God as well as man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Christ is the way, the truth, and the life; and none can come to God but by Christ; for he took on him the form of man.

Christ was made man to save us from the wrath to come. He was made poor for our sakes. He is the Prince of the kings of the earth ; and he shall judge the quick and the dead at last : The Lord of Hosts is his name.

# LESSON XII. Of a Child's Duty to himself and others.

A good child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's name in vain. He will be good at home, and will take care to read his book; and when he gets up, he will wash his face and hands clean, comb out his hair, and make haste to school, and will not play by the way, as bad boys do.

When a good boy is at school, he will mind his book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in school time; and when he goes to church, he will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when he comes home, he will read God's word, or some good book, that God may bless him.

As for that boy that minds not his church, his school, nor his book, but plays with such boys as tell tales, tell lies, swear, steal, and take God's name in vain; he will come to some ill end, if he be not well whipt at school and at home, day and night, till he leaves off such things.

#### A Trial of Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A FOOL AND A DUNCE.

#### TABLE VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot	ad-vent	am-ber	art-ful
ab-bey	af-ter	an-gel	art-less
ac-tor	a-lum	ar-bour	Back-ward

ba-ker	con-quer	fen-nel	gi-ant
bal-lad	con-quest	fe-ver	gib-bet
ban-ker	con-sul	fid-dler	gip-sey
bant-ling	con-trite	fil-let	glim-mer
bar-ber	cor-ner	fi-nal	glit-ter
bar-rel	cost-ly	fir-kin	glo-ry
bash-ful	craf-ty	flan-nel	glut-ton
bet-ter	cra-zy	flat-ter	god-ly
bit-ter	cru-el	floun-der	gold-finch
blun-der	cum-ber	flu-ent	gos-pel
bor-der	cut-ler	flut-ter	grate-ful
bri-er	Dar-ling	fod-der	gras-sy
brim-stone	di-al	fog-gy	grace-ful
bro-ken	di-et	fol-ly	gra-vy
bus-kin	din-ner	fop-pish	grit-ty
but-ter	doc-tor	fo-rest	gru-el
Cab-bage	doc-trine	for-ty	gul-let
ca-per	drum-mer	found-ling	gun-ner
car-rot	drunk-ard	fret-ful	gun-shot
car-ter	dung-hill	fro-ward	gut-ter
cham-ber	du-ty	fro-zen	Ham-let
chan-nel	dy-er	fru-gal	ham-mer
chap-man	El-bow	fu-el	hand-ful
chap-ter	em-bers	fun-nel	han-dy
chat-ter	em-blem	fur-long	hang-er
ches-nut	en-ter	Gal-lon	hang-ings
child-ish	e-vil	gal-lop	hap-py
chil-dren	Fac-tor	game-ster	hard-ship
cler-gy	fag-got	gam-mon	har-dy
cof-fin	fan-cy	gan-der	har-lot
col-lege	farm-er	gar-den	har-per
com-fort	fa-tal	gar-land	harts-horn
com-ment	fat-ling	gar-ment	har-vest
com-merce	fee-ble	gar-ret	has-ty
com-mon	fe-male	gar-ter	hat-chet
con-cord	fen-der	gen-try	help-ful
Brown Sticke.			

her-mit	land-lord	mo-ment	per-son
hin-der	land-mark	morn-ing	pic-ture
hin-drance	land-scape	mor-tal	pil-grim
ho-ly	lap-pet	mot-to	pil-lar
home-ly	lap-wing	mud-dy	pi-lot
hope-ful	la-zy	mur-der	pi-per
hor-net	le-gal	mur-mur	pip-kin
hor-rid	let-ter	mut-ter	po-et
horse-man	like-ly	Nap-kin	pos-set
host-ler	lim-ber	nim-ble	pot-ter
hun-dred	lin-net	nine-ty	pre-cept
hun-ter	li-on	num-ber	pru-dent
hurt-ful	lit-ter	nut-meg	pup-py
hus-band	lof-ty	Of-fer	pur-blind
I-cy	lord-ly	of-fice	pur-chase
I-dol	lord-ship	on-set	pur-pose
in-fant	luc-ky	or-der	Quar-rel
in-sect	lug-gage	or-gan	quar-ter
in-side	Ma-ker	Pa-gan	qui-et
in-stance	mam-mon	pam-per	Rab-bit
in-step	man-ful	pan-nel	rag-ged
in-ward	man-ly	pan-try	ra-ker
i-vy	man-na	pa-per	ram-mer
Jest-er	man-ner	pa-pist	ran-dom
joc-key	ma-ny	par-don	ran-som
jol-ly	mar-gin	pa-rents	ran-ger
judg-ment	mar-ket	par-lour	ran-ter
ju-ry	ma-tron	par-rot	rec-tor
Ken-nel	max-im	part-ner	rem-nant
ker-nel	med-ly	par-ty	ren-der
kin-dred	mem-ber	pat-tern	ri-der
king-dom	mer-cy	pave-ment	ri-ot
kins-man	mer-ry	pen-cil	rob-ber
kit-chen	mil-ler	pen-ny	rub-bish
Lad-der	mit-tens	pep-per	ru-by
la-dy	mo-dish	per-fect	rug-ged

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ru-in	shar-per	spin-ner
ru-ler	shat-ter	spin-ster
rum-mage	shep-herd	spite-ful
run-ner	shil-ling	splen-die
ru-ral	short-ly	splen-do
Sa-cred	shut-ter	splin-ter
sad-ler	sig-nal	spun-gy
safe-ly	si-lence	stag-ger
safe-ty	si-lent	stam-me
sa-lad	sil-ly	stan-dish
sal-ver	sil-ver	stin-gy
san-dy	sim-per	stop-pag
sam-pler	sim-ple	stop-per
sat-chel	sin-ful	sto-ry
sa-tin	sin-ner	stran-gei
scab-bard	six-fold	strong-ly
scaf-fold	six-ty	stu-dent
 scam-per	skil-ful	stu-pid
scan-dal	skin-ny	sud-den
scan-ty	slan-der	suf-fer
scar-let	slat-tern	sul-ky
scat-ter	slen-der	sul-len
scol-lop	sli-my	sul-ly
scorn-ful	slip-per	sul-try
scra-per	sloth-ful	sum-mer
scul-ler	slug-gard	sum-mo
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face
self-ish	slut-tish	sur-ly
sen-tence	smo-ky	Tab-by
ser-mon	smug-gler	tal-ly
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner
sha-dy	sor-rel	ta-per
shame-ful	sot-tish	tap-ster
sharp-en	spi-der	tar-dy
Truzorre-	- and the state of the	THE PERSON

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tar-nish tat-ler tat-ter tem-per tem-pest ten-der ten-ter thank-ful thread-bare thun-der time-ly ti-dings tim-ber tin-der tin-sel to-tal tra-der tren-cher tri-al trum-pet trus-ty tu-lip tum-bler tu-mult tun-nage tur-key tur-nip tur-ner turn-pike turn-stile tu-tor Va-cant va-grant var-nish va-ry vel-lum

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vel-vet	Ud-der	wan-der	whim-sy
ven-ture	ug-ly	wan-ton	whis-per
ver-min	up-per	ward-robe	wil-ful
ves-sel	ut-most	war-like	win-ter
vic-tim	ut-ter	war-rant	wis-dom
vin-tage	use-ful	wasp-ish	woe-ful
vir-gin	Wa-fer	waste-ful	wor-ship
vi-tal	wa-ger	wed-ding	worth-less
vo-cal	wa-ges	wel-fare	wor-thy
vul-gar	wake-ful	wet-shod	won-der
-			

### TABLE VII.

# Words of two Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-base	a-gainst	a-venge	be-set
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-side
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-speak
a-bout	a-lone	a-wake	be-tween
a-broad	a-maze	a-way	be-twixt
ab-rupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-solve	a-midst	be-cause	Ca-bal
ab-surd	a-mong	be-friend	ca-nal
ac-cept	a-muse	be-fore	ca-rouse
ac-quire	a-noint	be-gin	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-have	com-plain
ad-dress	ap-proach	be-head	com-pel
ad-journ	ap-prove	be-hind	com-ply
ad-mit	a-rise	be-hold	com-pose
a-dore	ar-rest	be-lief	com-prise
ad-vance	a-tone	be-lieve	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-long	con-fer
af-fair	at-tempt	be-neath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-night	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-queath	con-fuse

con-strain	destrou	om hal	
con-sume	de-stroy de-tect	em-balm	ex-ist
con-tempt	de-test	em-bark	ex-pand
con-tend	de-vise	em-broil	ex-pend
con-tent		e-mit	ex-plode
con-temn	di-rect	en-chant	ex-pose
	dis-arm	en-close	ex-tend
con-vey	dis-band	en-croach	ex-tort
cor-rect	dis-burse	en-dear	ex-tract
cor-rupt	dis-card	en-dorse	ex-treme
De-bar	dis-claim	en-due	Fo-ment
de-ceit	dis-count	en-dure	for-bear
de-cide	dis-course	en-force	for-bid
de-clare	dis-joint	en-gage	fore-arm
de-coy	dis-like	en-joy	fore-seen
de-crease	dis-lodge	en-large	fore-shew
de-duce	dis-may	en-rage	fore-stal
de-duct	dis-miss	en-rich	fore-tell
de-fect	dis-own	en-rol	fore-told
de-fend	dis-pel	en-sue	fore-warn
de-fence	dis-place	en-thral	for-get
de-fer	dis-play	en-throne	for-give
de-fy	dis-pose	en-tice	for-sworn
de-fine	dis-prove	en-tire	for-lorn
de-form	dis-robe	en-treat	for-sake
de-fraud	dis-sent	es-pouse	ful-fil
de-grade	dis-turb	e-vade	Ga-zette
de-light	dis-taste	e-vent	Him-self
de-note	dis-tinct	e-vince	Im-brue
de-part	dis-tort	ex-alt	im-mense
de-pose	dis-trust	ex-cel	im-pair
de-press	dis-tract	ex-cise	im-pale
de-pute	dis-use	ex-cite	im-pend
de-rive	di-vert	ex-claim	im-plant
de-scribe	di-vine	ex-cuse	im-press
de-sire	Ef-fect	ex-empt	im-press im-print
de-spond	e-lope	ex-crt	im-merse
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im-prove in-cite in-cur in-dent in-dulge in-fect in-fest in-firm in-flame in-force in-fringe in-fuse in-graft in-grate in-ject in-scribe in-snare in-stil in-struct in-sure in-tense in-trude in-trust in-verse in-vert in-vest in-vite in-volve Mis-chance mis-count mis-deed mis-doubt mis-give mis-hap mis-lead mis-like

mis-name mis-spend mis-place mis-print mis-rule mis-take mis-trust mo-lest mo-rose Neg-lect **Ob-struct** ob-tain oc-cur of-fence o-mit press 10 out-live out-strip Par-take per-form per-mit per-spire per-tain per-verse per-vert po-lite por-tend pre-dict pre-judge pre-pare pre-vail pre-scribe pre-serve pre-sume pre-tend

pro-mote pro-nounce pro-pose pro-pound pro-rogue pro-tect pro-test pur-loin pur-suit **Re-bate** re-buke re-cant re-cite re-cline re-course re-duce re-fer re-fit re-gain re-joice re-late re-lax re-ly re-mark re-mind re-mit re-pair re-pass re-pose re-press re-prieve re-print re-pulse re-prove re-strain re-sume

re-tail re-tract re-trench re-turn re-vere re-volve re-ward ro-bust ro-mance Se-clude se-dan se-duce se-lect se-vere sha-lot sub-join sub-lime sub-mit sub-orn sub-scribe sub-side sub-sist sub-tract sup-pose su-preme sur-mount sur-pass sur-vey sur-vive sus-pense sus-tain Tra-duce trans-act tran-scend tran-scribe trans-form

trans-gress	un-clean	un-hurt	un-seen
trans-late	un-clothe	un-just	un-sound
trans-plant	un-close	un-lace	un-sung
trans-pose	un-cut	un-like	un-teach
tre-pan	un-dress	un-lock	un-tie
Un-apt	un-fair	un-made	un-true
un-arm	un-fit	un-mask	un-twist
un-bar	un-fold	un-pack	up-on
un-bind	un-gain	un-paid	With-al
un-blest	un-guide	un-pin	with-in
un-bolt	un-heard	un-ripe	with-drew
un-born	un-hinge	un-safe	with-out
un-bound	un-hook	un-say	with-stand

N. B. Words divided as they ought to be pronounced.

As pect	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
Bas-ket	Glis-ter	Nos-tril	pun-ish
bas-tard	glit-ter	Os-trich	Res-cue
bush-el	gob-let	Pas-tor	res-pite
Clus-ter	gris-tle	pis-tol	Sav-age
cus-tard	Hos-tage	pop-lar	sis-ter
cus-tom	hon-our	prob-lem	sys-tem
Dis-taff	Jas-per	pros-per	Ves-try
dis-tant	Im-age	pros-pect	ves-ture
Flus-ter	Jus-tice	pros-trate	Whis-per

#### TABLE VIII.

Easy Lessons of Words of one and two Syllables, being select moral Precepts, where the Syllables are divided.

#### LESSON I. Duty to God.

My du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him, to fear him, to love him, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, with all my

strength ; to wor-ship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his ho-ly name and his word, and to serve him tru-ly all the days of my life.

#### LESSON II. Of God, &c.

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all things both in hea-ven and earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, ha-ting all man-ner of sin.

He fills hea-ven and earth with his pow-er, wis-dom, jus-tice, mer-cy, and truth, and loves all those that love and fear him, and will bless all those that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their pa-rents. As for the wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal,

As for the wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and con-demn them to shame and sor-row. Learn then be-times to know your du-ty to God and man, and God will bless you in this world; and when you die, he will take you to him-self in-to hea-ven, will clothe you in garments of gold, and set a crown of gold on your head; the an-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

#### Lesson III. Being an Exhortation to Virtue, and undivided for Trial.

My good child, you have heard your duty towards God and man, and can you read and know these things without doing your duty? Can you hear these marks of divine favour, and not strive with all your heart and mind to love and serve God ; to honour your parents ; to mind your book ; to love your church and school ; and not to play with bad boys? For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of you ; but if you forsake him, he will cast you off for even

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Lesson IV. Of Praise, &c.

Praise the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me praise his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praise the Lord ; I will give thanks unto God while I have my being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye kingdoms of the earth, O sing praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the honour due unto his name; worship the Lord with holy worship.

In the time of trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy face from my sins, and put out all my misdeeds.

#### TABLE IX.

# Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ad-mi-ral ad-vo-cate al-co-ran al-der-man al-ma-nack al-pha-bet an-ti-dote ap-pe-tite ar-gu-ment ar-ti-choke **Ba-nish-ment** bar-ba-rism bat-te-ry bat-tle-ment blun-der-buss bra-ve-ry

bri-be-ry Ca-bi-net ca-pi-tal ca-pi-tol can-dle-stick can-di-date car-pen-ter ca-te-chism cor-po-ral coun-sel-lor cru-el-ty Di-a-dem di-a-lect di-a-logue dig-ni-ty dra-pe-ry

drow-si-ness E-le-ment e-le-phant e-lo-quent e-ne-my en-ter-prize ec-sta-cy Fal-si-ty fa-mi-ly fer-ven-cy fes-ti-val fil-thi-ness fool-ish-ness fur-ni-ture Gai-e-ty gal-le-ry

gar-ri-son ge-ne-ral gen-tle-man gra-du-ate gra-na-ry gra-ti-tude gun-pow-der Hap-pi-ness har-bin-ger har-mo-ny harp-si-chord he-re-sy he-re-tic he-ri-tage hos-pi tal hy-po-crite Ja-ve-lin i-dle-ness im-ple-ment in-fan-cy in-fi-del in-ju-ry In-stru-ment La-bour-er la-by-rinth la-ti-tude la-ven-der le-ga-cy le-pro-sy li-ber-tine li-ber-ty lon-gi-tude lu-na-tic Ma-gi-strate ma-je-sty main-te-nance

ma-ri-ner mar-tyr-dom me-lo-dy me-mo-ry mo-nu-ment moun-te-bank Nar-ra-tive na-tu-ral naugh-ti-ness neg-li-gent nou-rish-ment nun-ne-ry nu-tri-ment **Ob-sta-cle** of-fi-cer o-ra-tor or-na-ment or-tho-dox o-ver-sight Pa-pa-cy pa-ra-dise pa-ra-graph pa-ra-phrase par-ti-cle per-ju-ry pi-e-ty pin-na-cle po-pe-ry prin-ci-pal prin-ci-ple pro-per-ty pro-phe-cy pro-phe-sy pro-se-lyte py-ra-mid Quan-ti-ty

quar-ter-ly Rea-di-ness re-fer-ence re-me-dy re-pro-bate roy-al-ty Sa-cra-ment sa-cred-ness sa-cri-fice sa-cri-lege sa-la-ry scan-ti-ness scor-pion scru-ti-ny stea-di-ness sud-den-ness sup-pli-ant sy-ca-more sym-pa-thy sy-na-gogue Tem-pe-rance ten-der-ness ten-den-cy tes-ta-ment trea-su-rer tri-ni-ty tur-pen-tine tur-pi-tude tym-pa-ny Va-can-cy va-cu-um va-ga-bond va-ni-ty vic-to-ry vi-ne-gar vi-o-lence

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ul-ti-mate ut-ter-ance Wea-ri-ness wick-ed-ness wil-der-ness work-man-ship Yes-ter-day youth-ful-ness Zea-lous-ness

#### TABLE X.

# Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-ban-don a-base-ment a-bor-tive ad-van-tage Be-gin-ner be-got-ten be-hol-den be-lov-ed bra-va-do Ca-the-dral co-e-qual co-ha-bit con-sump-tive con-tri-bute con-tri-vance De-can-ter de-mon-strate de-ter-mine E-lec-tor e-lope-ment em-bar-go en-sam-ple e-ter-nal en-vi-ron

ex-am-ple Fa-na-tic fan-tas-tic for-bid-den for-sa-ken Gen-teel-ly gri-mal-kin Hap-ha-zard hence-for-ward JE-HO-VAH il-lus-trate in-car-nate in-cum-bent in-dul-gent in-for-mer in-ter-nal Mis-for-tune mis-ta-ken mis-trust-ful Noc-tur-nal no-vem-ber **Ob-ser-vance** oc-cur-rence oc-to-ber

Par-ta-ker per-for-mer per-fu-mer pre-cep-tor pre-ven-tor Re-mem-ber re-sem-ble Se-du-cer sep-tem-ber spec-ta-tor sur-vey-or Tes-ta-tor to-bac-co tri-bu-nal Vice-ge-rent un-co-ver un-e-qual un-faith-ful un-god-ly un-learn-eo un-mind-ful un-thank-ful un-time-ly un-wor-thy

### TABLE XI.

# Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce a-la-mode am-bus-cade ap-per-tain ap-pre-hend as-cer-tain Bri-ga-dier buc-ca-neer Can-no-nade cap-a-pee ca-ra-van cir-cum-vent con-de-scend con-tra-dict coun-ter-mand De-vo-tee de-bo-nair dis-al-low dis-ap-point dis-ap-prove dis-ap-pear dis-con-cern dis-en-gage do-mi-neer En\_ter-tain e-ver-more Ga-zet-teer gre-na-dier

Im-ma-ture im-por-tune in-cor-rect in-di-rect in-ter-fere in-ter-line in-ter-rupt in-tro-duce Ma-ca-roon ma-ga-zine mas-que-rade mis-be-come mis-be-have mis-ap-ply mis-em-ploy mort-ga-gee Na-za-rene O-ver-bold o-ver-charge o-ver-cloud o-ver-come o-ver-drive o-ver-laid o-ver-stock o-ver-thrown o-ver-turn Pa-li-sade pan-ta-loon

pa-ten-tee Re-ad-mit re-as-cend re-col-lect re-com-mend re-com-pose re-con-duct re-fu-gee re-par-tee re-pre-hend re-pre-sent re-u-nite Se-re-nade su-per-add su-per-fine su-per-sede su-per-vise Un-der-go un-der-neath un-der-sell un-der-stand un-der-stood un-der-take un-der-took un-der-went un-ex-pert un-gen-teel un-po-lite

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# Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I. Of Duty to God.

You have heard and read in les-sons be-fore this, what your du-ty to God and man is; but, lest you should for-get it, or not think your-self bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber, then, God ex-pects your ear-ly, youth-ful days should be spent well. He gives you a strict charge, and you must o-bey him.

You must not neg-lect to serve him at church in pub-lic wor-ship; but be ve-ry rea-dy at all times when you are call-ed up-on to serve him.

You must not go to serve God by force, nor be an-gry or sor-ry when you are call-ed to church or to pray-ers; for then he will be an-gry with you, be-cause you dis-o-bey him and your pa-rents.

## LESSON II. Of Duty to Parents, &c. undivided for Trial.

He that knows his duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to please and obey his parents.

Let God be the first in your thoughts when you awake, and last of all things when you go to bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the day long, he will give you all the good things that this world can afford, and much more than you deserve, or even can desire.

He that loves God, will love and obey his parents, and will strive to please them in all lawful things they require of him to do.

A good boy will not pout and be sullen when he is told of a fault, but will mind what his father, mother, master, or friends say to him; and if he have any good nature or good manners, he

will endeavour to amend his former faults, and to do so no more: For those children that disobey their parents, seldom prosper, but often come to sorrow and some ill end.

#### LESSON III. Selected out of the Psalms, and out of the Proverbs of Solomon.

Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners, and hath not sat in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in that law will he exercise himself day and night.

As for the ungodly, it is not so with them; but they are like the chaff which the wind driveth away from the face of the earth.

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish. A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish

son is the heaviness of his mother.

The way of a fool is right in his own eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good counsel is wise.

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

The Lord is far from the wicked ; but he hears the prayer of the righteous.

The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life, to depart from the snares of death.

The fear of the Lord prolongeth days, but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying: Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest; yea, he shall give delight unto thy soul.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord.

#### TABLE XII.

# Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ac-cep-ta-ble ac-ces-sa-ry ac-cu-ra-cy ad-ver-sa-ry al-le-go-ry Bar-ba-rous-ly blus-ter-ing-ly boun-ti-ful-ly Com-pe-ten-cy con-fi-dent-ly con-ti-nen-cy con-tro-ver-sy cor-ri-gi-ble De-li-ca-cy dif-fi-cul-tv di-li-gent-ly dro-me-da-ry Ef-fi-ca-cy e-le-gant-ly e-vi-dent-ly ex-em-pla-ry

Fi-gu-ra-tive for-mi-da-ble for-tu-nate-ly frau-du-lent-ly Ge-ne-ral-ly glo-ri-ous-ly gra-ci-ous-ly gra-du-al-ly He-te-ro-dox ho-nour-a-ble hos-pi-ta-ble Im-po-ten-cy in-ti-ma-cy in-ven-to-ry La-pi-da-ry li-te-ra-ry Ma-tri-mo-ny me-mo-ra-ble mer-ce-na-ry Na-tu-ral-ly na-vi-ga-ble

ne-cro-man-cy **Ob-sti-nate-ly** o-ra-to-ry Pa-tri-mo-ny phy-si-cal-ly pro-mis-so-ry pur-ga-to-ry Rea-son-a-ble Sa-lu-ta-ry sanc-tu-a-ry so-li-ta-ry spa-ci-ous-ly Ta-ber-na-cle tem-po-ral-ly tran-si-to-ry tes-ti-mo-ny to-ler-a-bly Va-lu-a-ble ve-he-ment-ly vir-tu-ous-ly Whim-si-cal-ly

#### TABLE XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-bo-mi-nate ac-ce-le-rate ac-com-mo-date am-bi-gu-ous am-phi-bi-ous a-po-lo-gy ar-ti-fi-cer au-da-ci-ous au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-ri-ty be-ha-vi-our be-ni-fi-cence be-ne-vo-lence be-nig-ni-ty bi-tu-mi-nous Ca-la-mi-ty ca-pa-ci-ty cap-ti-vi-ty cir-cum-fe-rence com-mu-ni-cant com-mu-ni-ty con-tem-pla-tive De-bi-li-ty de-ge-ne-rate dex-te-ri-ty E-gre-gi-ous e-mo-lu-ment en-thu-si-ast

e-qui-vo-cal ex-te-nu-ate Fer-ti-li-ty fru-ga-li-ty Gram-ma-ti-cal Har-mo-ni-ous hu-ma-ni-ty hy-dro-pi-cal hy-po-cri-sy I-den-ti-ty in-fir-mi-ty Le-gi-ti-mate li-ti-gi-ous Ma-tu-ri-ty mu-ni-fi-cence Na-ti-vi-ty no-to-ri-ous O-be-di-ent om-ni-po-tent

out-ra-ge-ous Pa-the-ti-cal pe-cu-li-ar pro-pri-e-tor pro-ver-bi-al Re-luc-tan-cy ri-di-cu-lous Sa-ga-ci-ty so-bri-e-ty so-ci-e-ty sta-bi-li-ty Tri-en-ni-al Ve-ra-ci-ty vi-cis-si-tude vic-to-ri-ous vi-va-ci-ty U-bi-qui-ty un-righ-te-ous ux-o-ri-ous

#### TABLE XV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine af-fi-da-vit Be-a-ti-fic bar-ri-ca-do bas-ti-na-do be-ne-fac-tor Ca-li-man-co ca-ro-li-na co-ex-is-tent com-pre-hen-sive I-mi-ta-tor cor-re-spon-dent in-de-pen-dent Dan-de-li-on de-cli-na-tor

di-a-be-tes dis-ad-van-tage E-le-va-tor en-ter-tain-ment e-van-ge-lic e-ver-last-ing For-ni-ca-tor Hal-le-lu-jah ho-ri-zon-tal in-dis-creet-ly in-ter-mix-ture

Le-gis-la-tor le-gis-la-tive Ma-ni-fes-to me-di-a-tor me-mo-ran-dum mo-de-ra-tor Na-vi-ga-tor non-con-form-ist nu-me-ra-tor **Ob-ser-va-tor** om-ni-pre-sence om-ni-pre-sent o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-sa-do per-ad-ven-ture pre-de-ces-sor pro-cu-ra-tor Sa-cra-men-tal sa-la-man-der su-per-vi-sor The-o-re-tic Un-ad-vi-sed un-de-fil-ed un-der-ta-ken un-der-va-lue u-ni-ver-sal What-so-e-ver when-so-e-ver who-so-e-ver who-so-e-ver whom-so-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert a-voir-du-pois Ca-ra-bi-neer E-le-cam-pane Le-ger-de-main Ne-ver-the-less Re-cog-ni-zee re-cog-ni-zor Su-per-a-bound su-per-in-duce su-per-in-tend Ul-tra-ma-rine

Lessons in Words not exceeding four Syllables.

LESSON I. Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes.

To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: A time to be born, and a time to die: a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted.

A time to kill, and a time to heal; a time to break down, and a time to build up.

A time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance.

A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing.

A time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away.

A time to rend, and a time to sew; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak.

A time to love, and a time to hate; a time of war, and a time of peace.

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I know, that whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: Nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it; and God doeth it, that men should fear before him.

### LESSON II. Psalm the 139th. Of the Majesty of God.

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me; thou knowest my down-sitting and up-rising : thou understandest my thoughts long before.

2. Thou art about my path, and about my bed; and spiest out all my ways.

3. For lo, there is not a word in my tongue, but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether.

4. Thou hast fashioned me behind and before; and laid thine hand on me.

5. Such knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me; I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?

7. If I climb up into heaven, thou art there: If I go down to hell, thou art there also.

8. If I take the wings of the morning, and remain in the utmost parts of the sea :

9. Even there also shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me.

10. If I say, peradventure the darkness shall cover me : then shall my night be turned to day.

11. Yea, the darkness is no darkness with thee, but the night is as clear as the day : the darkness and light to thee are both alike.

12. For my reins are thine: thou hast covered me in my mother's womb.

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13. I will give thanks unto thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made : Marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well.

14. My bones are not hid from thee; tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the earth.

15. Thine eyes did see my substance yet being imperfect; and in thy book were all my members written; which day by day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy counsels unto me, OGod ; O how great is the sum of them.17. If I tell them, they are more in number

than the sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart: Prove me, and examine my thoughts.

19. Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.

