

## BI

FENNING DANIEL UNIVERSAL...
1827
?


## SPELLING BOOK;

OR,

## A NEW AND EASY GUIDE

TO

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; <br> CONTAINING,

I. 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,

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## DERBY:

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1827.

THE

## Universal Spelling Book, \&c.

THE

## ALPHABET.

Roman.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\&.
Italic.
ABCDEFGHIJKL MNOPQRS $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{V} \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{Y} \mathbf{Z}$.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\&.
Old English.




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Vowels. } \\
& \text { a e i o u y. } \\
& \text { Consonants. }
\end{aligned}
$$

bcdfghjklmnpqrstvwxyz\&.
Double and treble Letters. fiff fififf \&.

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

## PARTI.

## TABLE I.

LESSON I.

| ba | be | bi | bo | bu | ab | eb | ib | ob | ub |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ca | ce* | ci* | co | 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 |
| 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 |

## Lesson III.

bla ble bli blo blu cla cle cli clo clu pla ple pli plo plu fla fle fli flo flu tra tre tri tro tru fra fre fri fro fru phra phre phri phro phru 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.

[^0]
## TABLE 11.

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

3.

Cap gap map tap dip hip nip pip fan man nan pan got hot pot sot 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 |

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3. Eatables, \&c.

| Ale | bread | buns | beef | fish | milk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| beer | chese | cakes | lamb | flesh | cream |
| rum | crumb | pies | pork | beans | curds |
| wine | crust | tarts | veal | peas | whey |

4. Apparel, \&c.

| Cap | coat | fan | hoop | shoes | cloth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| hat | cloak | gloves | knot | clogs | stuff |
| wig | frock | lace | scarf | shirt | plush |
| hood | gown | muff | stays | shift | silk |

## 5. Things belonging to a House.

Cup clock bench broom pan brick dish door box brush pot lime knife bar chest chair bed stone fork bolt trunk stool couch tiles spoon latch grate shelf quilt slate plate lock jack glass rug thatch mug key spit stairs sheet roof 6. Parts of the Body.

Head skull cheeks back toes heart hair brain throat bones nails lungs face lips arms ribs shins vein eyes tongue hands knees thumb blood nose teeth breast legs fist nerves mouth chin ears feet wrist joints 7. The World, \&c.
Sun east cape clay brook frost
moon west rock dirt pool snow
stars north land bank pond mist
air south hill sand rain dew
wind earth isles chalk hail ice

# The Universal Spelling Book, \&e. 

8. Trees, Plants, Fruits, \&c.

| Ash | elm | vine | fern | rue | figs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bay | fir | yew | grass | sage | nuts |
| beech | lime | broom | hops | oats | pears |
| brirch | oak | hemp | reeds | rye | plums |
| box | pine | flax | rose | wheat | grapes |

9. Numbers, Weights, \&c.

| One | five | grain | peck | inch |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| two | six | dram | sack | foot |
| three | once | ounce | pint | yard |
| four | twice | pound | 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 | Kin kine |  |
| bit | bite | dat | date | Gal | gale | kit | kite |
| Can | cane | din | dine | gam | game | Lad larle |  |
| came | came | dol | dole | gap | gape | Mad made |  |


| man maue | Od | ode | rot | rote | til | tile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ar mare | or | ore | rud | rude | tim | time |
| at mate | Pan | pane | rul | rul | tin | tine |
| mile | par | pare | Sal | sale | ton | tone |
| r mire | pat | pate | sam | same | top | tope |
| d mode | pil | pile | sid | side | tub | be |
| mole | pin | pine | $\sin$ | sine | tun | tune |
| op mope | pol | pole | fir | fire | Us | use |
| or more | por | pore | sit | site | Val | ale |
| ut mute | Rat | rate | sol | sole | van | vane |
| am name | rid | ride | sur | sure | vil | vil |
| p nape | rip | ripe | Tal | tale | vin | vine |
| nile | rit | rite | tam | tame | vot |  |
| d node | rob | robe | tap | tape | Wad | wade |
| nor nore | rod | rode | tar | tare | war |  |
| ote | rop | rope |  | 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. Love and fear God. Mind your book. Love your school.

## Lesson II.

Do not lie nor swear. Do not cheat nor steal. Play not with bad boys. Serve God, and trust in him.

Strive to learn.
Tell no tales. Call no ill names.

## 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 lore $^{-r}$ 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, f•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 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, d.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 | fillet | 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--est |
| com-merce | fee-ble | gar-ret | has-ty |
| com-mon | fe-male | gar-ter | hat-chet |
| con-cord | fen-der | gen-try | help-ful |
|  |  |  |  |


| 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-gred |


| ru-in | shar-per | spin-ner | tar-nish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -ler | shat-ter | spin-ster | tat-ler |
| rum-mage | shep-herd | spite-ful | tat-ter |
| run-ner | shil-ling | splen-did | tem-per |
| ru-ral | short-ly | splen-dor | tem-pest |
| Sa-cred | shut-ter | splin-ter | ten-der |
| sad-ler | sig-nal | spun-gy | ten-ter |
| safe-ly | si-lence | stag-ger | thank-ful |
| safe-ty | si-lent | stam-mer | thread-ba |
| sa-lad | sil-ly | stan-dish | thun-der |
| sal-ver | sil-ver | stin-gy | time-ly |
| san-dy | sim-per | stop-page | ti-dings |
| sam-pler | sim-ple | stop-per | tim-ber |
| sat-chel | sin-ful | sto-ry | tin-der |
| sa-tin | sin-ner | stran-ger | tin-sel |
| ab-bard | six-fold | strong-ly | to-tal |
| scaf-fold | six-ty | stu-dent | tra-der |
| scam-per | skil-ful | stu-pid | tren-ch |
| can-dal | skin-ny | sud-den | tri-al |
| scan-ty | slan-der | suf-fer | trum-pet |
| scar-let | slat-tern | sul-ky | trus-ty |
| scat-ter | slen-der | sul-len | tu-lip |
| scol-lop | sli-my | sul-ly | tum-bler |
| scorn-ful | slip-per | sul-try | tu-m |
| scra-per | sloth-ful | sum-mer | tun-nage |
| scul-ler | slug-gard | sum-mon | tur-key |
| se-cret | slug-gish | sup-per | tur-nip |
| sel-dom | slum-ber | sur-face | tur-ner |
| self-ish | slut-tish | sur-ly | turn-pike |
| sen-tence | smo-ky | Tab-by | turn-stile |
| ser-mon | smug-oter | tal-ly | tu-tor |
| ser-vant | snap-pish | tame-Iy | Va-ca |
| sex-ton | so-ber | tan-ner | -grant |
| sha-dy | sor-rel | ta-per | -n |
| shame-ful | sot-tish | tap-ster |  |
| sharp-en | spi-der | tar-dy | vel-İum |


| 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-dorn |
| 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 |

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| con-strain | de-stroy | em-balm | ex-ist |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| con-sume | de-tect | em-bark | ex-pand |
| con-tempt | de-test | em-broil | ex-pend |
| con-tend | de-vise | e-mit | ex-plode |
| con-tent | di-rect | en-chant | ex-pose |
| con-temn | 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-lid |
| de-clare | dis-joint | en-gage | fore-arm |
| de-coy | dis-like | en-joy | fore-seen |
| decrease | 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-print |
| de-spond | e-lope | ex-crt | im-merse |
|  |  |  |  |

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
pro-mote re-tail
pro-nounce re-tract
pro-pose re-trench
pro-pound re-turn
pro-rogue re-vere
pro-tect re-volve
pro-test re-ward
pur-loin ro-bust
pur-suit ro-mance
Re-bate Se-clude
re-buke se-dan
re-cant se-duce
re-cite se-lect
re-cline se-vere
re-course sha-lot
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

| ns-gress | un-clean | un-hurt | un-seen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ns-late | un-clothe | un-just | un-sound |
| trans-plant | un-close | un-lace | -si |
| ans-pose | un-cut | un-like | -te |
| tre-pan | un-dress | un-lock | un-tie |
| Un-apt | un-fair | un-made | un-tru |
| un-arm | un-fit | un-mask | un-twis |
| n-bar | un-fold | un-pack | up |
| --bind | un-gain | un-paid | Wit |
| un-blest | un-gruide | un-pin | ith |
| --bolt | un-heard | un-ripe | ith-drew |
| 1-born | un-hinge | un |  |
| un-bound | un-hook |  | with |

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-ard | glit-ter | Os-trich | Res-cue |
| bus-el | gob-let | Pas-tor | res-pite |
| blus-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, 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 ever.

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 | bri-be-ry | drow-si-ness |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ad-vo-cate | Ca-bi-net | E-le-ment |
| al-co-ran | ca-pi-tal | e-le-phant |
| al-der-man | ca-pi-tol | e-lo-quent |
| al-ma-nack | can-dle-stick | e-ne-my |
| al-pha-bet | can-di-date | en-ter-prize |
| an-ti-dote | car-pen-ter | ec-sta-cy |
| ap-pe-tite | ca-te-chism | Fal-si-ty |
| ar-gu-ment | cor-po-ral | fa-mi-ly |
| ar-ti-choke | coun-sel-lor | fer-ven-cy |
| Ba-nish-ment | cru-el-ty | fes-ti-val |
| bar-ba-rism | Di-a-dem | fil-thi-ness |
| bat-te-ry | di-a-lect | fool-ish-ness |
| bat-tle-ment | di-a-logue | fur-ni-ture |
| blun-der-buss | dig-ni-ty | Gai-e-ty |
| bra-ve-ry | dra-pe-ry | gal-le-ry |

