





# NEW EDITIONS OF SUPERIOR AND ESTABLISHED SCHOOL BOOKS,

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AND PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

**WALKINGAME'S TUTOR'S ASSISTANT**; being a Compendium of Practical Arithmetic, for the Use of Schools, or private Students. Revised, corrected, and enlarged, with the addition of Superficial Mensuration, and a Compendium of Book-Keeping, by Single Entry; by WILLIAM BIRKIN, Master of an Academy in Derby. Price 2s. bound.

To advance the utility of a work held in such high estimation among Conductors of Schools, by simplifying the Rules, correcting and modernizing the antiquated phraseology, supplying deficiencies where there was a paucity of Examples, and incorporating with its original matter such emendations and additions as appear to be called for by the present improved state of Arithmetical Science, will, it is presumed, be rendering an acceptable service to the public.

Amongst the various Improvements introduced in this Edition, may be enumerated, a more intelligible elucidation of the system of Notation; of Direct, Inverse, and Compound Proportion, Practice, Interest, Progression, &c.; an arrangement more rational and more consistent with the practice of modern instruction; more perspicuous illustrations of

the theory and practice of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Evolution, Duodecimals, &c.; the substitution of the new Arithmetical and Commercial Tables; the expunging of a few examples that were useless or absurd, or that related to obsolete matters; and the insertion of a great number of additional Examples (particularly in the elementary Rules,) adapted to exercise and improve the judgement of the Learner; also of worked examples with explanatory Notes in each Rule; also of Rules for the particular cases in Profit and Loss, of Involution, of Theorems for the solution of all the possible cases in Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, a number of useful Supplemental Questions, Superficial Mensuration, and a Compendium of Book-Keeping.—*Extract from the Editor's Preface.*

**A KEY** to the above Edition of WALKINGAME'S TUTOR'S ASSISTANT, containing Answers to all the Examples in that valuable and popular Work, with the *full Solutions*, in all cases where they can be necessary or useful, exhibited in a plain, concise, and scientific manner; comprising also numerous observations, tending to elucidate the Principles and Practice of Arithmetic: the whole being adapted to save immense labour to the Teacher, and to facilitate the Student's transition from scholastic exercises to the computations of real business, by the uniform inculcation of those methods which combine accuracy with brevity and expedition. By WILLIAM BIRKIN. Price 3s. bound.

The advantages of a correct and well adapted Key to an approved standard Work so extensively circulated as The Improved Tutor's Assistant, must be so apparent as to render any observations on the subject almost superfluous. Those who are engaged in the arduous employment of the education of youth, especially in the superintendence of large establishments, are well aware of the immense labour and difficulty which are ever inseparable from the irksome task of detecting the errors of their pupils by a particular examination of the *minutiae* of their operations.

Experienced Preceptors, therefore, know well and duly appreciate the utility and importance of a work of this nature, which is calculated to save them much useless *clutter*; and the time that must, without such an auxiliary, be unnecessarily and unprofitably occupied in the dry and tedious

investigation of errors, may be employed much more advantageously to their pupils, in explaining the principles of the Rules, and the nature and reason of the operations. Thus the management of their business is facilitated, and the progress of the pupils promoted.

But there are many persons to whom the absolute necessity of a Key is still more obvious. For instance, to such as have been destitute of opportunities in early life; to those who have neglected their juvenile studies; to those who have been very imperfectly instructed; and to many others who may have forgotten, in a great measure, their previous acquirements, and who may be desirous of attaining such a knowledge of Arithmetic, as will qualify them for the exercise of their respective vocations, by the means of *Self-Tuition*, it is an indispensable requisite.—*Author's Preface.*

**BIRKIN'S EXAMINING QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC**, adapted to Mozleys' Improved Edition of Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; accompanied by Explanatory Notes and Observations, by WILLIAM BIRKIN, Editor of the Arithmetic, and Author of the Key. Price 4d.

The utility and importance of the frequent examination of Pupils, individually or in classes, in order to prove their proficiency, to exercise their judgement, and induce them to habits of thinking and reasoning correctly, are so obvious as to be universally acknowledged.

The judicious application of a series of Questions, suited to the forms of expression in which the knowledge of the subject is con-

veyed, and placed in the hands of the Pupils to give them an opportunity of preparing for examination, will tend to excite their attention—compel them to search in the proper place for the required information—and cannot fail to improve their understanding and judgement, by that exercise of the thinking faculty which will be requisite for the framing of proper answers. *Author's Preface.*



**BIGLAND'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY**, for the Use of Schools and Private Students, on a New and perfectly easy plan; comprising all the Political and Territorial changes and recent Geographical Discoveries from the latest and most authentic sources, with an outline of Astronomy, Problems on the Terrestrial Globe, and directions for the pronounciation of difficult names. Illustrated by Seven beautiful Maps, and several Astronomical Diagrams. Thirteenth Edition, greatly enlarged, arranged in an improved plan, and corrected to the present time, 1840; by WILLIAM BIRKIN. Price 2s. 6d. bound. The Size being 12mo., preserves the Maps from injury.

The last half century has been an eventful period in the history of nations—a remarkable era of extraordinary territorial changes and political revolutions. The laudable spirit of discovery too, has prevailed to a great extent—kept continually alert by the active and meritorious exertions of enterprising individuals, aided by the encouragement of scientific associations, and in some instances promoted by the well applied assistance of national resources—and has been eminently successful in augmenting our stock of geographical information. The Geography of twenty or thirty years since may now be considered obsolete; except as an *historical record* connecting the past with the present. It is reasonable, then, to suppose that the judicious revision of so useful a work as *Bigland's Compendious "System of Geography"*—a work of established reputation in a great number of respectable British seminaries—will be regarded as an acceptable service to the Conductors of those seminaries,

and an important benefit to their Pupils.

There is a kind of pleasure that lightens toil, experienced by the inquiring mind, in the pursuit of active researches after truth,—a pleasure arising from the anticipation of satisfactory results, convertible to the public advantage. The Editor has had a labour of pleasure, as well as of difficulty and trouble, in collecting, preparing, and arranging the materials, for the completion of this work. He has consulted and compared numerous authorities, examined with care all the most recent and authentic sources of information that were accessible, and, in many instances, has derived his statements from those of official public documents. Few persons are aware—none, indeed, but those who may have been induced to make diligent researches and numerous comparisons, *can* be aware of the great discrepancies that prevail, among the various publications in which confidence is generally placed, as works of good if not of genuine authority.—*Editor's Preface.*

**BIGLAND'S COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF THE JEWS**, peculiarly calculated for the Use of Schools and young persons. Price 4s. bound.

The design of the author in offering this treatise to the public, is to render the perusal of the Scriptures more easy and agreeable, by exhibiting a chronological and interesting view of the history of the Jewish nation, through all its revolutions and dispersions, from its origin, to the present time; for a connected series of transactions and events placed before the eyes of the reader, and illustrated by appropriate observations and reflections, cannot fail of exciting his attention, and furnishing his mind with luminous ideas. In a word, it is presumed that this small volume will be found a useful accompaniment to the Bible.

In all the seminaries of Europe, the study of Greek and Roman history forms an essential part of education, and certainly merits a high degree of attention. But the Jewish history ought not to be neglected by any who call themselves Christians. It communicates knowledge of incalculable importance, and exhibits a train of facts and events equally remarkable and interesting.

It is impossible to read that part of the Israelitish history which is comprised in the Old Testament, without feeling an irresistible

curiosity to see the chasms filled up, by a succinct and chronological relation of the transactions which took place between the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and the coming of Christ. In reading the Gospels, every one also is desirous of some information relating to the events which followed the crucifixion of Jesus, and fulfilled his predictions concerning Jerusalem and the Jewish nation. And since the Jews, after seventeen hundred and fifty years of dispersion, still exist to display the truth of revelation, their history must be considered as an excellent illustration of both the Old and the New Testament.

But although the utility of the Jewish history in elucidating the Scriptures and enlarging the sphere of our religious ideas, is universally known and acknowledged, there has not hitherto existed on the subject any treatise adapted, by its plan and its price, to the use of schools and young persons, or of those who have but little money to expend in the purchase of books, and but little time to employ in their perusal. To remove so great an inconvenience is the object of this compendium.—*Author's Preface.*

**BIGLAND'S NEW PRONOUNCING SPELLING-BOOK**, accompanied by a Series of instructive and interesting Lessons. Price 1s. 6d. bound.

During thirty years of employment in conducting the education of youth, I have had sufficient experience of the defects of the generality of spelling-books, from the collection of words being so much curtailed, as to be wholly inadequate for the purpose. In order to remedy this defect, I have made very

copious collections. Besides such as are common in works of this kind, here are added several others; of which, a very slight perusal will show the utility, or rather the indispensable necessity thereof. I have not spared any pains to render this a complete spelling-book.—*Author's Preface.*

**ALDERSON'S ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES**, in a Series of Moral Letters. Price 1s. bound.

The principal design of these lessons is to assist the pupil in the attainment of Orthography; they are written, therefore, agreeably to Mr. Sheridan's and Mr. Walker's rules for pronouncing the English language; and by each letter or essay being read to the teacher, prior to its being given

as a spelling exercise, it is presumed, that while the main object is kept in view, the pronounciation will also be materially benefited.—It is further to be hoped, the moral and religious lessons they are meant to inculcate, will have some effect upon those young minds for whose service they are intended.







# ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

## NUMERATION.

Units .....	1
Tens .....	12
Hundreds .....	125
Thousands .....	1,234
Tens of Thousands ...	12,345
C. of Thousands.....	123,456
Millions .....	1;234,567
X. of Millions...	12;345,678
C. of Millions 123;456,789	

## CURRENT MONEY.

4 Farthings make ...	1 Penny
12 Pence.....	1 Shilling
20 Shillings, 1 Pound, or Sovereign	

## PENCE.

d.	s.	d.
20 are	1	8
24 ...	2	0
30 ...	2	6
36 ...	3	0
40 ...	3	4
48 ...	4	0
50 ...	4	2
60 ...	5	0
70 ...	5	10
72 ...	6	0
80 ...	6	8
84 ...	7	0
90 ...	7	6
96 ...	8	0
100 ...	8	4
108 ...	9	0
120 ...	10	0

## SILLINGS.

s.	£.	s.
20 are	1	0
30 ...	1	10
40 ...	2	0
50 ...	2	10
60 ...	3	0
70 ...	3	10
80 ...	4	0
90 ...	4	10
100 ...	5	0
110 ...	5	10
120 ...	6	0
130 ...	6	10
140 ...	7	0
150 ...	7	10
160 ...	8	0
170 ...	8	10
180 ...	9	0

## MULTIPLICATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Note, this table may be applied to division by reversing it: as the 2's in 4 are 2; the 2's in 6 are 3, &c.

## Tables of Weights and Measures.

### PRACTICE.

### OF A POUND, OR SOVEREIGN.

s. d.	£.
10 0 are	1 half
6 8 ...	1 third
5 0 ...	1 fourth
4 0 ...	1 fifth
3 4 ...	1 sixth
2 6 ...	1 eighth
2 0 ...	1 tenth
1 8 ...	1 twelfth
1 4 ...	1 fifteenth
1 3 ...	1 sixteenth
1 0 is	1 twentieth

### OF A SHILLING.

d.	s.
6 are	1 half
4 .....	1 third
3 .....	1 fourth
2 .....	1 sixth
1½ is	1 eighth
1 .....	1 twelfth

### OF A PENNY.

farth.	d.
2 are	1 half
1 is	1 fourth

### OF A TON.

Cwt.	T.
10 are	1 half
5 ...	1 fourth
4 ...	1 fifth
2½ ...	1 eighth
2 ...	1 tenth
1 is	1 twentieth

### OF A HUNDRED.

gr. lb.	Cwt.
2 0 are	1 half
1 0 is	1 fourth
0 16 are	1 seventh
0 14 ...	1 eighth

### TROY.

24 gr. make	1 dwt.
20 dwt. ...	1 ounce
12 oz. ...	1 pound

### AVOIRDUPOIS.

16 dr. make	1 oz.
16 oz. ....	1 lb.
14 lb. ....	1 stone
28 lb. ....	1 quarter
4 qr. ....	1 cwt.
20 cwt. ....	1 ton

### APOTHECARIES'.

20 gr. make	1 scruple
3 scr. ....	1 dram
8 dr. ....	1 ounce
12 oz. ....	1 pound

### WOOL.

7 lb. make	1 clove
2 cloves .....	1 stone
2 stones .....	1 tod
6½ tods .....	1 wey
2 weys .....	1 sack
12 sacks .....	1 last

### ALE AND BEER.

2 pints make	1 quart
4 quarts ...	1 gallon
9 gallons ...	1 firkin
2 firkins ...	1 kilder.
2 kilderkins	1 barrel
1½ barrel ...	1 hhd.
2 barrels ...	1 punch.
3 barrels ...	1 butt.