### LESSON III. Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.

1. The proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.

2. To know wisdom and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding;

3. To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, judgment, and equity.

4. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

5. My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother; For they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck.

6. My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

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7. If they say, come with us, let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause:

8. Cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse:

9. My son, walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path; for their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood.

10. Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men.

11. For the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressors shall be rooted out of it:

12. But the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall remain in it.

## LESSON IV. Of Advice, &c.

1. My son, attend to my word, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine eyes; keep them in the midst of thine heart.

3. For they are life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh.

4. Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

5. Put away from thee a froward mouth, and perverse lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left; remove thy foot from evil.

7. For the ways of a man are before the eyes of the Lord, and he pondereth all his goings.

8. These six things doth the Lord hate; yea, seven are offensive unto him:

9. A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed mnocent blood :

10. An heart that deviseth wicked counsels, and feet that be swift in running to do mischief:

11. A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren.

12. My son, keep my words, and lay up my commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy fingers; write them upon the table of thine heart.

14. The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life, to depart from the snares of death.

15. There shall no evil happen to the just; but the wicked shall be filled with mischief.

16. He that is of a proud heart stirreth up strife; but he that putteth his trust in the Lord shall be made fat.

17. A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband ; but she that maketh shame is as rottenness in his bones.

18. A prudent woman looks well to her household, and eats not the bread of idleness.

19. The rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

21. My son, if thou hast sinned, do so no more; but pray for thy former sins, and they shall be forgiven thee.

22. Flee from sin as from a serpent; for if thou comest too near to it it will bite thee: The teeth thereof are as the teeth of a lion to slay the souls of men.

23. All iniquity is as a two-edged sword, the wounds whereof cannot be healed.

## TABLE XV.

Words of five Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

A-mi-ca-ble-ness Cau-ti-on-a-ry Fa-shi-on-a-ble fi-gu-ra-tive-ly Na-ti-on-al-ly Or-di-na-ri-ly

Pe-rish-a-ble-ness Ques-ti-on-a-ble Spi-ri-tu-al-ly sta-ti-on-a-ry Va-ri-a-ble-ness vi-si-on-a-ry

## TABLE XVI.

Words of five Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-bo-mi-na-ble af-fec-ti-on-ate Com-mo-di-ous-ly con-fec-ti-on-er De-fi-ci-en-cy dis-sa-tis-fi-ed Ex-tra-va-gant-ly In-nu-me-ra-ble Ju-di-ci-ous-ly Lux-u-ri-an-cy Oc-ca-si-on-al Pro-ba-ti-on-er pro-por-ti-on-ate Suf-fi-ci-en-cy Tem-pes-tu-ous-ly Un-cul-ti-va-ted

## TABLE XVII.

Words of five Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

Af-fa-bi-li-ty al-pha-be-ti-cal Ca-pa-bi-li-ty ce-re-mo-ni-ous Dis-a-gree-a-ble dis-o-be-di-ence Ec-cen-tri-ci-ty e-nig-ma-ti-cal Ge-ne-a-lo-gy Hos-pi-ta-li-ty In-ar-ti-cu-late Li-be-ra-li-ty Mis-be-ha-vi-our Po-li-ti-ci-an Sen-si-bi-li-ty U-ni-ver-si-ty B 6 35

## TABLE XVIII.

Words of six Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

Ad-van-ta-ge-ous-ly ar-ti-fi-ci-al-ly Co-ef-fi-ci-en-cy con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly Dis-in-ge-nu-ous-ness Ex-tra-or-di-na-ry In-de-fa-ti-ga-ble Phi-lo-so-phi-cal-ly

## TABLE XIX.

Words of six Syllables, accented on the fourth Syllable.

Ac-com-mo-da-ti-on ad-mi-ni-stra-ti-on Cha-rac-ter-is-ti-cal Dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal ex-pe-ri-men-tal-ly His-to-r1-o-gra-pher Il-li-be-ra-li-ty in-com-pre-hen-si-ble Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an Pe-cu-li-a-ri-ty Su-pe-ri-o-ri-ty Un-in-ter-rup-ted-ly Vul-ne-ra-bi-li-ty

## TABLE XX.

Words of seven Syllables, accented on the fifth Syllable.

Cir-cum-na-vi-ga-ti-on com-mu-ni-ca-bi-li-ty Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on Im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty La-ti-tu-di-na-ri-an Mis-re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on Per-pen-di-cu-la-ri-ty Un-der-va-lu-a-ti-on Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an

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## TABLE XXI.

### Contains some useful FABLES.

FABLE I. The Boy that stole Apples.

A<sup>N</sup> old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. Won't you, said the old man, then I will fetch you down: so he pulled up some tufts of grass, and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him out of the tree with grass only.

Well, well, says the old man, if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones: so the old man pelted him heartily with stones; which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree, and beg the old man's pardon.

#### MORAL.

If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.



FABLE II. Of the Lion and the Mouse.

THERE was a lion that was once very kind to a mouse, and saved his life from the claws of a cat. Some time after this, the lion was caught in a net in such a manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The mouse coming by at that time, was very sorry to find the lion in such a condition, and was resolved to use all the means he could to release him.

The lion, seeing the mouse so busy, thanked him for his good-will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little, creature as a mouse to release him out of so strong a net.

Be easy, said the mouse; what strength cannot do, art and resolution often effect: you saved my life, and gratitude obliges me to return the favour if I can.

The mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the net, yet set about to gnaw it as under in several places; which, after great pains, he completed, and set the lion free.

#### MORAL.

Since no one knows what may befal him, nor what may be a means of serving him, it is the highest wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all mankind.



FABLE III. Of the Priest and the Jester.

A MERRY jesting fellow, being half drunk, went to the house of a *Romish Priest*, and asked him to give him a guinea. Give you a guinea! says the *Priest*—Why surely the fellow is mad, to think I should give away my money in such a manner!

Then, said the Jester, please to give me a crown, Sir. Not I, indeed, says the Priest; pray be gone. So I will, says the fellow, if you will give me a shilling. I will give you no shilling neither, said the Priest. Why then, says the Jester, pray give me one farthing only. I will give you nothing at all, replied the Priest, so be gone, I say.

Pray, Reverend Father, be not angry, says the Jester; for though I asked you for money it was only to try you, for it is your blessing I want, and hope you will not deny it me. That I will give thee, my son, said the Priest, with all my heart—come, kneel down, and receive it with humility.

I thank you, *Reverend Father*, said the arch wag; but, upon second thoughts, I will not have thy *cheap* blessing; for I find, that, if it were worth but one single farthing, you would not bestow it upon me.

#### MORAL.

Some Men are willing to part with that which is good for nothing; but cannot be prevailed upon to do a free and generous action, to help the needy, or instruct the ignorant.



FABLE IV. The Town in Danger of a Siege.

THERE was a town in danger of being besieged and it was consulted which was the best way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the opinions of the townfolks concerning it. A grave skilful mason said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as *stone*. A carpenter said, that stone might do pretty well; but in his opinion good strong *oak* was much better. A currier being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a mind to have the town well fortified and secure, take my word, there is nothing like *leather*.

#### MORAL.

It is too common for men to consult their own private ends, though a whole nation suffer by it. Their own profit and convenience are all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

#### THE SAME IN VERSE.

A town fear'd a siege, and held consultation, Which was the best method of fortification: A grave skilful mason gave in his opinion, That nothing but stone could secure the dominion. A carpenter said, tho' that was well spoke, 'Twas better by far to defend it with oak. A currier (wiser than both these together) Said, Try what you please, but there's nothing like leather.

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Most men will be true to their own private ends, Tho' false to their country, religion, and friends; The chief thing is thought of, and that's their own profit, Which must be secured, whatever comes of it: But while this self-love is a nation's undoing, The men who betray it oft sink in the ruin.



## TABLE XXII.

Contains some natural and entertaining Stories. STORY I. Of the Boys that went into the Water, instead of being at School, or at Home.

#### LESSON I.

THERE were several boys that used to go into the water instead of being at school, and they sometimes staid so long after school-time, that they used to frighten their parents very much; and though they were told of it time after time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One day four of them, *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, took it into their heads to play the truant, and go into the water. They had not been in long before *Smith* was drowned: *Brown's* father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran home half-dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However, they were both sent to bed without any supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at school next day.

#### LESSON II.

By this time the news of *Smith's* being drowned had reached their master's ear, and he came to know the truth of it, and found *Smith's* father and mother in tears for the loss of him; to whom he gave very good advice, took his friendly leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, who all hung down their heads upon seeing their master; but more so when their parents desired that he would correct them the next day; which he promised he would; Though said he, (by the by,) it is rather your duty to do it than mine; for I cannot answer for things done out of the school.

Take you care to keep your children in order at home, and depend on it I will do my duty, and keep them in awe of me at school: However, as they have all been naughty, disobedient boys, and might have lost their lives, I will certainly chastise them.

#### LESSON III.

### How BROWN, JONES, and ROBINSON were served.

Next day, Brown, Jones, and Robinson were sent to school, and in a short time were called up to their master; and he first began with Brown.—Pray, young gentleman, said he, what is the reason you go into the water without the consent of your parents, and even when you should be at school? I won't do so any more, said Brown.—That is nothing at all, replied the master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim? —No, Sir.—Not swim, do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as Smith.—Take him up, said the master.—So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, said he to Jones, can you swim?—A little, Sir.— A little! said the master; why you were in more danger than Brown, and might have been drowned if you had ventured much farther.—Take him up, said he.

Now Robinson could swim very well, and thought, as Brown and Jones were whipt because they could not swim, that he should escape.—Well, Robinson, said the master, can you swim?—Yes, Sir, said he, (very boldly) any where over the river.—You can swim, you say?—Yes, Sir.—Then pray, Sir, if you can swim so well, what business had you in the water, when you should have been at school? You don't want to learn to swim, you say. It is plain then you go in for idleness' sake.—Take him up—take him up, said he; so they were all severely corrected for their disobedience and folly.



STORY II. Life truly painted, in the history of TOMMY and HARRY, divided into three parts: by which youth may see the ways of life in general, and arm themselves against the common temptations of it, and the effects of bad company.

#### PART I.

#### LESSON I.

THERE was a gentleman in the West of *England*, who married a very virtuous lady, but having no children for several years, they were discontent, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering that what God either gives to, or withholds from us, is always best in the end.

Some years after this they had a son, and the year following another; the name of the elder was *Harry*, and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy* wished for, they had it; and as their parents never contradicted them themselves, for fear they should cry, so neither would they allow any one to check them on any account, for they loved them even to a fault, and allowed them their will and their way in every thing.

#### LESSON II.

### Of the Character of TOMMY and HARRY.

*Harry* was a sullen, perverse boy from his cradle, and having always had his will, he would go to school, or stay at home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great

rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of order, the fond parents consent to let him do as his own fancy directs; so that he at last minds nothing but play, hates his book, and always cries when he is desired to read, or go to school.

In short, *Harry* is now seven years of age, and can scarcely read a verse in the Bible, or a sentence in any common book; and now his over-fond parents begin to see their own folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another temper; for though he would now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his parents said to him; he loved his book and his school, and was so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his friends took notice of him; the neighbours loved him, and every body praised him, because he was a goodnatured child, and very dutiful and obliging.

#### LESSON III.

### Of the Behaviour of TOMMY and HARRY.

Harry, indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the streets with any sort of boys, and it is now very difficult to get him to school, nor can his parents prevail upon him by any means to mind his learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good boarding-school; and accordingly their father provided a master, one that bore an extraordinary character for his ability, care, and sobriety, which it appeared he deserved by the improvement that *Tommy* made under him, in the several branches of learning, to the satisfaction of his parents.

As for Harry, though he behaved pretty well for some time, yet he showed his sullen, perverse temper, and made very little improvement in his learning; for he went on in his old way, and played only with rude wicked boys like himself, who in a short time learned him to swear and lie, and some say to steal; and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his brother Tommy, because he would not play with them; but Tommy told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked, swearing boys; For, said he, they will be your ruin, brother Harry; and you know it grieves poor papa and mamma. - I don't care for that, said naughty Harry. - O fie! fie! brother Harry, said Tommy, how often you have been told, that don't care has brought many a one to an ill end. I don't care for that neither, said the little churl: and thus he went on, as you will soon hear, till don't care was his ruin at last.



PART II. A further Account of the Life of TOMMY and HARRY.

#### LESSON I.

 $T_{\text{school}}^{OMMY}$  and *Harry*, being now grown up, are taken from school; and it begins to be high time to think how they may live in the world without their parents.

*Tommy*, indeed, is a very good boy; he always counted learning a fine thing, and he still takes delight in it, and pursues it: but *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen years of age, and is no other than a wicked boy, and a great over-grown dunce.

He hates his brother *Tommy*, because he loves his book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good advice, but to no purpose, for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be; nor can his father, mother, or friends make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* is now the joy and comfort of his parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not, as yet, how to proceed with him; nor is there but one way left by which they have any hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The gentleman had a brother, a reputable tradesman in *London*; and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his uncle. The uncle agrees to the proposal: *Harry* also seems well pleased at it; and now his parents promise themselves great comfort in their own and his future happiness.

#### LESSON II.

#### Of HARRY'S Behaviour at his Uncle's.

About a year after *Harry* was at *London*, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well all the time he was there, that a merchant, who used to visit his uncle, took a great fancy to him, and barely for his learning and good behaviour took him apprentice.

Harry went on pretty well for two years; he would indeed now and then show his sullen, perverse temper, but his uncle and aunt winked at his follies, hid his faults, and forgave him, for the sake of his worthy parents.

Now comes the trial for *Tommy* and *Harry*: their mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her bed; she often speaks of *Tommy* and *Harry*, but seems to have *Harry* most at heart, for fear he should not do well.

Not long after this, a letter comes to acquaint them of the death of their mother; and now *Harry's* uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best friend; but, notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your business, keep good company, and good hours, I will take care of you, will be a good friend to you, and make you a man in the world.

#### LESSON III.

### Of HARRY'S Behaviour after his Mother's Death.

Harry, upon the news of his mother's death, seemed very much concerned, for he knew she was a very tender mother, and promised very fairly to mend his way of life; but that which had a greater effect upon Harry, was the pretty way in which his brother Tommy addressed him. He talked in so mild and manly a manner to his brother Harry, and gave him such good advice, that he got the good-will of his uncle and aunt, and surprised all who heard him.

Harry after this goes on pretty well for some months, and then gets into his old ways again. He has now quite forgotten the death of his mother; and, in short, has taken up with such idle, wicked companions, as are bent only upon mischief, and are never sorry but when they do good: They give him bad advice, and tell him when his father is dead he will have a good fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my uncle, nor all the uncles in the world. I will not, says the wicked, unguarded fool; for as soon as my father dies I will go away. That's right, say they, you are a fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. Of the happy Life of TOMMY, and the wretched end of HARRY.

#### LESSON I.

#### The Folly of receiving bad Advice.

 $H^{ARRY}$ , by the bad counsel of others, still goes on in wickedness, to such a height, that his uncle is obliged to send word to his father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The death of their mother, and the bad course of *Harry's* life, had such an effect upon the poor old gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* indeed the chief part of his fortune; and though *Harry* did not deserve a shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred pounds, hoping still, that, through the care of his uncle, and his own future conduct, he might be happy.

Harry, being now of age, and having received his fortune, instead of minding his uncle and brother, continues to follow bad company; and now having money, he is persuaded, and foolishly persuades himself, that he can live better from his uncle than with him: therefore is resolved that his uncle's and brother's advice shall never do him good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry's* delight is only in his old wicked acquaintance; and he has besides these some new rakes who wish him joy in his fortune, and he takes it as a very great

mark of their favour, and is fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his uncle and brother, and tell him that his father was an old scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the fool hears with a smile, swears it is true, and tells these vultures that they are the best friends he has in the world, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest part of his fortune upon them.

#### LESSON II.

#### Of Bad Habits.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad thing it is for youth to bend their minds so much to pleasure and pastime.

*Harry* cannot now go to a play or concert, and when it is over return home soberly, as he used to do. No, he must after that go to a tavern, or to some private wicked place or other, with a set of wicked companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect owl, for you seldom see him in the day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an owl: Nor can you find him at night, but by chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is in some house of ill fame; for drinking, swearing, lying, gaming, and sitting up all night, are now his common practices.

Now while foolish, wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his time, spending his money, and destroying his reputation, *Tommy* is improving his fortune and his mind; for his time being now out, his master loves him so well, that he not only takes him into partnership, but in a short time recommends him to a virtuous wife, with whom he had a very handsome fortune, besides a thousand pounds which his master gave him; and, we hear, that his master has since left all the trade to him, so that he is now become a great man.

### LESSON III.

#### Of Brotherly Love.

One thing must not be omitted, as a great mark of the brotherly love of *Tommy*; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his brother *Harry* so debased by his folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved, if possible, to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy life; For who knows, said he, but the respect I show to my brother may be taken so kind, that it may be one great step to reform him? *Tommy* therefore took a friend with him for fear of danger, and after a long hunt found him at one of his old houses.

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Tommy, at first sight, did not know Harry, he looked so sottish and so shabby; nor did Harry immediately know his brother Tommy; because his dress and deportment were such as Harry and his companions had for a long time been strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by their tone of voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good manners left as to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a regard to him : a respect, said he, (before his companions,) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think, by such an expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his faults; and, in short, his brother was surprised to hear such a sentence from him, and thought within himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a means to save him from the very brink of ruin.

Indeed the place was quite improper for good advice, and much more so to talk over family affairs: therefore after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base company for an hour or two, he persuaded his brother *Harry* to go to a tavern to spend an hour with him and his friend; to which *Harry* consented.

#### LESSON IV.

### TOMMY and HARRY'S Conversation.

Tommy, being now in a proper place, begins to talk to Harry very seriously; but yet in so tender and so mild a manner, that he never once upbraided him; only desired him, for his own sake, and the credit of his family, to change his way of life; for, says he, the company you keep will certainly be your ruin. I don't care for that, exclaimed the hardened wretch.

O brother *Harry*, said *Tommy*, I have now no hopes of you! Yet, as God prospered me, it is my duty to serve you as a brother : I will therefore make you an offer before this gentleman; which, if you accept it, must certainly be for your good; but if you refuse it, I fear you will repent when too late.

The thing is this: If you can but be so much master of yourself, as to abandon such company as we have now found you with. and will behave in a sober manner, you shall live with me; I will teach you my business, and you shall partake of the profits of it; in short, you shall want for nothing.

Here was love indeed. Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an offer! Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his brother with tears of love and gratitude! Instead of this, he rose up in a great passion, and swore like a hector, bent his fist at his brother, and told him that he kept better company than he did, every day of his life, and that he never would live such a hum-drum life as he lived; then flew to the door, never took leave of the gentleman nor his brother, but ran to his companions, and told them all that had passed; who clapped their hands, and received him with shouts of applause, called for a fresh bottle, and spent the chief part of the night in drinking and carousing.

#### LESSON V.

#### Of HARRY'S Downfal.

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his money, but has also lost all his credit, reputation, and friends; and having been so long used to such a lavishing, profligate way of life, money he still must have to support his extravagance and folly; and yet so great is the pride of his heart, that, rather than accept of his brother *Tommy's* kind invitation to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful methods, and associates with none but gamblers, shoplifters, and street-robbers; and, one night, having been with some of the rakes of the town, they committed a murder and a robbery; but, being closely pursued, *Harry*, with four more of the gang, were taken and carried before a magistrate, who ordered them to Newgate.

Harry, however, and two others, made their escape, and went over sea in triumph : and would often laugh at the misfortune of those two that were left behind ; and thought themselves now very secure ; but even thither Divine vengeance followed them: for a storm arose, and drove the ship against a rock on the coast of Barbary; and, it being very dark, many of the crew perished, besides Harry's two unhappy companions.

#### LESSON VI.

### Of HARRY'S late Repentance and Death.

Harry indeed was, by the violence of the waves, cast upon the shore, but in the morning he was presented with a shocking scene.—A raging sea on one side, and a wild, desolate place on the other; and having not the least hope of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself—Oh! says he, that I had been more obedient to my parents, and more grateful to my friends !—Oh! that I could now make all wicked youth sensible of my sorrow, and their own folly ! How would I press upon them to avoid all manner of ill company, to hearken to the instruction of their friends, and pursue the paths of virtue.—Wicked wretch that I am !—God be merciful to me a sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old words, don't care, but too late; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy fate, till he was almost starved to death, he at last became a prey to wild beasts, which God suffered to tear him to pieces, as the just reward for his disobedience and misspent life.—Thus you see, that as *Harry* followed nothing but vice, he lived a wretched life, and died a miserable death; but *Tommy* was always a pattern of virtue and goodness, and still lives happy.

#### THE APPLICATION.

Learn then betimes, O youth, to know your duty to God, your parents, and mankind in general, and take care not only to know, but to do it; and let the examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always before you, that you may escape the just judgment of the one, and enjoy equal peace and prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this story with the advice that King David, a little before his death, gave to his son Solomon, which if you follow, you cannot fail to be happy.

"And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind; for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever." 1 Chron. chap. xxviii. ver. 9.

### TABLE XXIII.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. I think it very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should now learn to know the meaning of the words, for without this the spelling part is of little signification; therefore if the young scholar were set eight or ten words of this table every night, or but two or three times a week, to spell, and tell the meaning of, (according to his capacity) it would certainly be of great service.

A BEL, a man's name Able, sufficient Accept, to receive Except, to leave out Accidence, grammar rules Accidents, unforeseen events Acts, deeds Axe, an instrument to cut with

Affect, to move or imitate

Effect, purpose Ail, trouble Ale, malt drink Air, an element Are, plural of is Ere, before Heir, to an estate All, the whole Awl, a cobler's tool Allowed, granted Aloud, with noise Altar, for sacrifice Alter, to change Ant, an insect Aunt, an uncle's wife Arrant, notorious Errant, wandering Ascent, steepness Assent, consent Assistance, help Assistants, helpers Attendance, waiting Attendants, waiters Auger, a tool to bore with Augur, a soothsayer R Beacon, a light to guide ships at sea the hand Bail, surety Bale, a bundle of goods Ball, a round solid Bawl, to cry out Barbara, a woman's name Barbary, a country Barberry, a tree Bare, naked Bear, a beast Baron, a nobleman Barren, unfruitful Base, vile Bass, a part in music Be, to exist Bee, an insect

Beau, a fop Bow, an instrument to shoot with Beer, malt liquor Bier, a carriage for the dead Berry, a small fruit Bury, to inter Blew, did blow Blue, a sky colour Boar, a male swine Bore, to bore a hole Bolt, for a door Boult, to sift Bough, a branch Bow, to bend Buy, to purchase By, near Bread, food made of ground corn Bred, brought up Brews, doth brew Bruise, to hurt Brute, a beast Bruit, a report Borough, a town corporate Burrow, a cover for rabbits Cain, a man's name Beckon, to make a sign with Cane, a kind of strong reed Call, to invite Caul, part of a cap Cannon, a great gun Canon, a rule, or law Ceiling, an inner roof Sealing, setting a seal Cellar, a vault Seller, one who sells Censer, a pan for incense Censor, a reformer Sent, did send Scent, a smell Century, a hundred years Sentry, a guard Chair, a moveable seat Chare, a job of work

Choler, anger Collar, something round the neck Chord, a musical string Cord, a small rope Cinque, five Sink, a drain Scion, a young shoot Sion, a city Cite, to summon Sight, perception by the eye Site, situation Clause, an article Claws, talons Climb, to clamber up Clime, a climate Close, to shut Clothes, apparel Coarse, not fine Course, race, career Coming, approaching Cummin, a plant Concert, of music Consort, a wife Condemn, to sentence Contemn, to despise Confidence, boldness Confidents, trusty friends Council, an assembly Counsel, advice Currant, a small dried grape Current a running stream Cousin, a relation Cozen, to cheat Cruse, a little vessel Cruise, to sail up and down Cygnet, a young swan Signet, a seal Cymbal, a musical instrument You, yourself Symbol, a mark Cypress, a tree Cyprus, an island Dane, a native of Denmark Deign, to vouchsafe Dear, costly Deer, an animal

Decease, death Disease, a distemper Dependence, reliance Dependants, those who live in subjection Descent, a going down Dissent, to disagree Devices, inventions Devizes, a town Dew, a moisture, as on the grass Due, owing Doe, a she deer Dough, unbaked paste Dollar, a foreign coin Dolour, grief Done, performed Dun, a colour E Ear, the organ of hearing Ere, before Earn, to get by work Yearn, to melt in pity East, the quarter where the sun rises Yeast, barm Eaten, swallowed Eton, a town Emerge, to rise out of Immerge, to plunge or to dip Eminent, noted Imminent, threatening Envoy, an ambassador Envy, ill will Er, Judah's son Err, to mistake Ewe, a female sheep Yew, a tree Your, your own Ewer, a vessel for water Ure, custom, use Exercise, employment Exorcise, to conjure Eye, the organ of vision I, myself

Fain, desirous Feign, to dissemble Faint, weary Feint, a pretence Fair, handsome Fare, food Feat, an exploit Feet, plural of foot Fillip, to strike with the nail of the finger Philip, a man's name Fir, a tree Fur, soft hair of wild beasts Flea, an insect Flee, to fly from danger Flew, did fly Flue, rabbit's down Flour, the eatable part of corn Hugh, a man's name Flower, the blossom of a plant Hie, to haste Foul, filthy Fowl, a bird Frays, quarrels Phrase, a sentence Frances, a woman's name Francis, a man's name Freeze, to congeal Frieze, a sort of coarse cloth Furs, the plural of fur Furze, a prickly shrub Gall, bile Gaul, a Frenchman Gesture, action Jester, a joker Gilt, gilded Guilt, sin Grain, corn Grane, an island Grate, a range of bars Great, large Groan, a hard sigh Grown, increased H Hail, frozen water Hale, to draw after

Hair, of the head Hare, an animal Hall, a great room Haul, to pull Harass, to fatigue Arras, tapestry Hart, the male of the roe Heart, the seat of life Haven, an arbour Heaven, God's habitation Heal, to cure Heel, part of the foot Hear, to perceive by the ear Here, in this place Heard, did hear Herd, a number of beasts Hew, to cut Hue, a colour High, lofty Higher, more high Hire, wages Him, that man Hymn, a godly song Hole, a hollow place Whole, not broken Hour, sixty minutes Our, belonging to us Hungary, a country Hungry, wanting food Idle, lazy Idol, an image

Impostor, a deceiver Imposture, cheat In, within Inn, a public house Indite, to compose Indict, to impeach Innocence, harmlessness Innocents, babes Intense, excessive Intents, purposes K Kill, to murder

Kiln, a stove to dry malt Knap, a rising on cloth Nap, a short sleep Anave, a rogue Nave, the middle part wheel, or church Knead, to work dough Need, want Knight a title of honour Night, the time of darkness Knot, a knob Not, the particle of negation Know, to understand No, the word of refusal L Lade, to load Laid, placed Leak, to run out Leek, a kind of onion Lead, metal Led, conducted Legislator, a lawgiver Legislature, parliament Lessen, to make less Lesson, any thing repeated to Mighty, powerful a teacher Lesser, smaller Lessor, one that grants a lease Mown, cut down Liar, one that tells falsehoods Moat, a ditch Lyre, a musical instrument Limb, a leg or arm Limn, to paint Lo, behold Low, mean, humble Loth, unwilling Loathe, to nauseate Loose, slack Lose, to suffer loss M Made, finished Maid, a virgin Main, chief Mane, the hair on the neck Neigh, the voice of a horse of a horse Mail, armour Male, the he of any species

Manner, custom Manor, a lordship Mare, the female of a horse Mayor, a magistrate of a Marshal, the chief officer of arms Martial, warlike Marten, a bird Martin, a man's name Mean, of small value Mien, behaviour Meat, flesh to be eaten Mete, to measure Medal, a coin Meddle, to interfere Medlar, a fruit Medler, a busy body Message, an errand Messuage, a house, &c. Metal, a hard compact body, as gold, silver, &c. Mettle, vigour Might, power Mite, a small insect Mity, full of mites Moan, lamentation Mote, an atom Moor, a fen or marsh More, in quantity Mower, one who mows Muscle, a shell fish Muzzle, to tie the mouth Muslin, fine linen Muzzling, the act of tying the mouth. N Naught, bad Nought, nothing Nay, no Neither, not either Nether, lower None, not any c 4