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| gar-ri-son | ma-ri-ner | quar-ter-ly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ge-ne-ral | mar-tyr-dom | Rea-di-ness |
| gen-tle-man | me-lo-dy | re-fer-ence |
| gra-du-ate | me-mo-ry | re-me-dy |
| gra-na-ry | mo-nu-ment | re-pro-bate |
| gra-ti-tude | moun-te-bank | roy-al-ty |
| gun-pow-der | Nar-ra-tive | Sa-cra-ment |
| Hap-pi-ness | na-tu-ral | sa-cred-ness |
| har-bin-ger | naugh-ti-ness | sa-cri-fice |
| har-mo-ny | neg-li-gent | sa-cri-lege |
| harp-si-chord | nou-rish-ment | sa-la-ry |
| he-re-sy | nun-ne-ry | scan-ti-ness |
| he-re-tic | nu-tri-ment | scor-pion |
| he-ri-tage | Ob-sta-cle | scru-ti-ny |
| hos-pi tal | of-fi-cer | stea-di-ness |
| hy-po-crite | o-ra-tor | sud-den-ness |
| Ja-ve-lin | or-na-ment | sup-pli-ant |
| i-dle-ness | or-tho-dox | sy-ca-more |
| im-ple-ment | o-ver-sight | sym-pa-thy |
| in-fan-cy | Pa-pa-cy | sy-na-gogue |
| in-fi-del | pa-ra-dise | Tem-pe-rance |
| in-ju-ry | pa-ra-graph | ten-der-ness |
| in-stru-ment | pa-ra-phrase | ten-den-cy |
| La-bour-er | par-ti-cle | tes-ta-ment |
| la-by-rinth | per-ju-ry | trea-su-rer |
| la-ti-tude | pi-e-ty | tri-ni-ty |
| la-ven-der | pin-na-cle | tur-pen-tine |
| le-ga-cy | po-pe-ry | tur-pi-tude |
| le-pro-sy | prin-ci-pal | tym-pa-ny |
| li-ber-tine | prm-ci-ple | Va-can-cy |
| li-ber-ty | pro-per-ty | va-cu-um |
| lon-gi-tude | pro-ph-y-cy | va-ga-bond |
| lu-na-tic | pro-phe-sy | va-ni-ty |
| Ma-gi-strate | pro-se-lyte | vic-to-ry |
| ma-je-sty | py-ra-mid | vi-ne-gar |
| main-te-nance | Quan-ti-ty | vi-o-lence |
|  |  |  |


| ul-ti-mate | wick-ed-ness | Yes-ter-day |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ut-ter-ance | wil-der-ness <br> Wea-ri-ness <br> work-man-ship | Youth-ful-nitss <br> Zea-lous-ness |

## TABLE X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

| A-ban-don | ex-am-ple | Par-ta-ker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a-base-ment | Fa-na-tic | per-for-m |
| a-bor-tive | fan-tas-tic | per-fu-mer |
| ad-van-tage | for-bid-den | pre-cep-tor |
| Be-gin-ner | for-sa-ken | pre-ven-tor |
| be-got-ten | Gen-teel-ly | Re-mem-ber |
| be-hol-den | gri-mal-kin | re-sem-ble |
| be-lov-ed | Hap-ha-zard | Se-du-cer |
| bra-va-do | hence-for-ward | sep-tem-ber |
| Ca-the-dral | JE-HO-VAH | spec-ta-tor |
| co-e-qual | il-lus-trate | sur-vey-or |
| co-ha-bit | in-car-nate | Tes-ta-tor |
| con-sump-tive | in-cum-bent | to-bac-co |
| con-tri-bute | in-dul-gent | tri-lu-nal |
| con-tri-vance | in-for-mer | Vice-ge-rent |
| De-can-ter | in-ter-nal | un-co-ver |
| de-mon-strat | Mis-for-tune | un-e-qual |
| de-ter-mine | mis-ta-ken | un-faith-ful |
| E-lec-tor | mis-frust-ful | un-god-ly |
| e-lope-ment | Noc-tur-nal | un-learn-ea |
| em-bar-go | no-vem-ber | un-mind-ful |
| en-sam-ple | Ob-ser-vance | thank-ful |
| e-ter-nal |  |  |
| en-vi-ron | oc-to-ber | un-wor-thy |

## TABLE XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

| Ac-qui-esce | Im-ma-ture | pa-ten-tee |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a-la-mode | im-por-tune | Re-ad-mit |
| am-bus-cade | in-cor-rect | re-as-cend |
| ap-per-tain | in-di-rect | re-col-lect |
| ap-pre-hend | in-ter-fere | re-com-mend |
| as-cer-tain | in-ter-line | re-com-pose |
| Bri-ga-dier | in-ter-rupt | re-con-duct |
| buc-ca-neer | in-tro-duce | re-fu-gee |
| Can-no-nade | Ma-ca-roon | re-par-tee |
| cap-a-pee | ma-ga-zine | re-pre-hend |
| ca-ra-van | mas-que-rade | re-pre-sent |
| cir-cum-vent | mis-be-come | re-u-nite |
| con-de-scend | mis-be-have | Se-re-nade |
| con-tra-dict | mis-ap-ply | su-per-add |
| coun-ter-mand | mis-em-ploy | su-per-fine |
| De-vo-tee | mort-ga-gee | su-per-sede |
| de-bo-nair | Na-za-rene | su-per-vise |
| dis-al-low | O-ver-bold | Un-der-go |
| dis-ap-point | o-ver-charge | un-der-neath |
| dis-ap-prove | o-ver-cloud | un-der-sell |
| dis-ap-pear | o-ver-come | un-der-stand |
| dis-con-cern | o-ver-drive | un-der-stood |
| dis-en-gage | o-ver-laid | un-der-take |
| do-rni-neer | o-ver-stock | un-der-took |
| En-ter-tain | o-ver-thrown | un-der-went |
| e-ver-more | o-ver-turn | un-ex-pert |
| Ga-zet-teer | Pa-li-sade | un-gen-teel |
| gre-na-dier | pan-ta-loon | un-po-lite |

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 muck 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 simners, 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-ty di-li-gent-ly dro-me-da-ry Ef-fi-ca-cy e-le-gant-Iy e-vi-dent-ly ex-em-pla-ry

| Fi-gu-ra-tive | ne-cro-man-cy |
| :---: | :---: |
| for-mi-da-ble | Ob -sti-nate-ly |
| for-tu-nate-ly | o-ra-to-ry |
| frau-du-lent-ly | Pa-tri-mo-ny |
| Ge-ne-ral-ly | phy-si-cal-ly |
| glo-ri-ous-ly | pro-mis-so-ry |
| gra-ci-ous-ly | pur-ga-to-ry |
| gra-du-al-ly | Rea-son-a-ble |
| He-te-ro-dox | Sa-lu-ta-ry |
| ho-nour-a-ble | sanc-tu-a-ry |
| hos-pi-ta-ble | so-li-ta-ry |
| Im-po-ten-cy | spa-ci-ous-ly |
| in-ti-ma-cy | Ta-ber-na-cle |
| in-ven-to-ry | tem-po-ral-ly |
| La-pi-da-ry | tran-si-to-ry |
| li-te-ra-ry | tes-ti-mo-ny |
| Ma-tri-mo-ny | to-ler-a-bly |
| me-mo-ra-ble | Va-lu-a-ble |
| mer-ce-na-ry | ve-he-ment-ly |
| Na-tu-ral-ly | vir-tu-ous-ly |
| na-vi-ga-ble | 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

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| Bar-ba-ri-ty | e-qui-vo-cal | out-ra-ge-ous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be-ha-vi-our | ex-te-nu-ate | Pa-the-ti-cal |
| be-ni-fi-cence | Fer-ti-li-ty | pe-cu-li-ar |
| be-ne-vo-lence | fru-ga-li-ty | pro-pri-e-tor |
| be-nig-ni-ty | Gram-ma-ti-cal | pro-ver-bi-al |
| bi-tu-mi-nous | Har-mo-ni-ous | Re-luc-tan-cy |
| Ca-la-mi-ty | hu-ma-ni-ty | ri-di-cu-lous |
| ca-pa-ci-ty | hy-dro-pi-cal | Sa-ga-ci-ty |
| cap-ti-vi-ty | hy-po-cri-sy | so-bri-e-ty |
| cir-cum-fe-rence | I-den-ti-ty | so-ci-e-ty |
| com-mu-ni-cant | in-fir-mi-ty | sta-bi-li-ty |
| com-mu-ni-ty | Le-gi-ti-mate | Tri-en-ni-al |
| con-tem-pla-tive | li-ti-gi-ous | Ve-ra-ci-ty |
| De-bi-li-ty | Ma-tu-ri-ty | vi-cis-si-tude |
| de-ge-ne-rate | mu-ni-fi-cence | vic-to-ri-ous |
| dex-te-ri-ty | Na-ti-vi-ty | vi-va-ci-ty |
| E-gre-gi-oǔ | no-to-ri-vus | U-bi-qui-ty |
| e-mo-lu-ment | O-be-di-ent | un-righ-te-ous |
| en-thu-si-ast | om-ni-po-tent | ux-or-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 1 -mi-ta-tor cor-re-spon-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-de-pen-dent 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-ui-pre-sent o-pe-ria-tor

Pa-li-sa-do su-per-vi-sor u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture The-o-re-tic
Un-ad-vi-sed un-de-fil-ed un-der-ta-ken un-der-va-lue

What-so-e-ver
when-so-e-ver
where-so-e-ver
who-so-e-ver
whom-so-e-ver
Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert Le-ger-de-main Su-per-a-bound a-voir-du-pois Ca-ra-bi-neer
E-le-cam-pane

Ne-ver-the-less Re-cog-ni-zee re-cog-ni-zor
su-per-in-duce su-per-in-tend
Ul-tra-ma-rine

Lessons in Words not exceeding four Syllables.
Lesson I. Part of the $3 d$ 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.

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. Thon 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 Iflee 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.
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, O God ; 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.
20. The proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.
21. To know wisdom and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding;
22. To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, judgment, and equity.
23. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge ; but fools despise wislom and instruction.
24. 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 clxains about thy neck. not.
25. If they say, come with us, let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause:
26. Cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse:
27. 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.
28. Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men.
29. For the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressors shall be rooted out of it:
30. 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 blond:

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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 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<br>Cau-ti-on-a-ry<br>Fa-shi-on-a-ble fi-gu-ra-tive-ly Na-ti-on-al-ly Or-di-na-ri-ly<br>Pe-rish-a-ble-ness<br>Ques-ti-on-a-ble<br>Spi-ri-tu-al-ly<br>sta-ti-on-a-ry<br>Va-ri-a-ble-ness<br>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.

Affa-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-lbe-ra-li-ty
Mis-be-ha-vi-our
Po-li-ti-ci-an
Sen-si-bi-li-ty
U-ni-ver-si-ty
в 6

## 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-rl-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 La-ti-tu-di-na-ri-an 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

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


## TABLE XXI.

## Contains some useful Fables.

## Fable 1. The Boy that stole Apples.

AN 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. W on'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.