### WINE.

2 pints make	1 quart
4 quarts ...	1 gallon
10 gallons ...	1 anker
42 gallons ...	1 tierce
63 gallons ...	1 hhd.
2 hhds. ...	1 pipe
2 pipes ...	1 tun

## LONG MEASURE.

3 barley-corns	1 inch
12 inches .....	1 foot
3 feet .....	1 yard
6 feet .....	1 fathom
5½ yds. ....	1 pole
40 poles .....	1 furlong
8 fur. ....	1 mile
3 miles .....	1 league
69½ miles .....	1 degree

## LAND MEASURE.

9 feet make	1 yard
50½ yds. ....	1 pole
40 poles .....	1 rood
4 roods .....	1 acre

## CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inch. make	1 nail
4 nails .....	1 quar.
3 qrs. ....	1 Fl. ell
4 qrs. ....	1 yard
5 qrs. ....	1 En. ell
6 qrs. ....	1 Fr. ell

## TIME.

60 sec. ...	1 minute
60 min. ...	1 hour
24 hours ...	1 day
7 days ...	1 week
4 weeks ...	1 month

## DRY MEASURE.

2 gall. make	1 peck
4 pecks ...	1 bushel
4 bushels ...	1 sack
8 bushels ...	1 quarter
4 quarters ...	1 chaldron
10 quarters ...	1 last

## SOLID MEASURE.

1728 inches	1 solid foot
27 feet ...	1 yard

## COAL MEASURE.

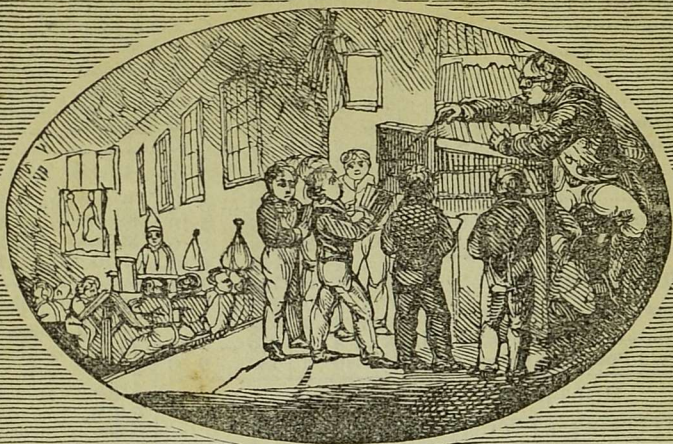
3 bushels ...	1 sack
36 bushels ...	1 chaldron

## CUSTOMARY

### WEIGHT OF GOODS.

A firkin of butter is	56 lb.
A firkin of soap .....	64
A barrel of pot ashes	260
A barrel of anchovies	30
A barrel of soap .....	256
A barrel of butter ...	224
A fother of lead, 19	
cwt. 2 qrs. or .....	2184
A barrel of candles...	120
A stone of iron or	
shot .....	14
A gallon of train oil	7½
A fagot of steel .....	120
A stone of glass .....	5
A seam of glass 24	
stone, or .....	120
A roll of parchment,	
5 dozen skins	
A barrel of figs from	
nearly 96 to .....	360







THE UNIVERSAL  
SPELLING BOOK,  
OR,  
A NEW AND EASY GUIDE  
TO  
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

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.

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

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BY DANIEL FENNING,

LATE SCHOOLMASTER OF BURES, IN SUFFOLK;

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

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JOHN AND CHARLES MOZLEY,  
DERBY;

AND PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

1848.



TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
SLINGSBY BETHEL, Esq.

LORD-MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

And one of its Representatives in Parliament.

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MY LORD,

*I DO not pretend to follow the common, and too customary form of Dedications, by bestowing upon you unnecessary encomiums ; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your lordship to be flattered.*

*It is a pleasure, indeed, that I have met with such encouragement by your kind patronage ; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your lordship's name to this work ; for which I return you my sincere thanks, and acknowledge the obligation of having the liberty of sending it into the world under such protection.*

*Your lordship will permit me to say, that though I have laid down Rules suitable to such an undertaking, yet my design is to teach children something more than barely to spell and read ; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the same time, to inculcate into the minds of youth early notions of Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their several Duties in the various stages of life.*

*I make no doubt, therefore, that whatever defects your lordship may find in the former part of my plan, your candour will excuse them on account of the latter ; since it is evident that you are always willing to encourage every thing that tends to the practice of piety, and the good of mankind.*

*That the same kind Providence which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your lordship the blessing of health, and that of prosperity to the city of London, and to the kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty desire of many, but of none more than,*

MY LORD,

*Your lordship's obliged, obedient,*

*and most humble servant,*

D. FENNING.



## Roman small Letters.

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

## Roman Capitals.

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

*Italic small Letters.*

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

*Italic Capitals.*

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

## Old English Small Letters.

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

## Old English Capitals.

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

## Vowels.

a e i o u, and w y for u i.

## Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.  
bd, pq, mn, rt, vy, kh.

## Letters joined together.

fi, ff, fl, ffi, ffl, &, æ, œ.

N. B. I humbly desire all masters and mistresses never to let a child know there are two *i*'s or two *u*'s; but let them teach the child to call the long *j* [ja] and the sharp *v* [vee] for it is much better in every respect.



## PART I.

TABLE 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
la	le	li	lo	lu	al	el	il	ol	ul
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

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru

fra fre fri fro fru fry  
 phra phre phri phro phru phry

PROPER WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, BOTH NATURAL AND EASY  
 TO SPELL AND READ.

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

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



TABLE II.

MORE EASY LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, ALIKE IN SOUND, NATURAL TO THE EAR, AND EASY TO SPELL AND PRONOUNCE.

1				3			
All	call	fall	tall	Bat	cat	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	car	bar	far	tar
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock
2				4			
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	pip	bail	hail	pail	nail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	sot	hope	mope	pope	rope
din	fin	sin	tin	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, AND INSECTS.

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	tops	whip
bat	dice	leap	kite	trap	lose
cat	chuck	jump	spin	taw	win

\* I have not regarded the order of the Alphabet in this Table, but have put such things first as are easy, natural, and most connected together; and they are to be taught downwards, not across, viz. cat, dog, cow, &c.



## 3. EATABLES, ETC.

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

## 4. APPAREL.

Cap	coat	fan	hoop	shoes	sloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
slip	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
frill	gown	muff	stays	shift	silk

## 5. THINGS BELONGING TO A HOUSE.

Cup	clock	bench	broom	pap	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	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hand	knees	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breast	legs	fist	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

## 7. THE WORLD.

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	isle	chalk	hail	ice



## 8. TREES, PLANTS, FRUIT, ETC.

Ash	fir	broom	hops	oats	pears
bay	lime	hemp	reeds	rye	plums
beech	oak	flax	rose	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	fern	rue	crabs	leaf
box	vine	grass	sage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

## 9. NUMBER, WEIGHT, ETC.

One	five	nine	grain	inch	drop
two	six	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	sev'n*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

## 10. TITLES AND NAMES.

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

\* Rather than break the Order of Number, I have (for the Child's sake) taken the liberty to spell the word seven in one Syllable.

## TABLE IV.

EASY LESSONS IN WORDS\* OF ONE SYLLABLE,  
BY WHICH A CHILD WILL SOONER KNOW BOTH THE SOUND AND  
USE OF e FINAL. TO BE READ, al, ale,—ar, are, &c.

Al	ale	bil	bile	cor	core	dot	dote
ar	are	bit	bite	dal	dale	fam	fame
at	ate	can	cane	dam	dame	fan	fane
bab	babe	cam	came	dan	dane	far	fare
bal	bale	car	care	dar	dare	fat	fate
ban	bane	cap	cape	dat	date	fil	file
bar	bare	col	cole	din	dine	fin	fine
bas	base	con	cone	dol	dole	fir	fire
bid	bide	cop	cope	dom	dome	for	fore

\* I here use the term *Word*, not in its strict and confined sense, as signifying something that has a meaning, but in its more general and enlarged sense, as implying any thing that has an articulate sound.



gal	gale	mir	mire	por	pore	tam	tame
gam	game	mod	mode	rat	rate	tap	tape
gap	gape	mol	mole	rid	ride	tar	tare
gat	gate	mop	mope	rip	ripe	tid	tide
gaz	gaze	mor	more	rit	rite	til	tile
gor	gore	mut	mute	rob	robe	tim	time
hal	hale	nam	name	rod	rode	tin	tine
har	hare	nap	nape	rop	rope	ton	tone
hat	hate	nil	nile	rot	rote	top	tope
her	here	nod	node	rud	rude	tub	tube
hid	hide	nor	nore	rul	rule	tun	tune
hop	hope	not	note	sal	sale	us	use
kin	kine	od	ode	sam	same	val	vale
kit	kite	or	ore	sid	side	van	vane
lad	lade	pan	pane	sin	sine	vil	vile
mad	made	par	pare	sir	sire	vin	vine
man	mane	pat	pate	sit	site	vot	vote
mar	mare	pil	pile	sol	sole	wad	wade
mat	mate	pin	pine	sur	sure	war	ware
mil	mile	pol	pole	tal	tale	win	wine

## TABLE V.

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, VERY EASY TO SPELL  
AND READ, AND BY WHICH A CHILD MAY BEGIN TO KNOW  
HIS DUTY TO GOD AND MAN.

\* \* If any of the following lessons be too long, they are so ordered  
that the child may spell and read only a part of them, according to his  
capacity, or the direction of his master.

## LESSON I.

Be a good child.  
Love and fear God.  
Mind your book.  
Love your school.

Strive to learn.  
Tell no tales.  
Call no ill names.  
Pay to God his due.



## LESSON II.

Do as you are bid.	Play not with bad boys.
Do not lie nor swear.	Serve God, and trust in
Do not cheat nor steal	him.
Do all that is just.	Pray God to bless you.

## LESSON III.

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

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

## 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 love not thy  
law, and walk not in thy ways.

## LESSON VI.

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

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

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

## 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!

## DUTY TO GOD.

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.

## OF GOD.

The fool says in his heart, There is no God: but a wise and 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.

## OF GOD'S ATTRIBUTES.

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.

## 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 upon 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.

OF THE 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 be careful 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, or comes from school, he will pull off his hat, or bow to all he meets; 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 SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.