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Nun, a female recluse Please, to satisfy Poesy, poetry Oar, an instrument to row with Posy, a motto on a ring Ore, uncast metal Pole, a long stick Of, concerning Poll, the head Off, distant, or from Porcelain, china ware Oh, alas Purslain, an herb Owe, to be indebted Pour, to let liquid out of a Р vessel Pail, a vessel for water Power, might Pale, wan, or white Pray, to beseech Pain, torment Prey, a booty Pane, a square of glass Precedent, an example Pair, a couple President, a governor Pare, to cut, or clip Presence, state of being present Pear, a fruit Presents, gifts Palate, taste, relish Principal, chief Pallet, a small bed Principle, the first cause Pall, a covering thrown over Profit, gain a coffin Prophet, an inspired person Paul, a man's name Prophecy, foretelling Parasite, a flatterer Prophesy, to foretell Parricide, a parent-killer Q Pastor, a minister Quean, a worthless woman Pasture, grazing land Queen, a king's wife Patience, mildness Race, a contest in running Patients, sick people Raze, to demolish Pause, a stop Rain, to fall in drops Paws, the feet of a beast Reign, to rule Peace, quietness Rein, part of a bridle Piece, a part [sounds Raise, to lift up Peal, a succession of loud Rays, beams of light Peel, to strip off Read, to peruse Peer, a nobleman Reed, a rush Pier, part of a bridge Red, a colour Penitence, repentance Read, did read Penitents, repentants Regimen, diet Pilate, a man's name Regiment, a body of soldiers Pilot, a guide at sea Relic, remainder Pillar, a round column Relict, a widow Pillow, a bag of feathers Rest, ease Place, to set in order Wrest, to force Plaice, a flat fish Rhyme, verse Plait, a fold Rime, frost Plate, silver Rice, Indian corn Pleas, law-suits Rise, advancement

Rye, a kind of grain Wry, crooked Rigger, one that rigs or fits out Shown, made appear Rigour, severity Ring, a circle Wring, to twist Right, just, true Rite, a ceremony Wright, a workman Write, to express by means of So, thus letters Rhode, an island Road, a highway Rode, did ride Roe, a deer Row, a rank Rote, without book Wrote, did write Ruff, a neckcloth Rough, uneven Rung, did ring Wrung, twisted S Sail, a canvas sheet. Sale, an auction Saver, one that saves Savour, taste Scene, the front of a theatre Seen, beheld Sea, the ocean See, to perceive by the eye Seal, an impression Zeal, ardent affection Seam, a joining Seem, to appear Season, proper time Seizing, taking possession Sects, parties in religion Sex, male and female Seignior, the Grand Turk Senior, elder Shear, to clip Sheer, pure Shire, a county Shoar, a prop

Shore, the sea coast Shone, did shine Sine, a geometrical line Sign, a token Sleight, dexterity Slight, to despise Sloe, a wild plumb Slow, tardy Sow, to scatter seed in the ground Sole, part of the foot Soul, the immortal spirit Soar, to mount upwards Sore, tender to the touch Some, a part Sum, the whole Son, a male child Sun, the fountain of light Stair, a step Stare, to look earnestly Steal, to pilfer Steel, hardened iron Straight, direct Strait, narrow Succour, help Sucker, a twig Suitor, a petitioner Suture, a seam Trobe Surplice, a clergyman's white Surplus, overplus Tacks, small nails Tax, an import Tail, the end Tale, a story Talents, faculties Talons, claws Tenor, intent Tenure, hold Than, placed in comparison Then, that time Their, belonging to them There, that place

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Threw, did throw Through, by means of Throne, a royal seat Thrown, hurled Thyme, a garden herb Time, measure of duration Toe, part of the foot Tow, hemp or flax Too, also Two, a couple Treaties, conventions Treatise, a discourse Vale, a valley Veil, a covering Vain, meanly proud Vane, a weather-cock Vein, a blood-vessel Valley, a dale Value, worth Vial, a small bottle Viol, a musical instrument Wain, a cart or waggon Wane, to decrease Wait, to tarry

Weight, heaviness

Wheal, a pustule

Wheel, a circular body

Ware, merchandise Wear, to use as clothes Were, plural of was Where, at what place Way, a road Weigh, to examine by the balance Wey, forty bushels Whey, a serous part of milk Week, seven days Weak, faint Weather, state of the air Whether, which of two Whither, to what place Wither, to decay Which, this or that Witch, a sorceress Wile, a trick While, in the mean time White, a colour Wight, an island Won, did win One, single

Yew, a tree You, yourself Ewe, a female sheep

 $\mathbf{Y}$ 

#### TABLE XXIV.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

1	say	r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1	say	C all an and a
Ab'sent	we si	To absent'	A Min'ute	we so	Minu'te
An At'tribute		To attrib'ute	An Ob'ject	n na	To object'
A Col'lect	when	To collect'	A Pres'ent	when	To present'
A Com'pact	tly	To compact'		tly	To project'
A Com'pound	differen	Tocompound'		differen	To rebel'
The Con'fines	liffe	He confi'nes	A Rec'ord	liffe	To record'
Con'duct		To conduct'	Ref'use		To ref'use
A Fer'ment	nounced	To ferment'	A Sub'ject	Inc	To subject'
Fre'quent	louo	To frequent'	ATo'rment	onounced	To torment'
and the second second second	Pro	L	1 and 1	Pr	L'and arrest

#### TABLE XXV.

A Dialogue between MASTER and SCHOLAR, concerning the Stops and Marks made Use of in Reading and Writing.

Master. **H**OW many points or stops are used in reading and writing ?

Scholar. There are six, a comma, a semicolon, a colon, a period or full stop, a note of interrogation, and a note of admiration.

M. Tell me how they are made?

S. A comma is made thus (,) a semicolon, thus (;) a colon, thus (:) a period or full stop, thus (.) a note of interrogation, thus (?) and a note of admiration, thus (!)

M. What is their use in reading?

S. A comma (, ) is the shortest of all stops, and serves to divide short sentences, till you come to the full sense. As thus,

I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Rom. viii. 38, 39.

M. What is the use of a semicolon?

S. A semicolon (;) serves also to part sentences; and is often used when the sentences are contrary, or point to a different end.

M. Give me an example?

S. A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger. Proverbs xv. 1. Or thus, I desired you to get your lesson by heart; but instead of that you have been at play.

M. What is the use of a colon?

S. A colon (:) parts several sentences, every one of which has a full meaning of its own; though, at the same time, it leaves us in expectation of something that is to follow.

M. Give me an example?

S. He is a wise and prudent boy who minds his book: learning, and good education, are better than riches.

M. What is the use of a period?

S. A period (.) is a full stop, and shews the perfect end and conclusion of a sentence. As thus,

Love your learning. Obey your parents. Fear God. Honour the king.

N. B. Always remember, in your writing, that after a period, note of interrogation, and admiration, you must begin your next word with a capital letter.

M. What is a note of interrogation, and its use?

S. A note of interrogation (?) is always set at the end of any question that is asked; as thus: Who made you? How old are you? What is the matter?

M. What is a note of admiration, and its use?

S. A note of admiration (!) is placed after such words or expressions as signify any thing strange or wonderful; thus: Oh! Alas! Surprising! Or thus: O the depth, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

M. How long am I to pause or stop in reading, when I meet with these several points?

S. You are to stop at a comma till you can tell one; at a semicolon, till you can tell two; at a colon, till you can tell three; and at a period, a note of interrogation, and a note of admiration, till you can tell four.

### TABLE XXVI.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Use.

Master. WHAT other marks are there?

Scholar. There are twelve, as follow:

An Apostrophe	,	An Index	13
An Asterisk	*	An Obelisk	+
A Caret	Λ	A Paragraph	Ţ
Crotchets	[]	A Parenthesis	()
An Ellipsis		A Quotation	
A Hyphen	-	A Section	è

M. What is the use of an apostrophe?

S. It is used when a letter is omitted : Thus, sav'd, judg'd, signifies saved, judged, only they are pronounced with one syllable. An apostrophe also, placed before an s, at the end of a word, serves to express a sentence much shorter and better: Thus, Solomon's wisdom, is the same as, The wisdom of Solomon: So that you see it supplies the place of *the* and *of*. Thus, St. Mary's parish, signifies, The parish of St. Mary.

M. What is the use of an asterisk?

S. An asterisk, or star, (\*) is used to refer to some note in the margin of a book: When there are several of them together, thus (\*\*\*\*), they denote that something is left out, which the author does not choose to insert.

M. What is the use of a caret?

S. A caret  $(\Lambda)$  is placed underneath a line when a word is left out, and points to the place where it ought punish

to come in; thus, God will the wicked, should be, God will punish the wicked. M. What is the use of crotchets ?

S. Crotchets [] serve to inclose a short sentence in the body of a longer one : As thus, He wrote a treatise of [ or concerning ] the globes.

M. What is the use of an ellipsis?

S. An ellipsis ( — ) is used when part of a verse or sentence is quoted; thus :— That I may recover my strength. Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. When is a hyphen used ?

S. A hyphen is used in compound words, in order to couple them together; as, man-servant, maid-servant. Sometimes it is omitted, and then the compound words become but one; as, coachmaker, schoolmaster.

M. What is the use of an index ?

S. An index, or hand, thus ( ( ), points to some remarkable thing or passage in an author.

M. What is the use of an obelisk?

S. An obelisk, or dagger, (+) is often used in large books; and in many quotations, and refers to the margin of the book for further instruction. It is likewise often used against some obsolete word or sentence.

M. What do you mean by a paragraph?

S. A paragraph ( $\P$ ) is set at the beginning of every new subject, and no other paragraph is made till the former supject is entirely finished. You will find this mark in almost every chapter of the Old and New Testaments.

M. What is the use of a parenthesis ?

S. A parenthesis (), like crotchets, serves to include a short sentence in the body of a longer one; and yet so that the sentence itself will read full as well, and sometimes better, without it; and therefore the words included in it should be read in a lower tone of voice; As thus, I know that in me (that is in my flesh) dwells no good thing. Or it serves to affirm more positively; Thus, The word of God says (and I know it is true) that the wicked shall perish for ever. It is also used in exceptions; as thus, I give all I have (except my watch) to Alexander.

M. What is a quotation ?

S. It is a passage borrowed from another author, and quoted word for word; and then the author that borrows it puts, or should put, two commas made backwards, thus ("), to let the reader know it is not his own words or opinion only.

M. What is the use of a section ?

S. A section  $(\S)$  is often set at the beginning of some subject or new discourse ; It is also used in long writings where

the author gives many instances of a thing, and refers for the proof of it to the margin; in a word, it serves the same purpose as an asterisk or obelisk.

M. Are those all the marks that are used ?

S. There is another, called a Brace, and it is made

thus,

M. What is its use?

S. It serves to bind or link several things together. It is often used in poetry to tie or link three lines together, as thus:

Prostrate my contrite heart I bend : My God, my Father, and my Friend,

Do not forsake me in my end.

#### TABLE XXVII.

Of the Letters of the English Alphabet, with some Remarks on the different Methods of pronouncing Vowels and Consonants.

#### Of Vowels.

Master. W/HAT is the alphabet?

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the letters of a language placed in their due order.

M. How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two names, viz. vowels and consonants.

M. How many vowels are there?

S. Six, viz. a, e, i, o, u, and y.

M. How many consonants are there ?

S. Twenty-one, viz. b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

M. What is the use of vowels?

S. To form words; for there can be no word without a vowel.

M. How is it that y is called both a vowel and a consonant?

S. Y is a vowel in all words, except in such as begin with y, and then it is a consonant.

#### Of double Vowels, called Diphthongs, &c.

M. What do you call a double vowel?

S. The meeting of two vowels together in one word, viz. ae, ei, oo, ou, &c. are called diphthongs.

M. What are the proper diphthongs?

S. Those that have both vowels fully sounded; as, ai, in bait; ei, in reign; oo, in good; ou, in bound, &c.

M. What are the improper diphthongs?

S. Those in which only one of the vowels is sounded; thus, a in bread, dead, &c. o in people, &c. u in built, guilt, are not sounded.

M. What do you mean by a triphthong?

S. Triphthongs consist of three vowels following each other; as eau in beauty, ieu, in adieu, lieu; the two first of which lose their sound.

\*\*\* Most of our Triphthongs, being derived from the French Language, retain the sound which they had in their original tongue; as beau is bo, &c.

#### Of Consonants.

### 1. Of the Consonant (C.)

M. How is the consonant C sounded?

S. It sounds hard like k before the vowels a, o, and u, as, can, cope, curl, &c. but it sounds soft like s before e, i, or y, as ci, cit, cite, ; also cedar, cellar, cistern, and cypher, are all pronounced si, sit, site, sedar, sellar, &c.

N. B. Proper names of men and places are an exception to this rule; for C sounds like k in Aceldama, Cenchrea, &c.

#### 2. Of (Ch.)

M. When is ch sounded like k?

S. In proper names of men and places; as Achan, Achish, Baruch, Enoch, &c.

N. B. The words arch, archbishop, cherubim, &c. are exceptions to this rule; but ch before the vowel a is like k, viz. archangel, is arkangel.

M. Is not ch sometimes sounded like qu?

S. Yes; for choir and chorister, are pronounced like quire and quirister.

M. Is not ch sounded like sh?

S. Yes, in many words; thus, capuchin, champaign, chevalier, machine, are pronounced, capusheen, shampain, shevalier, masheen.

## 3. Of (G) (Gh) (Gn) and (Ph).

M. How is the letter g sounded?

S. G before e and i has the same sound as the long j; thus, gelly, gem, gender, are pronounced jelly, jem, jender, &c. N. B. Gilbert, and some other proper names, are exceptions to this rule. M. How is gh sounded?

S. Sometimes like g only, as in ghost, gherkins, &c. sometimes it sounds like ff, as in cough, laugh, &c. and in many words it has no sound at all, as in high, nigh, sigh, &c.

N. B. G is not sounded in gnash, gnat, gnaw, nor in bagnio, seraglio, &c. for these words are pronounced, nash, nat, naw, &c.

M. How is gn sounded?

S. Words ending in gn sound like ne; as in sign, resign, which are pronounced, sine, resine.

M. How is ph sounded?

S. Ph in general sounds like f; as in phantom, Philip: and being joined with th, they all lose their sound, except t; thus phthisick is pronounced tisick, or tisic.

4. Of(S)(Sc) and (Sch).

M. Does not s often sound like z?

S. Yes; as in miser, wiser, &c. and sometimes it has no sound at all; as isle, Lisle, Carlisle, viscount, &c. which are pronounced, ile, Lile, Carlile, viscount, &c.

M. How is sc sounded?

S. When sc comes before e or i, one of them loses its sound; as in scepter, science, scion, &c. but before a, o, and u, c sounds like k; as in scalp, scold, scull, &c.

M. How is sch sounded?

S. Like sc or sk; as in scholar, school, &c. and in some words both c and h are mute; as in schedule, schism, &c. which are pronounced sedule, and sism.

#### 5. Of (Ci) (Sci) and (Ti).

M. Have ci, sci, and ti, always their natural sound?

S. No; for they all sound like shi, before o in particular; but ci and ti sound also like shi before a: Thus, vicious, tenacious, &c. are pronounced, vishious, tenashious: conscience, conscious, &c. are pronounced, conshience, conshious, &c. and motion, oration, are sounded like moshun, orashun, &c. so also partial, special, &c. are pronounced, parshial, speshial, &c.

#### 6. Of (Xi.)

M. How is xi pronounced?

S. The x is sounded like k or ks, and sometimes xi sounds like shi: Thus, anxiety, anxious, are pronounced, anksiety, ankshious, &c.

## PART II.

An easy Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer: Designed for the Use of Schools, and such adult Persons as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the English Tongue.

Let all the foreign tongues alone, Till you can read and spell your own.

#### TABLE I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master. WY HAT do you mean by grammar?

Scholar. Grammar signifies the art of speaking and writing our native language correctly, and according to rule.

M. What do you mean by parts of speech?

S. There are several distinct parts, into which a tongue or language is divided; and some languages have more than others.

M. How many parts of speech are there in the English tongue?

S. Nine.

M. What are they called?

S. Article, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

M. Has every language nine parts of speech?

S. No: The Latin has but eight, for it does not consider the article as such.

M. But is not the name of any of those parts of speech the same in every language?

S. Yes: A noun or a verb, in English, is a noun or verb in the Latin tongue, and in all others.

#### TABLE II.

#### Of the ARTICLES A or An and The.

Master. WHAT do you mean by an article?

Scholar. An article is a small word placed before a noun, in order to express more fully its nature and signification; as, A man, a horse, a tree, a book, &c.

M. How many articles are there ?

S. Two; the article A or An, and the article The; which have a different use and signification.

M. What is the use of the article A or An?

S. The article A or An is the same in effect; only A is used before a consonant, and An before a vowel, and before a silent H preceding a vowel. Thus we say, A man, a book, a pen, &c. but we write, An eye, an ear, an ounce, an hour, &c. M. How is the article The used ?

S. This article shews the identity or reality of a thing itself; as, The king, the church, &c. signifies that particular king and church we are now speaking of.

N. B. There is this difference between the articles: A or An signifies one, or any one; as thus, Give me a knife, or an apple, is, Give me any knife or apple; but when we say, give me the knife, or the apple, it means that very knife or apple that I point to, or am now speaking of.

#### TABLE III.

#### Of Nouns.

## Master. WHAT is a noun ?

Scholar. A noun is the name of a thing; that is, every thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived, is a noun. M. How many kinds of nouns are there ?

S. Two; nouns substantive, and nouns adjective.

M. How may I know a noun substantive from a noun adjective?

S. A noun substantive (as we said before) is the name of any substance or thing; as, Man, beast, bird, fish, fowl, church, house, chair, stool, knife, fork, needle, pin, &c. are substantives. Things also that we cannot see, but have a conception of, are substantives; as Joy, sorrow, life, death, time, eternity,

M. How many nouns substantive are there ?

S. Two; nouns substantive proper and common.

M. What is a proper substantive ?

S. Proper names of men, places, &c. as, Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c. are substantives proper; for John, or Mary, is not the name of every man and woman, nor is London the name of every city.

M. What is a substantive common ?

S. The name of every thing of the same sort, kind, or quality; thus, Man, woman, spirit, city, water, joy, sorrow, &c. for a man is called a man, be he small or great; a spirit, a spirit, be it good or bad; a city, a city, be it small or large; and water is water, be it salt or fresh, &c.

### Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

M. What is a noun adjective ?

S. Nouns adjective serve to express the nature, manner, and quality, of nouns substantive; as, good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c. are adjectives; but they want some other word to be joined to them, in order to make the sense complete. Thus, A good boy, a bad man, a great house, a black coat, where Good, bad, great, and black are all adjectives; and Boy, man, house, and coat are the substantives.

M. Name a few more adjectives.

S. I will, and you may perceive that the following words, Rude,wicked, barbarous, dextrous, furious, eternal, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. have no full meaning, till joined with substantives; but when we say, A rude, wicked, barbarous wretch: A dextrous fellow; A furious dog; An eternal, everlasting Being, &c. we have then a just idea of the meaning of the sentence.

M. Does not the article The sometimes accompany adjectives?

S. Yes; and then they often become substantives in sense and meaning, and are written with a capital letter: Thus, God rewards the righteous, and punishes the wicked: or thus, Constantine the Great; George the Renowned; means, Constantine the great Emperor, and George the renowned King.

### Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the comparison of adjectives? S. The increasing or diminishing the quality, or distinguishing the different degrees of it: Thus we say, One thing is good, another better, and another best of all. Also, High, higher, highest, and wise, wiser, wisest, &c.

M. How many degrees of comparison are there?

S. Three; the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

M. What is the positive degree?

S. The positive degree is the adjective or quality in its simplest state; as, (in the foregoing words,) Good, high, and wise, are adjectives in the positive degree.

M. What is the comparative degree?

S. The comparative degree is that in which the quality somewhat exceeds the positive, and commonly ends in er: Thus, Better, higher, and wiser, (in the foregoing words,) are called adjectives in the comparative degree.

M. How may I know the superlative degree?

S. The superlative raises the quality to the highest, and generally ends in est; or else the word most comes before the

positive : Thus, (in the foregoing words,) Best, highest, and wisest, are superlatives.

M. Give me an example at large ?

S. Suppose I am speaking of three school-boys, Thomas, Charles, and Edward; I say,

Thomas is a good boy ; Charles is better;

But Edward is the best of all.

Or thus:

Thomas is a tall boy of his age; Charles is taller;

positive comparative

superlative

comparative

positive

But Edward is the tallest.

superlative

M. Are there only three degrees of comparison?

S. Properly speaking there are no more; but then two of them sometimes belong to the comparative.

M. Give me an instance?

S. The word little, when compared, becomes little, less, lesser, and least : That is, little is positive ; less is comparative ; lesser is also comparative in a higher degree; and least in superlative, being the least of all.

M. Are the comparative and superlative known only by the ending in er and est?

S. No; they are also known by the words more and most; for more before the positive makes the comparative; as More high is the same as Higher; and most before the positive makes the superlative ; as Most high is the same as Highest.

N. B. The word more is never used before the comparative in er, nor the word most before the superlative in est; for more higher is more more high; and most highest, is most most high, which is not true Grammar.

There is, however, an exception to this rule, when applied to God; who is called the most highest ; that is, the most, most high God ; which is but a dutiful and reasonable appellation for such a BEING. See Psalms ix. v. 2. and xii. v. 6.

#### Of NUMBERS.

M. How many numbers are there belonging to nouns?

S. Two; the singular and plural.

M. How are they used?

S. The singular number is used when we speak of one thing only; as, A man, a tree, a book; and the plural when we speak of more than one; for then we say, Men, trees, books, &c.

M. How do words that end in f or fe make their plurals?

S. By changing f or fe, into ves. Thus, Calf, half, will be Calves, halves; and Life, knife, will be Lives, knives, &c.

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M. Do all words make their plural according to these rules ? S. No; for Man in the singular becomes Men in the plural; mouse, is mice; foot, is feet; tooth, is teeth, &c.

M. Pray are the words, A flock, or A multitude, in the singular or plural number?

S. In the singular number.

M. How can that be, since a flock, or multitude, consists of many hundreds or thousands.

S. No matter how many they consist of; for they still are but one flock, or one multitude.

M. Have all nouns the plural and singular numbers?

S. No, Sir; for the names of kingdoms and towns, as England, France, Spain, London, York, &c. as also, justice mercy, truth, &c. have no plural: And sheep, deer, fern, swine, ashes, bellows, tongs, &c. are alike both in the singular and plural.

## Of CASE.

M. What does the word case imply in grammar?

S. The different termination, or ending of a noun, in the Latin tongue, and in several other languages.

M. You say in the Latin, and in several other languages; is it not the same in the English language?

S. No; for the Latin, &c. have six cases, but the English no more than one.

M. Repeat the names of the cases in Latin?

S. They are called the nominative, the genitive, the dative. the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative, and are known by the different endings of the word.

> As, Deus Dei Deo

God of God to God, &c.

M. You say the English tongue has but one case ; pray what is it?

S. The genitive.

M. How is it known?

S. By the word of, or by putting s to the singular number, with an apostrophe or comma over it : Thus, God's glory, the king's right, John's house, the master's book, are the same as, The glory of God, the right of the king, the house of John, and the book of the master.

M. As the English have but one case, how do they supply all other cases ?

S. By the help of these little words, of, to, from, by, &c. as, The cathedral of Canterbury; I gave a book to Peter; they came from France, &c.

# Of GENDER.

M. What do you mean by the word gender.

S. Gender is the difference of sex, and distinguishes the male from the female ?

M. How many genders are there?

S. Three, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

M. How are the three genders known?

S. By these words, He, she, and it. *He* is the male, or masculine gender. *She* is the female, or feminine gender; and *it* is the neuter; that is, neither male nor female.—Nouns, however, of the neuter gender, are sometimes used as if they were masculine or feminine. Thus, we say of the sun, He is a glorious body; and we say also, It shines; so also of a church or ship, we say, She, and at another time, It is a fine church, &c.

M. Are there no other words to distinguish the genders ?

S. Yes; a boy is a male, and a girl a female; but the word Child is both masculine and feminine: and yet when a child cries, we say, It cries, without regard to sex or gender.

#### TABLE IV.

# Of PRONOUNS.

Master. HAT is a pronoun?

Scholar. Pronouns are words that supply the place of nouns, and save the repeating them twice over.

M. Which are the pronouns substantive?

S. They are these, I, thou, thee, (or you,) he, she, it; whose plurals are, We, ye, (or you,) and they.

M. Which are the pronouns adjective ?

S. My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, those, which, what, this, that, same, himself, herself, yourself, itself, themselves, &c.

M. How many persons belong to a pronoun?

S. Three singular, and three plural, as follows : Singular Plural.

Singular. I, is the 1st person

Thou, or you, the 2d person

He, she, or it, the

We, the 1st person Ye, or you, the 2d person They, the 3d per-

M. What is the difference between I and me, he and him, she and her, we and us, they and them?

S. I, he, she, we, and they, begin a sentence, but seldom end it. And me, him, her, them, and us, seldom or ever begin a sentence, but often end it. Thus, I went for him : He came to me : She followed him : They both dined with me : I asked them to drink tea : We took a walk, my brother came after us.

M. What difference is there between my and mine, thy and thine, her and hers, your and yours, their and theirs?

S. My, thy, her, your, and their, are used as adjectives, and are always placed close to the substantive; as, My book, thy father, her fan, your hat, their goods. But mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are used when they are separated from the substantive by a verb, or to answer a question; as, Whose book is this? Mine, (i. e.) it is my book. Whose gloves are these? Hers, ours, yours, or theirs. His is always the same; as, His pen; this pen is his.

M. What is the difference between who, which, and what? S. Who is used when we speak of persons only; which is used when we speak both of persons and things; and what is mostly used in asking a question. Thus, The man who commits murder shall die. This is the book which I bought; or, this is the child which I saw. What must I give for this thing?

M. Are not some pronouns contracted ?

S. Yes; as, hereby for, by this, thereby for, by that, whereby for, by which or what; herein for, in this, therein for, in that, wherein for, in which or what; hereof for, of this, thereof for, of that, whereof for, of which or what; herewith for, with this, therewith for, with that, wherewith for, with which, or what; hereabouts for, about this place, thereabouts for, about that place, whereabouts for, about which or what place; hereupon for, upon this, thereupon for, upon that, whereupon for, upon which or what.

## TABLE V.

#### Of VERBS.

## Master. WHAT is a verb?

Scholar. A verb is a part of speech that denotes being, doing, or suffering; as, I live, I love, I am loved.
M. How many sorts of verbs are there ?

S. Three; active, passive, and neuter.

M. What do you mean by an active verb ?

S. An active verb is a word that denotes an action, and in such a manner, that the person or thing it acts upon, follows the verb. Thus, I love her, she loves me, we love them. M. What is a passive verb?

S. A passive verb denotes suffering, or the impressions that persons or things receive from that by which they are acted upon, as, John is burned, &c.

M. Has the English tongue any passive verbs ?

S. Some say it has none; because it has no single word that expresses suffering.

M. How then is the passive verb formed ?

S. By the participle passive, and the help of those two small words, *am* and *be*, which are called auxiliary or helping verbs.

M. What is a neuter verb?

S. A neuter verb is sometimes active, and sometimes passive; as, I run, I am sick.

M. Is there no other sort of verbs?

S. There is another, called impersonal verbs, because they are used only in the third person singular; as, It rains, it hails, it snows.

S. How many things belong to verbs ?

S. Three; person, mood, and time or tense.

Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. How many persons belong to a verb?

S. Three singular, and three plural.

A. S I, thou, (or you) he, she, or it, are singular.

We, ye, (or you) and they, are plural.

M. How do you call the different persons?

S. I is called the first person singular; Thou, or you, the second person singular; He, she, or it, the third person singular. We, is the first person plural; Ye, or you, the second person plural;

They, is the third person plural.

M. Does the verb always remain the same in every person?

S. No; it differs from itself in the second person singular, and in the third person singular; but it is the same in all the rest.

M. Give me an example of the verb To love, throughout all the persons?

S. The verb To love, runs thus :

Singular.

Plural.

First person Second person

First person

Second person

Third person

Third person 3

I love, or do love.

Thou lovest, or dost love.