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## 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 asunder 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.

AMERRY 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 feard 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.

## MORAL.

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 butidling 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.

$T$ TOMMY 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.

HARRY, 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.

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 gertainly 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. <br> 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, pronligate 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 oi my sorrów, and their own folly ! How would I press upon them to avoid all manner of ill company, to

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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 miscrable death ; but Tommy was alwáys 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 Sulomon, 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 <br> Accidence, grammar rules

ABEL, a man's name

Accidents, unforeseen events Able, sufficient Accept, to rece:ve Except, to leave out

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
B
Beacon, a light to guide ships at sea.
Beckon, to make a sign with Cane, a kind of strong reed 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
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

Fin $F$
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
G
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 | Manner, custom |
| :--- | :--- |
| Knap, a rising on cloth | Manor, a lordship |
| Nap, a short sleep | Mare, the female of a horse |
| Knave, a rogue | Mayor, a magistrate |
| Nave, the middle part of a Marshal, the chief officer of |  |
| wheel, or church | arms |
| Knead, to work dough | Martial, warlike |
| Need, want | Marten, a bird |
| Knight a title of honour | Martin, a man's name |
| Night, the time of darkness | Mean, of small value |
| Knot, a knob | Mien, behaviour |
| Not, the particle of negation | Meat, flesh to be eaten |
| Know, to understand | Mete, to measure |
| No, the word of refusal | Medal, a coin |
|  | Meddle, to interfere |
| Lade, to load | Medlar, a fruit |
| Laid, placed | Medler, a busy body |
| Leak, to run out | Message, an errand |
| Leek, a kind of onion | Messuage, a house, \&c. |
| Lead, metal | Metal, a hard compact body, |
| Led, conducted | Mettle, vigour |
| Legislator, a lawgiver | Might, power |
| Legislature, parliament | Mite, a small insect |
| Lessen, to make less | Lesson, any thing repeated to Mighty, powerful |
| a teacher | Mity, full of mites |
| Lesser, smaller | Moan, lamentation |
| Lessor, one that grants a lease Mown, cut down |  |
| Liar, one that tells falsehoods Moat, a ditch |  |
| Lyre, a musical instrument | Mote, an atom |
| Limb, a leg or arm | Moor, a fen or marsh |
| Limn, to paint | More, in quantity |
| Lo, behold | Mower, one who mows |
| Low, mean, humble | Muscle, a shell fish |
| Loth, unwilling | Muzzle, to tie the mouth |
| Loathe, to nauseate | Muslin, fine linen |
| Loose, slack | Muzzling, the act of tying |
| Lose, to suffer loss | the mouth |
| Made, finished | Naught, bad |
| Maid, a virgin | Nought, nothing |
| Main, chief | Nay, no |
| Mane, the hair on the neck Neigh, the voice of a horse |  |
| of a horse | Neither, not either |
| Mail, armour | Nether, lower |
| Male, the he of any species | None, not any |
|  | c 4 |

Nun, a female recluse
0
Ore, uncast metal
Of, concerning
Off, distant, or from
Oh , alas
Owe, to be indebted
P
Pail, a vessel for water
Pale, wan, or white
Pain, torment
Pane, a square of glass
Pair, a couple
Pare, to cut, or clip
Pear, a fruit
Palate, taste, relish
Pallet, a small bed
Pall, a covering thrown over a coffin
Paul, a man's name
Parasite, a flatterer
Parricide, a parent-killer
Pastor, a minister
Pasture, grazing land
Patience, mildness
Patients, sick people
Pause, a stop
Paws, the feet of a beast
Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peal, a stuceession of
Peel, to strip off
Peer, a nobleman
Pier, part of a bridge
Penitence, repentance
Penitents, repentants
Pilate, a man's name
Pilot, a guide at sea
Pillar, a round column
Pillow, a bag of feathers
Place, to set in order
Plaice, a flat fish
Plait, a fold
Plate, silver
Pleas, law-suits

Oar, an instrument to row with Posy, a motto on a ring
Please, to satisfy
Poesy, poetry
Pole,a long stick
Poll, the head
Porcelain, china ware
Purslain, an herb
Pour, to let liquid out of a vessel
Power, might
Pray, to beseech
Prey, a booty
Precedent, an example
President, a governor
Presence, state of being present
Presents, gifts
Principal, chief
Principle, the first cause
Profit, gain
Prophet, an inspired person
Prophecy, foretelling
Prophesy, to foretell
Q
Quean, a worthless woman
Queen, a king's wife
Race, a contest in running
Raze, to demolish
Rain, to fall in drops
Reign, to rule
Rein, part of a bridle
[sounds Raise, to lift up
Rays, beams of light
Read, to peruse
Reed, a rush
Red, a colour
Read, did read
Regimen, diet
Regiment, a body of soldiers
Relic, remainder
Relict, a widow
Rest, ease
Wrest, to force
Rhyme, verse
Rime, frost
Rice, Indian corn
Rise, advancement

Rye, a kind of grain
Wry, crooked
Rigger, one that rigs or fits out
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
Shown, made appear
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 [robe
Surplice, a clergyman's white
Surplus, overplus
T
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

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 V
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

> Y

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

## TABLE XXIV.

## Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

Ab'sent
An At'tribute
A Col'lect
A Com'pact
A Com'pound
The Con'fines
Con'duct
A Fer'ment
Fre'quent


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## TABLE XXV.

A Dialogue between Master and Scholar, concerning the Stops and Marks made Use of in Reading and Writing. Master. 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 diviade 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.

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 ( G-实), points to some remarkable thing or passage in an author.
M. What is the use of an obelisk ?
S. An obelisk, or dagger, $(\dagger)$ is often used in large bouks ; 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 (9) is set at the beginning of every new subject, and no other paragraph is made till the former sur ject 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 ( $\delta$ ) 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. WHAT 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. $b, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{g}, \mathrm{h}, \mathrm{j}, \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}, \mathrm{r}$, 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?

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

$$
\text { 2. } O f \text { (Ch.) }
$$

M. When is ch sounded like k ?
S. In proper names of men and places; as Achan, Achish, Baruch, Enoch, \&e.
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.

$$
\text { 3. Of }(\mathrm{G})(\mathrm{Gh})(\mathrm{Gn}) \text { and }(\mathrm{Ph}) \text {. }
$$

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.

$$
\text { 4. } O f(\mathrm{~S})(\mathrm{Sc}) \text { and }(\mathrm{Sch})
$$

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, \&cc. are pronounced, vishious, tenashious: conscience, conscious, \&c. are pronounced, conshience, conshious, \&c. and motion, oration, are sounded like moshun, orashun, \&cc. so also partial, special, \&c. are pronounced, parshial, speshial, \&c.

$$
\text { 6. } O f(\mathrm{Xi} .)
$$

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 tonguts alone, Till you can read and spell your own.

## TABLE I.

## Of Grammar in general.

Master. VHAT 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?

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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, \&cc. 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. WHT 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, \&cc. 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, $\& z$. 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, \&cc. 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, \&cc. 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

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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;
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { But Edward is the best of all. } & \text { Superlative } \\ \text { Or thus: } & \text { sositive } \\ \left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Thomas is a tall boy of his age; } & \text { 年 } \\ \text { Charles is taller ; } \\ \text { But } \text { Edward is the tallest. } & \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { comparative } \\ \text { superlative }\end{array}\end{array}$
) positive But Edward is the tallest. superlative
1.4. Are there only three degrees of comparison?
S. Properly speaking there are no more; but then two of them sometinies 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 degrce; 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 dutijul 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 $f e$, into ves. Thus, Calf, half, will be Calves, halves; and Life, knife, will be Lives, knives, \&c.
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, \&cc. 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, \&cc. 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.
\(\left.\begin{array}{ll}As, Deus <br>
Dei <br>

Deo\end{array}\right\}\)| God |
| :--- |
| Di. |\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}of God <br>

to God, \&cc.\end{array}\right.\)
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. $H e$ is the male, or masculine gender. She is the female, or feminine gender ; and $i t$ 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. <br> Of Pronouns.

Master. WH 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, 〕e, (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.
I, is the 1st person
Thou, or you, the $2 d$ person
He, she, or it, the 3d person

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. HAT 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.

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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.

As $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{I}, \text { thou, (or you) he, she, or it, are singular. } \\ \text { We, ye, (or you) and they, are plural. }\end{array}\right.$
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:

First person I love, or do love. Second person Third person First person
Second person Third person

Thou lovest, or dost love.
He, or she loveth, loves, or doth love. We love, or do love.
Ye, or you love, or do lore.
They love, or do love.

Or suppose the verb To burn. I burn; thou burnest; he or she 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 aesiring 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.

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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 infmitive 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 iufinitive 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.
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, \&ce.
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, \&ce. 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 $e d$ 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 $e d$ 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, \&cc. are quite different in the preter.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Thus in the I run, } \\ \text { present tense, } & \text { I fly, } \\ \text { I give, }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Is in the }\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { I ran, or did run. } \\ \text { I flew, or did fly. } \\ \text { I gave, or did give. }\end{array}\right.$

## 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 moun 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, \&e.

## 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 $e d$, as follows:

## Regular Verbs and their Participles.

| 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 participle always 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, |
| ssive 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, \&cc. 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. | Participl | Tense. | Tense. | Particip |
| Bite, | bit, | bitten. | Do, | did, | done. |
| Blow, | blew, | blown | Draw, | drew, |  |
| Catch, | catch | , caught. | Feed, | fed. |  |
| Cleave, | lave | \{ cleft or | Fling, | flung. |  |
| Cleave, | ave | , | Shake, | shook, | 相 |
| Flee, | flea, | fled. | Shine, | hone, | hined |
| Fly, | flew, | flown. | Shrink, | shran | shrunk |
| Go, | went, | go |  |  | spok |
| Know, | knew, | known. |  |  | spoke |
| Lie, | lay, | lain. | Spin, | pun. |  |


| Present | Preter | Passive | Present | Preter | Passive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tense. | Tense. | Participle. | Tense. | Tense. | Participle. |
| Swear, | sware, | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { swore or } \\ \text { sworn. } \end{array}\right.$ | Tread, Weep, | trod, wept. | trodd |
| Think, | thought. |  | Win, | won. |  |
| Lay, | laid. |  | Work, | wrough |  |
| Ride, | rid, | rode. | Wring, | wrung. |  |
| Ring, | rang, | rung. | Writ | writ, | rote or |
| See, | saw, | seen. |  |  | (written |
| Throw, | threw, | thrown. |  |  |  |

## TABLE VII.

Of Adverbs.