TABLE VI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Ab-bot	cham-ber	doc-trine	fol-ly
ab-bey	chan-nel	drum-mer	fop-pish
ac-tor	chap-man	drunk-ard	for-est
ad-vent	chap-ter	dung-hill	for-ty
af-ter	chat-ter	du-ty	found-ling
al-um	chest-nut	dy-er	fret-ful
am-ber	child-ish	El-bow	fro-ward
an-gel	chil-dren	em-bers	fro-zen
ar-bour	cler-gy	em-blem	fru-gal
art-ful	cof-fin	en-ter	fu-el
art-less	col-lect	e-vil	fun-nel
Back-ward	com-fort	Fac-tor	fur-long
ba-ker	com-ment	fag-ot	Gal-lon
bal-lad	com-merce	fan-cy	gal-lop
bank-er	com-mon	fan-tom	game-ster
bant-ling	con-cord	farm-er	gam-mon
bar-ber	con-quer	fa-tal	gan-der
bar-rel	con-quest	fat-ling	gar-den
bash-ful	con-sul	fe-male	gar-land
bet-ter	con-trite	fen-der	gar-ment
bit-ter	cor-ner	fen-nel	gar-ret
blun-der	cost-ly	fe-ver	gar-ter
bor-der	craf-ty	fid-dler	gen-try
bri-er	cra-zy	fil-let	gi-ant
brim-stone	cru-el	fi-nal	gib-bet
bro-ken	cum-ber	fi-ring	gip-sy
bus-kin	cut-ler	flan-nel	glim-mer
but-ter	Dar-ling	flat-ter	glit-ter
Cab-bage	di-al	floun-der	glo-ry
ca-per	di-et	flu-ent	glut-ton
car-rot	din-ner	fod-der	god-ly
car-ter	doc-tor	fog-gy	gold-finch



gos-pel	horse-man	let-ter	mur-mur
grate-ful	host-ler	like-ly	mut-ter
gras-sy	hun-dred	lim-ber	Nap-kin
grace-ful	hunt-er	lin-net	nim-ble
gra-vy	hurt-ful	li-on	nine-ty
grit-ty	hus-band	lit-ter	num-ber
gru-el	I-cy	lof-ty	nut-meg
gul-let	i-dol	lord-ly	Of-fer
gun-ner	in-fant	lord-ship	of-fice
gun-shot	in-sect	luc-ky	on-set
gut-ter	in-side	lug-gage	or-der
Ham-let	in-stance	Ma-ker	or-gan
ham-mer	in-step	mam-mon	Pa-gan
hand-ful	in-ward	man-ful	pam-per
han-dy	i-vy	man-ly	pan-nel
hang-er	Jest-er	man-na	pan-try
hang-ings	joc-key	man-ner	pa-per
hap-py	jol-ly	ma-ny	pa-pist
hard-ship	judge-ment	mar-gin	par-don
har-dy	ju-ry	mar-ket	pa-rents
har-lot	Ken-nel	ma-tron	par-lour
har-per	ker-nel	max-im	par-rot
harts-horn	kin-dred	med-ley	part-ner
har-vest	king-dom	mem-ber	par-ty
ha-sty	kins-man	mer-cy	pat-tern
hatch-et	kitch-en	mer-ry	pave-ment
help-ful	Lad-der	mil-ler	pen-cil
her-mit	la-dy	mit-tens	pen-ny
hin-der	land-lord	mo-dish	pep-per
hin-drance	land-mark	mo-ment	per-fect
ho-ly	land-scape	morn-ing	per-son
home-ly	lap-pet	mor-tal	pic-ture
hope-ful	lap-wing	mot-to	pil-grim
hor-net	la-zy	mud-dy	pil-lar
hor-rid	le-gal	mur-der	pi-lot



pi-per	ru-ral	shil-ling	spite-ful
pip-kin	Sa-cred	short-ly	splen-did
po-et	sad-dler	shut-ter	splen-dour
pos-set	safe-ly	sig-nal	splin-ter
pot-ter	safe-ty	si-lence	spun-gy
pre-cept	sal-ad	si-lent	stag-ger
pru-dent	sal-ver	sil-ly	stam-mer
pup-py	san-dy	sil-ver	stand-ish
pur-blind	sam-pler	sim-per	stin-gy
pur-chase	satch-el	sin-ful	stop-page
pur-pose	sat-in	sin-ner	stop-per
Quar-rel	scab-bard	six-fold	sto-ry
quar-ter	scaf-fold	six-ty	stran-ger
qui-et	scam-per	skil-ful	strong-ly
Rab-bit	scan-dal	skin-ny	stu-dent
rag-ged	scan-ty	skip-per	stu-pid
ra-ker	scar-let	slan-der	sud-den
ram-mer	scat-ter	slat-tern	suf-fer
ran-dom	scol-lop	slen-der	sul-ky
ran-som	scorn-ful	sli-my	sul-len
ran-ger	scra-per	slip-per	sul-ly
rant-er	scul-ler	sloth-ful	sul-try
rec-tor	se-cret	slug-gard	sum-mer
rem-nant	sel-dom	slug-gish	sum-mon
ren-der	self-ish	slum-ber	sup-per
ri-der	sen-tence	slut-tish	sur-face
ri-ot	ser-mon	smo-ky	sur-ly
rob-ber	ser-vant	smug-gler	Tab-by
rub-bish	sex-ton	snap-pish	tal-ly
ru-by	sha-dy	so-ber	tame-ly
rug-ged	shame-ful	sor-rel	tan-ner
ru-in	shar-pen	sot-tish	ta-per
ru-ler	shar-per	spi-der	tap-ster
rum-mage	shat-ter	spin-ner	tar-dy
run-ner	shep-herd	spin-ster	tar-nish



tat-ler	trum-pet	ves-sel	ward-robe
tat-ter	trus-ty	vic-tim	war-like
tem-per	tu-lip	vin-tage	war-rant
tem-pest	tum-bler	vir-gin	wasp-ish
ten-der	tu-mult	vi-tal	waste-ful
ten-ter	tur-key	vo-cal	wed-ding
thank-ful	tur-nip	vul-gar	wel-fare
thread-bare	tur-ner	Ud-der	wet-shod
thun-der	turn-pike	ug-ly	whim-sey
time-ly	turn-stile	up-per	whis-per
ti-dings	tu-tor	ut-most	wis-dom
tim-ber	va-cant	ut-ter	wil-ful
tin-der	va-grant	use-ful	win-ter
tin-sel	var-nish	Wa-fer	wo-ful
ton-nage	va-ry	wa-ger	wood-land
to-tal	vel-lum	wa-ges	wor-ship
tra-der	vel-vet	wake-ful	worth-less
trench-er	ven-ture	wan-der	wor-thy
tri-al	ver-min	wan-ton	won-der

TABLE VII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A-base	ad-journ	a-maze	at-tack
ab-hor	ad-mit	a-mend	at-tempt
a-bide	a-dore	a-midst	at-tire
a-bout	ad-vance	a-mong	a-vail
a-broad	a-far	a-muse	a-venge
ab-rupt	af-fair	a-noint	a-void
ab-solve	af-firm	a-part	a-wait
ab-surd	af-fright	ap-proach	a-wake
ac-cept	a-gainst	ap-prove	a-way
ac-quire	a-larm	a-rise	Be-cause
ad-dict	a-like	ar-rest	be-come
ad-dress	a-lone	a-tone	be-friend



be-fore	con-tend	de-tect	e-lope
be-gin	con-tent	de-test	em-balm
be-have	con-temn	de-vise	em-bark
be-head	con-vey	di-rect	em-broil
be-hind	cor-rect	dis-arm	e-mit
be-hold	cor-rupt	dis-band	en-chant
be-lief	cre-ate	dis-burse	en-close
be-lieve	De-bar	dis-card	en-croach
be-long	de-ceit	dis-claim	en-dear
be-neath	de-cide	dis-count	en-dorse
be-night	de-clare	dis-course	en-due
be-queath	de-coy	dis-joint	en-dure
be-set	de-crease	dis-like	en-force
be-side	de-duce	dis-lodge	en-gage
be-speak	de-duct	dis-may	en-joy
be-tween	de-fect	dis-miss	en-large
be-twixt	de-fend	dis-own	en-rage
be-wail	de-fence	dis-pel	en-rich
Ca-bal	de-fer	dis-place	en-rol
ca-nal	de-fy	dis-play	en-sue
ca-rouse	de-fine	dis-pose	en-thrall
com-mence	de-form	dis-praise	en-throne
com-plain	de-fraud	dis-prove	en-tice
com-pel	de-grade	dis-robe	en-tire
com-ply	de-light	dis-sent	en-treat
com-pose	de-note	dis-turb	es-pouse
com-prise	de-part	dis-taste	e-vade
com-pute	de-pose	dis-tinct	e-vent
con-fer	de-press	dis-tort	e-vince
con-fine	de-pute	dis-trust	ex-alt
con-found	de-rive	dis-tract	ex-cel
con-fuse	de-scribe	dis-use	ex-cise
con-strain	de-sire	di-vert	ex-cite
con-sume	de-spond	di-vine	ex-claim
con-tempt	de-destroy	Ef-fect	ex-cuse



ex-empt	im-plant	mis-give	pre-vail
ex-ert	im-press	mis-hap	pre-scribe
ex-ist	im-print	mis-lead	pre-serve
ex-pand	im-prove	mis-like	pre-sume
ex-pend	in-cite	mis-name	pre-tend
ex-plode	in-cur	mis-place	pro-mote
ex-pose	in-dent	mis-print	pro-nounce
ex-tend	in-dulge	mis-rule	pro-pose
ex-tort	in-fect	mis-pend	pro-pound
ex-tract	in-fest	mis-take	pro-rogue
ex-treme	in-firm	mis-trust	pro-tect
Fif-teen	in-flame	mo-lest	pro-test
fo-ment	in-force	mo-rose	pur-loin
fore-arm	in-fringe	Neg-lect	pur-suit
fore-seen	in-fuse	Ob-struct	Re-bate
fore-show	in-graft	ob-tain	re-buke
fore-stall	in-grate	oc-cur	re-cant
fore-tell	in-ject	of-fence	re-cite
fore-told	in-scribe	o-mit	re-cline
fore-warn	in-slave	op-press	re-course
for-bear	in-snare	out-do	re-duce
for-bid	in-stil	out-live	re-fer
for-get	in-struct	out-strip	re-fit
for-give	in-sure	Par-take	re-gain
for-sworn	in-tense	per-form	re-joice
four-teen	in-trude	per-mit	re-late
ful-fil	in-trust	per-spire	re-lax
Ga-zette	in-verse	per-tain	re-ly
Him-self	in-vert	per-verse	re-mark
Im-brue	in-vest	per-vert	re-mind
im-burse	in-vite	po-lite	re-mit
im-merse	Mis-chance	por-tend	re-pair
im-pair	mis-count	pre-dict	re-pass
im-pale	mis-deed	pre-judge	re-pose
im-pend	mis-doubt	pre-pare	re-press



re-prieve	sub-orn	un-arm	un-lace
re-print	sub-scribe	un-bar	un-like
re-prove	sub-side	un-bind	un-lock
re-pulse	sub-sist	un-blest	un-made
re-strain	sub-tract	un-bolt	un-mask
re-sume	sup-pose	un-born	un-pack
re-tail	su-preme	un-bound	un-paid
re-tract	sur-mount	un-clasp	un-pin
re-trench	sur-pass	un-clean	un-ripe
re-turn	sur-vey	un-clothe	un-safe
re-veré	sur-vive	un-close	un-say
re-volve	sus-pense	un-cut	un-seen
re-ward	sus-tain	un-dress	un-sound
ro-bust	Tra-duce	un-fair	un-sung
ro-mance	trans-act	un-fit	un-teach
Se-clude	tran-scend	un-fold	un-tie
se-dan	tran-scribe	un-gain	un-true
se-duce	trans-form	un-guide	un-twist
se-lect	trans-gress	un-heard	up-on
se-veré	trans-late	un-hinge	With-al
sha-lot	trans-plant	un-hook	with-in
sub-join	trans-pose	un-horse	with-draw
sub-lime	tre-pan	un-hurt	with-out
sub-mit	un-apt	un-just	with-stand

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



## TABLE VIII.

EASY LESSONS OF WORDS OF ONE AND TWO SYLLABLES BEING  
SELECT MORAL PRECEPTS, THE SYLLABLES ARE DIVIDED.

## 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 hon-our his ho-ly name and his word, and to serve him tru-ly all the days of my life.

## OF GOD.

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, hon-our, and o-bey their parents.

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 thy 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 ev-er and ev-er.

## AN EXHORTATION TO VIRTUE, UNDIVIDED FOR TRIAL.

My good child, you have heard your duty to-wards 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.

## OF PRAISE.

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

As long as I live I will 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.