He, or she loveth, loves, or doth love.

We love, or do love.

Ye, or you love, or do love.

They love, or do love.

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Or suppose the verb To burn. I burn; thou burnest; he or she burns. We burn : us or you burn the burns.

We burn; ye or you burn; they burn. Here you see the verbs love and burn remain the same in all the persons, except the second and third persons singular, and then it is lovest, burnest; loveth or loves, burneth or burns.

\* # It is more agreeable to the modern custom to say or write loves and burns, than loveth or burneth.

N. B. It is always of the third person singular; as it raineth, rains, or doth rain; it burns, or does burn, &c.

M. How is a verb known from all parts of speech ?

S. Those words are verbs before which you may, with good sense, place any personal pronoun, or the word to; as, I walk, he runs, we sing, they rejoice; or to walk, to run, to sing, to rejoice.

# Of MOODS.

M. What do you mean by a mood?

S. Moods in grammar signify the various ways of expressing the intentions of the mind.

M. How many moods are there in grammar?

S. The English, strictly speaking, have no mood; but the Latin, and several other languages, have six different moods, which they use in the formation or conjunction of verbs; and in which the verb itself has a different termination in every person, and almost in every tense.

M. What do you call these moods?

S. They are as follow :--1. The indicative. 2. The imperative. 3. The optative. 4. The potential. 5. The subjunctive; and 6. The infinitive mood.

M. How is the indicative mood known?

S. The indicative mood shews, sets forth, or declares the thing itself affirmatively; as, I run, I love. Or interrogatively, as, Do I run? Do I love?

M. What is the imperative mood ?

S. The imperative mood commands or forbids; as, run thou or you, let him run, run ye, let them run.

M. What do you mean by the optative mood?

S. The optative mood is known by expressions of desiring or wishing; as, I wish I could eat, I wish I could enjoy it.

M. How may I know the potential mood?

S. The potential mood shews, or sets forth the power of the person or thing acting; or else the want of such power; and is further expressed by the words can, may, might, could, would, should, or ought; as, I can go in and out when I please. He would have done it; but his master could not spare him. M. How is the subjunctive, or conditional mood known?

S. The subjunctive mood mentions a thing conditionally, and is commonly subjoined to some other verb on which it depends; it has also generally a conjunction before it, such as, If, though, that, &c. As, I should have done it, if he and my uncle had consented. I must go, though it rain. Take care that he get his lesson. Or, If you could perform your promise, I should be happy, &c.

M. How shall I know the infinitive mood ?

S. The infinitive mood affirms nothing, but only expresses the simple meaning of the verb, with the word to before it; as thus: To love, to run, to walk, &c. are verbs in the infinitive mood.

M. You said just now, that the English have no mood; how then do they express the different intentions of the mind by means of verbs.

S. By certain auxiliary words; as, Can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should, &c. Thus the possibility of any thing to do, or to be done, is expressed by can or could; the liberty or design of the speaker or doer, by may or might; the inclination, by will or would; and the necessity of doing a thing, by must or ought, shall or should.

## Of TENSES.

M. What do you mean by tenses ?

S. Tense in grammar signifies the different times of an action: That is, the tense shews the action or thing we are doing; the action or thing finished or done; and the action or thing to be done afterwards.

M. Are there then but three tenses?

S. Strictly speaking there are but three; for all things are comprehended in the time past, present, or to come.

M. But are there no more tenses than these three?

S. Yes; these are divided into six, viz. three tenses of the imperfect action or thing not done; and three tenses of the perfect action or thing really done or finished.

M. Tell me how you make six tenses.

S. There are one present, three preter, and two future tenses.

M. Tell me their names.

S. 1. The present tense. 2. The preter-perfect tense. 3. The preter-imperfect tense. 4. The preter-pluperfect tense. 5. The first future tense. 6. The second future tense.

M. How are these tenses expressed ?

S. The present tense represents the action as now doing ; as, I dine, or am now at dinner, &c.

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2. The preter-perfect tense represents the action as finished, and is known by the words have, hast, hath, or has; as, I have dined, or have done dinner, &c.

3. The preter-imperfect tense, represents the action as partly done but not finished, and is known by the words was, were, did, didst, &c. as, I was then at dinner, but had not done, &c.

4. The preter-pluperfect tense, shews the action to have been done or finished at some time past, and is known by the words had, hadst, &c. as, I had dined, or I had quite done dinner, &c.

5. The first future tense signifies the time of action yet to come; and is known by the words shall or will; as, I shall dine, I will sing presently, and you shall hear me, &c.

6. The second future tense speaks of things yet to come, but intended to be finished before something else that is mentioned; as, I shall have dined before you arrive; I shall have done before night.

## Of Regular VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a regular verb?

S. All such verbs as keep a regular formation in their different tenses are called regular.

M. Name two or three of these regular verbs;

S. To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c. or, I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish, &c. are regular verbs.

M. Why do you call verbs of this sort regular?

S. Because the verb itself keeps the same almost in every person and tense, except that it sometimes has a syllable more in some of the persons, and a syllable more in some of the tenses; as also in the passive participle, as will appear more plainly hereafter.

M. Give me an instance of the regular verb To walk?

S. In the present tense it runs thus; I walk, we walk, ye walk, they walk.

M. Will it be the same in the other tenses?

S. The verb itself will then have a syllable more in the preter tense, and in the other tenses formed from the preter; Thus the present tense is, I walk or do walk, to which if you add the syllable *ed* you have the preter tense; as, I walked or did walk, &c.

M. But is ed to be added to the preter tense of all regular verbs?

S. No; for if the present tense end in e, then adding d only, makes the preter; but it still has another syllable. Thus, I dine, I love, &c. in the present, make Dined and loved in the preter tense, except you put the word *did* to it, then it is, I dined, or did dine.

# Of Irregular VERBS.

M. What do you call irregular verbs?

S. All such verbs as are the same in the preter as in the present tense, or such whose preter tense and passive participle are quite contrary words, are irregular verbs.

M. Name me a few irregular verbs?

S. These verbs To read, run, fly, give, &c. are irregular verbs. M. Why so?

S. Because the preter tense will not allow of *ed* being added to form it; but is quite another word, or else the very same differently pronounced: As,

Present Tense, I read, or do read.

Preter Tense, I read (pronounced red) or did read.

Passive participle, Read (pronounced red) being read.

M. What do you observe further on irregular verbs?

S. You see some verbs are alike in both present and preter tense; but the verbs run, fly, give, &c. are quite different in the preter.

Thus in the	I run, Is in the	1 ran, or did run.
present tense,		I flew, or did fly.
present tense,	I give. Spreter tense	I gave, or did give.

## Of Neuter VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a neuter verb?

S. A neuter verb is by some called an essential verb, it being absolute in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not the person or thing which the action is to affect; for it has no noun after it, as an active verb has.

M. How is a neuter verb known then ?

S. By finding that it will not take a noun after it; as, To stand, to run, to sup, &c.

M. But how do you make it appear, that it will not take a noun after it ?

S. Because we cannot say, To stand a thing, or, to run a thing; but an active verb takes in another subject, or passes over to some other object or thing, and therefore has a noun after it; whereas a neuter verb must have some word between it and the following noun, in order to make a complete sentence; as, To stand in the rain, to sit upon a chair.

#### Of the auxiliary or helping VERBS.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary verbs?

S. They are such as help or assist other verbs, by being placed before them.

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M. Name the helping verbs.

S. The helping verbs are these, Do, dost, does, or doth, dia, didst, have, hast, has, or hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayest, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldest, should, shouldest, could, couldest, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, be, and been.

M. What do you observe in the use of these helping verbs? S. Have, am, and be, are called perfect helping verbs, and

the others are called defective helping verbs. M. Are not Have, am, and be, of great use in the English

tongue ?

S. Certainly; for they supply the defects of other verbs, and make the sentence complete, by coming after, or going before them; otherwise these verbs would be deficient in the preter tense and in the passive participle.

M. Have these helping verbs any personal pronouns before them? Or in what manner are they commonly used ?

S. The helping verbs Have, am, and be, have personal pronouns before them : As, I have, I am; or, we have, ye are, or we be, they are, or they be, &c.

M. Then I perceive Are and be may be used indifferently in the plural; may they not?

S. In general they may; as, We be honest men, is the same as, We are honest men: but it is less modern.

M. But are not these helping verbs used without pronouns? S. The verbs Have and be have often the word to before them; but Am and are never have; for we often say, To have, to be; or, to have been, or, to be burned, &c.

### TABLE VI.

## Of PARTICIPLES.

Master. WHAT is a participle?

Scholar. A participle is a part of speech formed of, or derived from a verb, and signifies, being, doing, or suffering, as a verb does.

M. How many participles are there?

S. Only two, viz. the active and the passive participle.

M. How is the active participle known?

S. By ending in *ing*, and it is formed by adding that syllable to the verb itself: Thus, from the verbs To love, to walk, to burn, to create, &c. come the active participles, Loving, walking, burning, creating, &c.

M. How is the passive participle formed?

S. In all regular verbs it is no other than the preter tense of the verb itself, signifying something done or finished, and ends in d or ed, as follows:

Regular Verb	os and their	PARTICIPL	ES.
Present tense,	To love,	turn,	create,
Preter tense,	loved,	turned,	created,
Passive participles,	loved,	turned,	created,
Active participles,	loving.	turning.	creating.
M. Is the passive par	ticiple alwa	ys so easily	known ?

S. No; for in irregular verbs it often ends in t or n, and is quite different from the preter tense, as follows:

Irregular Verbs with their Participles.

Present tense,	To blow,	fall,	eat,
Preter tense,	blew,	fell,	ate,
Passive participles,	blown,	fallen,	eaten

More Irregular Verbs. To read, &c. Present tense, I read.

Preter tense, I read (pronounced red) or did read.

Passive participle, read, viz. have read, or done reading.

N. B. Here the verb itself to read is not only the same in the preter tense, but also in the passive participle.

M. How is the whole passive voice made ?

S. When the helping verbs, Have, am, be, &c. are joined to the participle, they make up or complete the passive voice; as, I am loved, you are permitted, he is carried, we are burned, we have been burned, &c.

M. Are not some participles used as adjectives?

S. Yes frequently; as, A learned prince, a loving husband, a charming child, &c.

Here follows a collection of some Irregular Verbs, with their Passive Participles, very necessary to be known in order to

speak good English.

Present	Preter	Passive	Present	Preter	Passive
Tense.	Tense.	Participle.	Tense.	Tense.	Participle.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Do,	did,	done.
Blow,	blew,	blown.	Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Catch,	catched	, caught.	Feed,	fed.	all the safe of
Cleave,	clave	S cleft or	Fling,		11 11 11 11 10 1
Cleave,	clave,	cleft or cloven	Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Flee,	flea,	fled.	Shine,	shone,	shined.
Fly,	flew,	flown.	Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.
Go,	the second se	gone.	Speak.	snaka	spoke or
	knew,	known.	1	spake,	(spoken.
Lie,	lay,	lain.	Spin,	spun.	i wold 10

		Passive Participle.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PRO		
Swear, Think,		¿sworn.		trod, wept. won.	trodden.
Lay, Ride, Ring, See, Throw,	laid.	rode.	Work, Wring,	wrough <b>t</b> . wrung. writ,	{ wrote or written.

#### TABLE VII.

#### Of ADVERBS.

Master. WHAT is an adverb?

Scholar. An adverb is a part of speech joined sometimes to a verb, to an adjective, or to a participle. M. How are adverbs formed ?

S. Adverbs ending in ly, are formed from adjectives; as from wise, swift, prudent, &c. come wisely, swiftly, prudently, &c.

M. Do all adverbs end in ly?

S. No, for there are many more, as follow: viz. already, always, as, asunder, by and by, downward, here, hereafter, heretofore, hitherto, how, much, peradventure, rather, seldom, then, thence, henceforth, thenceforth, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, upward, where, whither, whence, while, whilst, yea, yet, yesterday, yesternight.

M. How are adverbs joined to adjectives ?

S. Thus: He is a very good scholar, &c.

M. How are they joined to a verb?

S. Thus: He loves sincerely. They act prudently.

M. How are they joined to a participle ?

S. Thus: He is a man sincerely striving to do his duty.

M. Do two adverbs never follow one another directly ?

S. Yes; as, They live very lovingly.

M. Are not adverbs sometimes compared like adjectives ?

S. Yes; but particularly such as end in ly. As, Swiftly, more swiftly, most swiftly.

# TABLE VIII.

## Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. WHAT is a conjunction?

Scholar. A conjunction is a part of speech that joins sentences together.

M. Name some of the principal conjunctions.

S. They are as follow: And, as, also, although, because, but, either, except, for, however, if, likewise, moreover, namely, nevertheless, nor, not, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, &c.

M. Give me an example of the conjunctions and, and but? S. I have both wine and ale: Or, I have good bread, cheese, and butter, but neither meat, fish, nor fowls.

### TABLE IX.

### Of PREPOSITIONS.

Master. WHAT are prepositions ?

Scholar. Prepositions are certain words joined to other words, yet different from conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. Have they a different name then?

S. Those prepositions that stand separate are called prepositions of apposition, and those joined to the noun are called prepositions of composition.

M. What are the prepositions of apposition?

S. They are these: Above, about, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, below, beneath, between, betwixt, beyond, by, in, into, on, on this side, on that side, out, out of, over, through, to, under, up, upon, with, within, without, &c.

M. How are they used ?

S. They generally come before the noun, or, if the noun be left out, it is signified; thus: Beneath the earth; about the wood; after supper, &c. Or thus, Peter was without, but I was within; that is, Peter was out of doors, or out of the place, but I was in the place, &c.

M. Name some of the prepositions of composition.

S. They are as follow, viz. ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis, dis, &c. which, being joined to other words, compose them, and therefore are called prepositions of composition. Thus, un, joined to done, is undone; dis, joined to grace, is disgrace; and mis, joined to chief, or fortune, becomes mischief, or misfortune.

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# TABLE X.

#### Of INTERJECTIONS.

# Master. WHAT is an Interjection?

Scholar. Interjections are certain words used to declare the sudden passions, motions, or transports of the mind, either by being surprised over-much, or by doubting, jesting, wondering, &c. and generally have a note of admiration after them.

M. How many sorts of interjections are there?

S. They may all be comprehended in these two sorts, viz. solitary or passive, social or active.

M. Which are the solitary interjections ?

S. These: O! Oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! hark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! tush! pish!

M. Which are the social interjections?

S. They denote crying out in a softer manner, and seem to express love; as, Soho, brave boys! Soho! And sometimes command; as, Here, you woman! And sometimes neither · as, Ha, ha! hush! silence! behold! prithee! &c.

#### TABLE XI.

# Some Observations on the foregoing Rules, by way of Exercise.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

1. THOUGH the English tongue consists of nine Parts of speech, yet some authors have contracted them into less compass, that the mind may be the less burthened. Thus Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four parts only, viz. substantives, adjectives, verbs, and particles: And, in short, a knowledge of these four parts of speech only, will give a young scholar a sensible insight into his own language; for they being well understood, the rest will soon follow.

Thus: The wicked are overthrown; but the house of the righteous shall stand. Prov. xii. v. 7. The words Wicked, house, and righteous, are substantives, because the article *the* is just before them: Are, is the verb of the third person plural, they are: Overthrown, is the passive particle of the verb, overthrow: But, is a conjunction that joins the two sentences, and compares the state of one with the other: Of, is a preposition or particle: Stand, is a verb of the third person singular, and future tense, joined with the helping verb, shall, viz. it shall stand, i. e. their house shall stand, &c.

But according to the second method, with those that make but four parts of speech, the words, The, but, of, and shall, are all particles.

### 2. Of the Singular and Plural Verb or Number, &c.

Never put s at the end of a verb, unless it be in the third person singular; and then s or else *eth* must always be added: Thus, He eats, or he drinks, he eateth or drinketh; but we never say, We eats, or they drinks.

### 3. Of the Verbs is and are.

It is very common to use the verb *is* for *are*, which comcs, I suppose, from custom, or rather from the want of observation: As, How many apples is there? instead of, How many are there?—Here is twenty; instead of, Here are twenty.

4. A great many things comprehended in one, ought rather to have the verb *is* than *are*, viz. A multitude is coming. This people is a rebellious people, &c.

5. When the verb *is* or *are* lie pretty far from the substantive, and in a long sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good grammarian may easily make a false concord. For instance, Suppose I had a great number of bottles, fowls, or any such thing, and somebody should say, Where are all your bottles? — Part of them are gone to France; part of them are sent to Germany, and part are at home.——Here the verb *are* passes very well, because bottles, are of the plural number; but the word, part, governs the verb, and being but one part, (though many bottles,) should have the verb *is*; thus, Part of them is sent to Germany, &c.

6. As for the nominative word to the verb, there is one infallible rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any sentence, ask the question, Who did such a thing? or, What is such a thing? and the answer lets you know the nominative word or sentence; thus, God punishes the wicked. Who punishes the wicked? God; therefore God, is the nominative word to the verb, punish.

Again, A true and faithful servant will perform or do his master's business behind his back, as well or better than he would before his face.——Who would do his master's business better behind his back than before his face?——

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A true and faithful servant.——Here true and faithful servant, is the nominative word or sentence to the verb, perform or do.

7. Remember in the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives, that you never use the words, more or most, with, er or est; that is, never say, More wiser, more stronger; nor, Most wisest, or most strongest, &c.

8. The word *some* is both singular and plural, according to the sentence; as, Give me some apples, means, Give me as many as you please, but more than one; but when we say, Give me some one or other of those apples, it means only one, and leaves the choice to the will or fancy of the giver.

9. There is this difference between, are and be, viz. are is never used in the third person singular; but be is used in all the persons; and in the conditional or imperative mood it is better to use be, than are: Thus, if you be there, I will be there: Or, let them be where they will, we will be there.

# PART III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs: Being an useful Pocket Companion for such as would understand what they read and write.

#### TABLE 1.

Nouns Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. If you cannot find the Words of two Syllables in this Table, look in the two next Tables, among the Adjectives or Verbs.

A B'-bess, a governess of an	An'-chor, an instrument to
abbey	An'-chor, an instrument to fasten a ship
Ab'-bey, a monastery	An'-gel, a spirit
Ab'-bot, a governor of an ab-	Ac'-cess, admittance, ap-
bey bey	proach
Ab'-stract, a short account	Ac'-cord, agreement
Ac'-cent, the tone of the voice	Ac'-count, esteem, reckoning
Ac'-tor, a doer of a thing	An'-gle, a corner
Ad'-der, a serpent	An'-nals, yearly chronicles
	0.6

An'-them, a divine song An'-vil, a smith's iron As'-pect, countenance Aus'-tin, a man's name R Ba-bo'on, a kind of monkey Bad'-ger, a beast Bank'-er, a trader in money Bank'-rupt, a broken person Ban'-ner, an ensign or standard Bap'-tist, one that baptizes Bed'-lam, a house for mad people Bea'-ver, the name of a beast Bil'-let, a ticket Bil'-low, a wave Bit'-tern, a bird so called Blan'-ket, a covering for a bed Blis'-ter, a watery bladder Blos'-som, a flower Bon'-net, a sort of cap Bor'-der, an edge Bot'-tom, the under side Boun'-ty, generosity Bride'-groom, a new-married man Bride'-well, an house of correction Brim'-stone, a mineral Bro'-ker, a mercantile agent Brush'-wood, small wood Buck'-et, a vessel to carry water Buck'-ler, a piece of armour Buck'-ram, stiff cloth Bud'-get, a bag Buf-foón, a jester Bul'-wark, a strong fort Bur'-then, a load Bus'-tard, a large bird But'-ler, a servant But'-tress, a prop or pillar Buz'-zard, a bird so called Cab'-bage, an esculent plant Com'-ma, a small stop, thus (,)

Ca'-ble, a large rope Ca'-dence, fall of the voice Ca-lash', an open chariot Cam'-phire, a drug or gum Ca-nal', an artificial river Can'-cer, a sore Can'-dour, sincerity Can'-non, a great gun Can'-vas, coarse cloth Ca'-price, humour Car'-cass, a dead body Ca-réer, full speed Car'-go, the loading of a ship Car'-pet, a floor-cloth Cas-cáde, a waterfall Case-ment, a window that opens Cas'-sock a priest's garment Cas'-tle, a strong place Cau'-dle, a sweet liqour Cause'-way, a raised passage Cen'-tre, the middle point Cen'-try, a watchman Chap'-ter, a division Char'-ter, a grant Chat'-tels, goods Ches'-nut, a fruit Chil'-blain, a sore swelling Cho'-rus, a concert Ci'-pher, such as (0) nothing Cir'-cle, a round figure Cis'-tern, a vessel for water Cli'-ent, one who employs a lawyer Cli'-mate, a certain space of the earth Clois'-ter, a religious house Clo'-ver, a sort of grass Clus'-ter, a bunch Cod'-lin, an apple Cof'-fee, an Indian berry Cof'-fer, a chest Coin'-age, making of money Col'-lege, a place for learning Co'-lon, a stop marked thus (:)

Com'-ment, an interpretation Com'-merce, trade Com'-pact, agreement Com'-pass, a mathematical instrument Con-ce'it, fancy or imagination Con'-cord, agreement Con'-fines, bounds, limits Con'flict, a combat Con'-flux, a flowing together Con'-gress, a meeting together Con'-quest, victory Con-sent', agreement Con'-sort, a companion Con'-tact, touch Con'-vent, a religious house Cop'-per, a large boiler Cor'-net, an ensign Cor'-nice, a moulding Cor'-sair, a sea robber Cot'-ton, woolly stuff Coun'-tess, an earl's wife Coun'-try, a kingdom Coun'-ty, part of a kingdom Cou'-rage, valour Cow'-ard, one who fears to fight Cox'-comb, a conceited fellow Crys'-tal, a precious stone Cu'-bit, 1 foot, 9 tenths Cud'-gel, a staff Cul'-ture, husbandry Cu'-pid, the god of love Cu'-rate, an inferior priest Cur'-rent, a running stream Cut'-ler, a knife-maker, &c. Cy'-press, a tree so called Dag'-ger, a short sword Dan'-ger, hazard Dar'-nel, a weed so called Das'-tard, a coward De-ba'te, a dispute De-ce'it, a cheat De-cree', an order

De-fault', want, omission De-fect', a blemish De-gree', advancement De'-ism, denying of revealed religion De-li'ght, joy De-scent', a going down De-si'gn, an invention Di'-et, food Dis-gust', distaste, dislike Dol'-lar, a foreign coin Dra'-per, one that sells cloth Drop'-sy, a disease Drug'-gist, one who deals in drugs Du'-el, a fight between two persons E. Ea'-gle, a bird of prey E'-dict, a proclamation Ef-fects', goods E'-gress, a going forth En'-gine, an instrument En'-voy, a messenger En'-vy, spite Er'-rand, a message Es'-sence, substance E-vent', issue, success Ex'-ile, banishment Ex'-it, departure Ex-panse', the firmament Ex-pense', cost, charge Ex-tent', compass Fa'-bric, a building Far'-thing, a piece of money Fa-ti'gue, weariness Fla'-vour, relish Flo'-rist, one skilled in flowers Flu'-id, a thin, flowing body For'-tress, a fortified place Foun'-tain, the source or head Frag'-ment, a broken piece Fren'-zy, madness

Fri'-day, the sixth day

Fur'-nace, an inclosed fire place Le'gend, a fabulous writing Fur'-row, a trench Li'-bel, a scandalous writing Li'-cence, leave G Lim'-ner, a painter Gal'-lon, four quarts Gar'-ment, a coat Lu'-cre, gain Gar'-ret, the uppermost room Lus'-tre, brightness Glut'-ton, a greedy eater Gos'-pel, the New Testament Mag'-net, the load-stone Gos'-sip, a tattling woman Mai'-den, a young woman Gram'-mar, a book teaching Man'-date, a command Man'-tle, a cloak to speak and write correctly Gran'-deur, greatness Mar'-gin, a brim or edge Gri-ma'ce, hypocrisy Ma'-tron, a motherly woman Gui'-dance, guiding, leading Max'-im, a principle Gut'-ter, a sink or drain May'-or, a magistrate H Mem'-brane, a thin skin Har'-bour, a place for ships to Mes'-sage, an errand ride at anchor in Mir'-ror, a looking-glass Har'-ness, horse attire Mis'-chief, hurt Har'-vest, reaping time. Mi'-ser, a covetous fellow Hat'-chet, a small axe Mi'-tre, a bishop's cap Hea'-then, an idolater Mo'-ment, an instant Hei'-fer, a young cow Mo'-tive, inducement Hel'-met, an head-piece Mot'-to, a short sentence Hem'-lock, a poisonous plant Mu'-sic, harmony Her'-bal, a book of plants Her'-mit, a solitary person Na'-tive, one born in the land Na'-ture, disposition Hu'-mour, fancy Hun'-ger, want of food Na'-vy, a fleet of ships Hys'-sop, an herb Ni'-tre, saltpetre Nur'-ture, nourishment Im'port, meaning Im'-post, a tax Ob'-ject, that which presents Im'-pulse, a strong persuasion itself O'-dour, sweet scent or smell In'-come, revenue In'-dex, a hand or mark O'-men, a sign or token In'-quest, inquire, search Or'-gan, an instrument of In'-road, invasion music In'-sult, an affront Or'-phan, a fatherless child Out'-rage, a violent affront K Ken'-nel, a water-course P Ker'-nel, inside of a nut Pa'-gan, an heathen Pain'-ter, one who paints Ker'-sey, coarse cloth Pal'-sy, a disease Knuc'-kle, a joint [ment Pa'-pist, a Roman catholic Lan'-cet, a surgeon's instru- Parch'-ment, a skin to write on

Pars'-ley, an herb Pas'-time, sport Pas'-tor, a minister Peb'-bles, small stones Prin'-cess, a king's daughter Pro'-cess, proceeding Pro'-gress, a going forward Pur'-port, meaning Pur'-pose, a design Per-fu'me, a sweet scent Pic'-kle, a preserve Pic'-ture, a representation Pi'-lot, a sea guide Pin'-nace, a small sea vessel Pi'-rate, a sea robber Plain'-tiff, he who complaineth Pre'-cept, a command Pre'-late, a bishop Pre'-text, a pretence shop Pri'-mate, the chief archbi-()Quar'-rel, strife Quo'-rum, a bench of justices Quo'-ta, a share of R Rab'-ble, a mob Rai'-ment, clothes Rai'-sin, a dried grape Ran'-cour, malice Ran'-dom, uncertainty Ra'-pine, robbery Rap'-ture, transport of mind Rash'-ness, hastiness Ra'-zor, an instrument to shave Re-cess', a secret abode Re-gard', respect Re-lie'f, assistance Renown', fame Re-past', a meal Re-sult', conclusion Re-view', an examination Rid'-dle, an enigma Ri'-ot, tumult, noise Rub'-bish, refuse, dirt Ru'-bric, the church serv ce Rup'-ture, a breaking

#### S

Sab'-bath, the day of rest Sa'-ble, a rich fur Sam'-pler, a pattern Sap'-phire, a costly stone Sar'-casm, a scoff or taunt Sat'-chel, a bag for books Scab'-bard, a sheath Scan'-dal, infamy Scep'-tic, a doubter Sci'-ence, knowledge Scrip'-tures, the Old and New Testament Sci'-on, a graft Scru'-ple, a doubt Scur'-vy, a disease Seg'-ment, a piece cut off Sex'-ton, a church officer Sig'-nal, a sign given Sig'-net, a seal set in a ring Slug'-gard, a slothful person Son'-net, a small poem Sor'-row, grief Spar-row, a bird Splin'-ter, a shiver of wood Squir'-rel, a small animal Stew'-ard, an overseer Sti'-pend, a salary Sto'-ry, a tale Stream'-er, a flag Strip'-ling, a young man Struc'-ture, a building Stub'-ble, stalks of corn Sta'-dent, one who studies Sub'-stance, wealth Sub'-urbs, out-parts of a city Suc-cess', good luck Suc'-cour, help, assistance Suf'-frage, a vote Sul'-phur, brimstone Sum'-mit, the highest part Sure'-ty, bail Sur'-face, the outside Sur-pri'se, astonishment Swal'-low, a bird Sym'-bol, a badge or mark