## Master. HAT 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, moreaver, 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. H HT 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, \&cc. 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.

## 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 $\cdot$ 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 prepo-
sition 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 comes, 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?-

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 principalParts 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 ${ }^{B^{\prime}}$-bess, a governess of an $\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-chor, an instrument to abbey fasten a ship
Ab'-bey, a monastery $\quad \mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-gel, a spirit
$A b^{\prime}$-bot, a governor of an ab- Ac'-cess, admittance, ap-
$\mathrm{Ab}^{\prime}$-stract, a short account $\mathrm{Ac}^{\prime}$-cord, agreement $\mathrm{Ac}^{\prime}$-cent, the tone of the voice $\mathrm{Ac}^{\prime}$-count, esteem, reckoning $\mathrm{Ac}^{\prime}$ tor, a doer of a thing $\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-gle, a corner $\mathrm{Ad}^{\prime}$-der, a serpent $\quad \mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-nals, yearly chronicles D 6

## The Universal Spelling Book, \&fc.

$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-them, a divine song
$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$-vil, a smith's iron
As'-pect, countenance
Aus'tin, a man's name
B
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
C
Cab'-bage, an esculent plant
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$-ble, a large rope
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$-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
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$-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
Cáse-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
$\mathrm{Ci}^{\prime}$-pher, such as ( 0 ) nothing
$\mathrm{Cir}^{\prime}$-cle, a round figure
Cis'-tern, a vessel for water
$\mathrm{Cli}^{\prime}$-ent, one who employs a lawyer
$\mathrm{Cli}^{\prime}$-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
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}-\mathrm{lon}$, a stop marked thus (:)

Com'-ma, a small stop, thus (,)

| Com $^{\prime}-$ ment, an interpretation | De-fault ${ }^{\prime}$, want, omission |
| :--- | :--- |
| Com'-merce, trade | De-fect', a blemish |
| Com'-pact, agreement | De-gree ${ }^{\prime}$, advancement |
| Com'-pass, a mathematical in- | De'-ism, denying of revealed |
| strument | religion |

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
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$-bit, 1 foot, 9 tenths
Cud'-gel, a staff
Cul'-ture, husbandry
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$-pid, the god of love
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$-rate, an inferior priest
Cur'-rent, a running stream
Cut'-ler, a knife-maker, \&cc.
$\mathrm{Cy}^{\prime}$-press, a tree so called
D
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

Fur'-nace, an inclosed fire place Le'gend, a fabulous writing
Fur'-row, a trench Li'-bel, a scandalous writing
G
Gal'-lon, four quarts
Gar'-ment, a coat
$\mathrm{Li}^{\prime}$-cence, leave
Lim' $^{\prime}$-ner, a painter
Lu' cre, gain
Gar'-ret, the uppermost room Lus'-tre, brightness
Glut'-ton, a greedy eater M
Gos'-pel, the New Testament Mag'-net, the load-stone
Gos'sip, a tattling woman
Gram'-mar, a book teaching
to speak and write correctly
Gran'-deur, greatness
Gri-ma'ce, hypocrisy
Gui'-dance, guiding, leading
Gut'-ter, a sink or drain H

Mai'-den, a young woman
Man'-date, a command
Man'-tle, a cloak
Mar'-gin, a brim or edge
Ma -tron, a motherly woman
Max'-im, a principle
May'-or, a magistrate
Mem'-brane, a thin skin
Har'-bour, a place for ships to Mes'-sage, an errand
ride at anchor in
Har'-ness, horse attire
Har'-vest, reaping time
Hat'-chet, a small axe
$\mathrm{Hea}^{\prime}$-then, an idolater
Hei'-fer, a young cow
$\mathrm{Hel}^{\prime}$-met, an head-piece
Hem'-lock, a poisonous plant
Her'-bal, a book of plants
Her'-mit, a solitary person
$\mathrm{Hu}^{\prime}$-mour, fancy
Hun'-ger, want of food
Hys'sop, an herb
I
$I^{\prime}$ 'port, meaning
Im'-post, a tax
Mir'-ror, a looking-glass
Mis'-chief, hurt
$\mathrm{Mi}^{\prime}$-ser, a covetous fellow
Mi'-tre, a bishop's cap
$\mathrm{Mo}^{\prime}$-ment, an instant
Mo'-tive, inducement
Mot'-to, a short sentence
$M u '^{\prime}$-sic, harmony
$\mathrm{Na}^{\prime}$-tive, one born in the land
$\mathrm{Na}^{\prime}$-ture, disposition
$\mathrm{Na}^{-}-\mathrm{vy}$, a fleet of ships
$\mathrm{Ni}^{\prime}$-tre, saltpetre
Nur'-ture, nourishment
0
$\mathrm{Im}^{\prime}$-pulse, a strong persuasion
$\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$-come, revenue
$\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$-dex, a hand or mark
$\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$-quest, inquire, search
$\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$-road, invasion
In'-sult, an affront K
Ken'-nel, a water-course
Ker'-nel, inside of a nut
Ker'-sey, coarse cloth
Knuc'-kle, a joint
L
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
Pri'-mate, the chief archbiQ
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
Rar:'cour, malice
Ran'-dom, uncertainty
Ra'-pine, robbery
Rap' ${ }^{\prime}$ ture, transport of mind
Rash'-ness, hastiness
$\mathrm{Ra}^{\prime}$-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
$\mathrm{Ri}^{\prime}$-ot, tumult, noise
Rub'-bish, refuse, dirt
Ru'-bric, the church serv ce
Rup'-ture, a breaking

S
Sab'-bath, the day of rest
$\mathrm{Sa}^{\prime}$-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 T
Ta'-ble, a flat surface
Tai-'lor, a maker of clothes
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 Vi'-al, a sinall glass bottle
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 treasou
Tran'-script, a copy
Trea'-son, disloyalty
Trea'-sure, riches, goods
Trea'-tise, a discourse
Trench'-es, decp ditches
Tro'-phy, a sign of victory
Trow'-el, a mason's tool
Trus'-tee, a guardiau
Tri'-al, an examination
Tu'-lip, a flower
Tu'-mour, a sweliing
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 V
$\mathbf{V} \mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-grant, an idle person
$V a^{\prime}$-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
Vic'-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 W
Wag'-gon, a carriage
Wal'-let, a travelling bag
Wal'-nut, a large nut
War'den, a keeper
Ward'-rabe, 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 Y
Young'-ster, a young fellow
Ze'-nith, a point over head

TABLE II.
Nouns adjective, accenied and explained.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{B}^{\prime}}$-ject, mean, base
Ab-rupt', sudden
$\mathrm{Ab}^{\prime}$-sent, not present
Ab-stru'se, secret, dificult
Ab-surd', foolish
A-cute', ingenious
Ad'-verse, not prosperous
A-dult', full grown
$\Lambda^{\prime}$-gile, quick, nimble
A-lert', brisk
An-t'ique, strange, ancient
$\mathrm{Ar}^{\prime}$-dent, zealous
Au-gust', magnificent
B
Bar'-bed, bearded
Be-ni'gn, kind
Blight'-ed, blasted
Boo'r-ish, clownish
$\mathrm{Bra}^{\prime}$-ced, joined together
Braw'-ny, sinewy
Bul'-bous, roundish
Bul'-ky, big

## C

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
D
Dain'-ty, nice in diet
De'sent, 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
$\mathrm{Ea}^{\prime}$-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
$\mathrm{Fer}^{\prime}$-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'rinal, affected
Fra'-grant, of a sweet smell
Fru'-gal, thrifty
Fu'-ture, yet to come G
Gal'-lant, brave
Gau'-dy, fine, gay
Gen'-teel, polite, elegant
Gen'-tle, civil, tame
Gid'-dy, wild, inconsiderate H
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
$\mathrm{Hu}^{\prime}$-mid, moist
I
Im-mense', exceeding great
In-fir'm, weak
In-na'te, inbred
K
Kna'-vish, deceitful, cheating L
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
$\mathrm{Mo}^{\prime}$-dish, fashionable
Mon'-strous, prodigious
Mun'-dane, worldly
N
Ner'-vous, sinewy
Neu'ter, of neither side
$\mathrm{Ni}^{\prime}$-trous, consisting of nitre
No'-cent, hurtful
Noi'-some, loathsome
0
Ob-li'que, crooked
Ob-scu're, dark
Ob-tu'se, blunt
Oc-cult', secret

## P

Pal'-try, pitiful, mean
$\mathrm{Pa}^{\prime}$-pal, belonging to the Pope
Pas'-sive, apt to bear or suffer
Path'-less, untrodden, unknown
Pee'-vish, fretful
Pen'-sive, melancholy, thought-

## ful

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
$R^{\prime}$-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
$\mathrm{Ru}^{\prime}$-ral, like the country
Rus'-tic, unmannerly S
$\mathrm{Sa}^{\prime}$-ble, dark
Sa'-cred, holy
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
T
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
$T u^{\prime}$-mid, swelling
Tur-'gid, swollen, puffed up
V
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
$V i^{\prime}-$ 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
$\mathrm{Wo}^{\prime}$-ful, sorrowful
Wool'-len, made of wool Y
Year'ly, every year

## TABLE III.

Verbs of two Syllables, accented and explained.