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WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

## TABLE IX.

Ad-mi-ral	ar-ti-choke	cap-i-tal
ad-vo-cate	Ban-ish-ment	cap-i-tol
al-co-ran	bar-ba-rism	can-dle-stick
al-der-man	bat-te-ry	can-di-date
al-ma-nac	bat-tle-ment	car-pen-ter
al-pha-bet	blun-der-buss	cat-e-chism
an-ti-dote	bra-ve-ry	cor-po-ral
ap-pe-tite	bri-be-ry	coun-sel-lor
ar-gu-ment	Cab-i-net	cru-el-ty



Di-a-dem	hos-pi-tal	Ob-sta-cle
di-a-lect	hyp-o-crite	of-fi-cer
di-a-logue	Jav-e-lin	or-a-tor
dig-ni-ty	i-dle-ness	or-na-ment
dra-pe-ry	im-ple-ment	or-tho-dox
drow-si-ness	in-fan-cy	o-ver-sight
El-e-ment	in-fi-del	Pa-pa-cy
el-e-phant	in-ju-ry	par-a-dise
el-o-quent	in-stru-ment	par-a-graph
en-e-my	La-bour-er	par-a-phrase
en-ter-prise	lab-y-rinth	par-ti-cle
ec-sta-cy	lat-i-tude	per-ju-ry
Fal-si-ty	lav-en-der	pi-e-ty
fam-i-ly	leg-a-cy	pin-na-cle
fer-ven-cy	lep-ro-sy	po-pe-ry
fes-ti-val	lib-er-tine	prin-ci-pal
fil-thi-ness	lib-er-ty	prin-ci-ple
fool-ish-ness	lon-gi-tude	prop-er-ty
fur-ni-ture	lu-na-tic	proph-e-cy
Gai-e-ty	Ma-gis-trate	proph-e-sy
gal-le-ry	ma-jes-ty	pros-e-lyte
gar-ri-son	main-te-nance	pyr-a-mid
gen-er-al	mar-i-ner	Quan-ti-ty
gen-tle-man	mar-tyr-dom	quar-ter-ly
grad-u-ate	mel-o-dy	Read-i-ness
gra-na-ry	mem-o-ry	ref-er-ence
grat-i-tude	mon-u-ment	rem-e-dy
gun-pow-der	moun-te-bank	rep-ro-bate
Hap-pi-ness	Nar-ra-tive	roy-al-ty
har-bin-ger	nat-u-ral	Sac-ra-ment
har-mo-ny	naugh-ti-ness	sa-cred-ness
harp-si-chord	neg-li-gent	sac-ri-fice
her-e-sy	nour-ish-ment	sac-ri-lege
her-e-tic	nun-ne-ry	sal-a-ry
her-i-tage	nu-tri-ment	scan-ti-ness



scor-pi-on	tes-ta-ment	vin-e-gar
scru-ti-ny	trea-su-rer	vi-o-lence
stea-di-ness	trin-i-ty	Ul-ti-mate
sud-den-ness	tur-pen-tine	ut-ter-ance
sup-pli-ant	tur-pi-tude	Wea-ri-ness
syc-a-more	tym-pa-ny	wick-ed-ness
sym-pa-thy	Va-can-cy	wil-der-ness
syn-a-gogue	vac-u-um	work-man-ship
Tem-per-ance	vag-a-bond	Yes-ter-day
ten-der-ness	van-i-ty	youth-ful-ness
ten-den-cy	vic-to-ry	Zeal-ous-ness

TABLE X.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE  
SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-ban-don	em-bar-go	Mis-for-tune
a-base-ment	en-sam-ple	mis-ta-ken
a-bor-tive	e-ter-nal	mis-trust-ful
ad-van-tage	en-vi-ron	Noc-tur-nal
Be-gin-ner	ex-am-ple	no-vem-ber
be-got-ten	Fa-nat-ic	Ob-ser-vance
be-hold-en	fan-tas-tic	oc-cur-rence
be-lov-ed	for-bid-den	oc-to-ber
bra-va-do	for-sa-ken	Par-ta-ker
Ca-the-dral	Gen-teel-ly	per-form-er
co-e-qual	gre-na-do	per-fu-mer
co-hab-it	Hap-haz-ard	pre-cep-tor
con-sump-tive	hence-for-ward	pre-vent-ive
con-trib-ute	JE-HO-VAH	Re-mem-ber
con-tri-vance	il-lus-trate	re-sem-ble
De-can-ter	in-car-nate	Se-du-cer
de-mon-strate	in-cum-bent	sep-tem-ber
de-ter-mine	in-dul-gent	spec-ta-tor
E-lec-tor	in-for-mer	sur-vey-or
e-lope-ment	in-ter-nal	Tes-ta-tor



to-bac-co	un-e-qual	un-mind-ful
tri-bu-nal	un-faith-ful	un-thank-ful
Vice-ge-rent	un-god-ly	un-time-ly
un-cov-er	un-learn-ed	un-wor-thy

TABLE XI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE LAST  
SYLLABLE.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pat-en-tee
al-a-mode	im-por-tune	Re-ad-mit
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-as-cend
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	rec-og-nize
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	rec-ol-lect
Brig-a-dier	in-ter-line	rec-om-mend
buc-a-nier	in-ter-rupt	re-com-pose
Can-non-ade	in-tro-duce	rec-on-cile
cap-a-pie	Mac-a-roon	re-con-duct
car-a-van	mag-a-zine	ref-u-gee
cir-cum-cise	mas-quer-ade	re-par-tee
cir-cum-vent	mis-be-come	rep-re-sent
com-pro-mise	mis-be-have	Ser-e-nade
con-tro-vert	mis-ap-ply	su-per-add
coun-ter-mand	mis-em-ploy	su-per-fine
Dev-o-tee	mort-ga-gee	su-per-sede
deb-o-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-cert	o-ver-drive	un-der-stood
dis-en-gage	o-ver-grown	un-der-take
dom-i-neer	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
En-ter-tain	o-ver-stock	un-der-went
ev-er-more	o-ver-thrown	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	Pal-i-sade	un-gen-teel
gren-a-dier	pan-ta-loons	Yes-ter-night



## TABLE XII.

## LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

## 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.

## OF DUTY TO PARENTS, UNDIVIDED FOR TRIAL.

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

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

He that loves God, will love and obey his pa-rents, 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 has 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.

SELECTED OUT OF THE PSALMS, AND OUT OF THE PROVERBS  
OF SOLOMON.

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

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

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.

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

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

The Lord is far from the wicked; but he hears the prayers 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 XIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE, AND DIVIDED.

Ac-cep-ta-ble	fig-u-ra-tive	nec-ro-man-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	for-mid-a-ble	Ob-sti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	or-a-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pat-ri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Gen-e-ral-ly	phy-si-cal-ly
Bar-ba-rous-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly	prom-is-so-ry
blus-ter-ing-ly	gra-cious-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
boun-ti-ful-ly	grad-u-al-ly	Rea-son-a-ble
Com-pe-ten-cy	Het-er-o-dox	Sal-u-ta-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	hon-our-a-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hos-pi-ta-ble	sol-i-ta-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	Im-po-ten-cy	spa-cious-ly
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	Ta-ber-na-cle
Del-i-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
dif-fi-cul-ty	Lap-i-da-ry	tran-si-to-ry
dil-i-gent-ly	lit-e-ra-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
drom-e-da-ry	Mat-ri-mo-ny	tol-er-a-bly
Ef-fi-ca-cy	mem-o-ra-ble	Val-u-a-ble
el-e-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
ev-i-dent-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	nav-i-ga-ble	Whim-si-cal-ly

## TABLE XIV.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-bom-i-nate	be-nev-o-lence	dex-ter-i-ty
ac-cel-e-rate	be-nig-ni-ty	E-gre-gi-ous
ac-com-mo-date	bi-tu-mi-nous	e-mol-u-ment
am-big-u-ous	Ca-lam-i-ty	en-thu-si-ast
am-phib-i-ous	ca-pa-ci-ty	e-quiv-o-cal
a-pol-o-gy	cap-tiv-i-ty	ex-ten-u-ate
ar-tif-i-cer	cir-cum-fer-ence	Fer-til-i-ty
au-da-cious	com-mu-ni-cant	fru-gal-i-ty
au-thor-i-ty	com-mu-ni-ty	Gram-mat-i-cal
Bar-bar-i-ty	con-tem-pla-tive	Har-mo-ni-ous
be-ha-vi-our	De-bil-i-ty	hu-man-i-ty
be-nef-i-cence	de-gen-e-rate	hy-drop-i-cal



hy-poc-ri-sy	om-nip-o-tent	so-ci-e-ty
I-den-ti-ty	out-ra-geous	sta-bil-i-ty
in-fir-mi-ty	Pa-thet-i-cal	Tri-en-ni-al
Le-git-i-mate	pe-cu-li-ar	Ve-ra-ci-ty
li-ti-gi-ous	pro-pri-e-tor	vi-cis-si-tude
Ma-tu-ri-ty	pro-ver-bi-al	vic-to-ri-ous
mu-nif-i-cence	Re-luc-tan-cy	vi-va-ci-ty
Na-tiv-i-ty	ri-dic-u-lous	U-biq-ui-ty
no-to-ri-ous	Sa-ga-ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
O-be-di-ent	so-bri-e-ty	ux-o-ri-ous

TABLE XV.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

Ad-a-man-tine	For-ni-ca-tor	op-e-ra-tor
af-fi-da-vit	Hal-le-lu-jah	Pal-i-sa-do
Be-at-if-ic	ho-ri-zon-tal	per-ad-ven-ture
bar-ri-ca-do	Im-i-ta-tor	pre-de-ces-sor
bas-ti-na-do	in-de-pen-dent	pro-cu-ra-tor
ben-e-fac-tor	in-dis-creet-ly	Sac-ra-men-tal
Cal-i-man-co	in-ter-mix-ture	sal-a-man-der
car-o-li-na	Le-gis-la-tor	su-per-vi-sor
co-ex-is-tent	le-gis-la-tive	The-o-ret-ic
com-pre-hen-sive	Man-i-fes-to	Un-ad-vi-sed
cor-res-pon-dent	me-di-a-tor	un-de-fi-led
Dan-de-li-on	mem-o-ran-dum	un-der-ta-ken
de-cli-na-tor	mod-er-a-tor	un-der-val-ue
di-a-be-tes	Nav-i-ga-tor	u-ni-ver-sal
dis-ad-van-tage	non-con-form-ist	What-so-ev-er
El-e-va-tor	nu-mer-a-tor	when-so-ev-er
en-ter-tain-ment	Ob-ser-va-tor	where-so-ev-er
e-van-gel-ic	om-ni-pres-ence	who-so-ev-er
ev-er-last-ing	om-ni-pres-ent	whom-so-ev-er

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

An-i-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a-bound
av-oir-du-pois	Nev-er-the-less	su-per-in-duce
Car-a-bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-see	su-per-in-tend
El-e-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-sor	Ul-tra-ma-rine



## TABLE XVI.

PROPER LESSONS TO EXERCISE THE YOUNG LEARNER IN ALL  
THE FOREGOING RULES.

## PART OF THE THIRD 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 doth, it shall be  
for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing  
taken from it: and God doth it, that men should  
fear before him.

## PART OF THE 118TH PSALM.

O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gra-  
cious; because his mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and  
that his mercy endureth for ever.

Let the house of *Aaron* now confess, that his  
mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord confess,  
that his mercy endureth for ever.



I called upon the Lord in trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my side; I will not fear what man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my desire upon mine enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any confidence in princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his mercy endureth for ever.

PSALM THE 136TH.

1. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give thanks unto the God of all gods: for his mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all lords: for his mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great wonders: for his mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who, by his excellent wisdom, made the heavens: for his mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the earth above the waters: for his mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great lights: for his mercy endureth for ever.

8. The sun to rule the day: for his mercy endureth for ever.

9. The moon and stars to govern the night: for his mercy endureth for ever.

10. Who smote *Egypt* with their first-born: for his mercy endureth for ever.



11. And brought out *Israel* from among them : for his mercy endureth for ever.

12. With a mighty hand and stretched out arm : for his mercy endureth for ever.

13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two parts : for his mercy endureth for ever.