Symp'-tom, a sign or token Ta'-ble, a flat surface Tai-'lor, a maker of clother Tal'-low, melted fat Tan'-ner, one who tans Ta'-per, a wax light Tar'-get, a shield Tas'-sel, a bunch of fringe Tem'-per, natural disposition Tem'-pest, a storm Ter'-race, a bank of earth Ter'-ror, fright Tex'-ture, a weaving Thick'-et, a place full of bushes This'-tle, a prickly plant Thurs'-day, the fifth day Tick'-et, a small note Ti'-ger, a furious beast Tim'-ber, wood for building Tinc'-ture, a stain for dye Tin'-der, burnt rags Tin'-ker, a mender of brass Ton'-nage, a duty to the king Tor'-rent, a violent stream Tor'-toise, a shell fish Traf'-fic, trade Trai'-tor, one guilty of treason Tran'-script, a copy Trea'-son, disloyalty Trea'-sure, riches, goods Trea'-tise, a discourse Trench'-es, deep ditches Tro'-phy, a sign of victory Trow'-el, a mason's tool Trus'-tee, a guardian Tri'-al, an examination Tu'-lip, a flower Tu'-mour, a swelling Tu'-mult, a riot Tur'-key, a fowl Tur'-nip, a root

Tur'-ret, a small towel Tu'-tor, an instructor Ty'-rant, a cruel governor Va'-grant, an idle person Va'-pour, steam Var'-nish, a glossy paint Vas'-sal, a slave Ver'-dict, the report of juries Ver'-dure, greenness Ver'-juice, the juice of crabs Ves'-sel, a ship Ves'-tige, a footstep Ves'-try, a place in the church Vi'-al, a small glass bottle Vici-tim, a sacrifice Vic'-tor, a conqueror Vil'-lain, a rogue Vint'-ner, a seller of wine Vi'-per, a venomous creature Vir'-gin, a maiden Vir'-tue, goodness Vis'-ta, a view Vol'-ley, a discharge of guns Voy'-age, a passage by sea Wag'-gon, a carriage Wal'-let, a travelling bag Wal'-nut, a large nut War'-den, a keeper Ward'-robe, a place for clothes War'-rant, a written order Wea'-ther, the state of the air Wea'-ver, one who weaves Wher'-ry, a small boat Wick'-et, a little gate Wil'-low, a tree so called Wood'-cock, a bird Young'-ster, a young fellow Ze'-nith, a point over head

#### TABLE II.

Nouns adjective, accented and explained. A B'-ject, mean, base Ab-rupt', sudden Ab'-sent, not present Ab-stru'se, secret, difficult Ab-surd', foolish A-cute', ingenious Ad'-verse, not prosperous A-dult', full grown  $\Lambda'$ -gile, quick, nimble A-lert', brisk An-t'ique, strange, ancient Ar'-dent, zealous Au-gust', magnificent R Bar'-bed, bearded Be-ni'gn, kind Blight'-ed, blasted Boo'r-ish, clownish Bra'-ced, joined together Braw'-ny, sinewy Bul'-bous, roundish Bul'-ky, big Cal'-lous, hard, unfeeling Cal'-low, unfledged Can'-did, sincere Caus'-tic, burning Child'-ish, child-like Clot'-ted, in lumps Com'-plex, difficult Con'-cave, hollow Con-ci'se, short Con-di'gn, deserved Con'-trite, penitent Cor-rect', without fault Craf'-ty, cunning Dain'-ty, nice in diet De'-cent, becoming De-mu're, affectedly modest De-vout', godly Di're-ful, terrible Dis-junct', disjoined

Di'-vers, sundry, several Di-verse', different Di-vine', heavenly Do'le-ful, mournful Dor-mant', sleeping, inactive Drow'-sy, sleepy, heavy Duc'-tile, apt to draw out E Ea'-ger, earnest Earn'-est, zealous En-ti're, whole E'-qual, even Ex-act', nice, accurate Ex-empt', free from Ex-pert', skilful Ex-tinct', put out F Fee'-ble, weak Fer'-tile, fruitful Fic'-kle, given to change Fi'-nite, that has an end Fla'-grant, manifest Fledg'-ed, covered with feathers Flu'-ent, eloquent in speech For-lorn', helpless, forsaken For'-mal, affected Fra'-grant, of a sweet smell Fru'-gal, thrifty Fu'-ture, yet to come Gal'-lant, brave Gau'-dy, fine, gay Gen'-teel, polite, elegant Gen'-tle, civil, tame Gid'-dy, wild, inconsiderate н Hand'-some, comely Haugh'-ty, proud Hea'-dy, headstrong Hec'-tic, consumptive Hor'-rid, dreadful Hos'tile, adverse

Hu-ma'ne, courteous, kind Hum'-ble, modest, low Hu'-mid, moist Im-mense', exceeding great In-fir'm, weak In-na'te, inbred K Kna'-vish, deceitful, cheating Lan'-guid, weak, faint La'-tent, lying hid Lim'-pid, clear Lo'-cal, belonging to a place Lof'-ty, high Lu'-cid, bright M Maim'-ed, hurt Ma'-ture, perfect Mi'gh-ty, powerful Mi-nu'te, small Mo'-dish, fashionable Mon'-strous, prodigious Mun'-dane, worldly Ner'-vous, sinewy Neu'-ter, of neither side Ni'-trous, consisting of nitre No'-cent, hurtful Noi'-some, loathsome Ob-li'que, crooked Ob-scu're, dark Ob-tu'se, blunt Oc-cult', secret P Pal'-try, pitiful, mean Pa'-pal, belonging to the Pope Pas'-sive, apt to bear or suffer Path'-less, untrodden, unknown Pee'-vish, fretful Pen'-sive, melancholy, thoughtful Per'-due, close in ambush Per-verse', froward Plu'-ral, more than one

Po-li'te, elegant of manners Po-te'nt, powerful Pre-ci'se, formal, exact Pris'-tine, ancient Pri'-vate, hid Pro'-fane, wicked Pro-fu'se, lavish Pro'-lix, long, tedious R Ram'-pant, exuberant Re'-cent, new Re'-gal, kingly Re-miss', negligent Re-mo'te, far off Ro-bust', strong, vigorous Ro'-guish, knavish Roy'-al, kingly, regal Rud'-dy, something red Ru'-ral, like the country Rus'-tic, unmannerly Sa'-ble, dark Sa'-cred, holv Sau'-cy, insolent Scar'-let, bright red Se-cu're, safe Se-da'te, quiet Se-lect', choice Se-re'ne, clear, calm Ser'-vile, mean, base Shal'-low, empty. Sha'me-less, impudent Sha'pe-ly, well-formed Sick'-ly, unhealthy Sim'-ple, pure, unmixed, foolish Sin-cer'e, honest Skit-tish, wanton Slen'-der, thin, small Sol'-vent, able to pay Sor'-did, mean, base Spee'-dy, hasty Splen'-did, showy Spright'-ly, brisk, lively Spun'-gy, full of holes Stag'-nant, standing still State'-ly, majestic

Stea'-dy, even, firm Stel'-lar, starry Stub'-born, obstinate Stunt'-ed, hindered from growing Stu'-pid, dull, senseless Stur'-dy, hardy, stout Sub-li'me, high, lofty Suc-cinct, brief, short Sud'-den, hasty, quick Sul'-len, gloomy Sul'-try, very hot Sun'-dry, several Su-pi'ne, careless Sup'-ple, tender, pliant Su-pre'me, highest Swar'-thy, blackish Taint'-ed, corrupted Tar'-dy, dull, slow Taunt -ing, scoffing Taw'-dry, foolishly gay Taw'-ny, brownish Tes'-ty, peevish Tin'-ged, coloured

Tor'-pid, benumbed, sleepy

Tor'-rid, hot, burning To'-tal, entire, whole To'-ward, orderly Trans'-verse, across, athwart Trus'-ty, faithful Tu'-mid, swelling Tur-'gid, swollen, puffed up V'a-cant, void Ver'-bal, by word of mouth Ver-bo'se, using many words Ver'-dant, green spring Ver'-nal, belonging to the Vis'-cous, clammy Vi'-tal, relating to life Vo'-cal, belonging to the voice Vo'-lant, flying Vul'-gar, common W Wan'-ton, licentious Weal'-thy, rich Weigh'-ty, heavy Wo'-ful, sorrowful Wool'-len, made of wool Year'-ly, every year

## TABLE III.

## Verbs of two Syllables, accented and explained.

A Ba'se, to humble A-ba'te, to diminish A-bet', to encourage A-bi'de, to continue Ab-ju're, to renounce A-bridge', to shorten Ab-scond', to hide one's self Ab-sorb', to swallow up Ab-sta'in, to forbear, to cease Ab-sterge', to cleanse Ab-stract', to separate Ac-cost', to address Ac-cru'e, to arise from

Ac-quit', to discharge Ad-dict', to give up one's self to Ad-he're, to cleave to Ad-journ', to put off A-dopt', to make one's heir A-dorn', to beautify Ad-ver't, to attend to Af'-firm, to assert Al-lay', to assuage Al-le'ge, to declare Al-lu're, to decoy or entice Am'-ble, to pace A-merce', to punish with a fine Ac-cu'se, to charge with guilt An-nex', to join together

#### В

Bel'-low, to roar Be-mo'an, to lament Be-que'ath, to give by will Be-re'ave, to deprive of Be-wa'il, to lament Bi-sect', to cut in two Bla'-zon, to draw arms Bor'-row, to take upon trust Bran'-dish, to wave or flourish Bun'-gle, to manage clumsily Bur-nish', to polish

#### -

Ca-jo'le, to deceive Cal'-cine, to burn to a cinder Can'-cel, to blot out Ca-ress', to fondle Ca-rouse', to drink hard Ca'-ter, to provide food Ce-ment', to join together Cen'-sure, to blame Chal'-lenge, to bid defiance Chas-ti'se, to punish Chris'-ten, to baptize Clat'-ter, to make noise Co-he're, to stick together Col-lect', to gather together Com'-bat, to fight Com-bi'ne, to join together Com-mend', to praise Com-mit', to deliver up Com-pa're, to liken Com'-pass, to surround Com-pel', to force Com-pi'le, to heap or gather Com-pla'in, to bewail Com-ple'te, to perfect Com-po'rt, to behave Com-po'se, to put together Com-pound', to mix together Com-press', to squeeze close Com-pri'se, to contain Com-pu'te, to reckon Con-cea'l, to keep secret Con-ce'de, to yield unto

Con-cert', to contrive Con-clu'de, to finish Con-cur', to agree with Con-demn', to find guilty Con-dense', to thicken Con-dole', to lament with Con-du'ce, to help much Con-fer', to bestow, compare Con-fi'de, to trust in Con-fi'ne, to restrain Con-firm', to establish Con-form'-to comply with Con-found', to puzzle Con-front', to oppose Con-fu'se, to perplex Con-fu'te, to disprove Con-geal', to harden Con-join', to put together Con-ju're, to charge upon oath Con-nect', to join Con-ni've, to wink at Con-serve', to preserve Con-si'gn, to deliver up Con-spi're, to agree together Con'-strue, to expound Con'-sult, to advise Con-su'me, to waste Con-temn', to despise Con-tend', to quarrel, to strive Con-test', to dispute Con-tract', to bargain with Con-tri've, to invent Con-trol', to restrain Con-ve'ne, to assemble Con-verse', to talk together Con-vert', to change Con-vey', to make over Con-vict', to prove guilty Con-vo'ke, to call together Con-voy', to conduct Cor-rect', to chastise Cor-ro'de, to fret or gnaw Cor-rupt', to debauch Cou'-ple, to join together Cur-ta'il, to diminish

#### D

Dal'-ly, to sport with De-bar', to hinder De-ba'se, to bring down De-ba'te, to dispute De-cant', to pour off De-ca'y, to grow worse De-cease', to die De-ceive', to mislead De-ci'de, to conclude a matter De-cla'im, to speak against De-cli'ne, to refuse De-coy', to entice De-cry', to speak ill of De-feat', to overthrow Itain De-fend', to support or main-De-fer', to put off De-fi'ne, to explain De-form', to disfigure De-fraud', to cheat De-fray', to bear expenses De-fy', to challenge De-grade', to disqualify, to lessen De-ject', to cast down De-lay', to put off De-lud'e, to deceive De-mand', to lay claim to De-me'an, to behave De-mi'se, to bequeath De-mur', to object against De-no'te, to point out or shew De-nounce', to proclaim De-ny', to disown, refuse De-part', to go from De-pend', to rely upon De-plo're, to bewail De-plu'me, to unfeather De-port', to behave one's self De-po'se, to dethrone, also to give evidence of De-pra've, to corrupt De-press', to weigh down De-pu'te, to appoint in another's room De-si'gn, to intend or purpose

De-sist', to leave off De-spoil', to strip or rob De-spond', to despair De-tach', to dismiss, or send away rage De-ter', to affright or discou-De-tect', to discover De-test', to abhor De-tract', to take from De-vote', to vow, to set apart for any holy use Dic'-tate, to tell to another Dif-fu'se, to spread abroad Di-gest', to dissolve food in the stomach; to arrange Di-gress', to go from Di-la'te, to widen Di-lu'te, to make thin Dis-arm', to divest of arms Dis-band', to turn out of service Dis-burse', to lay out Dis-card', to discharge Dis-cern', to perceive Dis-claim', to disown Dis-close', to discover Dis-own', to renounce Dis-pel', to drive away Dis-pense', to excuse, deal out Dis-play', to unfold Dis-sect', to cut open Dis-sent', to disagree Dis-taste', to dislike Dis-suade', to advise to the contrary Dis-tend', to stretch out Dis-til', to drop down Dis-tort', to wrest aside Dis-u'se, to forbear to use Di-vert', to turn aside from Di-vest', to unclothe or deprive Di-vorce', to put away Di-vulge', to spread abroad Dwin'-dle, to waste away E E-clipse', to darken Ef-fa'ce, to destroy

Ef-fect', to perform Ex-ult', to triumph E-ject', to cast out E-la'te, to puff up Fer-me'nt, to rarify by intes-E-lect', to choose or appoint tine motion E-lu'de, to avoid by artifice Flat -ter, to soothe with prais-Em-balm', to preserve a corpse es Em-bark', to go on ship-board Flou'-rish, to prosper [rage E-merge', to rise again Fo-ment', to bathe, to encou-For'-feit, to lose E-mit', to send forth Frus'-trate, to disappoint Emp'-ty, to exhaust En- act', to decree Fur'-bish, to brighten En-chant', to delight Gar'-nish, to adorn En-clo'se, to include En-dea'r, to make beloved Glit'-ter, to shine, to sparkle En-du're, to undergo, to con-Н Hal'-low, to make holy tinue Hal-loo', to encourage with En-fo'rce, to constrain En-ga'ge, to persuade shouts En-gro'ss, to get all to one's self Har'-row, to break clods En-hance', to raise the value Il-lu'de, to mock or deceive En-rol', to insert in a roll or Im-bi'be, to suck in, to receive register Im-bru'e, to wet with blood En-ti'ce, to tempt Im-merge', or Im-merse, to E-quip', to furnish dip E-ra'se, to blot out E-rect', to build Im-part', to disclose Ttake Es-say', to attempt or under-Im-pe'de, to hinder, to stop E-va'de, to shun, to put off Im-pea'ch, to accuse E-vince', to prove Impel', to force or drive for-Ex-alt', to lift up ward Ex-ci'te, to stir up Im-pend', to hang over-head Ex-ert', to put forth Im-plo're, to beseech Im-ply', to contain, to signify Ex-ha'le, to breathe or steam Im-print', to fix in the mind out sume Ex-haust', to empty or con-Im-pute', to ascribe Ex-ist', to have a being In-ci'te, to stir up Ex-pand', to stretch or open In-clu'de, to comprehend In-cur', to fall under Ex-pel', to drive out Ex-pend', to lay out In-dent', to cut on the edges In-di'ct, to accuse Ex-pi're, to die In-di'te, to dictate Ex-plo'de, to cry down In-dorse', to write on the back Ex-po'rt, to send over sea Ex-pun'ge, to blot out In-fect', to corrupt, or taint In-ject', to cast in Ex-tol', to cry up Ex-tort', to gain by force In-sert', to put in In-spect', to look into Ex-tru'de to thrust out

In-spi'-re, to breathe into In-stil', to infuse In-su're, to engage for In-tru'de, to thrust one's self into company In-veigh', to rail against In-vert', to turn upside down In-vest', to put in possession In-volve', to wrap, or fold in In-u're, to accustom L La'-bour, to take pains Lan'-guish, to pine away M Main-tain', to uphold Ma-li'gn, to envy Man'-gle, to smooth linen Ma-nu're, to till the ground Mar'-vel, to wonder Mo-lest', to disturb Mur'-der, to kill Muz'-zle, to tie up the mouth N Neg-lect', to disregard Non-plus', to confound Nou'-rish, to support by food Num'-ber, to count or reckon O-bey', to submit Ob-tru'de, to thrust in, to impose Oc-cur', to happen O-mit', to leave out, not to do Op-po'se, to withstand Op-press', to overburthen Op-pu'gn, to resist Or-dain', to appoint Par'-boil, to boil half Par'-ley, to talk with Par-ta'ke, to take part with Per'-jure, to forswear Per-mit', to allow Per-plex', to disquiet Per-sist', to hold on Per-suade', to make believe

Per-tain', to belong to Per-vert', to seduce Pe-ru'se, to read over Pic'-kle, to preserve Pil'-fer, to steal Pil'-lage, to plunder Plun'-der, to rob Pon'-der, to consider Por-tend', to betoken Pour-tra'y, to paint truly Post-pone', to put off Pre-ce'de, to go before Pre-dict', to foretell Pre-fix', to set before Pre-mis'e, to lay down premises Pre-sa'ge, to foretell Pre-scri'be, to appoint Pre-sent', to give Pre-si'de, to rule over Pro-cla'im, to utter aloud Pro-du'ce, to bring forth Pro-mo'te, to advance Pro-long', to lengthen Pro-nounce', to utter Pro-pound', to propose Pro-rog'ue, to put off, to prolong Pro-tect', to defend Pro-test', to declare against Pro-tru'de, to thrust forward Puz'-zle, to confound Q Quib'-ble, to equivocate Quick'-en, to hasten R Ral'-ly, to banter Ram'-ble, to go astray Ran'-sack, to plunder Ran'-som, to redeem Re-bu'ke, to reprove Re-cal', to call back Re-cant', to unsay Re-ce'de, to depart from Re-ci'te, to rehearse Re-claim' to reform

Re-cli'ne, to lean backwards Re-clo'se, to close again Re-coil', to fly back Re-count', to relate Re-cruit', to supply Re-deem', to recover Re-dound', to conduct Re-dress', to set right Re-du'ce, to subdue Re-fel', to disprove or refute Re-fer', to direct to another Re-fin'e, to purify Re-fit', to fit out again Re-flect', to think seriously Re-form', to amend Re-frain', to forbear Re-fresh', to revive Re-fund', to pay back Re-fute', to disprove Re-gain', to get again Re-gret', to be sorry for Re-hearse', to relate Re-ject', to cast off, to despise Re-join', to reply Re-lapse', to fall into again Re-late', to tell any thing Re-lax', to loosen Re-lease', to let go Re-lent', to soften Re-mark', to observe Re-mit', to forgive, to send money Re-new', to begin afresh Re-pair', to amend Re-peal', to make void Re-peat', to say over again Re-pel', to drive back Re-pi'ne, to fret, to vex Re-po'se, to rest Re-press', to restrain Re-pu'te, to esteem Re-quite', to reward Res-'cue, to deliver Re-sent', to take ill Re-serve', to lay up Re-si'de, to abide

Re-si'gn, to yield up Re-sist', to withstand Re-sort', to have recourse to Re-spi're, to breathe Re-spond', to answer Re-strain', to keep back Re-ta'in, to keep Re-tard', to hinder Re-tire', to withdraw Re-tort', to twist, or turn back Re-tract', to draw back Re-treat', to retire Re-trieve', to recover Re-ve'al, to discover. Re-vere', to honour Re-verse', to repeal Re-vert', to return Re-ville, to reproach Re-vi'se, to review Re-vi've, to recover Re-vo'ke, to call back again Re-volt', to rebel Re-volve', to perform a revolution banoin Si et

Sa-lu'te, to shew respect, to kiss Saun'-ter, to idle up and down Scam'-per, to run away Scat'-ter, to disperse Scrib'-ble, to write hastily Se-clu'de, to shut out Se-du'ce, to mislead Shat'-ter, to break to pieces Show'-er, to pour down Shud'-der, to quake or tremble Shuf'-fle, to shift Slum'-ber, to sleep, to dose Smug'-gle, to land goods by fraud Stam'-mer, to stutter Spar'-kle, to shine Spat'-ter, to sprinkle Sprin'-kle, to wet with drops Stran'-gle, to choak or stifle Stum'-ble, to trip up or be like to fall

Sub-du'e, to bring under Sub-ject', to put under Sub-join', to add to Sub-mit', to yield, to refer to Sub-orn', to persuade one to bear false witness Sub-scribe, to write underneath Sub-serve', to second or help Sub-si'de, to sink down Sub-sist', to exist or continue Sub-vert', to overthrow Suc-ce'ed, to come after Sug-gest', to put in mind Sum'-mon, to call one to appear Sup-plant', to undermine Sup-port', to uphold Sup-pose', to imagine Sur-charge', to overload Sur-mi'se, to suspect Sur-mount', to overcome Sur-pass', to excel Sur-round', to encompass Sur-vey', to overlook Sur-vi've, to outlive Sus-pend', to delay, to put off Swad'-dle, to put round Swag'-ger, to hector, to boast Tar'-nish, to sully Thick'-en, to make thick Threat'-en, to denounce evil Tin'-gle, to feel a small pain Tin'-kle, to clink Tor-ment', to put in pain Tor'-ture, to torment Tra-du'ce, to slander or accuse Tram'-ple, to tread upon Trans-act', to manage cel Tran-scend', to surpass, to ex-Tran-scri'be, to copy out Trans-fer', to remove

Trans-form', to metamorphose Trans-fu'se, to pour out from one into another Trans-gress', to trespass Trans-la'te, 'to interpret in another language Trans-mit', to convey Trans-mu'te, to change one substance into another Trans-pierce', to run through Trans-plant', to remove Trans-port', to convey Trans-po'se, to change the order Trem'-ble, to shake with fear Tre-pan', to ensnare Tres-'pass, to enter unlawfully Tru'-ant, to loiter or idle Trun'-dle, to roll along Tum'-ble, to fall Twin'-kle, to sparkle Twit'-ter, to shake, to tremble V and U/ Va'-pour, to brag Va'-ry, to alter, to change Ven'-ture, to hazard Vi'-brate, to shake to and fro Vouch'-safe, to condescend Up-bra'id, to reproach Up-hold', to keep up, or support Ut'-ter, to pronounce or speak W Wad'-dle, to go as a duck Wal'-low, to roll up and down Wan'-der, to ramble up and down War'-ble, to sing as birds Wel'-come, to salute Whi'-ten, to make white Wi'-den, to make broad Wor'-ry, to teaze, to tear

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Wrin'-kle, to crease or fold

### TABLE IV.

# Nouns Substantive, of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Bet'tor, one that abets Abridg'ment, an epitome Ac'cidence, a little book of the first rudiments of grammar Ac'cident, chance, misfortune Accom'plice, a companion Acquit'tal, a discharge Adjourn'ment, a putting off Ad'miral, a naval commander Adven'ture, a chance Ad'vocate, a pleader Affi'ance, confidence Af'fluence, wealth Ag'gregate, total Aggres'sor, the assaulter Ag'ony, violent pain Al'derman, a magistrate Alem'bic, a distilling vessel Al'gebra, short arithmetic A'lien, a foreigner Al'iment, food, nourishment Alli'ance, a league Allot'ment, appointment Al'manack, a calendar Allow'ance, maintenance Al'moner, a disposer of alms of a Al'phabet, the letters language Al-titude, height Amend/ment, reformation Am'nesty, a general pardon Am'ulet, a charm An'archy, want of government Anchoret, an hermit An'imal, any living creature Annoy'ance, injury, nuisance An'tichrist, a false Christ An'tidote, a remedy for poison Ap'erture, an opening Apos'tate, a backslider Apart'ment, a room Appen'dage, an addition

Appen'dix, a supplement Ap'titude, fitness, disposition Arca'num, a secret Ar'chitect, a builder Ar'gument, reason, or proof Arma'da, a naval armament Ar'tery, a blood vessel Ar'ticle, a chief head Ar'tifice, cunning Assa'ilant, one who assaults Asses'sor, a settler of taxes A'theism, the denying of God At'tribute, a property Auc'tion, a public sale Au'dience, a hearing Av'enue, a walk or passage Ax iom, a self-evident principle B Bach'elor, an unmarried man Bar'onet, one below a baron Bar'rister, a lawyer Ben'efice, an ecclesiastical living Big'otry, superstition Bissex'tile, leap year Bot'anist, one skilled in plants Bra'very, courage Bre'vity, shortness Bul'lion, uncoined gold or silver Cab'inet, a set of drawers Cal'endar, an almanack Cal'enture, a burning fever Cal'umny, reproach Can'didate, one who offers himself Can'nibals, men-eaters Can'opy, a covering over head Car'avan, a sort of waggon Car'riage, a vehicle Car'tilage, a gristly substance. Cat'alogue, a list

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Cav'alry, horse troops Cavalca'de, a procession horseback Ca'veat, a caution Cav'ity, hollowness Cen'tury, an hundred years Cham'pion, a valiant man Chan'cellor, an officer of state Chas'tity, purity Chime'ra, an idle conceit Chron'icles, registers of events Cin'namon, a spice Cit'adel, a strong fort Cit'izen, a freeman of a city Col'loquy, a conference Com'batant, a fighter Com'edy, a play Commit'tee, a select company Com'plement, full quantity Com'pliment, a ceremony Compo'sure, calmness of mind Compu'tant, an accomptant Comptrol'ler, an inspector Concern'ment, affair, business Concur'rence, combination Con'ference, a discourse Con'fluence, a concourse Confor'mist, one who conforms Conjec'ture, guess Conni'vance, a winking at Con'sequence, result Contex'ture, a joining together Con'tinence, chastity Con'tinent, firm land Convey'ance, a deed Cor'oner, an officer Cour'tesy, civility Crit'icism, nice judging Cru'dity, rawness Cu'cumber, a plant Custody, prison, security Cus'tomer, a buyer Cyl'inder, a roller Daffodil, a flower Dain'tiness, delicacy

Dec'alogue, the commandments Decan'ter, a glass bottle Deco'rum, decency, order De'crement, decrease or waste Def'erence, respect, submission Del'egate, one commissioned Delin'quent, an offender Demer'it, ill-deserving Den'sity, thickness Depen'dant, one depending Depo'nent, an evidence [ther Dep'uty, one that acts for ano-Des'tiny, fate Det'riment, hurt, damage Di'adem, a royal crown Di'agram, a scheme Di'alect, a peculiar speech Di'alogue, a conversation Di'amond, a precious stone Di'ary, a day-book Dicta'tor, one that dictates Direc'tor, a guide or manager Disas'ter, a misfortune Dis'cipline, good order Dishon'our, disgrace Dis'putant, a disputer [from Dissen'ter, one that dissents Disturb'ance, disorder, trouble Div'idend, a part or share Divi'sor, number you divide by Doc'ument, instruction Dra'pery, the dress of a picture or statue Du'eller, one who fights duels Dun'geon, a dark prison Eclip'tic, a circle Ef'figy, image, likeness Eject'ment, a casting out Elect'or, one who has a right to elect El'egy, a funeral song El'ements, the first principles El'ephant, a large beast Ellip'sis, an oval figure