A$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime} \mathrm{se}$, to humble A-ba'te, to diminish
A-bet', to encourage A-bi'de, to continue
Ab)-ju're, to renounce A-bridge ${ }^{\prime}$, 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, to separate
Ac-cost', to address
Ac-cru'e, to arise from
Ac-cu'se, to charge with guilt An-nex', to join together

B
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
$\mathrm{Bla}^{\prime}$-zon, to draw arms
Bor'-row, to take upon trust
Bran'-dish, to wave or flourish Con-fine, to restrain
Bun'-gle, to manage clumsily Con-firm', to establish
Bur-nish', to polish C
Ca -jolle, to deceive
Cal'-cine, to burn to a cinder
Can'-cel, to blot out
Ca-ress', to fondle
Ca-rouse', to drink hard
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$-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-fi'de, to trust in
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-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 ${ }^{\prime}$, 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-tail, 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 [tain
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 Ef-fa'ce, to destroy

Ef-fect', to perform
E-ject', to cast out
E-la'te, to puff up
E-lect', to choose or appoint
E-lu'de, to avoid by artifice
Em-balm', to preserve a corpse
Em-bark', to go on ship-board
E-merge ${ }^{\prime}$, to rise again
E-mit', to send forth
Emp'-ty, to exhaust
En- act', to decree
En-chant', to delight
En-clo'se, to include
En-dea'r, to make beloved
En-du're, to undergo, to continue
En-fo'rce, to constrain
En-ga'ge, to persuade
En-gro'ss, to get all to one's self $\mathrm{Har}^{\prime}$-row, to break clods
En-hance', to raise the value
En-rol', to insert in a roll or register
En-ti'ce, to tempt
E-quip', to furnish
E-ra'se, to blot out
E-rect', to build
Es-say', to attempt or under-
E-va'de, to shun, to put off
E-vince', to prove
Ex-alt', to lift up
Ex-ci'te, to stir up
Ex-ert', to put forth
Ex-hale, to breathe or steam out
Ex-haust', to empty or con-
Ex-ist ${ }^{\prime}$, to have a being
Ex-pand', to stretch or open
Ex-pel', to drive out
Ex-pend', to lay out
Ex-pi're, to die
Ex-plo'de, to cry down
Ex-porrt, to send over sea
Ex-pun'ge, to blot out
Ex-tol', to cry up
Ex-tort', to gain by force
Ex-tru'de to thrust out

Ex-ult ${ }^{\prime}$, to triumph
F
Fer-me'nt, to rarify by intestine motion
Flat-ter, to soothe with praises
Flou'-rish, to prosper [rage
Fo-ment', to bathe, to encou-
For'feit, to lose
Frus'-trate, to disappoint
Fur'-bish, to brighten
G
Gar'-nish, to adorn
Glit'-ter, to shine, to sparkle H
Hal' low, to make holy
Hal-loo', to encourage with shouts

Il-lu'de, to mock or deceive
Im-bi'be, to suck in, to receive
Im-bru'e, to wet with blood
Im-merge', or Im-merse, to dip
Im-part', to disclose
Im-pe'de, to hinder, to stop
Im-pea'ch, to accuse
Impel', to force or drive forward
Im-pend', to hang over-head
Im-plo're, to beseech
Im-ply', to contain, to signify
Im-print', to fix in the mind
Im-pute', to ascribe
In-ci'te, to stir up
In-clu'de, to comprehend.
In-cur', to fall under
In-dent', to cut on the edges
In-di'ct, to accuse
In-di'te, to dictate
In-dorse', to write on the back
In-fect', to corrupt, or taint
In-ject', to cast in
In-sert', to put in
In-spect', to look into

In-spi'-re, to breathe into
In-stil', to infuse
In-su're, to engage for
In-tru'de to thrust one's self Pic'lle, to preserve
Per-tain', to belong to
Per-vert', to seduce
Pe-ru'se, to read over
Pic'-kle, to preserve

In-veigh', to rail against
In-vert', to turn upside down In-vest', to put in possession In-volve', to wrap, or fold in
ln-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 0
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
P
Par'-boil, to boil half
Par'-ley, to talk with
Par-take, 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

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-rlict', 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 alond
Pro-du'ce, to bring forth
Pro-mo'te, to advance
Pro-long', to lengthen
Pro-nounce ${ }^{\prime}$, to utter
Pro-pound', to propose
Pro-rog'ue, to put off, to pro-

## long

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 ${ }^{\prime}$, to recover
Re-dound', to conduct
Re-dress', to set right
Re-du'ce, to subdue
Re-fel', to disprove or refute
Re-fer ${ }^{\prime}$, 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, 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-vi'le, 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

## S

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 Trans-la'te, 'to interpret in
bear false witness
Sub-scri'be, to write under- Trans-mit', to convey neath
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 Trem'-ble, to shake with fear 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, to overlook Sur-vi've, to outlive Sus-pend', to delay, to put off Ven'-ture, to hazard Swad'dle, to put round Swag'-ger, to hector, to boast Vouch'-safe, to condesceñ T
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 War'-ble, to sing as birds Tram'-ple, to tread upon
Trans-act', to manage Tran-scend', to surpass, to ex-Tran-scri'be, to copy out Trans-fer', to remove

Trans-form ${ }^{\prime}$, to metamorphose
Trans-fu'se, to pour out from one into another
Trans-gress', to trespass another language

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

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
$V^{\prime}$-ry, to alter, to change
Vi'brate, to shake to and fro
Up-bra'id, to reproach
Up-hold', to keep up, or support
Ut'-ter, to pronounce or speak W
Wad'-dhe, to go as a duck
Wal'-low, to roll up and down
Wan'-der, to ramble up and down Wel'-come, to salute
[cel Whi'-ten, to make white
Wi'-den, to make broad Wor'-ry, to teaze, to tear
Wrin'-kle, to crease or fold

## TABLE IV.

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

ABet'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 Affíance, confidence
Af'fluence, wealth
$\mathrm{Ag}^{\prime}$ 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
Al'phabet, the letters of a Bra'very, courage
language
Al-titude, height
Amend'ment, reformation
Am'nesty, a general pardon
Am'ulet, a charm
An'archy, want of govermment
Andehoret, 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
$A^{\prime}$ 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
Bre'vity, shortness
Bullion, uncoined gold or silver C
Cab'inet, a set of drawers
Cal'endar, an almanack
Cal'enture, a burning fever
Cal'umny, reproach
Can'didate, one who affers 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

Cav'alry, horse troops
Cavalca'de, a procession on horseback
Ca'veat, a caution
Cav'ity, hollowness
Cen'tury, an hundred years
Chara'pion, a valiant man
Chan'cellor, an officer of state
Chas'tity, purity
Chiméra, 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
Cus'tody, prison, security
Cus'tomer, a buyer
Cyl'inder, a roller
D
Daf'fodil, a flower
Dain'tiness, delicacy

Dec'alogue, the commandments
Decan'ter, a glass bottle
Deco'rum, decency, order
Décrement, 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
E
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 uval figure

## 100 The Universal Spelling Book, fec.

Embar'go, prohibition to pass Flat'tery, false praise
Em'bassy, a commission
Em'bryo, imperfect state
Emi'nence, height
Em'peror, a sovereign prince
Fop'pery, folly, impertinence
For'gery, counterfeiting
For'malist, a formal person
For'titude, courage
Em'phasis, strength of pro- Frac'tion, a broken part nunciation
Endorse'ment, a writing on Func'tion, duty or office the back of
Endow'ment, a natural gift
En'ergy, force, efficacy
Enig'ma, a riddle
En'mity, hatred
En'terprize, an hazardous attempt
Enti'cement, an allurement
Ep'icure, a glutton
Ep'igram, a short witty poem
Epis'tle, a letter
Ep'itaph, an inscription
Ep'ithet, a proper term
Equa'tor, the equinoctial line
Erin'go, a plant
Erra'ta, errors
Es'timate, value or estimation
Eu'logy, encomium, praise
Ev'idence, plainness, witness
Exact'or, one who exacts
Ex'ercise, labour, motion
Exist'ence, being
Exot'ic, a foreign plant
F
Fac'tion, a party
Fac'ulty, ability, talent
Fal'lacy, deceit
Fal'sity, untruth
Far'rier, an horse-doctor
Fash'ion, mode, dress
$\mathrm{Fa}^{\prime}$ vourite, a darling
Fel'lowship, a partnership
Fest'ival, a feast or holiday
Fic'tion, a feigned story
Fil'aments, small fibres
Fi'nery, fine, attire
Fir'mament, the sky
I ish'ery, the trade of fishing

Fu'neral, a burial
Fur'niture, household goods
Fus'tian, a sort of cloth
G
Gal'lery, the upper seats in a church or theatre [dens
Gar'dener, a dresser of gar-
Gen'eral, a commander
Gen'esis, creation
Ge'nius, nature
Gen'tleman, a man of birth
Glazier, a worker in glass
Glim'mering, a faint light
Gov'ernment, rule, dominion
Gov'ernor, a ruler
Gran'ary, a storehouse for corn
Gra'zier, one who feeds cattle
Grav'ity, sobriety, weight
Guar'dian, a manager
Gud'geon, a small fish

## H

Har'binger, a forerunner
Har'mony, melody, agreement
Harp'sichord, a musical instrument
Hel'lebore, a plant
Hem'isphere, half a globe
Her'balist, one skilled in plants
Her'itage, inheritance
Her'esy, contrariety to the fundamentals of religion
Hex'agon, a figure of six sides
His'tory, an account of things
Hos'pital, an house for the sick
Hu'morist, a whimsical person
Hur'ricane, a violent storm
Hy'acinth, a flower
Hyp'ocrite, a dissembler

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
$\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$ digo, a plant
Indu'cement, a motive
Indul'gence, fondness
In'dustry, diligence $^{\prime}$
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 be-
tween 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: L
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
$\mathrm{Me}^{\prime}$ 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

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 The Universal Spelling Book, \&c.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.
Min'ion, a favourite
Min'ister, a preacher
Mir'acle, a thing beyond nature Palisa'des, small light pales
Mis'creant, a wretch
Mit'timus, a warrant
Mock'ery, banter
Mod'esty, bashfulness
Mod'icum, a little matter
Mon'archy, kingly government Par'amour, a lover
Mon'itor, an adviser
Mon'ument, a tomb or statue
Mor'alist, one skilled in morals
Mo'tion, changing of place
Move'ables, personal goods
Moun'tebank, a quack
Mul'berry, a fruit
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- $\mathrm{Pa}^{\prime}$ triot, a public benefactor
Muse'um, a study or library
Mu'tiny, sedition, revolt
Mys'tery, a secret
N
Nar'rative a relation or story
Narra'tor, a relater of things
Na'tion, a people
Ni'cety, exactness
Nov'elty, newness
Nun'nery, a place for nuns
Nu'triment, nourishment
$\mathrm{Ob}^{\prime}$ loquy, evil speaking
$\mathrm{Ob}^{\prime}$ sequies, funeral rites
Obser'vance, respect
$\mathrm{Ob}^{\prime}$ stacle, hindrance
O'cean, the sea
Octa'vo, eight leaves in a sheet
Oc'ulist, one skilled in eyes
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'fficer, one in office
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ pium, a sleeping potion
Oppo'nent, one who opposes
Or'ator, an eloquent person
Or'dinance, a decree
$\mathrm{Or}^{\prime}$ nament, beauty, finery
O'verture, a proposal
P
Pa'nnier, a wicker basket
Par'able, a simile
Par'adise, a place of pleasure
Par'adox, a puzzling assertion
Par'agraph, a division of a book
Par'asite, a flatterer
$\mathrm{Pa}^{\prime}$ rentage, kindred
Par'ity, equality
Parta'ker, one who partakes
Par'ticle, a small part of matter
Par'tisan, a favourite of a party