14. And made *Israel* to go through the midst of it : for his mercy endureth for ever.

15. But as for *Pharaoh* and his host, he overthrew them in the *Red Sea* : for his mercy endureth for ever.

16. Who led his people through the wilderness : for his mercy endureth for ever.

17. Who smote great kings : for his mercy endureth for ever.

18. Yea, and slew mighty kings : for his mercy endureth for ever.

19. *Sihon* king of the *Amorites* : for his mercy endureth for ever.

20. And *Og* the king of *Basan* : for his mercy endureth for ever.

21. And gave away their land for an heritage : for his mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even for an heritage unto *Israel* his servant : for his mercy endureth for ever.

23. Who remembered us when we were in trouble : for his mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our enemies : for his mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth food to all flesh : for his mercy endureth for ever.

26. O give thanks unto the God of heaven : for his mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords : for his mercy endureth for ever.



## 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 my up-rising; thou understandest my thoughts long before.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. If I take the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost 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; though I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the earth.



15. How dear are thy counsels unto me, O God : O how great is the sum of them !

16. If I tell them, they are more in number than the sand : when I awake, I am present with thee.

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

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

OF MORAL, RELATIVE, AND RELIGIOUS DUTIES.

1. The Proverbs of *Solomon* the son of *David*, king of *Israel*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

OF ADVICE, ETC.

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

2. Let them not depart from thine eyes ; keep them in the midst of thy 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 an abomination unto him :

9. A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood ;

10. A heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, 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 judgement, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

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

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

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

☞ I set the figures to the verses of these last lessons, which children may very easily be taught to know, without any sensible pains to the teacher; or by turning them to table XIX. (by way of digression) they will teach one another by degrees.

N. B. If the young learner cannot read these lessons pretty perfectly, let him go over them once more; then I would advise the master or mistress to let him read some other Psalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, then in the first chapter of St. John the Evangelist, or any such like easy places most suitable to his capacity; for it is natural to children to like that which they can perform with ease, and have praise for: and I am persuaded many children have hated both their school and the bible, by being put to read hard and difficult chapters too soon; and by being improperly, (nay even unjustly) corrected for not performing that which they could not possibly do, even were they farther advanced.—What some children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in pity to such as cannot: and to those that have the care of dull children, I speak it purely that they may have the less trouble, and yet their end be answered much better.



## WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A-BOM-I-NA-BLE	ex-tor-tion-er	ir-rev-o-ca-ble
am-bi-tious-ly	ex-trav-a-gan-cy	Las-civ-i-ous-ness
a-poth-e-ca-ry	ex-u-be-ran-cy	le-git-i-ma-cy
aux-il-i-a-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	No-to-ri-ous-ly
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	he-red-i-ta-ry	O-ri-gi-nal-ly
con-fec-tion-er	Im-me-di-ate-ly	Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
con-fed-e-ra-cy	in-cen-di-a-ry	per-pet-u-al-ly
con-temp-tu-ous-ly	in-con-ti-nen-cy	pro-thon-o-ta-ry
con-tin-u-al-ly	in-ev-i-ta-ble	Re-pos-i-to-ry
con-trib-u-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble	Un-ne-ces-sa-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-im-i-ta-ble	un-rea-son-a-ble
Dis-cred-it-a-ble	in-nu-mer-a-ble	un-meas-ur-a-ble
Ef-fi-cien-cy	in-su-per-a-ble	un-prof-it-a-ble
e-gre-gi-ous-ly	ir-rep-a-ra-ble	un-righ-te-ous-ness
es-pe-cial-ly	ir-res-o-lute	un-sep-a-ra-ble

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE  
THIRD SYLLABLE.

AB-DI-CA-TION	an-ni-ver-sa-ry	com-mi-na-tion
ac-a-dem-i-cal	an-no-ta-tion	com-pe-ti-tion
ac-cep-ta-tion	ap-pa-ri-tion	com-pre-hen-si-ble
ac-cla-ma-tion	ap-pel-la-tion	com-pre-hen-sion
ac-qui-si-tion	as-si-du-i-ty	con-de-scen-sion
ad-mi-ra-tion	as-tro-lo-gi-cal	con-fla-gra-tion
ad-mo-ni-tion	as-tro-nom-i-cal	con-fu-ta-tion
ad-o-ra-tion	av-a-ri-cious	con-gre-ga-tion
ad-u-la-tion	Be-a-tif-i-cal	con-ju-ra-tion
af-fa-bil-i-ty	ben-e-dic-tion	con-se-cra-tion
af-fec-ta-tion	ben-e-fi-cial	con-so-la-tion
al-le-ga-tion	Cas-ti-ga-tion	con-stel-la-tion
al-le-gor-i-cal	cel-e-bra-tion	con-ster-na-tion
al-pha-bet-i-cal	cer-e-mo-ni-al	con-sti-tu-tion
am-bi-gu-i-ty	cir-cu-la-tion	con-sul-ta-tion
am-mu-ni-tion	cir-cum-ci-sion	con-tem-pla-tion
am-pu-ta-tion	cir-cum-spec-tion	con-tra-dic-tion
an-a-bap-tist	co-es-sen-tial	con-tri-bu-tion
an-i-mos-i-ty	com-bi-na-tion	con-tu-ma-cious



con-tu-me-li-ous	ex-hor-ta-tion	mul-ti-plic-i-ty
con-ver-sa-tion	ex-pec-ta-tion	mu-ta-bil-i-ty
cop-u-la-tion	ex-pe-di-tion	Nav-i-ga-tion
cor-o-na-tion	ex-pi-ra-tion	non-con-for-mi-ty
cor-po-ra-tion	ex-pla-na-tion	nu-me-ra-tion
cru-ci-fix-ion	ex-po-si-tion	Ob-li-ga-tion
Dec-la-ma-tion	Fer-men-ta-tion	ob-ser-va-tion
dec-la-ra-tion	for-ni-ca-tion	oc-cu-pa-tion
ded-i-ca-tion	Gen-e-ra-tion	o-do-rif-e-rous
def-a-ma-tion	gen-e-ros-ity	op-e-ra-tion
def-i-ni-tion	Hab-i-ta-tion	op-por-tu-ni-ty
dem-o-crat-i-cal	hes-i-ta-tion	op-po-si-tion
dem-on-stration	hos-pi-tal-i-ty	or-di-na-tion
dep-o-si-tion	hyp-o-crit-i-cal	os-ten-ta-tion
dep-ri-va-tion	Il-le-git-i-mate	Par-ti-al-i-ty
dep-u-ta-tion	im-be-cil-i-ty	per-pen-dic-u-lar
der-i-va-tion	im-i-ta-tion	per-pe-tu-i-ty
des-o-la-tion	im-po-si-tion	per-se-cu-tion
des-pe-ra-tion	in-cli-na-tion	per-spi-cu-i-ty
dev-as-ta-tion	in-cor-rup-tion	per-tur-ba-tion
di-a-bol-i-cal	in-di-vid-u-al	pes-ti-len-tial
dis-o-be-di-ent	in-flam-ma-tion	pos-si-bil-i-ty
dis-pen-sa-tion	in-qui-si-tion	prep-a-ra-tion
dis-po-si-tion	in-spi-ra-tion	pres-er-va-tion
dis-so-lu-tion	in-sti-tu-tion	prin-ci-pal-i-ty
dis-tri-bu-tion	in-sur-rec-tion	pro-cla-ma-tion
div-i-na-tion	in-ter-ces-sion	pro-di-gal-i-ty
dom-i-na-tion	in-tro-duc-tion	pro-hi-bi-tion
Ed-u-ca-tion	in-vi-ta-tion	pro-pa-ga-tion
ef-fi-ca-cious	Ju-ris-dic-tion	pro-ro-ga-tion
el-o-cu-tion	lib-e-ral-i-ty	prov-i-den-tial
em-u-la-tion	lim-i-ta-tion	prov-o-ca-tion
ep-i-dem-i-cal	Ma-gis-te-ri-al	pub-li-ca-tion
e-qua-nim-i-ty	mag-na-nim-i-ty	pu-sil-lan-i-mous
es-ti-ma-tion	math-e-mat-i-cal	pu-tre-fac-tion
ex-com-mu-ni-cate	me-di-oc-ri-ty	Quint-es-sen-tial
ex-e-cra-tion	med-i-ta-tion	Rec-ol-lec-tion
ex-e-cu-tion	min-is-tra-tion	ref-or-ma-tion
ex-ha-la-tion	mis-con-struc-tion	re-lax-a-tion
ex-hi-bi-tion	mod-e-ra-tion	ren-o-va-tion



rep-e-ti-tion	sal-u-ta-tion	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
rep-re-hen-sion	sat-is-fac-tion	tol-e-ra-tion
rep-ro-ba-tion	sep-a-ra-tion	trans-por-ta-tion
rep-u-ta-tion	sin-gu-lar-i-ty	trib-u-la-tion
res-er-va-tion	sit-u-a-tion	Val-e-dic-tion
res-o-lu-tion	spec-u-la-tion	va-ri-a-tion
res-to-ra-tion	suf-fo-ca-tion	ve-ge-ta-tion
res-ur-rec-tion	su-per-fi-cial	ven-e-ra-tion
ret-ri-bu-tion	su-per-scrip-tion	vin-di-ca-tion
rev-e-la-tion	su-per-sti-tion	vi-o-la-tion
rev-e-ren-tial	sup-pli-ca-tion	Un-ad-vi-sed-ly
rev-o-lu-tion	sup-po-si-tion	u-ni-for-mi-ty
Sac-ri-le-gious	sur-rep-ti-tious	u-ni-ta-ri-an

## WORDS OF SIX AND SEVEN SYLLABLES.

THE ACCENT IS UPON THE THIRD SYLLABLE FROM THE END,  
UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED.

AB-BRE-VI-A'-TION	com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty
a-bom-i-ná-tion	com-mu-ni-cá-tion
ac-com-mo-dá-tion	con-sid-er-á-tion
ad-min-is-trá-tion	con-sub-stan-ti-á-tion
a"ni-mad-vér-sion	con-tin-u-á-tion
an-ni-hi-lá-tion	cor-rob-o-rá-tion
an-nun-ci-á-tion	De-lib-er-á-tion
ar"chi-e-pis-co-pal	de-li"ne-á-tion
a-ris-to-crat-i-cal	de-nom-i-ná-tion
as-sas-si-ná-tion	de-ter-mi-ná-tion
as-sev-e-rá-tion	di-la"pi-dá-tion
as-so-ci-á-tion	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
Ca"pi"tu-lá-tion	dis-con-tin-u-á-tion
ce-re-mó-ni-ous-ly	dis-in-gén-u-ous-ness
cir-cum-lo-cú-tion	dis-sim-u-lá-tion
cir-cum-nav-i-gá-tion	Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cal
cir-cum-vo-lú-tion	e"di-fi-cá-tion
co-es-sen-ti-al-i-ty	e-jac-u-lá-tion
com-mem-o-rá-tion	en-thu-si-as-ti-cal



e-quiv-o-cá-tion  
 e-rad-i-cá-tion  
 e-vac-u-á-tion  
 e-vap-o-rá-tion  
 ex-am-i-ná-tion  
 ex-as"pe-rá-tion  
 ex-com-mu-ni-cá-tion  
 ex-per-i-men-tal-ly  
 ex-pos-tu-lá-tion  
 ex-ten-u-á-tion  
 ex-tra-ór-di-na-ry  
 Fa-mi-li-ar-i-ty  
 for-ti-fi-cá-tion  
 fruc-ti-fi-cá-tion  
 Ge-o-gráph-i-cal-ly  
 glo-ri-fi-cá-tion  
 grat-i-fi-cá-tion  
 He"te-ro-ge-ne-ous  
 his-to-ri-óg-ra-pher  
 hu-mil-i-á-tion  
 Il-lib-e-ral-i-ty  
 i-ma-gi-na-tion  
 im-ma-te-ri-al-i-ty  
 im-mu-ta-bil-i-ty  
 in-com-pre-hen-si-ble  
 in-de-fát-i-ga-ble  
 in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty  
 in-fal-li-bil-i-ty  
 in-sen-si-bil-i-ty  
 in-ter-pre-tá-tion  
 in-ter-ro-gá-tion  
 ir-rec-on-ci-la-ble  
 ir-reg-u-lar-i-ty  
 Lat-i-tu-di-na-ri-an

Ma-the-ma-tí-cian  
 mis-rep-re-sen-tá-tion  
 mo"di-fi-cá-tion  
 mul-ti-pli-cá-tion  
 Nat-u-ra-li-zá-tion  
 O-be-di-én-tial  
 Pe-cu-li-ar-i-ty  
 per-pen-dic-u-lar-i-ty  
 plen-i-po-tén-ti-a-ry  
 pre-de"sti-ná-tion  
 pro-cras-ti-ná-tion  
 pro-nun-ci-á-tion  
 pro-pór-tion-a-ble  
 pu-ri-fi-cá-tion  
 pu-sil-la-nim-i-ty  
 Qua"li-fi-cá-tion  
 Rat-i-fi-cá-tion  
 re-cap-i-tu-lá-tion  
 re"com-men-dá-tion  
 re-con-ci"li-á-tion  
 re-ge"ne"rá-tion  
 rep-re-sen-tá-tion  
 re-tal-i-á-tion  
 Sanc-ti-fi-cá-tion  
 sig-ni-fi-cá-tion  
 so-lem-ni-zá-tion  
 su-pe-ri-or-i-ty  
 Trans-fi"gu-rá-tion  
 tran-sub-stan-ti-á-tion  
 Un-cir-cum-cí-sion  
 un-in-ter-rup-ted-ly  
 u-ni-ver-sal-i-ty  
 Vul-ne-ra-bil-i-ty  
 val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an



## TABLE XVII.

CONTAINS SOME USEFUL FABLES.