Embar'go, prohibition to pass	Flat'tery, false praise
Em'bassy, a commission	Fop'pery, folly, impertinence
Em'bryo, imperfect state	For'gery, counterfeiting
Emi'nence, height	For'malist, a formal person
Em'peror, a sovereign prince	For'titude, courage
Em'phasis, strength of pro-	Frac'tion, a broken part
nunciation	Fric'tion, rubbing or chafing
Endorse'ment, a writing on	Func'tion, duty or office
the back of	Fu'neral, a burial
Endow'ment, a natural gift	Fur'niture, household goods
En'ergy, force, efficacy	Fus'tian, a sort of cloth
	G
Enig'ma, a riddle	Gal'lery, the upper seats in a
En'mity, hatred	church or theatre [dens
En'terprize, an hazardous at-	Gar'dener, a dresser of gar-
tempt	Gen'eral, a commander
Enti'cement, an allurement	Gen'esis, creation
Ep'icure, a glutton	Ge'nius, nature
Ep'igram, a short witty poem	Gen'tleman, a man of birth
Epis'tle, a letter	THE REAL PROPERTY AND A RE
Ep'itaph, an inscription	Glazier, a worker in glass
Ep'ithet, a proper term	Glim'mering, a faint light Gov'ernment, rule, dominion
Equa'tor, the equinoctial line	The second se
Erin'go, a plant	Gov'ernor, a ruler
Erra'ta, errors	Gran'ary, a storehouse for corn
Es'timate, value or estimation	Gra'zier, one who feeds cattle
Eu'logy, encomium, praise	Grav'ity, sobriety, weight
Ev'idence, plainness, witness	Guar'dian, a manager
Exact/or, one who exacts	Gud'geon, a small fish
Ex'ercise, labour, motion	Han/hingan a faranunnar
Exist/ence, being	Har'binger, a forerunner
Exot'ic, a foreign plant	Har'mony, melody, agreement
the usignt, instanting	Harp'sichord, a musical in-
Fac'tion, a party	strument
Fac'ulty, ability, talent	Hel'lebore, a plant
Fal'lacy, deceit	Hem'isphere, half a globe
Fal'sity, untruth	Her'balist, one skilled in plants
Far'rier, an horse-doctor	Her'itage, inheritance
Fash'ion, mode, dress	Her'esy, contrariety to the fun-
Fa'vourite, a darling	damentals of religion
Fel'lowship, a partnership	Hex'agon, a figure of six sides
Fest'ival, a feast or holiday	His'tory, an account of things
Fic'tion, a feigned story	Hos'pital, an house for the sick
Fil'aments, small fibres	Hu'morist, a whimsical person
Fi'nery, fine, attire	Hur'ricane, a violent storm
Fir'mament, the sky	Hy'acinth, a flower
Fish'er;, the trade of fishing	Hyp'ocrite, a dissembler

## O HE HO TOT IN A Id'iom, a way of speaking Id'iot, a fool Ign'orance, want of understanding Impeach'ment, accusation Im'plements, tools Impos'tor, a deceiver Impos'ture, a cheat In'cident, happening by chance Inci'sure, a cut or gash Inci'tement, a motive Inclo'sure, a place inclosed In'crement, an increase Inden'ture, a writing indented In'digo, a plant Indu'cement, a motive Indul'gence, fondness In'dustry, diligence In'fancy, childhood In'fantry, foot soldiers In'ference, a conclusion drawn from any thing In'fluence, ascendant, power In'formant, a person informing In jury, wrong, offence In'nocence, harmlessness Inqui'ry, a search In'strument, a tool, a deed Insu'rance, security Intend'ant, a governor In'tercourse, correspondence In'terest, money paid for use In'terim, in the mean time In'terlude, something done between the acts of a play In'terment, a burial In'terstice, a space between In'terval, a pause or distance In'terview, mutual sight. In'truder, he that intrudes Invent'er, a contriver I'rony, a kind of derision K

Kid napper, a manstealer Kil'derkin, 18 gallons Kna'very, deceitful dealing

Laby'rinth, an intricate place Lar'ceny, theft Lat'inist, one skilled in Latin Lat'itude, breadth Lav'ender, an herb Leg'acy, something left by will Len'ity, mildness Leth'argy, drowsiness Lev'ity, lightness Lib'ertine, a loose liver Lib'erty, freedom Li'brary, a place for books Lieuten'ant, an officer Lig'aments, threads Lit'urgy, a form of prayer Lon'gitude, length Lot'tery, a game of chance Loy'alty, fidelity Lux'ury, voluptuousness M Mack'arel, a fish Mean'der, a winding Mag'nitude, greatness Main'tenance, a support Mal'aga, a sort of wine Man'acles, fetters Manda'mus, a writ Man'ual, a pocket-book Mar'iner, a seaman Mar'malade, a sweetmeat Mart'yrdom, the death of a martyr Mas'querade, disguise ter Mas'sacre, butcherly slaugh-Medi'cine, a physical remedy Me'dium, middle, mean state Melo'dy, harmony Mem'ory, the faculty of remembering Men'dicant, a beggar Mer'chandise, goods Mer'riment, mirth, jollity

Mes'senger, one who goes on an errand

E3

Met'aphor, a figure in rhetoric	Or'ganist, a player on an organ
Mi'croscope, magnifying glass	Or'ifice, an opening
Mil'liner, one who makes caps,	Or'igin, the first rise, stock
&c.	Or'nament, beauty, finery
Min'ion, a favourite	O'verture, a proposal
Min'ister, a preacher	P
Mir'acle, a thing beyond nature	Palisa'des, small light pales
Mis'creant, a wretch	Pa'nnier, a wicker basket
Mit'timus, a warrant	Par'able, a simile
Mock'ery, banter	Par'adise, a place of pleasure
Mod'esty, bashfulness	Par'adox, a puzzling assertion
Mod'icum, a little matter	Par'agraph, a division of a book
Mon'archy, kingly government	Par'amour, a lover
Mon'itor, an adviser	Par'asite, a flatterer
Mon'ument, a tomb or statue	Pa'rentage, kindred
Mor'alist, one skilled in morals	Par'ity, equality
Mo'tion, changing of place	Parta'ker, one who partakes
Move'ables, personal goods	Par'ticle, a small part of matter
Moun'tebank, a quack	Par'tisan, a favourite of a
Mul'berry, a fruit	party
Mul'titude, a number of people	Part'nership, joint trade
Mum'mery, buffoonery [ther	Pa'triarch, a chief father
Mur'derer, one who kills ano-	Pa'triot, a public benefactor
Muse'um, a study or library	Pat'ronage, protection
Mu'tiny, sedition, revolt	Pau'city, fewness, brevity
Mys'tery, a secret	Pea'santry, the country people
N	Ped'agogue, an instructor
Nar'rative a relation or story	Ped'estal, the foot of a pillar
Narra'tor, a relater of things	Ped'igree, family or descent
Na'tion, a people	Pel'ican, a bird
Ni'cety, exactness	Pen'alty, a fine or punishment
Nov'elty, newness	Pen'dulum, a hanging weight
Nun'nery, a place for nuns	Pen'sion, a salary
Nu'triment, nourishment	Pen'tecost, Whitsunday
Ob'loquy, evil speaking	Pen'ury, extreme want
Ob'sequies, funeral rites	Per'fidy, treachery
Obser'vance, respect	Pe'riod, a full stop or end
Ob'stacle, hindrance	Per'jury, false swearing
O'cean, the sea	Per'quisites, extraordinary pro
Octa'vo, eight leaves in a sheet	fit [sor
Oc'ulist, one skilled in eyes	Per'sonage, an honourable per-
O'fficer, one in office	Peru'sal, a reading over
O'pium, a sleeping potion	Pes'tilence, the plague
Oppo'nent, one who opposes	Pet'ulance, peevishness
Or'ator, an eloquent person	Pin'ion, the wing or feather
Or'dinance, a decree	Pin'nacle, the highest top

Pleu'risy, a disease Po'etry, verse Pol'icy, craft Pol'ity, government Pomegra'nate, a fruit Po'pery, the Popish religion Pop'ulace, the common people Por'phyry, a fine marble Por'tion, a lot or share Po'tentate, a sovereign prince Po'tion, a medicine Poul'terer, one who sells fowls Pream'ble, an introduction Pre'cedent, an example Precep'tor, a master or tutor Pref'erence, a preferring Pre'mium, a reward Pres'cience, fore-knowledge Pres'ident, a ruler Prin'ciple, the first cause Pri'vilege, a great advantage Priv'ity, knowledge, consent Prob'ity, honesty Proce'dure, a going on Prod'igy, beyond nature Propo'sal, an offer Prov'idence, foresight Provi'so, a caution or caveat Psal'mody, a singing of psalms Pun'ishment, correction Pu'rity, unmixed honesty Purvey'or, a provider Pyr'amid, a tapering figure Quad'rangle, a figure of four sides Quad'rature, the squaring of any thing Qual'ity, condition, nature Quan'tity, bigness, extent R Ra'rity, a fine or scarce thing Ra'tio, relation Reci'tal, a rehearsal Rec'titude, uprightness Rec'tory, a spiritual living

Ref'erence, regard to Re'gency, vicarious government Re'gion, a country Reluc'tance, unwillingness Rem'edy, cure, help Remit'tance, return of money Rencoun'ter, personal opposi-Ren'dezvous, a meeting [tion Ren'egade, one who renounces his religion Reparte'e, a quick reply Repen'tance, sorrow Repri'sal, a talking again Repub'lic, a commonwealth Requi'tal, a reward Resem'blance, a likeness Resent'ment, displeasure Res'idence, a place of abode Res'idue, the remainder Resist'ance, a withstanding Respond'ent, he who answers Ret'inue, attendants Reti'rement, privacy Retrench'ment, a cutting away Rev'enue, yearly profit Revi'sal, a second examination Rhet'oric, the art of speaking Rheu'matism, a disease Rit'ual, a book of rites Roy'alty, kingship Ru'diments, the first principles Ruf'fian, a desperate villain Run'agate, a fugitive nion Sac'rament, the holy commu-Sal'ary, stated hire Saltpe'tre, a kind of mineral Sanc'tion, a decree Sanc'tity, holiness Sa'pience, prudence Sat'urday, the seventh day Sat'irist, a writer of satires Sa'xifrage, an herb Scav'enger, a dirt-gatherer Scru'tiny, search

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E 4

Scullion, a kitchen-wench Se'crecy, privacy Sec'tary, one of any sect Sec'tion, a division Sen'timent, an opinion Sep'ulchre, a grave Serena'de, nocturnal music Ser'geant, an officer Se'ries, succession, course Ser'vitor, attendant Ser'vitude, dependence Set'tlement, a settled revenue Sig'nature, a sign or mark Sil'labub, milk and wine Sol'itude, retirement Sov'ereign, a king Spe'cies, a kind or sort Specta'tor, a looker on Spec'tacle, a public sight Spec'ulum, a looking-glass Sta'tion, place or calling Strappa'do, a punishment Strat'agem, a subtle invention Sub'sidy, a tax or tribute Sub'terfuge, evasion, shift Sul'lenness, stubbornness Sum'mary, an abridgment Sup'plement, an addition Sup'posal, imagination Sur'plusage, what exceeds Sur'gery, practice of a surgeon Sur'rogate, a deputy Survi'vor, the longest liver Syc'ophant, a flatterer Sym'metry, proportion Sym'phony, harmony Syn'agogue, a place of worship Synop'sis, a brief view Taf'fety, a sort of silk Tel'escope, a glass to view distant objects Tem'perance moderation

Ten'dency, drift, course

Ten'ement, a dwelling-house Ter'rier, a dog

Tes'tament, a will Testa'tor, one who makes a will The'atre, a playhouse Tobac'co, an Indian weed Trea'sury, a place for treasure Tri'angle, a figure of three angles Tribu'nal, a judgment-seat Trin'ity the three persons in the Godhead Trun'cheon, a sort of staff Turpen'tine, the gum exuded by the fire Tym'pany, a hard swelling Va'cancy, an empty space Vac'uum, a void space Vag'abond, an idle fellow Van'ity, folly, unprofitableness Vari'ance, difference Vas'salage, subjection Ve'hicle, a carriage Vengeance, punishment Ven'ison, the flesh of deer Ver'digris, rust of brass Ver'ity, truth Ver'sion, a translation Ves'tiges, traces, footsteps Vic'arage, the benefice of avicar Vil'lager, an inhabitant of a village Vi'olet, a flower Vira'go, a masculine woman Volunte'er, one who serves willingly Vota'ry, one who has devoted himself Vo'taress, a female votary Volca'no, a burning mountain Wag'goner, a waggon-driver Wan'tonness, waggishness Wea'riness, tiresomeness Wed'nesday, the fourth day Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter

Wid'ower, one who has buried	Y
his wife	Yes'terday, the day last past
Wil'derness, a wild place	Zaranie Zaranie zak
	Zo'diac, a circle in the heavens
piness .	Supp Inn

#### TABLE V.

Nouns Adjective of three Syllables, accented and explained.

A Bor'tive, untimely Ab'solute, unlimited Abster'gent, cleansing Ab'stinent, abstemicus Abu'sive, apt to abuse Abun'dant, abounding Accor'dant, agreeing Ac'curate, exact, curious Af'fable, courteous Alamo'de, fashionable Alter'nate, by turns Am'bient, encompassing An'tient, old An'nual, yearly Anx'ious, over-thoughtful Appa/rent, manifest, plain Applaud'ing, commending Ap'posite, fit A'queous, waterish Ar'rogant, proud, assuming Astrin'gent, binding Atten'tive, heedful Authen'tic, of good authority Autum'nal, belonging to autumn В Bar'barous, cruel Benumb'ed, deprived of feeling Besie'ged, encompassed Bois'terous, unruly, stormy

#### 1

Cap'ital, great, chief Cas'ual, by chance Cath'olic, universal Cir'cular, round Cir'cumspect, watchful Clam'orous, noisy, impertinent

Coe'qual, equal to another Com'petent, fit, convenient Com'ical, pleasant, witty Com'plaisant, obliging, civil Conce'ited, proud, affected Conclu'sive, decisive Condu'cive, helpful Con'gruous, suitable to Con'jugal, matrimonial Consistent, agreeable to Con'tinent, chaste Contingent, that which may be Conver'sant, familiar Co'pious, full, abounding Cor'poral, bodily Corro'sive, fretting, gnawing Cred'ible, worthy of credit Cred'ulous, apt to believe Crit'ical, of nice judgment Cu'bical, belonging to a cube Cul'pable, blameworthy Cum'bersome, troublesome Cur'sory, hasty, short Inate Deci'sive, deciding, determi-Defec'tive, wanting, imperfect Del'icate, dainty, nice Dependent, depending Des'olate, uninhabited, lonesome Des'perate, furious, dangerous Despon'ding, despairing Despot'ic, arbitrary Des'titute, forsaken Dex'terous, cunning, skilful Dif'fident, doubtful Diffu'sive, spreading

Discord'ant, disagreeing Dis'solute, loose, wanton Dis'sonant, untunable, jarring Dissua'sive, apt to dissuade Diur'nal, daily Dogmat'ic, positive Do'lorous, sorrowful Domes'tic, belonging to home Drop'sical, the subject to dropsy .Du'bious, doubtful Du'plicate, double Du'rable, lasting East'erly, towards the east Eccen'tric, not having the same centre Ed'ible, eatable Effective, which brings to pass Emer'gent, sudden, accidental Em'inent, high, renowned Enor'mous, out of rule, heinous Errat'ic, wandering Eter'nal, of infinite duration Eva'sive, crafty, deceitful Ev'ident, clear, plain Exalt'ed, lifted up, excellent Ex'cellent, choice, valuable Exces'sive, beyond due bounds Exempt'ed, privileged Expensive, chargeable, costly Ex'quisite, exact, perfect Exten'sive, wide Exter'nal, outward Extrin'sic, on the outside Fab'ulous, feigned Fac'tious, seditious Fal'lible, that may err Fantas'tic, whimsical Fea'sible, what is likely to be Fec'ulent, full of dregs Fed'eral, belonging to covenant Fem'inine, of the female kind

Fe'verish, tending to a fever Fil'ial, belonging to a son Fin'ical, affected, foppish Flat'ulent, windy Flex'ible, easy to bend, pliant For'cible, strong, violent For'tunate, lucky, successful Fran'gible, what may be broken Frater'nal, brotherly Frau'dulent, crafty, deceitful Friv'olous, of no account, silly Frol'icsome, full of mirth Ful'minant, thundering Fu'rious, mad, fierce Gar'rulous, full of talk Gen'erous, free, bountiful Gen'uine, natural Gigan'tic, giant-like Glo'bular, round, as a globe Glo'rious, full of glory Glu'tinous, clammy Glut'tonous, greedy Gorg'eous, costly Gra'cious, merciful, kind Grad'ual, by degrees Hallowed, made holy Haz'ardous, dangerous Hero'ic, valiant Hor'rible, ghastly Hu'morous, full of odd conceits Igno'ble, base Ille'gal, contrary to law Immatu're, not come to perfec-Immer'ged, plunged into tion Im'minent, ready to come upon Immod'est, wanton, rude, us Immor'al, profane Immor'tal, everlasting Impendent, hanging over head Imper'fect, unfinished Im'pious, ungodly

Impor'tant, of great concern Improp'er, inconvenient, unfit

Impru'dent, unwise Im'pudent, shameless Incen'tive, stirring up Inces'sant, without ceasing Inclu'sive, comprehending Incomple'te, imperfect Incompact', not close fastened together Incon'stant, uncertain Incorrect', faulty, not correct Incorrupt', untainted Increate', not created Inde'cent, unbecoming Indent'ed, notched In'digent, needy, poor Indirect', unfair, unhandsome Indiscreet', unwise In'dolent, lazy, careless In'famous, scandalous Infer'tile, barren, unfruitful In'finite, without end Infu'sed, soaked or steeped Inhe'rent, abiding Inhu'man, barbarous In'nocent, not guilty Insecu're, not safe Insip'id, tasteless, flat In'solent, saucy, proud Inter'nal, inward Intest'ate, dying without a will In'timate, familiar Intrep'id, fearless, undaunted Intrin'sic, inward, real Inval'id, not in good law Inve'ctive, railing, reproachful Ital'ic, belonging to Italy Lacon'ic, brief Lat'eral, sideways Laud'able, commendable Lax'ative, loosening Len'itive, assuaging, healing

Lin'ited, bounded Lin'eal, belonging to a line Lit'eral, according to the letter Lu'bricous, slippery

Lu'crative, gainful Lu'minous, full of light Lu'natic, distracted Lus'cious, over sweet  $\mathbf{M}$ Majest'ic, noble, stately Malig'nant, hurtful Man'ifest, clear, evident Marginal, belonging to the margin Mar'itime, belonging to the sea Mar'tial, warlike, valiant Mas'culine, manly Mater'nal, motherly Me'nial, domestic Met'alline, of the nature of metal Mil'itant, fighting Min'eral, belonging to mines Mod'erate, temperate, sober Moment'ous, of weight Morbif'ic, causing diseases Move'able, what may be moved Moun'tainous, full of mountains Mul tiform, of many shapes Mu'sical, belonging to music Mu'table, subject to change Mu'tinous, seditious Mu'tual, alike on both sides Mys'tical, belonging to mystery Nat'ural, easy, free, unaffected Nau'seous, loathsome Neb'ulous, cloudy Neg'ative, denying Neg'ligent, careless Neigh/bourly, friendly Nig'gardly, covetous Noctur'nal, nightly Nox'ious, hurtful ber Nu'meral, belonging to num-Nu'merous, great in number Nup'tial, belonging to marriage

Ob'durate, hardened, obstinate

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Obliging, civil, courteous Ob'stinate, stubborn Ob'solete, out of date Ob'vious, clear, plain Oc'ular, belonging to the eyes O'dious, hateful O'dorous, fragrant Offen'sive, displeasing Om'inous, ill-boding Opero'se, laborious Opportu'ne, convenient Op'posite, over against Op'ulent, wealthy Or'derly, regular Or'thodox, sound in faith O'verplus, over and above P Pacif'ic, peaceable Pal'pable, manifest, clear Par'allel, equal to Parent'al, belonging to parents Par'tial, biassed by a party Pas'sable, that may be passed Pas'toral, belonging to a shep-Therd Pater'nal, fatherly Pathet'ic, moving the passions Pa'tient, enduring Pec'toral, belonging to breast Pellu'cid, clear, bright Pen'itent, sorrowful Per'ilous, dangerous Per'manent, lasting Perplex'ed, confounded Son Per'sonal, belonging to a per-Persua'sive, apt to persuade Per'tinent, fit for the purpose Per'vious, easy to be passed Pet'ulant, saucy Pit'eous, sad, grievous Plau'sible, seemingly fair Ple'nary, full, complete Plen'teous, plentiful Pop'ular, beloved by the people Port'able, that may be carried

Pos'itive, dogmatical

Pos'sible, that may be done Po'table, drinkable [tice Prac'tical, belonging to prac-Precep'tive, belonging to pre-Prev'alent, powerful cept Pre'vious, going before Pri'mary, principal Prim'itive, ancient Prob'able, like to be done Prod'igal, lavish, vain-glorious Project'ed, contrived ful Prolifi'c, apt to breed, fruit-Prom'inent, jutting out Prosp'erous, fortunate Pu'erile, childish Puis'sant, powerful Punc'tual, nice, exact Pursu'ant, according to Quadra'tic, four-square Quad'ruped, four-footed Quad'ruple, four-fold Quar-relsome, apt to quarrel Quer'ulous, apt to complain Quies'cent, at rest

Quin'tuple, five-fold R

the Ra'diant, bright, shining Rad'ical, belonging to the root Recumbent, in a lying posture Redun'dant, abounding Refract'ed, broken again Reful'gent, shining, bright Reg'ular, according to rule Rel'ative, having relation to Renew'ed, begun afresh Renown'ed, famous Rep'robate, abandoned Repug'nant, contrary to Res'olute, bold Resplen'dent, shining Retro'grade, going backward Rev'erend, worthy of honour Reverse'd, turned upside down Right'eous, upright, just Ri'otous, disorderly

Roman'tic, idle, fabulous Sabbat'ic, belonging to the Sabbath San'ative, healing Sat'urnine, melancholy Sa'voury, that relishes well Scan'dalous, disgraceful Scholas'tic, belonging to a school Scorbu'tic, troubled with the scurvy Scru'pulous, nice, precise Scur'rilous, scandalous Sec'ular, temporal, worldly Seiz'able, that may be seized Sen'sible, perceptible, witty Sen'sitive, that has sense Sen'sual, given to pleasure Seri'ous, sober, grave Ser'pentine, winding Sin'gular, particular Spe'cious, fair in appearance Sphe'rical, round Splen'etic, full of spleen Spu'rious, counterfeit, false Stren'uous, active, vigorous Submiss'ive, humble Success'ful, fortunate Succes'sive, which follows Sump'tuous, rich, costly Superfi'ne, very fine Suspend'ed, put off

Tem'poral, belonging to time Ten'able, that may be held Ter'rible, dreadful Tim'orous, fearful Tit'ular, that bears a title Tow'ardly, obedient Transcen'dent, excellent Transpa'rent, passing away Transpa'rent, bright, clear Treach'erous, perfidious Tremen'dous, dreadful Tri'vial, of small concern Tur'bulent, boisterous, disturbing Typ'ical, emblematic of V Val'iant, stout, brave

Va'rious, changeable Vehe'ment, earnest Ven'dible, saleable Ven'omous, poisonous Ve'nial, pardonable Ven'turesome, bold, hardy Ver'tical, over-head Vig'orous, lively, strong Vil'lainous, base, wicked Vin'cible, that may be over-Vindic'tive, revengeful [come Vi'olent, boisterous, high Vi'perous, of the viper kind Vir'tuous, endowed with virtue Vir'ulent, malignant, bitter Visi'ble, that may be seen Vis'ual, belonging to the sight Vol'atile, airy, light Vol'uble, quick of speech

Whim'sical, full of fancies With'ered, dried, faded Won'derful, surprising

#### TABLE VI.

#### Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

A Ban'don, to forsake Ab'dicate, to renounce Abol'ish, to destroy Ab'rogate, to make void Accou'tre, to dress, to equip Acquiesce', to comply with Ac'tuate, to move, to quicken Ag'grandize, to make great

An'tedate, to date before time	Dispossess', to deprive
An'tiquate, to make obsolete	Disqui'et, to trouble
Apperta'in, to belong to	Disregard', to slight
Ar'bitrate, to determine	Disrel'ish, to dislike [cally
Ascerta'in, to establish, to as-	Distin'guish, to discern criti-
B [sure	Distrib'ute, to divide or share
Beau'tify, to embellish	Disunit'e, to separate
C and the C	Dog'matize, to assert positively
Cal'culate, to reckon up	E a set the E a set and E
Cer'tify, to give information	Ed'ucate, to nourish, to instruct
Circumscri'be, to limit, confine	El'evate, to lift up
Circumvent', to deceive	Embar'rass, to clog, to hinder
Ci'vilize, to make courteous	Embel'lish, to beautify
Cla'rify, to make clear	Elon'gate, to lengthen
Compen'sate, to recompence	Ena'mel, to variegate with
Comprehend', to contain	colours
Con'secrate, to dedicate	Encir'cle, to encompass
Con'stitute, to appoint	Encoun'ter, to fight with
Contem'plate, to meditate	Encum'ber, to perplex
Contin'ue, to abide, to last	Ener'vate, to weaken
Contrib'ute, to give something	Enfee'ble, to make weak
Con'trovert, to dispute	Enli'ven, to make brisk or lively
Correspond, to suit, to answer	Entan'gle, to ensnare
Coun'terfeit, to imitate	Enterta'in, to receive kindly
D	Enven'om, to infect with poison
Deci'pher, to unfold	Environ, to enclose
Dec'orate, to adorn	Estab'lish, to settle
Demol'ish, to pull down	Ex'ecute, to put to death
Demon'strate, to show plainly	Exhib'it, to produce, or shew
Depos'it, to trust with another	Ex'pedite, to hasten
Dep'recate, to pray against	Ex'piate, to atone for
Der'ogate, to detract from, dis-	Ex'plicate, to unfold, to explain
parage	Extin'guish, to put out
Dig'nify, to advance, to honour	Ex'tricate, to disentangle
Disabu'se, to undeceive	F
Disagree', to differ	Fal'sify, to counterfeit
Disallow', not to allow	Fluct'uate, to waver in opinion
Disannul', to make void	For'tify, to fence, to make
Disapprove', to blame	G [strong
Discompose', to trouble	Grat'ify, to please
Disembark, to go on land	H
Disengage', to get off	Hes'itate, to doubt
Disesteem', not to esteem	VIII:
Dishon'our, to disgrace	I'dolize, to worship, to adore
Dis'locate, to put out of joint	Illus'trate, to explain
Disobli'ge, to displease	Ima'gine, to fancy

Im'itate, to do the like Importu'ne, to request Impris'on, to put in prison Incommo'de, to prejudice Incul'cate, to advise often Incumber, to clog, to hinder Incur'vate, to bow or bend In'dicate, to declare, to show Indispo'se, to make unfit Inhab'it, to dwell in In'novate, to make new In'stigate, to set on, to provoke In'stitute, to appoint, to ordain Interce'de, to entreat for Intercept', to stop and seize in the way Interfe're, to clash with Interject', to cast between Intermix', to mix with Interpose', to intermeddle Inter'pret, to explain Interrupt, to hinder, to stop Intersect', to cut in two Intersperse', to scatter between Intervene', to come between In'timate, to hint Introdu'ce, to bring in In'vocate, to call upon Ir ritate, to provoke, to stir up La'cerate, to tear in pieces Lev'igate, to make plain M Ma'cerate, to make lean Mag'nify, to enlarge Man'acle, to bind, or fetter Me'diate, to intercede Med'icate, to heal, to cure Med'itate, to think upon Men'tion, to take notice of Meth'odise, to put in order Miscar'ry, not to succeed Miscon'strue, to interpret amiss Mit'igate, to pacify, to ease Mod'ify, to shape, to qualify

Mol'lify, to make soft

Mor'tify, to grow dead Mul'tiply, to increase

Nau'seate, to loath, to abhor Nom'inate, to appoint No'tify, to make known Nul'lify, to make void Nu'merate, to count or number O Ob'ligate, to bind or oblige Oc'cupy, to possess or use

Op'erate, to work P Pal'liate, to disguise, or cover Par'aphrase, to explain Pen'etrate, to dive into Per'forate, to pierce through Per'petrate, to commit Perseve're, to continue stedfast Per'sonate, to represent a per-Pet'rify, to turn into stone [son Pin'ion, to pin, or bind fast Preexist', to be before-hand Prohib'it, to forbid Promul'gate, to make public Pu'trefy, to corrupt