Pat'ronage, protection
Pau'city, fewness, brevity
Pea'santry, the country people
Ped'agogue, an instructor
Ped'estal, the foot of a pillar
Ped'igree, family or descent
Pel'ican, a bird
Pen'alty, a fine or punishment
Pen'dulum, a hanging weight
Pen'sion, a salary
Pen'tecost, Whitsunday
Pen'ury, extreme want
Perfidy, treachery
Pe'riod, a full stop or end
Per'jury, false swearing
Per'quisites, extraordinary profit
[son
Per'sonage, an honourable per-
Peru'sal, a reading over
Pes'tilence, the plague
Pet'ulance, peevishness
Pin'ion, the wing or feather
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
Prívilege, 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 Q
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 $\mathrm{Ra}^{\prime}$ 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
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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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 T
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 W
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 his wife
Wil'derness, a wild place
Wretch'edness, misery, unhap- Zo'diac, a circle in the heavens piness

## TABLE V.

Nouns Adjective of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Bor'tive, untimely
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

## B

Bar'barous, cruel
Benumb'ed, deprived of feeling Besie'ged, encompassed Bois'terous, unruly, stormy

C
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
Consist'ent, agreeable to
Con'tinent, chaste
Contin'gent, 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
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ bical, belonging to a cube
Cul'pable, blameworthy
Cum'bersome, troublesome
Cur'sory, hasty, short
D
[nate
Deci'sive, deciding, determi-
Defec'tive, wanting, imperfect
Del'icate, dainty, nice
Depen'dent, 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

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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, subject to the dropsy
Du'bious, doubtful
Du'plicate, double
Du'rable, lasting
E
East'erly, towards the east
Eccen'tric, not having the Gar'rulous, full of talk same centre
Ed'ible, eatable
Effec'tive, which brings to Gigan'tic, giant-like pass
Emer'gent, sudden, accidental Glo'rious, full of glory
Em'inent, high, renowned Glu'tinous, clammy
Enor'mous, out of rule, hei- Glut'tonous, greedy nous
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
Expen'sive, chargeable, costly
Ex'quisite, exact, perfect
Exten'sive, wide
Exter'nal, outward
Extrin'sic, on the outside
F
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

Gen'erous, free, bountiful
Gen'uine, natural
Glo'bular, round, as a globe

Gorg' eous, costly
Gra'cious, merciful, kind
Grad'ual, by degrees H

Hal'lowed, made holy
Haz'ardous, dangerous
Hero'ic, valiant
Hor'rible, ghastly
Hu'morous, full of odd conceits I
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
Impen'dent, hanging over head
Imper'fect, unfinished
$\mathrm{Im}^{\prime}$ 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 ${ }^{\prime}$, untainted
Increate', not created
Inde'cent, unbecoming
Indent'ed, notched
In'digent, needy, poor
Indirect', unfair, unhandsome Indiscreet', unwise
$I^{\prime}$ '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 Mys'tical, belonging to mystery
In'timate, familiar
Intrep'id, fearless, undaunted Nat'ural, easy, free, unaffected
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
Lim'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
M
Majest'ic, noble, stately
Man'ifest, clear, evident
Mar'ginal, 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 N

Nau'seous, loathsome
Neb'ulous, cloudy
Neg'ative, denying
Neg'ligent, careless
Neigh'bourly, friendly
Nig'gardly, covetous
Noctur'nal, nightly
Nox'ious, hurtful
Na'meral, belonging to num-
Nu'merous, great in number
Nup'tial, belonging to marriage

Ob'durate, hardened, obstinate E 6

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Obli'ging, civil, courteous
Ob'stinate, stubborn
$\mathrm{Ob}^{\text {'solete, out of date }}$
$\mathrm{Ob}^{\prime}$ vious, clear, plain
Oc'ular, belonging to the eyes
O'dious, hateful
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 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
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ verplus, over and above
P
Pacifíc, 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-
Pater'nal, fatherly [herd
Pathet'ic, moving the passions
Pa'tient, enduring
Pec'toral, belonging to the Ra'diant, bright, shining, breast
Pellu'cid, clear, bright
Pen'itent, sorrowful
Perílous, dangerous
Per'manent, lasting
Perplex'ed, confounded [son Reg'ular, according to rule
Per'sonal, belonging to a per-Rel'ative, having relation to
Persua'sive, apt to persuade Renew'ed, begun afresh
Per'tinent, fit for the purpose Renown'ed, famous
Per'vious, easy to be passed Rep'robate, abandoned
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'tuai, 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

Rad'ical, belonging to the root
Recum'bent, in a lying posture
Redun'dant, abounding
Refract'ed, broken again
Reful'gent, shining, bright

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

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Roman'tic, idle, fabulous S
Sabbat'ic, belonging to the Sabbath
San'ative, healing Sat'urnine, melancholy Sa'voury, that relishes well Scan'dalous, disgraceful Scholas'tic, belonging to 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, partieular 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'tuons, rich, costly Superfi'ne, very fine Suspend'ed, put off T
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
Tran'sient, 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
Villainous, 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 W
Whim'sical, full of fancies
With'ered, dried, faded
Won'derful, surprising

## TABLE VI.

## Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

ABan'don, to forsake
Ab 'dicate, to renounce Abol'ish, to destroy Ab'rogate, to make roid

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
$\mathrm{Ar}^{\prime}$ bitrate, to determine
Ascerta'in, to establish, to as- Distin'guish, to discern criti-

B
Beau'tify, to embellish C
Cal'culate, to reckon up
Cer'tify, to give information
Circumscri'be, to limit, confine
Circumvent', to deceive
Ci'vilize, to make courteous
Cla'rify, to make clear
Compen'sate, to recompence
Comprehend', to contain
Con'secrate, to dedicate
Con'stitute, to appoint
Contem'plate, to meditate
Contin'ue, to abide, to last
Contrib'ute, to give something
Con'trovert, to dispute
Correspond, to suit, to answer
Coun'terfeit, to imitate
D
Deci'pher, to unfold
Dec'orate, to adorn
Demolish, to pull down
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
Dig'nify, to advance, to honour Ex'tricate, to disentangle
Disabu'se, to undeceive
Disagree', to differ
Disallow', not to allow
Disannul', to make void
Disapprove', to blame
Discompose', to trouble
Disembark, to go on land
Disengage', to get off
Disesteem', not to esteem
Dishon'our, to disgrace
Dis'locate, to put out of joint
Disobli'ge, to displease

Disregard', to slight
Disrel'ish, to dislike [cally
[sure Distrib'ute, to divide or share
Disunit'e, to separate
Dog'matize, to assert positively E
Ed'ucate, to nourish, to instruct
El'evate, to lift up
Embar'rass, to clog, to hinder
Embel'lish, to beautify
Elon'gate, to lengthen
Ena'mel, to variegate with colours
Encir'cle, to encompass
Encoun'ter, to fight with
Encum'ber, to perplex
Ener'vate, to weaken
Enfee'ble, to make weak
Enli'ven, to make brisk or lively
Entan'gle, to ensnare
Enterta'in, to receive kindly
Enven'om, to infect with poison
Envi'ron, to enclose
Estab'lish, to settle
Ex'ecute, to put to death

Extin'guish, to put out
F
Fal'sify, to counterfeit
Fluct'uate, to waver in opinion Eor'tify, to fence, to make G [strong
Grat ify, to please
H
Hes'itate, to doubt I
I'dolize, to worship, to adore
Illus'trate, to explain
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
Incum'ber, 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 rlash 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

L
$\mathrm{La}^{\prime}$ cerate, to tear in pieces
Lev'igate, to make plain M
$\mathrm{Ma}^{\prime}$ 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
N
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
Palliate, 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 Q
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 ${ }^{\prime}$, to strengthen
Remon'strate, to represent strongly
Repossess', to possess again

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Represent', to make appear Reprimand', to rebuke
$\mathrm{Ru}^{\prime}$ minate, to ponder in mind
Sep'arate, to part or divide Seques'ter, to put aside
Sig'nalize, to distinguish Sol'emnize, to celebrate Spec'ify, to mention expressly Spec'ulate, to contemplate Stig'matize, to disgrace Stip'ulate, to covenant Stu'pefy, to make dull Sub'jugate, to subdue Subs'titute, to put in the room of another
Suf'focate, to stifle or choke Superadd', to add over and above
Superscri'be, to write over

Superse'de, to set aside
Superv'ise, to oversee, to superintend
Surren'der, to yield up
Sym'pathize, to suffer with T

Tan'talize, to mock, to baulk
Ter'minate, to limit, to bound
Ter'rify, to affright
Tes'tify, to bear witness
Tol'erate, to suffer, to bear with
Transfig'ure, to change in Tu'mefy, to swell [shape V
Ver'ify, to prove, to make good
Ver'sify, to make verses
Vilify, to debase
Vin'dicate, to defend, to justify
Vi'olate, to break, to transgress

## TABLE VII.

Nouns Substantive of four Syllables, accented and explained.