FABLE I. OF 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 that he would not. Won't you, says the old man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some tufts of grass, and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him out of the tree with grass only.

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

## MORAL.

*If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.*





FABLE II. OF THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

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

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

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

Be easy, says 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 befall him, nor who may be a means of serving him, it is the highest wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all mankind.*





FABLE III. OF THE PRIEST AND THE JESTER.

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

Then said the jester, Please to give me a crown, sir. Not I, indeed, says the priest; pray begone. 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, said the jester, pray give me one farthing only. I will give you nothing at all, replied the priest, so begone, 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 I 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, says 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. OF 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 town-folks 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 emolument is all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.*

THE SAME IN VERSE.

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

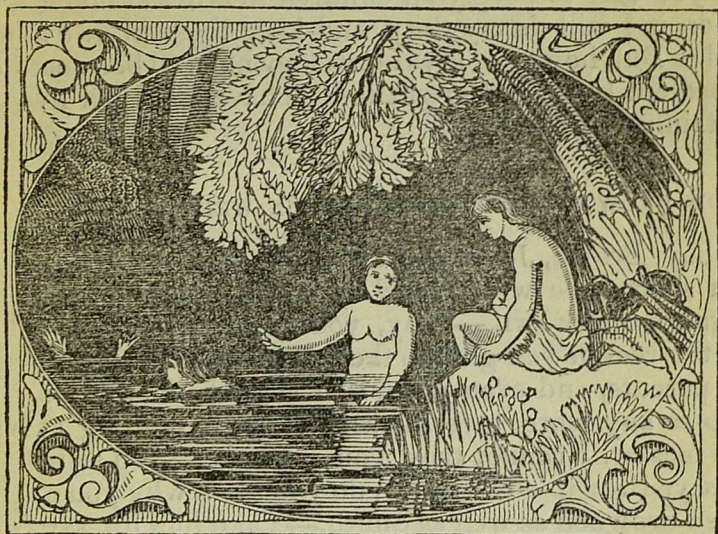


## MORAL.

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

## TABLE XVIII.

CONTAINS SOME NATURAL ENTERTAINING STORIES.

STORY I. OF THE BOYS THAT WENT INTO THE WATER  
INSTEAD OF BEING AT SCHOOL OR AT HOME.

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 long in 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 the next day.



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 says 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. But, however, says he, as they have all been naughty disobedient boys, and might indeed have lost their lives, I will certainly chastise them.

#### 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, says 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, says Brown.—That is nothing at all, says the master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim?—No, sir, says Brown.—Not swim, do you say! why you might have been drowned as well as Smith.—Take him up, says the master.—So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to Jones, can you swim?—A little, sir, said he.—A little! (says the master) why you were in more danger than Brown, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther. Take him up, says 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, says the master, can you swim?—Yes, sir, says he (very boldly) any where over the river. You can swim, you say? Yes, sir.—Then pray, sir, says his master, 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, says he. So they were all severely corrected for their disobedience and folly.





**STORY II.** *Life truly painted in the natural 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.

THERE was a gentleman in the west of England, who married a virtuous lady, but having no children for several years, they were very 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 Henry, and the other was named Thomas, whom they loved even to an excess ; for whatever Harry and Tommy's fancies stood to, they had it ; and as their parents never contradicted them themselves, (for

\* Having been both an eye and ear witness of several circumstances of life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious narrative, I have added this to the original copy ; and it has been read by several eminent clergymen, private gentlemen, and schoolmasters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable tale by way of caution and admonition for parents as well as children. And if but one son or daughter, or apprentice, should reap benefit thereby, so as to regulate their lives, and behave in such a manner as may conduce to their own happiness, the comfort of their parents and friends, and the good of society, I shall be very thankful, and think myself amply satisfied for my trouble.



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.\*

#### OF THE CHARACTERS OF TOMMY AND HARRY.

Harry, indeed, was a sullen perverse boy from his cradle, and having always had his will (as was said before) 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 directed; 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 a 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 sober, good-natured child, and very dutiful and obliging.

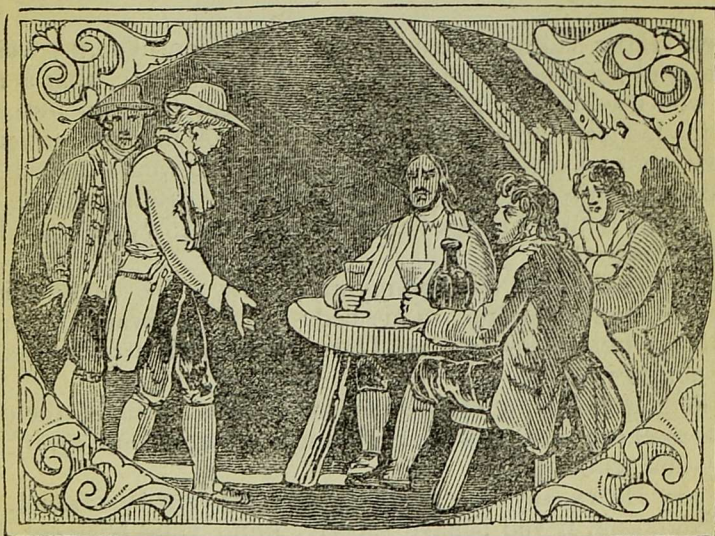
#### OF TOMMY AND HARRY'S BEHAVIOUR.

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

\* Though this tale is now divided into lessons (by desire of several schoolmasters) in order to make it more useful, easy, and agreeable to children, yet it is the very same as in the other editions, and may be read from the beginning to the end as one continued story.



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, says he, they will be your ruin, brother Harry, and you know it grieves poor papa and mamma. I don't care for that, says naughty Harry.—O fie! fie! brother Harry, says Tommy, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many a one to an ill end. I don't care for that neither, says 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 FARTHER ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF TOMMY AND HARRY.

TOMMY and Harry, being now grown up, they 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, was 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 nearly



fourteen years of age, and is no other than a wicked boy, and a great overgrown 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 now 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.

#### OF HARRY'S BEHAVIOUR AT HIS UNCLE'S.

When Harry had been about a year in London, Tommy went to see him, and behaved so well 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.

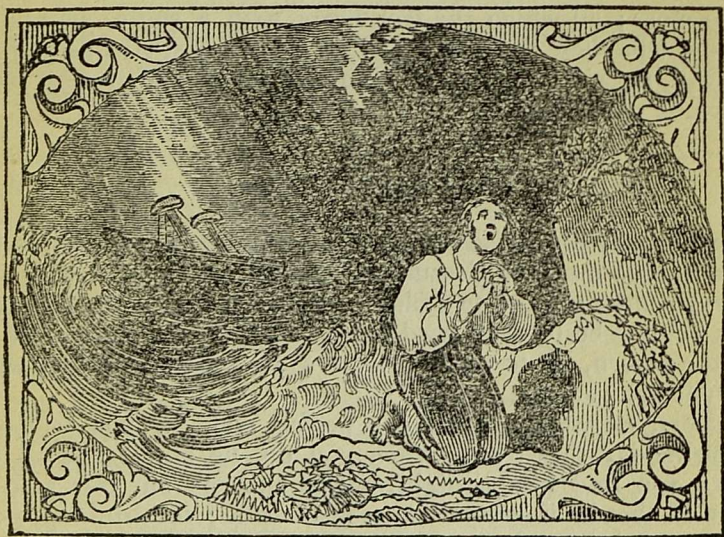
#### OF HARRY'S BEHAVIOUR AFTER HIS MOTHER'S DEATH.

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, and be sober; 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 that heard him.

Harry, after this, went on pretty well for some months, and then gets into his old way 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 boy, for as soon as my father dies, I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



### PART III.

THE HAPPY LIFE OF TOMMY, AND THE WRETCHED END OF HARRY.

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#### 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, and therefore he resolves 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 wicked acquaintance ; and he has, besides these, some new rakes, that wish him joy in his fortune, and he takes it as a very great mark of their favour, and is foolish 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.

#### OF BAD HABITS.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad thing it is to 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, no, he must after that go to the tavern, or to some private wicked place or other, with a set of vile 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 at some house of ill fame ; for drinking, swearing, lying, gaming, sitting up all night, &c. 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 since that, has left all the trade to him ; so that he is now become a great man.

#### 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, says he, but the respect I show to my brother, may be taken so kindly, that it may be one great step to reform him; Tommy, therefore, takes 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, carriage, and deportment, were such as Harry and his companions had for a long time been strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the 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, says 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 with himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a means to save him from the very brink of ruin.

Indeed, the place was quite improper for good advice, much less 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.

#### TOMMY AND HARRY'S CONVERSATION.

Tommy, being now in a proper place, begins to talk to Harry very seriously, but yet so tenderly and so mildly, that he never once upbraided him, only desired him, for God's 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, says the hardened wretch.

O brother Harry, says Tommy, I have now no hopes of you! yet as God has 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 of it, must certainly be for your good; but, if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it 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 learn 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 all that had passed; they clap their hands, and receive him with shouts of applause, call for a fresh bottle, and spend the main part of the night in drinking and carousing.

#### OF HARRY'S DOWNFALL.

Thus Harry goes on till he has not only spent all his money, but has also lost all his credit, reputation, and friends; and, having been so long used to such a lavishing profligate way of life, money he still must have to support his extravagance and folly; and yet, so great is the pride of his heart, that, rather than accept of his brother Tommy's kind invitation to live with him, and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful methods, and associates with none but gamblers, shop-lifters, and street-robbers; and, one night, having been with some of the rakes and bloods 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, with two others made their escape, and went over the 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.

#### 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 hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself.—O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my parents, and more grateful to my friends! O that I could now make all wicked youths sensible of my sorrow, and their own folly! how would I press upon them to avoid all manner of ill company, to hearken to the instruction of their friends, and pursue the paths of virtue.—Wicked wretch, that I am!—God, be merciful to me a sinner!

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

#### THE APPLICATION.

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

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

“And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing



mind; for the Lord searcheth all hearts; and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever." 1 Chron. xxviii 9.

## TABLE XIX.

## OF FIGURES OR NUMBERS.

N. B. It is supposed that the youth by this time knows something of numbers or figures, so as to tell what chapter he reads in, or what verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful table, which every master and mistress may teach their scholars by degrees with ease.