Qual'ify, to make fit R

Rad'icate, to root Ra'rify, to make thin Rat'ify, to confirm Readmit, to receive again Reassi'gn, to make over again Recollect', to call to mind Recommend', to commit to, or speak well of Rec'reate, to divert Rec'tify, to correct, to amend Redou'ble, to double again Reg'ulate, to set in order Reimburse', to repay Reinforce', to strengthen Remon'strate, to represent strongly Repossess', to possess again

Represent', to make appear	Superse'de, to set aside
Reprimand', to rebuke	Superv'ise, to oversee, to super-
Ru'minate, to ponder in mind	intend
Manusate, to Shibe	Surren'der, to yield up
Sep'arate, to part or divide	Sym'pathize, to suffer with
Seques'ter, to put aside	Tabanda Tabandar
Sig'nalize, to distinguish	Tan'talize, to mock, to baulk
Sol'emnize, to celebrate	Ter'minate, to limit, to bound
Spec'ify, to mention expressly	Ter'rify, to affright
Spec'ulate, to contemplate	Tes'tify, to bear witness
Stig'matize, to disgrace	Tol'erate, to suffer, to bear
Stip'ulate, to covenant	with discussion about of with
Stu'pefy, to make dull	Transfig'ure, to change in
Sub'jugate, to subdue	Tu'mefy, to swell [shape
Subs'titute, to put in the room	V
of another	Ver'ify, to prove, to make good
Suf'focate, to stifle or choke	Ver'sify, to make verses
Superadd', to add over and	Vil'ify, to debase
above	Vin'dicate, to defend, to justify
Superscri'be, to write over	Vi'olate, to break, to transgress
HOR HEAL MANAGEMENT AND	A LAND MARKEN AN AVERALITY

#### TABLE VII.

Nouns Substantive of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A Bintest'ate, an heir to one Alle'giance, obedience dying without a will Abol'ishment, a destroying Abor'tion, miscarriage Ac'cessary, a helper or adviser Accom'plishment, a fulfilling Ac'curateness, exactness Acid'ity, sharpness Acknow'ledgment, confession Ac'rimony, tartness Addition, an adding Admis'sion, entrance upon Adop'tion, an adopting Adver'sity, affliction Adver'tency, carefulness Adver'tisement, intelligence Affida'vit, witness upon oath Affin'ity, relation Al'abaster, a sort of marble Alac'rity, cheerfulness

Al'legory, a figure in rhetoric

Allu'sion, a hint, an implication

Ambi'tion, a thirst after greatness

Anat'omy, dissection

Annu'ity, a yearly rent

Antag'onist, an adversary

Antip'athy, natural aversion

Anxi'ety, trouble of mind

- Apol'ogy, an excuse
- Apos'tasy, a falling from religion

Apos'tropne, a mark, or comma Ar'chitecture, art of building Arith'metic, science of num-Artil'lery, great guns bers Ascen'sion, an ascending Asper'ity, roughness

heavenly bodies Au'ditory, an assembly of hear-Asper'sion, a slander fers Author'ity, rule or power B Barba'rians, barbarous people Barom'eter, a weather-glass Benefac'tor, one who bestows a benefit Benef'icence, kindness Benev'olence, good will Benig'nity, goodness Bisec'tion, the cutting in two Calam'ity, misfortune Calid'ity, heat Captiv'ity, slavery Carna'tion, a flower Cas'ualty, chance Celer'ity, swiftness Cel'ibacy, single life Cer'emony, formality Certif'icate, a written testimony Cessa tion, a ceasing Chronal'ogy, history of time Circum'ference, the circuit Cita'tion, a summons Civil'ity, courtesy Coadju'tor, a fellow-helper Coales'cence, a growing together Cohe'rency, agreement Cohe'sion, a sticking together Colla'tion, an entertainment Collec'tion, a gathering Collu'sion, deceit Come'dian, a stage player Com'mentary, an interpretation Commis'sion, a trust Commod'ity, merchandize Com'monalty, common people Commo'tion, a disturbance Commu'nity, a society

Astron'omy, knowledge of the Compen'dium, an abridgment Com'petency, sufficiency Compla'cency, civility Complex'ion, colour of the face Complection, a fulfilling Compres'sion, a pressing toge-Compulsion, constraint [ther Compunc'tion, remorse Conces'sion, a granting Conclu'sion, the end Concoc'tion, digestion Conden'sity, thickness Confor'mity, compliance Congru'ity, agreeableness Conjunc'tion, union with Connec'tion, union Conserv'ator, a keeper Contagion, infection Conten'tion, strife Contin'gency, an accident Contrac'tion, a drawing together

> Con'tumacy, stubbornness Con'tumely, reproach Contu'sion, a bruise Conven'tion, a contract Cor'ollary, a consequence Cor'pulency, grossness of body Corro'sion, a gnawing Corrup'tion, rottenness Creden'tials, letters of credit Credu'lity, readiness to believe

D

Debauch'ery, lewdness Decep'tion, a deceiving Declen'sion, a decaying Decliv'ity, steepness Decoc'tion, a boiling Deduc'tion, a taking from Defor'mity, ugliness Dejec'tion, a casting down Del'icacy, niceness, tenderness Democ'racy, government of the people Depres'sion, a pressing down Descension, a descending

Deser'tion, a forsaking Despera'do, a desperate fellow Despon'dency, a despairing Detru'sion, a thrusting down Dexte'rity, readiness, skill Diag'onal, a slant line Diges'tion, concoction Dimen'sion, the just measure Direc'tory, that which directs Disagree'ment, discord Discom'fiture, overthrow Discre'tion, wisdom Discussion, an examination Disjunction, a disjoining Disloy'alty, unfaithfulness Dismis'sion, a sending away Dispan'sion, a spreading a-Dispa'rity, unlikeness [broad Disper'sion, a spreading, &c. Dissen'sion, strife gainst Dissua'sion, a persuading a-Disu'nion, division Diver'sity, variety Docil'ity, teachableness Dona'tion, a gift Doxol'ogy, a divine hymn Dura'tion, continuance Ebri'ety, drunkenness Ef'ficacy, force, virtue Effu'sion, a pouring out Emer'gency, pressing necessity Em'inency, excellency Em'issary, a spy Emo'tion, disturbance of mind Enco'mium, commendation Enor'mity, heinousness Enthu'siast, one who fancies himself inspired Ep'icurism, gluttony Epiph'any, the 12th day after Christmas Epit'ome, a short account Equal'ity, likeness Equation, a making equal Erec'tion, a raising upright

Erup'tion, a breaking out Escut'cheon, a coat of arms Ev'asion, subterfuge Exac'tion, an unjust demand Ex'cellency, a title of honour Exclusion, a shutting out Excursion, a ramble Exec'utor, one who executes a person's will Exemp'tion, a privilege Ex'igency, need Expan'sion, a spreading abroad Extension, a stretching out Extinction, a putting out Extor'tion, unlawful gain Extrac'tion, a drawing out Extru'sion, a driving out F Facil'ity, easiness Feb'ruary, the second month Fecund'ity, fruitfulness Fertil'ity, plentifulness Fidel'ity, faithfulness Fixa'tion, a fixing Flat'ulency, windiness Formal'ity, ceremony Forma'tion, a fashioning Founda'tion, the lowest part Fragil'ity, brittleness Frater'nity, brotherhood Frau'dulency, deceitfulness Frigid'ity, coldness Frugal'ity, thriftiness Frustration, a disappointing Fumid'ity, smokiness Fu'riousness, madness Futu'rity, the time to come Garru'lity, talkativeness Gelid'ity, coldness Gentil'ity, good breeding Geog'raphy, a description of the earth Geom'etry, the measuring of lines and figures Gil'liflower, a July flower

Grada'tion, a going step by Gramma'rian, a teacher of grammar Gratu'ity, a reward H Hab'erdasher, a seller of small wares Habil'iment, cloathing Hilar'ity, cheerfulness Hostil'ity, open war Human'ity, tenderness Humid'ity, moisture Hypoc'risy, deceit Hypoth'esis, a supposition Iden'tity, sameness Id'iotism, simplicity Idol'atry, idle worship Ig'nominy, dishonour, shame Illa'tion, an inference Illu'sion, cheat Immen'sity, boundlessness Immu'nity, freedom Impar'ity, inequality Imped'iment, hindrauce Impi'ety, ungodliness Impres'sion, a stamp Improb'ity, dishonestv Impu'nity, freedom from punishment Inadvert'ence, heedlessness Inan'ity, emptiness Ineur'sion, an inroad of soldiers Indig'nity, an affront Inap'titude, unaptness Infe'riors, persons of a lower rank Infin'ity, endlessness Infir'mary, a house for the sick Infir'mity, weakness Infu'sion, a pouring in Ingrati'tude, unthankfulness Injec'tion, a casting in Injunc'tion, a command Inquie'tude, restlessness

Gladia'tor, a fencer [step Inscrip'tion, a written title Inser'tion, a putting in Inspec'tion insight Integ'rity, honesty Inten'tion, design Intru'sion, a thrusting one's self into company Inversion, a turning Legal'ity, lawfulness Legisla'tor, a lawgiver Limpid'ity, clearness Lin'eament, feature Litera'ture, learning Local'ity, the being of a thing in a place Longevi'ty, long life M Ma'gistracy, the office of a magistrate Malig'nity, ill nature Manifes'to, declaration Mathemat'ics, the science of numbers, magnitude, &c. Mat'rimony, marriage Matu'rity ripeness May'oralty, office of a mayor Memo'rial, that which serves to bring to remembrance Merid'ian, a circle on the globe Misdeme'anor, an offence Mon'astery, a college of monks Moral'ity, the duties of life Muta'tion, a changing Narra'tion, a relation Nativ'ity, birth Nat'uralist, one killed in physics Nega'tion, a denying Neutral'ity, indifference Nobil'ity, nobleness of birth Nonen'tity, a thing not in being Non'residence, failure of residence

0 ....

Objec'tion, a replying against Obla'tion, an offering Obliv'ion, forgetfulness Obscu'rity, darkness Ob'stinacy, stubbornness Obstruc'tion, hinderance Ora'tion, a public speech Or'atory, the art of eloquence Ori'ginal, the first beginning Orthog'raphy, the art of spelling

#### F

Par'simony, sparingness Parti'tion, a division Pat'rimony, an inheritance Pa'triotism, love of our country Pavil'ion, a tent of state Penul'tima, the last syllable but one Percus'sion, a striking Perplex'ity, doubtfulness Perseve'rance, constancy Perver'sion, a seducing from Peti'tion, a request Philol'ogy, the study of languages Philos'ophy, knowledge, natural and moral Phlebot'omy, blood-letting Planta'tion, a settlement Plural'ity, more than one Precau'tion, forewarning Preces'sion, a going before Predic'tion, a foretelling Predeces'sor, one who was in place before Pre-em'inence, precedence Prerog'ative, privilege Presump'tion, boldness Preten'tion, claim Preven'tion, hinderance Probation, trial Proces'sion, a solemn march Procliv'ity, proneness to a thing Procura'tor, a solicitor

Produc'tion, a bringing forth Profes'sion, a calling Proficient, one who has made progress in any art, &c. Progres'sion, a going forward Prolix'ity, tediousness Prom'ontory, a rising ground Promo'tion, preferment Propen'sity, inclination of mind Propin'quity, nearness Propor'tion, comparative relation Propri'etor, the proper owner Propri'ety, fitness Prosper'ity, success, happiness Protec'tion, defence Protuberance, a swelling out Provision, food Proximity, nearness pulse Pulsa'tion, a beating of the Punctil'io, a trifle Q Quater'nion, the number four Quota'tion, a citation Rapid'ity, swiftness Real'ity, the truth of a matter Recep'tacle, a storehouse Redemp'tion, a ransoming Reduc'tion, a reducing Refec'tion, a refreshment Reflec'tion, meditation Refraction, a bending Reg'ulator, that which directs Rejec'tion, a casting off Reimburse'ment, a paying back Rela'tion, kindred Religion, the worship of God Remis'sion, forgiveness Repug'nancy, reluctance Restric'tion, restraint Resump'tion, a resuming Reten'tion, a retaining Rever'sion, right of inheritance Reu'nion, uniting again Roga'tion, an asking

Rota'tion, a turning round Rotun'dity, roundness Saga'city, sharpness of wit Sati'ety, fulness Seclu'sion, a shutting out Sec'retary, a writer Secre'tion, a separating Security, safety Seduc'tion, a misleading Sem'icircle, a half circle Sem'inary, a nursery sense Sensa'tion, a perceiving by Servil'ity, slavishness Sever'ity, strictness Simil'itude, likeness ness Simpli'city, honesty, foolish-Sincer'ity, uprightness Sobri'ety, prudent carriage Soci'ety, company Solem'nity, a solemn action Solid'ity, soundness, hardness Solil'oquy, a talking to one's self Solu'tion, a resolving a question Sov'ereignty, supreme power Stabil'ity, firmness, continuance Sta'tioner, a seller of paper Stat'uary, a carver of images Sto'lidity, foolishness Stupid'ity, dulness Subjection, dependence Sublim'ity, loftiness, height Submission, a yielding to Subtrac'tion, a taking one number from another Subver'sion, ruin, overthrow Succes'sion, a coming after Sugges'tion, a hint Superstruc'tion, that which is built upon something Supervi'sor, a surveyor Suppres'sion, a putting a stop Suprem'acy, chief authority Suspen'sion, an interruption

#### T

Tautol'ogy, a repeating over again Taxa'tion, a laying on of taxes

Teme'rity, rashness

Tem'perature, disposition

Tempta'tion, enticement

Tenu'ity, smallness

Ter'ritory, a country, district

Theod'olite, an instrument for surveying land

- Theol'ogy, divinity
- Timid'ity, fearfulness
- Traduc'tion, a defaming
- Tranquil'lity, quietness of mind

Transac'tion, an action done

Transcription, a writing over again

Transfu'sion, a pouring out Transgres'sion, a violation

Transition, a passing from one to another

Transla'tion, a removing

Trape'zium, a four-sided figure

Trib'utary, one that pays tribute

Trysyl/lable, three syllables Tui'tion, care of education Tumid'ity, swelling

#### V

Vaca'tion, being at leisure Vacu'ity, emptiness Valid'ity, strength, power t Ve'getables, plants, herbs, &c. Velo'city, swiftness one Vera'city, truth Vermil'lion, a fine red colour w Ver'sifier, a maker of verses r Vibra'tion, a beating or shaking is Vicin'ity, neighbourhood Vicis'situde, change of things [to Virtuo'so, an ingenious person top Viva'city, liveliness

Voca'tion, a calling

Voli'tion, the act of willing

#### TABLE VIII.

Nouns Adjective of four Syllables, accented and explained. Commo'dious, convenient Bste'mious, sober, temper-Compar'ative, capable of comate Acces'sible, approachable parison Compat'ible, that agrees with Acciden'tal, by chance Account'able, answering for another Compen'dious, very brief Ado'rable, worthy of honour Com'plicated, folded together Æthe'real, belonging to the Comprehen'sive, containing heavens much Affir'mative, positive Conspic'uous, easy to be seen Allow'able, lawful Contig'uous, that is near Al'terative, changing slowly Conviv'ial, social Ambig'uous, doubtful stance Corpo'real, of a bodily sub-A'miable, lovely Cust'omary, common Am'icable, friendly Cylin'drical, like a cylinder Amphib'ious, that lives upon land and water Anon'ymous, without name Decen'nial, of ten years Declar'ative, which serves to Antece'dent, going before An'tiquated, grown out of date declare red Ap'plicable, that may be ap-Dedu'cible, that may be infer-Defi'cient, wanting plied Defin'itive, decisive, positive Ar bitrary, absolute, free Delect'able, delightful Artic'ulate, distinct Delib'erate, prudent, advised Assid'uous, diligent Deli'cious, pleasant to the taste Auda'cious, bold, daring Delir'ious, light-headed Auric'ular, belonging to the car Deter'minate, positive Auspi'cious, happy, prospe-Detest'able, vile, to be hated rous Dil'atory, full of delays Beati'fic, belonging to the bles-Disaffect'ed, not pleased with Bitu'minous, clammy sed Botan'ical, belonging to herbs Distributive, which serves to distribute Dis'soluble, which may be dis-Canon'ical, according to the solved canons of the church Divis'ible, that may be divided Capa'cious, large Carniv'orous, flesh-devouring Dogmat'ical, positive E Chime'rical, imaginary Effem'inate, womanish [great Circumja' cent, round about Coeter'nal, equal in eternity Egre'gious, singular, rare, Elab'orate, done with exactness Coexist'ent, being together Ellip'tical, belonging to an oval Coin'cident, concurrent [ways Epis'copal, belonging to a bi-Collat'eral, not direct, side-Combus'tible, apt to take fire shop

Equiv'alent, of equal worth Erro'neous, full of error Essen'tial, necessary Ex'ecrable, hateful, accursed Exor'bitant, extravagant Expe'dient, necessary Extem'pore, without study Face'tious, pleasant, witty Falla'cious, deceitful Famil'iar, free Ficti'tious, feigned, counterfeit Fig'urative, spoken by figures For'midable, dreadful Fortu'itous, accidental Fundamen'tal, principal ced Gen'erated, begotten, produ-Graniv'orous, feeding on grain Hab'itable, that may be dwelt in Habit'ual, customary Harmo'nious, agreeable Het'erodox, differing from the general opinion ry Histor'ical, belonging to histo-Hon'orary, belonging to honour Horizon'tal, level Hos'pital, friendly Hydrop'ical, troubled with a dropsy Illib'eral, niggardly Illit'erate, unlearned Illust'rious, noble, renowned Im'itable, which may be imitated Immod'erate, excessive Immu'table, unchangeable Impar'tial, just, equal Impass'able, not to be passed Impa'tient, hasty Impen'itent, not repenting Impe'rial, belonging to an em pire

Impe'rious, haughty, proud Imper'tinent, silly, trouble-Impet'uous, violent some Implac'able, not to be appeased Impor'tunate, troublesome Impreg'nable, not to be taken Improb'able, unlikely Improv'ident, careless Inan'imate, without life Incohe'rent, not agreeing Incom'petent, not fit Incon'gruous, unsuitable Inconsist'ent, not suiting Incon'tinent, unchaste Incred'ible, beyond belief Incul'pable, unblamable Indel'ible, not to be blotted out Indepen'dent, not depending Indifferent, unconcerned In'durated, made hard Indus'trious, diligent Ineff'able, unspeakable Infal'lible, that cannot err Infec'tious, apt to infect Inflex'ible, not to be bent Ingeni'ous, sharp, witty Ingen'uous, free, sincere Inglo'rious, dishonourable Ini'tial, the first of all Inju'rious, hurtful Inoffen'sive, narmless Insa'tiate, unsatisfied Insid'ious, treacherous Intel'ligent, understanding Intem'perate, immoderate Intermu'ral, between two walls Intract'able, ungovernable Invidious, envious Invin'cible, not to be overcome Iron'ical, sneering Irres'olute, unresolved Irrev'erent, unmannerly Labo'rious, painful

Legit'imate, born in wedlock Licen'tious, rude, disorderly Litigious, quarrelsome Loqua'cious, full of talk [ing Perfid'ious, false, treacherous Luxu'riant, wanton, abound-M Magnan'imous, courageous Magnificent, stately Malev'olent, full of hatred Mali'cious, spiteful Mate'rial, momentous Mechan'ical, relative to mechanics Med'itative, thoughtful Mel'ancholy, sad, pensive Merce'nary, greedy of gain Method'ical, agreeable to method Mil'itary, warlike Mirac'ulous, wonderful Munificent, bounteous Nav'igable, fit for ships Neces' sitous, needy Noto'rious, publicly known Nuga'tory, trifling, futile Numer'ical, denoting numbers Obe'dient, submissive Obnox'ious, subject to punishment Obse'quious, dutiful, obliging Octan'gular, having 8 angles Offi'cious, over forward Omnip'otent, all-powerful Omnipres'ent, every where present Omnis cient, all-knowing Or'dinary, common Ori'ental, eastern Outra'geous, fierce, violent Pal'atable, pleasant to the taste Paro'chial, of a parish Partic'ular, proper, peculiar Partu'rient, ready to bring forth Rheto'rical, eloquent Pecu'liar, particular, singular

Peremp'tory, absolute, positive Perni'cious, hurtful Perpet'ual, everlasting Perspic'uous, clear, plain Political, belonging to government Poste'rior, latter Po'tential, powerful Prac'ticable, that may be practised Preca'rious, uncertain Precip'itate, over hasty Predom'inant, ruling over Pre-exist'ent, being before Preferable, that is to be preferred before another Preparative, which serves to prepare Prepost'erous, absurd Prodi'gious, wonderful Promis' cuous, confused Prophet'ical, belonging to a prophet Propitious, favourable Provin'cial, of a province Pruden'tial, wise Quadren'nial, four years Quotid'ian, daily R Rapa'cious, ravenous Ra'tional, reasonable Rebel'lious, disobedient Recip'rocal, mutual Refrac'tory, unruly, headstrong Regen'erate, born again Remark'able, worthy of note Rep'utable, of good repute Respon'sible, able, answerable Resto'rative, of a strengthening nature led Revo'cable, that may be repeal-

Penu'rious, niggardly, covetous Sacrament'al, belonging to the sacrament

Salu'brious, healthful Satir'ical, sharp, severe Schismat'ical, guilty of separation Sea'sonable, done in season Sed'entary, sitting Sed'itious, factious Senten'tious, full of pithy senrated tences Sep'arable, that may be sepa-Septen'nial, of seven years Sexen'nial, of six years Side'rial, starry Signif'icant, clear, expressive So'ciable, friendly Soli'citous, full of care Sol'itary, lonesome Sophist'ical, captious, deceitful Spir'itual, divine Sponta'neous, free, voluntary Subor'dinate, inferior Subser'vient, helpful Substan'tial, solid, wealthy Suffi'cient, enough, capable Sulphu'reous, full of brimstone Supe'rior, uppermost, chief Suscep'tible, capable of any impression Suspi'cious, distrustful Symbol'ical, of the nature of a sign Sympathet'ic, pertaining to

sympathetic, pertaining

Synon'imous, of the same signification Tempest'uous, stormy Tem'porary, for a time Tena'cious, holding fast Terres' trial, earthly stage Theat'rical, belonging to a Tol'erable, that may be endured Transfig'ured, changed Trian'gular, in the form of a triangle Trien'nial, of three years Tumul'tuous, riotous Tyran'nical, tyrant-like Val'uable, of great price Va'riable, changeable Ve'getative, belonging to vegetables Ven'erable, worthy of reverence Vernac'ular, natural Verti'ginous, giddy Vexa'tious, troublesome Vol'untary, free Volup'tuous, given to pleasure Vora'cious, greedy Vul'nerable, that may be wounded War'rantable, justifiable

#### TABLE IX.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A Bbre'viate, to make short Abom'inate, to abhor Accel'erate, to put forward Admin'ister, to add or give to Adult'erate, to forge or corrupt A'lienate, to estrange from Anti'cipate, to foresee Appro'priate, to turn to one's own use

Capit'ulate, to come to terms Char'acterize, to describe Coag'ulate, to congeal Commem'orate, to celebrate Commis'erate, to take pity on Con'ciliate, to reconcile Confed'erate, to join together Congrat'ulate, to rejoice with Co-op'erate, to work together Corrob'orate, to strengthen D

Debil'itate, to weaken Degen'erate, to grow worse Denom'inate, to give name Denun'ciate, to denounce [spoil Depop'ulate, to unpeople or Depre'ciate, to undervalue Dilu'cidate, to make clear Discontin'ue, to leave off Discrim'inate, to distinguish Dissat'isfy, to displease Diver'sify, to make different E

Enu'merate, to reckon up Evac'uate, to empty Evap'orate, to breathe out Exhil'arate, to make cheerful 'Exten'uate, to mitigate I Illu'minate, to enlighten

Inau'gurate, to invest, or instal

Incor'porate, to mix together Ine'briate, to make drunk Infat'uate, to bewitch Ingem'inate, to redouble Ingra'tiate, to get into favour Inoc'ulate, to ingraft Insin'uate, to give a hint of Intox'icate, to make drunk Inval'idate, to make void M

Mel'iorate, to make better Monop'olize, to engross a commodity to one's self N

Neces'sitate, to force Nego'ciate, to traffic

Oblit'erate, to blot out

Predes'tinate, to decree beforehand

Premed'itate, to contrive be fore-hand

Prepon'derate, to outweigh Prevar'icate, to shuffle Prognos'ticate, to foretell

R

Re-ed'ify, to build again Remu'nerate, to recompense Rever'berate, to beat back

## PART IV.

Containing several Things necessary to be known for the further improvement of the young Scholar in his Learning and Morals.

# TABLE I. SPECIMEN OF ROUND HAND. ABCDEFGHJHLAMDOPQ RSDU WWYZ. abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz. He hat hates Learning is a Fool.

## FORM OF A RECEIPT.

Received, Jan. 1, 1824, of Daniel Robinson, Esq. Eighty Pounds Nine Shillings and Ten Pence.

Abraham Trusty.

£80 9s. 10d.

### ROMAN PRINT.

Learn this hand, as it is very useful to mark Books or Goods.

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ RSTUVWXYZÆ.

## Aabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw xyz.

GERMAN TEXT.

ABCDHFGHHJULMNOPQ RSTUVUUX¥Z.

abcdefghijklmnopgrstubwyy3.

Remember thy Creator.

#### TABLE II.

## Containing a New Set of COPIES, &c. adapted to display the Beauties of fine Writing.

A.	A TTENT	ION and	care :	are	requisite.
	Amend	ment con	cerns	all	men.

- B. Bear with patience unavoidable evils. Beauty is transitory and perishing.
- C. Caution and care are advisable. Custom smooths many tedious acts.
- D. Dominion appertains to kings. Desires should be laudable.
- E. Emulation produces miraculous actions. Endeavour to discern what is laudable.
- F. Fortune's smiles are precarious. Fear alone sometimes produces good.
- G. Good actions merit attention. Generous minds produce generous actions.
- H. Honour those to whom it is due. Humanity leads to honourable deeds.
- I. Imitate virtuous and laudable actions. Improvement should be our object.
- J. Justice sometimes is more tremendous than amiable. Jest not with sacred, serious truths.
- K. Kind words are productive of kind actions. Know not that which leads to evil.
- L. Love those alone, whose actions merit praise. Love all men, rather as virtuous than as companions.
- M. Man excels the brute and insect. Most persons wish to seem virtuous.
- N. Nature commands us to love each other. None are so blind as those who will not see.
- O. Omens and dreams the weak alone regard. On virtuous acts alone depends man's hope.
- P. Pain interrupts all our enjoyments. Peace is the most valuable attainment.
- Q. Quarrels should soon terminate. Quiet minds alone can have content.
- R. Reason directs and leads our minds. Religion teaches to love-all men.
- S. Studies alone support the mind. Some men never endure another's opinion.

- T. The covetous man can never be satisfied. Temperance moderates our desires.
- U. Union and concord chime to peace and love. Use and custom smooth the path to virtue.
- V. Virtue alone can cause content. Virtue ever lives in the good man's mind.
- W. Wine sweetens care when reason's hand supplies. We must not cease to succour want.
- X. Xenophon counted the wise man happy. Xerxes saw and bemoaned the condition of man.
- Y. Youth, well instructed, is to virtue train'd. Years move on as running streams.
- Z. Zeal, when directed well, its use must have. Zones there are five in astronomic lore.

#### TABLE III.

VERSES on particular Occasions, proper for Writing-Pieces.

#### 1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

THAT words, what voices can we bring, Which way our accents raise, To welcome our mysterious King,

And sing a Saviour's praise ? O 'tis too little all we can,

For his unbounded love ; All that was ever wrote by man,

Or sung in hymns above.

#### 2. GOOD FRIDAY.

NO songs of triumph now are sung, Cease all your sprightly airs : Let sorrow silence every tongue, And joy dissolve to tears.

If at this sight we don't repent, What other sight can move ?

Ungrateful ! shall we not relent, And pay him love with love ?

#### ANOTHER.

EAR Saviour, oh ! what ails this heart ? Sure 'tis of stone, it cannot smart; Nor yet relent the death of thee, Whose death alone could ransom me.

Can I behold thy pains so great, Thy dying sighs, thy bloody sweat? Canst thou pour forth such streams for me, And I not drop one tear for thee?

#### 3. On EASTER-DAY.

TF angels sung a Saviour's birth. On that auspicious morn; Then let us imitate their mirth, Now he again is born.