$A^{1}$Bintest'ate, an heir to one Alle'giance, obedience dying without a will Al'legory, a figure in rhetoric Abolishment, a destroying Abor'tion, miscarriage

Allu'sion, a hint, an implication
Ac'cessary, a helper or adviser Ambi'tion, a thirst after greatAccom'plishment, a fulfilling

Ac'curateness, exactness
Acid ity , sharpness
Acknow'ledgment, confession Ac'rimony, tartness
Addi'tion, 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
ness
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 numArtil'lery, great guns [bers Ascen'sion, an ascending
Asper'ity, roughness

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Astron'omy, knowledge of the Compen'dium, an abridgment heavenly bodies
Au'ditory, an assembly of hear- Compla'cency, civility Asper'sion, a slander [ers Author'ity, rule or power

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 C

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 testi- Con'tumely, reproach mony
Cessa tion, a ceasing
Chronol'ogy, history of time
Circun'ference, the circuit
Citátion, a summons
Civil'ity, courtesy
Coadju'tor, a fellow-helper
Coales'cence, a growing to- Credu'lity, readiness to believe gether
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 interpreta- Defor'mity, ugliness tion
Commis'sion, a trust
Commod'ity, merchandize
Com'monalty, common people
Commo'tion, a disturbance
Commu'nity, a society

Contu'sion, a bruise
Conven'tion, a contract
Cor'ollary, a consequence
Cor'pulency, grossmess of body
Corro'sion, a gnawing
Corrup'tion, rottenness
Creden'tials, letters of credit
D
Debauch'ery, lewdness
Decep'tion, a deceiving
Declen'sion, a decaying
Decliv'ity, steepness
Decoc'tion, a boiling
Deduc'tion, a taking from
Dejec'tion, a casting down
Del'icacy, niceness, tenderness
Democ'racy, government of the people
Depres'sion, a pressing down
Descen sion, a descending

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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
Discus'sion, an examination
Disjunc'tion, 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 E
Ebri'ety, drunkenness
Efficacy, 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 12 th day after
Christmas
Epit'ome, a short account
Equal'ity, likeness
Equa'tion, 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
Exclu'sion, a shutting out
Excur'sion, a ramble
Exec'utor, one who executes a person's will
Exemp'tion, a privilege
Ex'igency, need
Expan'sion, a spreading abroad
Exten'sion, a stretching out
Extinc'tion, 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
Fragility, brittleness
Frater'nity, brotherhood
Frau'dulency, deceitfulness
Frigid'ity, coldness
Frugal'ity, thriftiness
Frustra'tion, a disappointing
Fumid'ity, smokiness
Fu'riousness, madness
Futu'rity, the time to come G
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'lifower, a July flower

Gladia'tor, a fencer Grada'tion, a going step by Inser'tion, a putting in Gramma'rian, a teacher of Inspec'tion insight 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 ${ }^{\prime}$ esis, a supposition
I
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, hindrance
Impi'ety, ungodliness
Impres'sion, a stamp
Improb'ity, dishonesty
Impu'nity, freedom from punishment
Inadvert'ence, heedlessness
Inan'ity, emptiness
Ineur'sion, an inroad of soldiers
Indig'nity, an affront
Inap'titude, unaptness
Infériors, 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

Integ'rity, honesty
Inten'tion, design
Intru'sion, a thrusting one's self
into company
Inver'sion, a turning
L
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

$$
\mathrm{M}
$$

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

| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Objec'tion, a replying against } & \text { Profes'sion, a calling } \\ \text { Obla'tion, an offering } & \text { Profi'cient, one who has made } \\ \text { Obliv'ion, forgetfulness } & \text { progress in any art, \&c. } \\ \text { Obscu'rity, darkness } & \text { Progres'sion, a going forward } \\ \text { Ob'stinacy, stubbornness } & \text { Prolix'ity, tediousness } \\ \text { Obstruc'tion, hinderance } & \text { Prom'ontory, a rising ground } \\ \text { Ora'tion, a public speech } & \text { Promo'tion, preferment } \\ \text { Or'atory, the art of eloquence } & \text { Propen'sity, inclination ofmind } \\ \text { Ori'ginal, the first beginning } & \text { Propin'quity, nearness } \\ \text { Orthog'raphy, the art of spel- Propor'tion, comparative rela- } \\ \text { ling } & \text { Prow } \\ & \text { tion }\end{array}$ |  |
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Rota'tion, a turning round
Rotun'dity, roundness

## S

Saga'city, sharpness of wit Sati'ety, fulness
Seclu'sion, a shutting out Sec'retary, a writer Secre'tion, a separating Secu'rity, safety
Seduc'tion, a misleading
Sem'icircle, a half circle
Sem'inary, a nursery [sense Theol'ogy, divinity Sensa'tion, a perceiving by Timid'ity, fearfulness Servility, slavishness Sever'ity, strictness Similitude, likeness Simpli'city, honesty, foolish- Transcrip'tion, a writing over 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 Stability, firmness, continuance
Sta'tioner, a seller of paper Stat'uary, a carver of images Sto'lidity, foolishness Stupid'ity, dulness
Subjec'tion, dependence
Sublim'ity, loftiness, height
Submis'sion, a yielding to
Subtrac'tion, a taking one Vera'city, truth 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

Traduc tion, a defaming
Tranquil'lity, quietness of mind [ness Transac'tion, an action done 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
Vaca'tion, being at leisure
Vacu'ity, emptiness
Valid 'ity, strength, power
Ve'getables, plants, herbs, \&cc.
Velo'city, swiftness
Vermil'lion, a fine red colour
Ver'sifier, a maker of verses
Vibra'tion, a beating or shaking
Vicin'ity, neighbourhood
Vicis'situde, change of things [to Virtuo'so, an ingenious person

Viva'city, liveliness
Voca'tion, a calling
Voli'tion, the act of willing

## TABLE VIII.

Nouns Adjective of four Syllables, accented and explained.

ABste'mious, sober, temper- Commo'dious, convenient ate
Acces'sible, approachable
Acciden'tal, by chance
Account'able, answering for
Ado'rable, worthy of honour
Æthe'real, belonging to the heavens
Affir'mative, positive
Allow'able, lawful
Al'terative, changing slowly
Ambig'uous, doubtful
A'miable, lovely
Am'icable, friendly
Amphib'ious, that lives upon land and water
Anon'ymous, without name
Antece'dent, going before
An'tiquated, grown out of date
Ap'plicable, that may be applied
Ar bitrary, absolute, free
Artic'ulate, distinct
Assid'uous, diligent
Auda'cious, bold, daring
Auric'ular, belonging to the ear
Auspi'cious, happy, prospeB [rous
Beati'fic, belonging to the bles-
Bitu'minous, clammy [sed
Botan'ical, belonging to herbs C
Canon'ical, according to the Dis'soluble, which may be discanons of the church
Capa'cious, large
Carniv'orous, flesh-devouring
Chime'rical, imaginary
Circumja'cent, round about
Coeter'nal, equal in eternity
Coexist'ent, being together
Coin'cident, concurrent [ways
Collat'eral, not direct, side-
Combus'tible, apt to take fire

Compar'ative, capable of comparison
Compat ible, that agrees with another
Compen'dious, very brief
Com'plicated, folded together
Comprehen'sive, containing much
Conspic'uous, easy to be seen
Contig'uous, that is near
Conviv'ial, social [stance
Corpo'real, of a bodily sub-
Cust'omary, common
Cylin'drical, like a cylinder D
Decen'nial, of ten years
Declar'ative, which serves to declare [red
Dedu'cible, that may be infer-
Defi'cient, wanting
Defin'itive, decisive, positive
Delect'able, delightful
Delib'erate, prudent, advised
Deli'cious, pleasant to the taste
Delir'ious, light-headed
Deter'minate, positive
Detest'able, vile, to be hated
Dil'atory, full of delays
Disaffect'ed, not pleased with
Distrib'utive, which serves to distribute
solved

Divis'ible, that may be divided
Dogmat'ical, positive
E
Effem'inate, womanish [great
Egre'gious, singular, rare,
Elab' orate, done with exactness
Ellip'tical, belonging to an oval
Epis'copal, belonging to a bishop

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 F
Face'tious, pleasant, witty
Falla'cious, deceitful
Famil'iar, free
Ficti'tious, feigned, counterfeit Fig'urative, spoken by figures For'midable, dreadful
Fortu'ítous, accidental
Fundamen'tal, principal
G
Gen'erated, begotten, produGraniv'orous, feeding on grain H
Hab'itable, that may pe dwelt in
Habit'ual, customary
Harmónious, agreeable
Het'erodox, differing from the general opinion
Histor'ical, belonging to histoHon'orary, belonging to honour Horizon'tal, level
Hos'pital, friendly
Hydrop'ical, troubled with a dropsy

## I

Illib'eral, niggardly
llit'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 empire

Impérious, haughty, proud Imper'tinent, silly, troublcImpet'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, frec, sincere
Inglórious, 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
Invid'ious, envious
Invin'cible, not to be overcome
Iron'ical, sneering
Irres'olute, unresolved
Irrev'erent, unmannerly L
Labórious, painful
Legit'imate, born in wedlock
Licen'tious, rude, disorderly

Liti'gious, quarrelsome
Loqua'cious, full of talk [ing Perfid'ious, false, treacherous
Luxu'riant, wanton, abound- Perni'cious, hurtful
M
Magnan'imous, courageous
Magnif'icent, 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
Munifficent, bounteous N
Nav'igable, fit for ships
Neces'sitous, needy
Noto'rious, publicly known
Nuga'tory, trifling, futile
Numer'ical, denoting numbers Propi'tious, favourable
O
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
Perpet'ual, everlasting
Perspic'uous, clear, plain
Polit ical, belonging to government
Postérior, 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
Pref'erable, that is to be preferred before another
Prepar'ative, which serves to prepare
Prepost'erous, absurd
Prodi'gious, wonderful
Promis'cuous, confused
Prophet'ical, belonging to a prophet

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, umruly, headstrong
Regen'erate, born again
Remark'able, worthy of note
Rep'utable, of good repute
Respon'sible, able, answerable

Pal'atable, pleasant to the taste Resto'rative, of a streng thening
Paro'chial, of a parish

## nature

[ed
Partic'ular, proper, peculiar Revo'cable, that may be repeal-
Partu'rient, ready to bring forth Rheto'rical, eloquent
Pecu'liar, particular, singular
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 sentences [rated
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 Va'riable, changeable
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 sympathy

Synon'imous, of the same signification

## T

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
V
Val'uable, of great price
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.