One .....	1.....I	Forty .....	40..... XL
Two .....	2.....II	Forty-five ....	45..... XLV
Three .....	3.....III	Fifty .....	50..... L
Four .....	4.....IV	Fifty-five.....	55..... LV
Five .....	5..... V	Sixty .....	60..... LX
Six .....	6.....VI	Sixty-five.....	65..... LXV
Seven .....	7.... VII	Seventy .....	70..... LXX
Eight ..	8....VIII	Seventy-five ..	75... LXXV
Nine .....	9..... IX	Eighty .....	80... LXXX
Ten .....	10..... X	Eighty-five ...	85 LXXXV
Eleven .....	11..... XI	Ninety .....	90..... XC
Twelve .....	12.... XII	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	Two thousand	2000..... MM

## OTHER NUMBERS, FOR INSTRUCTION.

27 Twenty-seven.	810 Eight hundred and ten.
62 Sixty-two.	1600 One thousand six hundred.
112 One hundred and twelve.	1834 One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, MDCCCXLII.
704 Seven hundred and four.	



## TABLE XX.

*Of contractions of such things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole words and sentences are known by certain letters only.*

<i>A. B.</i> or <i>B. A.</i> bachelor of arts	<i>J. H. S.</i> Jesus, Saviour of men
<i>Abp.</i> archbishop	<i>K. B.</i> knight of the Bath
<i>Acct.</i> accompt	<i>K. C.</i> knight of the Crescent
<i>A. D.</i> in the year of our Lord	<i>Knt.</i> knight
<i>A. M.</i> ante meridiem, forenoon	<i>L. D.</i> Lady-day
<i>M. A.</i> master of arts	<i>Ldp.</i> lordship
<i>A. P. G.</i> professor of astronomy in Gresham college	<i>Lev.</i> Leviticus
<i>Bart.</i> baronet	<i>Lieut.</i> lieutenant
<i>B. C.</i> before Christ	<i>L. L. D.</i> doctor of laws
<i>B. D.</i> bachelor of divinity	<i>M.</i> marquess
<i>B. L.</i> bachelor of laws	<i>M. D.</i> doctor of physick
<i>Bp.</i> bishop	<i>Messrs.</i> gentlemen
<i>Capt.</i> captain	<i>M. P.</i> member of parliament
<i>Ch.</i> or <i>chap.</i> chapter	<i>Mr.</i> master
<i>Col.</i> colonel	<i>Mrs.</i> mistress
<i>Cr.</i> creditor	<i>MS.</i> manuscript
<i>C. P. S.</i> keeper of the privy seal	<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts
<i>C. S.</i> keeper of the seal	<i>N.</i> north, and note
<i>Cwt.</i> a hundred weight	<i>N. B.</i> nota bene, mark well
<i>D. D.</i> doctor in divinity	<i>No.</i> number
<i>Dec.</i> December	<i>Nov.</i> November
<i>Deut.</i> Deuteronomy	<i>Obt.</i> obedient
<i>Do.</i> or <i>ditto</i> , the same	<i>Oct.</i> October
<i>Dr.</i> doctor, and debtor	<i>Oz.</i> ounce
<i>E.</i> east	<i>Per cent.</i> by the hundred
<i>Eccl.</i> Ecclesiastes	<i>Philom.</i> a lover of mathematics
<i>Eccles.</i> Ecclesiasticus	<i>P. M. G.</i> professor of music in Gresham college
<i>Ep.</i> epistle	<i>P. M.</i> post meridiem, afternoon
<i>Eph.</i> Ephesians	<i>P. S.</i> postscript
<i>Esq.</i> esquire	<i>Q.</i> question
<i>Ex.</i> Exodus, or example	<i>Qy.</i> query
<i>Exon.</i> Exeter	<i>Regr.</i> register
<i>Exr.</i> executor	<i>Rev.</i> Revelations, and reverend
<i>Feb.</i> February	<i>Rt. hon.</i> right honourable
<i>F. R. S.</i> fellow of the royal society	<i>Rt. wpful.</i> right worshipful
<i>Gal.</i> Galatians	<i>S.</i> or <i>St.</i> saint
<i>Gen.</i> Genesis, and general	<i>Sec.</i> secretary
<i>Gent.</i> gentleman	<i>Servt.</i> servant
<i>G. R.</i> Gulielmus Rex, William the king	<i>Xmas.</i> Christmas
<i>Heb.</i> Hebrews	<i>Xn.</i> Christian
<i>H. M. S.</i> his majesty's ship	<i>Xphr.</i> Christopher

*Other contractions made use of in printing or writing.*

<i>d.</i> denarium, a penny	<i>s.</i> solidus, a shilling
<i>e. g.</i> or <i>v. g.</i> as for example	<i>v.</i> verse
<i>i. e.</i> id est, that is	<i>vice,</i> see
<i>q. d.</i> as if he should say	<i>viz. videlicet,</i> that is to say
<i>q. l.</i> as much as you please	& and
<i>q. s.</i> a sufficient quantity	&c. and so forth



## TABLE XXI.

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 words; for, without this, the spelling part is of little signification; therefore, if the young scholar was 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.

And though I would be thought to have the highest regard for the word of God, yet I would advise all masters and mistresses to set their scholars a collection of these words (or of those in the latter part of this book) at their breakings up, rather than to write out, or get by heart a long chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a day or two of returning to school again, and then sloven over their writing and spoil their hand; and, after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy task by heart, they begin in their early days to hate the bible, and hold the best of books in contempt; which, if read at proper times, and with due attention, would have a quite different effect upon their minds.

<i>ABEL</i> , a man's name	<i>Alloof</i> , at a distance	<i>Baal</i> , a Canaanitish idol
<i>Able</i> , strong, skilful	<i>All</i> , the whole	<i>Ball</i> , a dance, a globe
<i>Accept</i> , to receive kind-	<i>Awl</i> , a cobbler's tool	<i>Bawl</i> , to speak loud
<i>Except</i> , to exclude [ly	<i>Aloud</i> , with a strong	<i>Bacon</i> , preserved
<i>Access</i> , an approach	<i>Allow'd</i> , granted [voice	swine's flesh [ <i>bake</i>
<i>Excess</i> , a superfluity	<i>Altar</i> , a place for sac-	<i>Baken</i> , particeps of
<i>Accidence</i> , grammar	rifice	<i>Bail</i> , surety
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Bale</i> , pack of goods
<i>Accompt</i> , a computation	<i>An</i> , one, some, any	<i>Bait</i> , an allurement,
<i>Account</i> , consideration	<i>Ann</i> , a woman's name	a refreshment
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Anchor</i> , belonging to	<i>Bate</i> , to diminish
<i>Axe</i> , a woodman's tool	a ship [gallons	<i>Baize</i> , coarse woollen
<i>Adds</i> , joins	<i>Anker</i> , a measure of 9	cloth [land
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's tool	<i>Ant</i> , the name of an	<i>Bays</i> , an honorary gar-
<i>Affect</i> , to move or imi-	insect	<i>Base</i> , vile
tate	<i>Aunt</i> , a parent's sister	<i>Bass</i> , a term in music
<i>Effect</i> , to accomplish	<i>Arc</i> , part of a circle	<i>Bald</i> , without hair
<i>Ah!</i> an interjection,	<i>Ark</i> , a chest or ship	<i>Bawl'd</i> , cried vehe-
denoting compassion	<i>Arrant</i> , notorious	<i>Ballad</i> , a song [mently
and complaint	<i>Errand</i> , a message	<i>Ballet</i> , an historical
<i>Awe</i> , reverential fear	<i>Errant</i> , wandering	dance
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick [liquor	<i>Ascent</i> , an activity	<i>Ballot</i> , voting
<i>Ale</i> , fermented malt	<i>Assent</i> , consent	<i>Balm</i> , an odoriferous
<i>Air</i> , an element	<i>Assistance</i> , help, sup-	<i>Barm</i> , yeast [plant
<i>Are</i> , plural of <i>is</i>	port	<i>Barbara</i> , a woman's
<i>E'er</i> , ever	<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	name
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Attendance</i> , waiting,	<i>Barbary</i> , a country
<i>Heir</i> , he who inherits	serving	<i>Barberry</i> , a small rich
<i>Alder</i> , a tree	<i>Attendants</i> , servants	fruit
<i>Elder</i> , having more	<i>Augur</i> , a tool for bo-	<i>Bare</i> , naked, poor
years	ring holes	<i>Bear</i> , a rough shaggy
<i>Alchoof</i> , an herb	<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Baron</i> , a lord [animal



<i>Barren</i> , unfruitful	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase	<i>Celery</i> , a salad herb
<i>Be</i> , to exist	<i>By</i> , near	<i>Salary</i> , a settled hire
<i>Bee</i> , an insect that gathers honey	<i>Brace</i> , to tighten	<i>Cell</i> , a small close room
<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Braze</i> , to solder with	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Been</i> , participle of <i>to be</i>	<i>Brad</i> , a knot [brass	<i>Cellar</i> , a vault
<i>Beach</i> , the sea-coast or shore	<i>Bray'd</i> , pounded	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Beech</i> , a tree so called	<i>Brake</i> , a thicket of brambles [violence	<i>Censer</i> , an incense pan
<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Break</i> , to shatter by	<i>Censor</i> , a Roman magistrate
<i>Bo !</i> a word of terror	<i>Breach</i> , infringement, a gap	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Bow</i> , an instrument	<i>Breech</i> , the hind part	<i>Cent.</i> a hundred
<i>Beer</i> , malt drink	<i>Breaches</i> , plural of breach [dress	<i>Scent</i> , a smell
<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead [vessel	<i>Breeches</i> , part of man's	<i>Sent</i> , despatched
<i>Bell</i> , a sounding metal	<i>Bread</i> , food made of ground corn	<i>Centaur</i> , an herb
<i>Belle</i> , a gay lady	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Breast</i> , a part of the body [France	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Brest</i> , a sea-port in	<i>Cere</i> , to smear with wax
<i>Bile</i> , gall, an angry swelling [heat	<i>Brews</i> , makes malt liquor [tusion	<i>Sear</i> , to burn with an
<i>Boil</i> , to bubble up with	<i>Bruise</i> , a hurt or contusion	<i>Seer</i> , a prophet [iron
<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Bridal</i> , a nuptial feast	<i>Cession</i> , yielding, quitting [justices
<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Bridle</i> , a check, a restraint [liberty	<i>Session</i> , an assembly of
<i>Boar</i> , the male of swine	<i>Britain</i> , THE land of Briton, a native of Britain [place	<i>Chagrin</i> , vexation
<i>Bore</i> , to pierce a hole	<i>Caen</i> , the name of a	<i>Shagreen</i> , skin of the dog-fish
<i>Bor'd</i> , did bore	<i>Cane</i> , a walking-stick	<i>Chair</i> , a moveable seat
<i>Board</i> , a thin plank	<i>Calais</i> , a sea-port in France [cup	<i>Char</i> , household day-
<i>Boarder</i> , one who boards [boundary	<i>Chalice</i> , the communion	<i>Chas'd</i> , pursued [work
<i>Border</i> , an edge or	<i>Calendar</i> , an almanac	<i>Chaste</i> , undefiled
<i>Boat</i> , a small sailing vessel	<i>Calender</i> , to dress cloth	<i>Cheres</i> , masticates
<i>Bought</i> , purchased	<i>Call</i> , to name, to summon [wig	<i>Choose</i> , to cull or pick
<i>Bodice</i> , woman's stays	<i>Caul</i> , part of a cap or	<i>Chouse</i> , to cheat
<i>Bodies</i> , persons or	<i>Candid</i> , ingenious	<i>Choir</i> , a set of singers
<i>Bold</i> , daring [things	<i>Candy'd</i> , conserved	<i>Quire</i> , 24 sheets of paper
<i>Bowl'd</i> , did bowl	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun	<i>Choler</i> , wrath [neck
<i>Bomb</i> , a mortar-shot	<i>Canon</i> , an ecclesiastical law [grains	<i>Collar</i> , a ring for the
<i>Boom</i> , a bar of wood	<i>Carat</i> , a weight of 4	<i>Chord</i> , the line of a
<i>Book</i> , a volume for reading	<i>Carrot</i> , an esculent root	<i>Cord</i> , a rope [circle
<i>Buck</i> , the male of deer	<i>Catch</i> , to lay hold of	<i>Chronical</i> , inveterate
<i>Born</i> , brought into life	<i>Ketch</i> , a small ship	<i>Chronicle</i> , a register
<i>Borne</i> , supported [limit	<i>Cattle</i> , beasts of pasture	<i>Cinque</i> , five [water
<i>Bourn</i> , a boundary or	<i>Kettle</i> , a boiler	<i>Sink</i> , a drain for foul
<i>Burn</i> , a rivulet, a scald	<i>Ceiling</i> , the inner roof	<i>Scion</i> , a young shoot
<i>Borough</i> , a corporate town	<i>Sealing</i> , fixing with a seal	<i>Sion</i> , a mount
<i>Burrow</i> , a rabbit-hole		<i>Cit</i> , a citizen
<i>Bough</i> , a branch [ence		<i>Sit</i> , to be seated
<i>Bow</i> , an act of reverence		<i>Cite</i> , to summon [ing
<i>Boy</i> , a male child		<i>Sight</i> , the sense of seeing
<i>Buoy</i> , to bear up		<i>Site</i> , situation
		<i>Civil</i> , peaceable, compliant [place
		<i>Seville</i> , the name of a
		<i>Clause</i> , an article of a deed