Himself he humbled to the grave, Made flesh like us : to shew

That we as certainly shall have A resurrection too.

#### 4. On WHIT-SUNDAY.

H E's come, let every knee be bent, All hearts new joy resume, Let nations sing with one consent, THE COMFORTER is come.

O blessed Spirit ! not a soul But does thy influence feel ! Thou dost our darling sins control, And fix our way'ring zeal.

#### ANOTHER.

COME, HOLY SPIRIT, come and breathe Thy spicy odour on the face Of our dull region here beneath,

And fill our souls with thy sweet grace. Come and root out the pois'nous weeds,

Which over-run and choke our lives; And in our hearts plant thine own seeds, Whose quick'ning power the soul revives.

#### TABLE IV.

### VERSES upon various Occasions, and proper for Writing-Pieces.

#### I. ADVICE.

LEARN to comtemn all praise betimes, For flatt'ry is the nurse of crimes. With early virtue plant thy breast, The specious arts of vice detest.

#### 2. EDUCATION.

Like soften'd wax, most youth with ease will take Those images that first impressions make: If those are fair, their actions will be bright; If foul, they'll clouded be with shades of night.

### 3. VIRTUE.

Virtue's the chiefest beauty of the mind, The noblest ornament of human-kind: Virtue's our safeguard and our guiding star, That stirs up reason when our senses jar.

#### 4. RELIGION.

Religion prompts us to a future state, The last appeal from fortune and from state; Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declar'd, The bad meet punishment, the good reward.

#### 5. LEARNING.

From art and study true content must flow, For 'tis a Godlike attribute to know; He most improves who studies with delight, And learns sound morals while he learns to write.

#### 6. INDUSTRY.

Flee sloth, the canker of good sense and parts, Of health, of wealth, of honour, and of arts: Those that court fame must not their senses please, Her chariot lags when drawn by sloth and ease.

#### 7. IDLENESS.

The first physicians by debauch were made, Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade; By work our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food, Toil strung their nerves, and purify'd their blood.

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#### 8. HONESTY.

Convince the world that you are just and true, Be just in all you say, and all you do; Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be A man of the first magnitude to me.

#### 9. CUSTOM.

Ill customs by degrees to habits rise, Ill habits soon become exalted vice : Ill customs gather by unseen degrees, As brooks make rivers, rivers swell to seas.

#### 10. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated crimes, That both infect and stigmatize the times; There's few that can with impious oaths compare, Where vice and folly have an equal share.

#### 11. FRIENDSHIP.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few, Where I may find a friend both firm and true; Who dares stand by me when in deep distress, And then his love and friendship most express.

#### 12. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial loss, nor trivial gain despise, Mole-hills, if often heap'd, to mountains rise: Weigh ev'ry small expense, and nothing waste, Farthings, if sav'd, amount to pounds in haste.

#### 13. GAMING.

All cheats at games keep gaping for their prey, Quarrels create, and mischiefs follow play; It loses time, disturbs the mind and sense, Whilst oaths and lies are oft the consequence, And murder, sometimes, follows loss of pence.

#### 14. PRIDE.

Of all the causes which conspire to blind Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind, What the weak head with strongest bias rules, Is *pride*, the never failing vice of fools.

#### ANOTHER.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd, She gives in large recruits of needful pride: Pride, when wit fails, steps in to our defence, And fills up all the mighty void of sense.

#### TABLE V.

### A Collection of Alphabetical Sentences in Prose, proper for WRITING-PIECES.

A CTION keeps both soul and body in health, but idleness corrupts and rusts the mind and the understanding: Thus a man of good natural parts and great abilities, may, by sloth and idleness, become so mean and despicable, as to be an incumbrance to society, and even a burden to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learnt for all the gold in the world; and that he had more satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the victories he had won, and all the realms he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that man's company, who has no regard to his own reputation; for it is evident, if he value not his own, he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any thing to your friend, that may improve his mind or his morals. Knowledge, like wealth, is a talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive from him, we should imitate his love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little tales and ill reports of others, and far more cautious of reporting them; lest, upon strict enquiry, they should prove false; and then shame will not only attend thee for thy folly, but thy conscience will accuse thee of an act of injustice.

C. Children, like young twigs, may be bent any way: Therefore all such as have the care of them should instil into their little minds early notions of piety and virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the miseries on earth with the joys of heaven, and the length of the one with the eternity of the other; then will the journey seem short, and your trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in words only, but in all the circumstances of action: In short, it is the handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common concerns of life.

Do as much good as you can to all mankind in general, as well to your enemies as to your friends; and what is not in your power, pray GOD to do for them. E. Education, grounded on good principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in prosperity, nor too much dejected in adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our pleasure; and will keep us in our anger from being transported to a fury that is brutal.

Every man is fond of happiness; and yet how few are there that consider their eternal welfare: This plainly shews how our corrupt nature is at variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the child of love and esteem: For it is a strong tie, and an habitual inclination between two persons, to promote the real good and happiness of each other.

Few take care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a man's power (in all moral duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good nature is beneficence accompanied with good sense: It is the product of right reason, which always gives allowance for the common failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest encouragement to be good, by promising us more happiness than we can express, or all the world can afford; and he also declares, that if we continue in sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever. If then, neither these promises nor threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand virtue that leads to contentment; for it cuts off both the envy and malice of inferiors and equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust insults of superiors.

He is not likely to pass his life with much ease who gives heed to every thing he hears: Therefore every wise man will take care that such dissonant sounds shall go no further than in at one ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and sloth, like vultures, eat up our health. For if we look back upon the lives of our forefathers, we shall find that their vigour was owing to their exercise, sprightliness, industry, and activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great sin, as it is quite contrary to the nature of that Divine Being, who always delights in mercy, and whose vengeance always follows such as repay evil for good.

K. Knowledge fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications. It gives ease to solitude, fills a public station with suitable abilities; and when it is mixed with complacency, it adds lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such company as you may improve or that may improve you; and if you or your companions cannot make one another better, rather leave them than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not soon discovered; but remember, the evil of it is perpetual: For it brings persons under everlasting suspicion; for they are not to be believed, when they speak the truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it; and be always ready to make others better by your good advice; at least, be very careful not to make them worse by your bad example.

M. Make the study of the sacred scriptures your daily practice, and principal concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the real oracles of GOD, and the dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral virtues themselves, without religion, are cold, lifeless, and insipid; and it is very evident, that the latter far surpasses the former: For a man may be moral and not religious; but no man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say nothing that may offend a chaste ear, nor suffer a rude jest to intrude upon good manners; for the practice of indecency not only discovers wickedness, but even the want of common sense.

Never try to make confusion by telling tales, nor be an officious witness between parties; it is time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real truth, and let not power, or fear, or any thing bias you to tell a known and wilful lie, to please or prejudice either.

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore it is the highest wisdom in youth to make all the sensible improvements they can in their early days; for a young overgrown dunce seldom makes a figure in any branch of learning when he arrives to maturity.

P. Pleasure and recreation are really necessary to relax our minds and bodies from too much labour, and constant attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a course of life as is excellent and praiseworthy, and custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded men have always peace within; for though the natural passions of human nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the dispensations of Divine Providence.

Quarrelsome people are always at war, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive company; so that it is a great mark of wisdom (for once) to let them have their own way; but it will still be a greater sign of wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any duty; for it actually makes men in public affairs more serviceable; it makes governors apter to rule with a good conscience, and inferiors, for conscience-sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, state, and supremacy, can procure us only a customary respect, and make us the idols of an unthinking crowd; while knowledge and learning will always recommend us to the love of such as are in a superior class, who always esteem the merit of a man's understanding far more than the bare sound of birth and fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with complacency and good breeding, makes a man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose temper, it makes a man more to be feared than respected.

Some people are lost for want of good advice, others for want of giving good heed to it; and some there are, who take up a resolution before-hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the duty of parents, masters, and guardians, to infuse into untainted youth early notions of justice and honour; that so the advantages of good parts may not take an evil turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy purposes.

There is no safety or security in wicked company, where the good are often made bad, and the bad always worse: If your business indeed calls you into such company, go you must; but take care you do not stay long.

U. Useful attainments in your early days will procure you great advantages in maturity : of which writing and arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the gifts and blessings of Providence with so much prudence and caution, that they may not tempt you to forget yourself, or despise your inferiors: And consider while you enjoy so much how little you deserve.

V. Vicious men may divert us, and crafty men betray us, for their own interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just men, that we can find friendship, and a lasting entertainment. W. We often rise one above another in the esteem of the world, according to the real want or advantage of a liberal education.

We may as well expect that GOD should make us rich without industry, as make us good without our constant endeavours.

We are in nothing more happy, than in our being truly sensible of our own happiness in the favour of GOD, under a free and easy administration.

X. Xenophon commended the Persians for the prudent education of their children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their minds with idle stories; being fully convinced of the danger of adding weight to the bias of corrupt nature.

Y. You may as well attempt to feed a man without a mouth, as give good advice to one who has no disposition to receive it, and whose inclination is only to wickedness.

Z. Zeal, when directed by proper rules, and reduced within the bounds of reason and prudence, is commendable; but terminates in frenzy and enthusiasm, if suffered to run riot, and degenerate into vicious and extravagant excess.

## Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

#### MORNING.

Thank God for a good night's rest. Amen.

1 return thee humble and hearty thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this night from fire and from sudden death. Amen.

#### AT NIGHT.

Pray God send me a good night's rest. Amen.

Receive my humble and hearty thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this day from all evil, and send me a good night's rest, for *Jesus Christ* his sake. *Amen*.

#### To these the children may add,

Pray father (mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and make me a true and faithful servant unto my life's end. *Amen*.

MORNING PRAYER FOR YOUTH.

O Lord our heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the beginning of this day, defend me in the same with thy mighty power, and

grant that this day I fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all my doings may be ordered by thy government, to do always what is righteous in thy sight, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

#### EVENING PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those sins I have committed against thy divine majesty this day; and by thy great mercy defend me from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of thy only Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

#### Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.

#### GRACES BEFORE MEAT.

Pray God, bless it to me. Amen.

Pray God, bless it to me, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen. AFTER MEAT.

Thank God for what I have received. Amen.

Thank God and my father and mother for my dinner [breakfast, or supper.] Amen.

#### BEFORE MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy creatures to our use, and us to thy service, for *Jesus Christ* his sake. *Amen*.

#### AFTER MEAT.

For these, and all other mercies, God's holy name be blessed and praised, now and for ever. Amen.

#### TABLE VI.

#### TO MAKE GOOD BLACK INK.

TAKE four ounces of the best blue galls of Aleppo, which break in a mortar, but not too small. Put to them a quart of clear rain or river water in a jar, which stir every day for a month, keeping it in a warm situation. Then take an ounce of green copperas (or less, if good) to strike the colour, and, after one day, about an ounce of gum arabic, to which may be added a little clear alum, and it will be fit for use. A greater quantity of ingredients will make more than a proportionable quantity of ink.

N. B. To keep it from moulding, put in a little salt; and a glass of brandy, to keep it from freezing.

#### TO MAKE RED INK.

AKE three pints of stale beer (rather than vinegar) and four ounces of ground Brazil wood ; simmer them together for ten or fifteen minutes; then put in four ounces of roach alum; and these three are to simmer together for five or ten minutes, till by putting in a slip of white paper you perceive the colour to be strong enough; after straining it through a flannel or rag, add one ounce of gum Arabic; then bottle it, and stop it down till used.

#### PART V. Containing several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with. TABLE I. Of KINGS before the Conquest. Reigned Reigned. Monarchs Monarchs Began to Began to Names. reign. Names. reign. Egbert Edmund 819 18 940 6 Ethelwolf Edred 837 20 946 9 Ethelbald 857 3 Edwin 955 4 Ethelbert Edgar 860 6 959 16 Ethelred I. Edward II. 866 6 975 4 Ethelred II. Alfred 29 872 979 37 Edward I. 901 24 Edmund > 1016 2 Athelstan 925 Ironside ( 15 DANISH LINE. SAXON LINE restored. Reigned Reigned. Began to Monarchs Monarchs Began to Names. reign. Names. reign. Edward the ? Canutus I. 1018 19 1041 24 Confessor § Harold I. 1037 4 Harold II. Canutus II. 1041 1 1065

1

## KINGS AND QUEENS SINCE THE CONQUEST.

				Born.					R	igned	1.	
	- Kings and Que	Ans.		A. D.	10 .	Began	their Reign.	1.	- Y.	M.	D.	Age.
	William the Con		eror.	1027.	Pris and	1096.	Oct. 14.				26.	60
				1057.		1087.	Sept. 9.		12		24.	43
	Henry I.		1995	1058.	19.20	1100.	Aug. 2.		55	4	0.	77
•	~ · ·			1105.		1135.	Dec. 1.		18	10	2.	49
	Stephen		318		H. String							
			Th	e Line	of P	lantage	net, or Anjo	ou.				
	Henry II			1134.		1154.	Oct. 25.		34	8	12.	55
	Richard I.	1.72	1.000	1156.	12.	1189.	July 6.		9	9	0.	43
	John,		R.S.M.	1166.	1.1.1.2	1199.	April 6.		17	6	13.	50
	Henry III			1207.		1216.	Oct. 19.		56	0	28.	65
			10.000	1239.	- 18	1272.	Nov. 16.	1. 19	34	7	21.	67
	Edward I Edward II			1284.		1307.	July 7.		19	6	13.	43
	Edward III.	•		1312.	5000	1327.	Jan. 20.	a care a	50	5	1.	65
	Richard II.	:	10.00	1366.		1377.	June 21.	5.6	22	3	8.	33
	Richard II.	•		1000.	in all	10/11	o uno mi					
				The	e Lin	e of La	incaster.					
	TT TT			1367.		1399.	Sept. 29.		23	5	22.	46
	Henry IV	•		1389.	they a	1413.	Mar. 20.	1. 2.	9	5	11.	33
	Henry V Henry VI	•		1421.	11 · 20	1410.	Aug. 31.	1 Samp	38	6	4.	49
	Henry VI	•	•	1921.		1122.	hug. on	199				
				7	The L	ine of	York.					
	Dimend IV			1442.		1461.	Mar. 4.		22	1	5.	41
	Edward IV.	•	•	1471.		1483.	April 9.	981921	0	2	15.	12
	Edward V. Richard III.	·	1.14	14/1.		1483.	June 22.	14 20 1 20	2	2	0.	42
	Richard III.			1110.	•	1100.						
				T	he Fa	milies	United.			-		
	TT	+		1457.		1485.	Aug. 22.		23	8	0.	52
	Henry VII.	•	•	1492.		1509.	April 22.		37	9	6.	55
	Henry VIII.	•				1547.	Jan. 28.	192.45	6	5	9.	15
	Edward VI.	•	•	1537.	•	1553.	July 6.		5	4	11.	42
	Mary I.			1516.	2011 ·	1558.	Nov. 17.	11/2 2	44	4	7.	69
	Elizabeth, .	•	•	1533.	•	1000.	1101. 11.	in the	1.85		Pany	
			7	The Un	ion oj	f the Ta	wo Kingdon	ns.				
	Terres T			1566.	100	1603.	Mar. 24.		22	6	3.	58
	James I.		1	1600.	1971	1625.	Mar. 27.	a share	23	10	3.	48
	Charles I	•	•	1630.	and the	1649.	Jan. 30.	1.3.00	36	0	7.	54
	Charles II.	•		1633.		1685.	Feb. 6.		4	0	7.	67
	James II		100	1000.	TAR H	1000.		1233	A SIA		1.20	C. S. S. J.La.
	Mary II	5.30		1662.	1.	1689.	Feb. 13.		5	10	15.	32
	William III.			1550.		1689.	Feb. 13.		13	0	22.	67
	Anne			1665.		1702.	Mar. 8.		12	4	24.	49
	George I			1660.		1714.	Aug. 1.		12	10	10.	52
	George II	-		1683.	1	1727.	June 11.		33	4	3.	77
	George III.	Se War	1.613	1738.		1760.	Oct. 25.	5	59	3	5.	82
	George IV.		13.0	1761.		1820.	Jan. 31.					

ammun

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

King George IV. born.	Aug.	12,	1762	Princess Elizabeth, bo	rn.	May 22,	
Duke of York, Bp. of Osna-				Duke of Cumberland,		June 5,	
burg, · · ·	Aug.	16.	1763	Duke of Sussex, .		Jan. 27,	1773
Duke of Clarence,	Aug.	21,	1765	Duke of Cambridge,	·	Feb. 24,	1774
Duchess of Wirtemberg,	Sept.	29.	1766	Princess Mary, .		April 25,	1776
Princess Augusta Sophia,				Princess Sophia, .		Nov. 3,	1777

## TABLE III.

#### A Chronological Account of remarkable Things before the Birth of Christ.

				3	EARS.
THE creation of the world	-	-	-	-	4004
Noah's flood	-	-	-	-	2352
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt -	-		-	16-1	1899
Moses born	-		-	-	1574
The ten plagues of Egypt -	-	-	-		1494
The ten commandments given	1-	- 55	-	1-1	1494
Walls of Jericho fell down -	-	C- Tar	-	1-1	1455
The sun stood still at Joshua's wor	d	- 11	-	-	1454
Troy taken and destroyed by the C	Freeks		-	-	1183
Saul anointed King over Israel	-	-	-	-	1098
David anointed king		1	-	-	1066
Solomon anointed king -	-	-	-	-	1018
Solomon's temple begun -		-	-	-	1015
The temple finished	1	-	-	-	1008
Jerusalem and the temple destroye	d	-	-	-	587
Daniel in the den of lions -	-	-	-	-	536
The temple rebuilt	-	-		-	519
Alexander the Great died -	-	-	-	-	323
Jerusalem taken by Pompey and d	leliver	ed to t	he I	Roman	ns 62
Herod declared king of Judea	-	-	-	-	40
He seizes Jerusalem, and commits	outrag	res	-	-	37
Herod rebuilds the temple -	-	-	-	-	21
					and the second second

John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 months.

ff If you add the present year, viz. 1824, to either of the above numbers, you have the time how long since. Thus 1824 added to 4004, makes 5828 years since the creation, &c.

## TABLE IV.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things since the Birth of Christ.

THE resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his birth		EARS. 33
Jerusalem and the temple destroyed by Titus -		70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine		313
Pope Boniface, head of the church		606
Mahomet sets up for a prophet at Mecca	144	612
England conquered by the Danes		1006

Arts and sciences first taught at Cambridge-1119First war between England and France-1132The mariner's compass first invented1291The first use of guns1462Martin Luther first confutes Popery1517England separates from the church of Rome-1536Spanish Armada defeatedPowder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason-1605
First war between England and France1132The mariner's compass first invented1291The first use of guns1462Martin Luther first confutes Popery1517England separates from the church of Rome-1536Spanish Armada defeatedPowder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason-1605
The mariner's compass first invented1291The first use of guns1462Martin Luther first confutes Popery1517England separates from the church of Rome-1536Spanish Armada defeated1588Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason1605
The first use of guns1462Martin Luther first confutes Popery1517England separates from the church of Rome1536Spanish Armada defeated1588Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason1605
Martin Luther first confutes Popery1517England separates from the church of Rome1536Spanish Armada defeated1588Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason1605
England separates from the church of Rome - 1536 Spanish Armada defeated 1588 Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason - 1605
Spanish Armada defeated 1588 Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason 1605
Powder Plot, called Gunpowder Treason 1605
ST D' I I'C YYT T I TOTAL
New River water brought from Ware to London - 1613
Died of the plague at London 35,417 1625
Died of the plague at London 68,586 1665
The great fire at London, which burnt 13,200 Houses,
besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices 1666
Eleven days successive snow 1674
A very great comet 1680
A frost for thirteen weeks 1684
The terrible high wind, Nov. 26 1703
The great and total eclipse of the sun, April 22 - 1715
Rebellion in the north 1715
Flamstead the great astronomer died 1719
Sir Isaac Newton died 1727
A severe frost for nine Weeks, begun Dec. 24 1739
A splendid comet from December to February 1743
Rebels defeated at Culloden by the Duke of Cumber-
land, April 16 1746
Old style ceased, Sept. 2 1752
Minorca taken, May 20 1756
Admiral Byng shot, March 14 1757
Louisbourg taken from the French, July 22 1757
Cherbourg taken from the French, August 8 1757
A complete victory gained over the French in Germany
by Prince Ferdinand, August 1 1759
King GEORGE II. died, October 25 1760
Belleisle taken from the French, June 7 1761
War proclaimed with Spain, Jan. 4 1762
Havannah taken, August 19 1762
Peace between England, France, and Germany, March
22 1768
General warrants declared illegal, Oct. 21 1765
Battle at Bunker's-Hill, near Boston, June 17 - 177:
Americans declared themselves independent 1776
General peace, Sept. 3 1783
Bastile, or state-prison of France demolished, July 14 1789
Louis XVI. King of France martyred, Jan. 21 - 1793

···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	YEARS.
War declared by France against Great Britain, Feb. 2	1793
MARIE ANTOINETTE, Queen of France, martyred, Oct.	
16	1793
LOUIS XVII. (called the Dauphin) died, June 8 -	1795
A great victory over the French fleet by Lord Howe,	1100
June 1	-
	1794
Victory over the Spanish fleet, by Sir John Jervis, Feb-	
ruary 14	1797
Victory over the dutch fleet, by Admiral Duncan, Oct. 11	1797
Victory over the French fleet, by Admiral Nelson,	
Aug. 1	1798
Seringapatam taken by Gen. Harris, and Tippoo Sul-	
tan killed, May 4	1799
Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland,	1100
Jan. 1	1001
Preliminaries of peace between France and England	1801
signed, Oct. 1	1001
	1801
Definitive treaty signed, March 27	1802
War again with France	1803
Battle of Trafalgar, in which the combined fleet of	
France and Spain was destroyed by Lord Nelson.	
who gloriously fell in the moment of victory, Oct. 21	1805
Danish fleet taken, Sept. 7	1807
The royal family of Portugal emigrated to the Brazils,	
Nov. 29	1807
The temporal power of the Pope annihilated, March 27	1808
Part of St. James's palace burnt, Jan. 24	
Grand jubilee, on account of King George III. entering	1808
into the fiftieth year of his reign, Oct. 25	1000
Holland annexed to France, July 9	1809
Buonaparte defected in Durait	1810
Buonaparte defeated in Russia, and compelled to flee to	
Paris in disguise	1812
exiled to St. Helena	1815
Princess CHARLOTTE of SAXE COBOURG died, Nov. 6	1817
Queen CHARLOTTE died, Nov. 17	1818
Duke of KENT died, Jan. 28	1820
King GEORGE III. died, Jan. 29	1820
KING GEODOR IV massless I T or	1820
luchass of Vonr did 4	
KUONADADTE diad of CL II IT	1820
	1821
	1821
	1821

#### TABLE VI.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

A. B. or B. A Bachelor of Gent. Gentleman Arts Hon. Honourable A. D. in the Year of our J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Lord Men A. M. or M. A. Master of Knt. Knight Arts Lieut. Lieutenant A. P. G. Professor of Astro-L. L. D. Doctor of the Canomy in Gresham College non and Civil Law Abp. Archbishop M. D. Doctor of Physic. B. D. Bachelor of Divinity Mr. Master Bp. Bishop Mrs. Mistress Bart. Baronet MS. Manuscript Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or MSS. Manuscripts 112 Pounds N. B. Mark well Col. Colonel No. Number C. S. Keeper of the Seal Obj. Objection C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Oxon. Oxford P. M. G. Professor of Music Seal D. D. Doctor of Divinity in Gresham College Dec. December Rt. Hon. Right Honourable Ditto (or Do.) the same Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful Eccl. Ecclesiastes Rt. Rev. Right Reverend Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus St. Saint -Esq. Esquire Sept. September Exon. Exeter Salop, Shropshire Feb. February S. T. P. Professor of Divinity F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Xt. Christ Society Xtmas. Christmas Other Contractions in Printing or Writing. e.g. as for example vide. see

i. e. that is q. d. as if he should say q. l. as much as you please q. s. a sufficient quantity viae. see viz. for videlicet, that is to say & and &c. and so forth

\*\*\* Contractions, especially in writing to Superiors, are now considered as disrespectful in most Instances of common Occurrences.

#### TABLE V.

Of FIGURES or NUMBERS.

		ANA ARCAN P	Carlos and the second		
One	1	I	Forty	40	XL
Two	2	II	Forty-five	45	XLV
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninetyofive	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One hundred	100	С
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven hundred	1700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Nine hundred		DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	Onethousand		M
Thirty-five	35	XXXV			

Other Numbers for Instructions.

27 Twenty-seven    1600 One Thousand Six Hun-
62 Sixty-two dred
107 One Hundred and Seven 1824 One Thousand Eight
704 Seven Hundred and Hundred and Twenty-
Four four; or MDCCCXXIV,

#### POSTSCRIPT.

A S there are many people who cannot read Old English print, I thought it might be of great service to insert the alphabet in great and small letters, by which any person may soon learn to read it well.

ABCDEFGMIJKUMLOPQ KSTUVUXXZ. abcdefghijklmnopqrstubw

TU3.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Of the Seven Stages of Life.

FIRST STAGE. Ecclesiastes, ch. xi. v. 10.

M ISERABLE man, in whom, as soon as the image of God appears in the act of his reason, the devil, and his own wicked nature, blur it in the corruption of his will: For no sooner are we come to our speech, and begin to have a little sense and discretion in discerning things, but we are kept under the fear of the rod and correction; and no tired horse was ever more glad to get rid of his burden than we are to get out of this servile state, under the false notion of being more happy, by being out of the power of correction.

SECOND STAGE. Eccles. ch. xi. v. 9.

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the last, because at fifteen or sixteen years youth think they are capable of taking the reins in their own hands and guiding themselves. But know, O youth, thou art now in a most piteous situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the affairs of the world, which will inwrap thee in a cloud of miseries, and thou hast not discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them, for pride, folly, self-conceit, headiness, and extravagance do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very nature, that thou esteemest them as thy friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober, -----forsake not the advice of thy parents and friends, which will arm thee against temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: but if thou refusest instruction, thou wilt be led captive to thy shame and sorrow here, and thy everlasting destruction hereafter.

#### THIRD STAGE. Job, ch. v. ver. 7.

We are apt in manhood to think ourselves completely happy, because we are now our own masters, and are not under that immediate command as before. But alas! what now are we much better in ? The world still allures us with pleasures, the devil tempts us to sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.

Fears of enemies affright, and suits of law vex us; Wrongs of ill neighbours teaze, losses in trade oppress, and cares for our family confound us; The malice of open foes, and envy of false friends, do in a manner consume us: and very often fortune and prosperity on the one hand flatter, and adversity

on the other hand frets us; and in this condition we often pass the remainder of our life.

#### FOURTH STAGE. Prov. ch. iii. v. 13.

This stage of life is also attended with perpetual troubles, and there is no real happiness here. For look backward, and you are presented with the wickedness of your youth, the folly of your childhood, and the waste of time in your infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for you will see the cares of the world, the troubles of the mind, and the diseases of the body; for remember, that by the same degrees that we arrive at our meridian glory, we are by them now descending to our last stage.

#### FIFTH STAGE. Eccles. ch. xi. v. 8.

Now the folly of our youth, and the abuse of our time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the pleasures of a well-spent life: For the house now becomes full of cares, the field full of toil, the country full of rudeness and melancholy, and the city full of factions; wealth we see is envied, poverty contemned, vice is advanced, simplicity derided, and religion ridiculed.

#### SIXTH and SEVENTH STAGES. Psalm xc. v. 10. and 12.

Grey hairs are worthy of honour when the behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old man take pleasure in sin, and repeat his former follies with delight, while he carries on his head the infallible tokens of his approaching mortality.— For when we come to those years, that our eyes grow dim, ears deaf, visage pale, hands shaking, knees trembling, and feet faultering, then it is evident the dissolution of our mortal tabernacle is near at hand.

#### Conclusion. — To the READER.

SHOULD you learn any thing by what is penn'd, (Tho' e'er so little,) I have gain'd my end; And should you know already what is writ, Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it; But fairly join the Critic and the Friend, Small faults excuse, and what you can commend, "For be an Author e'er so wise and wary, "He may in some particulars miscarry."

#### FINIS.