$\mathbf{A}^{1}$Bbre'viate, to make short Assim'ilate, to bring to a likeAbom'inate, to abhor Accel'erate, to put forward Alle'viate, to ease or assuage Admin'ister, to add or give to Anni'hilate, to bring to nothing Adult'erate, to forge or corrupt Asso'ciate, to join with A'lienate, to estrange from Anti'cipate, to foresee Appro'priate, to turn to one's Capa'citate, to make capable own use

Capit'ulate, to come to terms Incor'porate, to mix together

Char'acterize, to describe Ine'briate, to make druni
Coag'ulate, to congeal
Commem'orate, to celebrate
Commis'erate, to take pity on
Con'ciliate, to reconcile
Confed'erate, to join together Insin'uate, to give a hint of
Congrat'ulate, to rejoice with Intox'icate, to make drunk
Co-op'erate, to work together Inval'idate, to make void
Corrob'orate, to strengthen
D
Debil'itate, to weaken
Degen'erate, to grow worse
Denom'inate, to give name
Denun'ciate, to denounce [spoil Neces'sitate, to force
Depop'ulate, to unpeople or Nego'ciate, to traffic
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

Infat'uate, to bewitch
Ingem'inate, to redouble
Ingra'tiate, to get into favour
Inoc'ulate, to ingraft
Int'ice, to gion M
Mel'iorate, to make better
Monop'olize, to engross a commodity to one's self N

Oblit'erate, to blot out P
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 recompens 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.


 abcdefghijklmnotgristuverxyz.

He that hates Learning is a Tool.

## FORM OF A RECEIPT.

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

Abraham Trusty.
£80 Ms. 10 d.

## ROMAN PRINT.

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

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ RSTUVWXYZAE.

Aabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw xyz.

## GERMAN TEXT.

以 (1)
abryefobijktmmongx

Samember thy ereator.

## TABLE II.

Containing a New Set of COPIES, \&c. adapted to display the

> Beauties of fine Writing.
A. ATENTION and care are requisite. Amendment concerns 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 rumning 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.

WHAT 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.
$\mathbb{N}^{0}$ 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.
D
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.

## The Universal Spelling Book, $\oint^{\circ} c$.

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.

I F angels sung a Saviour's birth. On that auspicious morn;
Then let us imitate their mirth, Now he again is born.
Himself he humbied to the grave,
Made flesh like us: to shew
That we as certainly shall have
A resurrection too.

> 4. On WHIT-SUND AY.

HE'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.

$L^{\text {i }}$EARN 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-rightecus 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 stadies 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 st rung their nerves, and purify'd their blood.

## 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.

$A^{1}$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 consinue 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.

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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 improve.. ments 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.

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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.

TAKE 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.

| Of KINGS before the Conquest. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monarchs Names. | Began to reign. |  | Monarchs Names. | Began to reign. | \% |
| Egbert | 819 | 18 | Edmund | 940 | 6 |
| Ethelwolf | 837 | 20 | Edred | 946 | 9 |
| Ethelbald | 857 | 3 | Edwin | 955 | 4 |
| Ethelbert | 860 | 6 | Edgar | 959 | 16 |
| Ethelred I. | 866 | 6 | Edward II. | 975 | 4 |
| Alfred | 872 | 29 | Ethelred II. | 979 | 37 |
| Edward I. | 901 925 | 24 15 | $\underset{\text { Ironside }}{\text { Edmund }}$ \} | 1016 | 2 |
|  |  | 15 | Ironside | 1016 | 2 |
| Danish Line. |  |  | Saxon Line restored. |  |  |
| Monarchs Names. | Began to reign. | \% | Monarchs Names. | Began to reign. | \% |
| Canutus I. | 1018 | 19 |  | 1041 | 24 |
| Harold I. | 1037 | 4 | Confessor |  | 24 |
| Canutus II. | 1041 | 1 | Harold II. | 1065 | 1 |

## The Universal Spelling Book.

## KINGS AND QUEENS SINCE THE CONQUEST.



The Line of Plantagenet, or Anjou.


The Line of Lancaster.


The Line of York.

| Edward IV. | . | 1442. | . | 1461. | Mar. 4. | 0 | 22 | 1 | 5. | 41 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Edward V. | $\vdots$ | 1471. | $:$ | 1483. | April 9. | $:$ | 0 | 2 | 15. | 12 |
| Richard III. | $:$ | 1443. | 1483. | June 22. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0. | 42 |  |

The Families United.

|  |  | 1485. | Aug. 22. | 23 | 8 | 0. | 52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henry VII. | 1492. | 1509. | April 22. | 37 | 9 | 6. | 55 |
| Heary | 1537. | 1547. | Jan. 28. | 6 | 5 | 9. | 15 |
| Mary I. | 1516. | 1553. | July 6. | 5 | 4 | 11. | 42 |
| Elizabeth, | 1533. | 1558. | Noy. 17. | 4 | 4 | 7. | 69 |

## The Union of the Two Kingdoms.



## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

King George IV. born.
Duke of York, Bp. of Osnaburg,
Duke of Clarence,
Duchess of Wirtemberg,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Duchess of Wirtemberg, } \\ \text { Princess Augusta Sophia, } & \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Nov, } 8, & 1768\end{array}$

Aug. 12, 1762
Aug. 16, 1763
Aug. 21, 1765
Sept. 29, 1766

Princess Elizabeth, born.
Duke of Cumberland,
Duke of Sussex,
Duks of Cambridge,
Princess Mary,
Princess Sophia,

May 22, 1770 June 5, 1771 Jan. 27, 1773 Feb. 24, 1774 April 25, 1776 Nov. 3, 1777

A Chronological Account of remarkable Thinys before the Birth of Christ.

| THE creation of the world | - - | $\begin{array}{r} \text { years. } \\ -\quad 4004 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Noah's flood | - - | 2352 |
| Sodom and Gomorrah burnt | - | 1899 |
| Moses born - | - - | 1574 |
| The ten plagues of Egypt | - | 1494 |
| The ten commandments given | - - | 1494 |
| Walls of Jericho fell down | - - | 1455 |
| The sun stood still at Joshua's word | - - | 1454 |
| Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks | - - | 1183 |
| Suul anointed King over Israel | - - | 1098 |
| David anointed king | - - | 106 |
| Solomon anointed king | - | 1018 |
| Solomon's temple begun | - - | 1015 |
| The temple finished | - - | 1008 |
| Jerusalem and the temple destroyed | - - |  |
| Daniel in the den of lions - | - - | 536 |
| The temple rebuilt | - |  |
| Alexander the Great died |  |  |

Jerusalem taken by Pompey and delivered to the Romans 62
Herod declared king of Judea - - - - 40
He seizes Jerusalem, and commits outrages - - 37
Herod rebuilds the temple - - - - 21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 months.
Q 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.
TVHE resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his birth 33
Jerusalem and the temple destroyed by Titus - $\quad 10$
Christianity triumphs under Constantine - 313
Pope Boniface, head of the church - - 606
Mahomet sets up for a prophet at Mecca - - - 812
England conquered by the Danes - - 1006


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| rie Antoinette, Queen of France, martyred, $O_{c t}$, 16 |  |
|  |  |
| A great victory over the French fleet by Lord Howe, June 1 |  |
| Victory over the Spanish fleet, by Sir John Jervis, Feb- |  |
| ry over th |  |
| ctory over the French fleet, by Admiral Nelson, |  |
| Seringapatam taken by Gen. Harris, and Tippoo Sul- |  |
| Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, |  |
| Preliminaries of peace between France and England |  |
|  |  |
| War again with France |  |
| Battle of Trafalgar, in which the combined fleet of France and Spain was destroyed by Lord Nelson, |  |
|  |  |
| The royal family of Portugal emigrated to the Brazils,Nov. 29 |  |
| 隹poral power of the Pope annih |  |
| rt of St. James's palace burnt, Jan. |  |
| Grand jubilee, on account of King George III. entering into the fiftieth vear of his reign, Oct. ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Buonaparte defeated in Russia, and compelled to flee toParis in discuise |  |
|  |  |
| cess Charlotte of Saxe Cobou |  |
|  |  |
| en Charlotte died, Noo |  |
| King George III. died, Jan. 29 |  |
|  |  |
| igg George IV. proclaimed, Jan. 31 |  |
| chess of York died, August 6 - |  |
| Buonaparte died at St. Helena, May 5 |  |
| King George IV. crowned, July 19 |  |
|  |  |

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## 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
A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College Abp. Archbishop
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity Bp. Bishop
Bart. Baronet
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds
Col. Colonel
C. S. Keeper of the Seal

Lieut. Lieutenant
L. L. D. Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law
M. D. Doctor of Physic,

Mr. Master
Mrs. Mistress
MS. Manuscript
MSS. Manuscripts
N. B. Mark well

No. Number
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal
D. D. Doctor of Divinity

Dec. December
Ditto (or Do.) the same
Eccl. Ecclesiastes
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus
Esq. Esquire
Exon. Exeter
Feb. February
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.
e. g. as for example
i. e. that is
q. d. as if he should say
q. I. as much as you please q. s. a sufficient quantity
** Contractions, especially in writing to Superiors, are now considered as disrespectful in most Instances of common Occurrences.

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## TABLE V ． <br> Of FIGURES or NUMBERS．

| 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 $\quad 70$ | LXX |
| Eight | 8 | VIII | Seventy－five 75 | LXXV |
| Nine | 9 | IX | Eighty 80 | LXXX |
| Ten | $1{ }^{1}$ | X | Eighty－five 85 | LXXXV |
| Eleven | 11 | XI | Ninety 90 | XC |
| Twelve | 12 | XII | Ninety．five 95 | XCV |
| Thirteen | 13 | XIII | One hundred 100 | C |
| 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 700 | DCC |
| Twenty | 20 | XX | Eight hundred 800 | DCCC |
| Twenty－five | 25 | XXV | Nine hundred 900 | DCCCC |
| Thirty | 30 | XXX | One thousand 1000 | M |
| Thirty－five | 35 | XXXV |  |  |

Other Numbers for Instructions．

27 Twenty－seven
62 Sixty－two
107 One Hundred and Seven
704 Seven Hundred and Four

1600 One Thousand Six Hun－ dred
1824 One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty－ four；or MDCCCXXIV．

## POSTSCRIPT．

AS 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．

## POSTSCRIPT.

## Of the Seven Stages of Life.

## FIRST STAGE. Ecclesiastes, ch. xi. v. 10.

$\mathbf{M}^{1}$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. Eocles. 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.
(2)
(2)


[^0]:    * Let the Child be taught to pronounce ce the same as se, and $c$ the same as si.