<i>Claws</i> , talons	<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>Dier</i> , one who dies
<i>Cleaver</i> , a butcher's tool	<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Dire</i> , dreadful [cloth
<i>Clever</i> , ingenious	<i>Courier</i> , a messenger	<i>Disperse</i> , to scatter
<i>Climb</i> , to clamber up	<i>Currier</i> , a dresser of leather	<i>Disburse</i> , to lay out
<i>Clime</i> , climate	<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Divers</i> , several
<i>Close</i> , to shut	<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Diverse</i> , different
<i>Clothes</i> , apparel	<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Doe</i> , a female deer or rabbit
<i>Coarse</i> , homely	<i>Creek</i> , a small bay	<i>Dough</i> , unbaked paste
<i>Course</i> , a race-ground	<i>Crick</i> , a stiffness in the neck	<i>Doer</i> , a performer
<i>Coat</i> , a garment [bed	<i>Crewel</i> , a ball of yarn	<i>Door</i> , entrance to a house
<i>Cot</i> , a hut, a swinging	<i>Cruel</i> , inhuman	<i>Does</i> , plural of <i>doe</i>
<i>Quote</i> , to cite a passage	<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies	<i>Doze</i> , a slumber
<i>Coffer</i> , a chest [coughs	<i>Cruise</i> , to sail	<i>Dollar</i> , a Spanish coin
<i>Cougher</i> , one who	<i>Current</i> , a berry	<i>Dolor</i> , grief
<i>Coffin</i> , a chest for the dead [tion	<i>Current</i> , passable	<i>Dome</i> , an arched roof
<i>Coughing</i> , expectora-	<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>Doom</i> , a judgement
<i>Coin</i> , stamped money	<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Done</i> , performed
<i>Kine</i> , plural of <i>cow</i>	<i>Cymbal</i> , a drum	<i>Dun</i> , a colour [do
<i>Coin'd</i> , stamped [ging	<i>Symbol</i> , a sign	<i>Dost</i> , second person of
<i>Kind</i> , affectionate, obli-	<i>Cyprus</i> , an island, a kind of silky gauze	<i>Dust</i> , dry earth
<i>Coit</i> , a circular piece of iron, used in the game of coits	<i>Cypress</i> , a tree [brutes	<i>Draft</i> , a bill or cheque
<i>Kite</i> , a bird of prey	<i>Dam</i> , a mother of	<i>Draught</i> , quantity drank [pent
<i>Collation</i> , bestowing a gift	<i>Damn</i> , to condemn	<i>Dragon</i> , a winged ser-
<i>Collation</i> , a repast	<i>Dane</i> , a native of Denmark	<i>Dragoon</i> , a horse soldier
<i>Comet</i> , a blazing star	<i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe	<i>Ear</i> , the organ of hearing [months
<i>Commit</i> , to intrust	<i>Day</i> , a part of time	<i>Year</i> , 12 calendar
<i>Coming</i> , approaching	<i>Dey</i> , a Moorish prince	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour
<i>Cumin</i> , a plant	<i>Dear</i> , valuable, beloved	<i>Yearn</i> , to melt in pity
<i>Common</i> , public	<i>Deer</i> , a forest animal	<i>Easter</i> , Christ's resurrection [name
<i>Commune</i> , to converse	<i>Debtor</i> , one that oweth	<i>Esther</i> , a woman's
<i>Complement</i> , a full number	<i>Deter</i> , to frighten	<i>Eaten</i> , swallowed
<i>Compliment</i> , flattery	<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Eton</i> , a town in Bucks.
<i>Concent</i> , harmony	<i>Disease</i> , distemper	<i>Emerge</i> , to rise from
<i>Consent</i> , acquiescence	<i>Disseize</i> , to dispossess	<i>Immerge</i> , to plunge in-
<i>Concert</i> , a musical entertainment	<i>Defer</i> , to delay	<i>Eminent</i> , celebrated [to
<i>Consort</i> , a spouse	<i>Differ</i> , to disagree	<i>Imminent</i> , threatening
<i>Condemn</i> , to find guilty	<i>Deference</i> , respect	<i>Emit</i> , to send forth
<i>Contemn</i> , to despise	<i>Difference</i> , disagreement	<i>Emmet</i> , an ant
<i>Confidence</i> , honest boldness [friends	<i>Dependence</i> , reliance	<i>Enter</i> , to go into
<i>Confidants</i> , trusty	<i>Dependents</i> , hangers-on	<i>Inter</i> , to bury [ister
<i>Cool'd</i> , made less warm	<i>Descent</i> , a declivity	<i>Envoy</i> , a public min-
<i>Could</i> , was able to	<i>Dissent</i> , to differ in opinion	<i>Envy</i> , ill-will [out
<i>Correspondence</i> , intercourse	<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Eruption</i> , a breaking
<i>Correspondents</i> , those who correspond by letters	<i>Devizes</i> , contrives	<i>Irruption</i> , an invasion
	<i>Devizes</i> , a borough in Wiltshire	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep
	<i>Dew</i> , a moisture	<i>Yew</i> , a tree so called
	<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>You</i> , yourself
		<i>Ewer</i> , a water jug
		<i>Ure</i> , custom, use



<i>Your</i> , belonging to you	<i>Furs</i> , the plural of <i>fur</i>	<i>Hash</i> , minced meat [roe
<i>Exercise</i> , to employ	<i>Furze</i> , a prickly bush	<i>Hart</i> , the male of the
<i>Exorcise</i> , to cast out de-	<i>Gabelle</i> , a tax on salt	<i>Heart</i> , the seat of life
<i>Extant</i> , in being [vils	<i>Gable</i> , part of a build-	<i>Haven</i> , an harbour
<i>Extent</i> , dimension	ing [ing	<i>Heaven</i> , God's throne
<i>Eye</i> , the organ of sight	<i>Gait</i> , manner of walk-	<i>Heal</i> , to cure [the foot
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Gate</i> , a door-way	<i>Heel</i> , the hind part of
<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Gall</i> , bile	<i>He'll</i> , he will
<i>Fane</i> , a weathercock	<i>Gaul</i> , a Frenchman	<i>Hear</i> , hearken
<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Gallon</i> , a measure of 4	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Faint</i> , languid, weary	quarts	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Feint</i> , a pretence	<i>Galloon</i> , narrow riband	<i>Herd</i> , a drove of cattle
<i>Fair</i> , beautiful	<i>Genius</i> , mental power	<i>Height</i> , space upwards
<i>Fare</i> , food, hire [pigs	<i>Genus</i> , a kind	<i>Hight</i> , called, named
<i>Farrow</i> , to bring forth	<i>Gesture</i> , action	<i>Hew</i> , to chop
<i>Furrow</i> , a trench	<i>Jester</i> , a joker [gold	<i>Hue</i> , colour
<i>Favour</i> , kindness [ed	<i>Gild</i> , to adorn with	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name
<i>Fever</i> , a disease so call-	<i>Guild</i> , a corporation	<i>Hie</i> , to make haste
<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Gilt</i> , adorned with gold	<i>High</i> , lofty
<i>Feet</i> , plural of <i>foot</i>	<i>Guilt</i> , sin [egg	<i>Higher</i> , more high
<i>Felon</i> , a hot sore, a	<i>Glaire</i> , the white of an	<i>Hire</i> , wages
whitlow	<i>Glare</i> , great brightness	<i>Ire</i> , great anger, wrath
<i>Felon</i> , a criminal	<i>Glutinous</i> , sticky	<i>Him</i> , that man
<i>File</i> , a smith's tool	<i>Gluttonous</i> , greedy	<i>Hymn</i> , a godly song
<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Gnat</i> , a stinging fly	<i>Hoar</i> , frozen dew
<i>Fillip</i> , a jerk with the	<i>Nat</i> , contraction of	<i>Whore</i> , a lewd woman
finger	<i>Nathaniel</i>	<i>Hoarse</i> , having a rough
<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>Grate</i> , a fire-place	voice [animal
<i>Fir</i> , a deal tree	<i>Great</i> , large, noble,	<i>Horse</i> , a well known
<i>Fur</i> , the soft hair of	eminent	<i>Hole</i> , a cavity [thing
animals [insect	<i>Grater</i> , a perforated file	<i>Whole</i> , the total of a
<i>Flea</i> , a troublesome	<i>Greater</i> , larger, more	<i>Holy</i> , pious, sacred
<i>Flee</i> , to fly, to avoid	noble	<i>Wholly</i> , entirely
<i>Flay</i> , to strip off the	<i>Grease</i> , soft fat	<i>Hoop</i> , a band for a tub
skin	<i>Greece</i> , a country	<i>Whoop</i> , to shout
<i>Flew</i> , pret. of <i>to fly</i>	<i>Groan</i> , a deep sigh	<i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes
<i>Flue</i> , soft down, a	<i>Grown</i> , increased	<i>Our</i> , relating to us
chimney	<i>Groat</i> , 4 pence [sure	<i>Idle</i> , lazy, worthless
<i>Flour</i> , ground corn	<i>Grot</i> , a cave for plea-	<i>Idol</i> , an image
<i>Flower</i> , a blossom	<i>Guess'd</i> , conjectured	<i>Idyl</i> , a pastoral poem
<i>Foremast</i> , the head-	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor [salute	<i>Ile</i> , part of a church
mast of a ship	<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain, to	<i>Isle</i> , an island
<i>Foremost</i> , first in place	<i>Hale</i> , to drag by force	<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat
<i>Forth</i> , abroad [bers	<i>Hair</i> , covering of the	<i>Imposture</i> , fraud
<i>Fourth</i> , a term in num-	head [chase	<i>In</i> , within
<i>Foul</i> , filthy	<i>Hare</i> , an animal of	<i>Inn</i> , a public house
<i>Fowl</i> , a bird	<i>Hall</i> , a great room	<i>Incite</i> , to stir up
<i>Frays</i> , quarrels	<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Insight</i> , knowledge
<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence	<i>Hallow</i> , to consecrate	<i>Indict</i> , to impeach
<i>Frances</i> , a woman's	<i>Hollow</i> , empty	<i>Indite</i> , to compose [ous
name	<i>Harass</i> , to tire and fa-	<i>Ingenious</i> , witty, curi-
<i>Francis</i> , a man's name	tigue [estry	<i>Ingenuous</i> , candid, hon-
<i>Freeze</i> , to congeal	<i>Arras</i> , hangings of tap-	est [ness
<i>Fricze</i> , a sort of cloth	<i>Harsh</i> , severe	<i>Innocence</i> , harmless-



<i>Innocents</i> , babes	<i>Latten</i> , iron tinned over	<i>Loch</i> , a lake [cure
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Lattice</i> , a window	<i>Lock</i> , to fasten or se-
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Lettrice</i> , a woman's name	<i>Loth</i> , unwilling
<i>Jam</i> , a conserve of fruit	<i>Lettuce</i> , a salad plant	<i>Loath</i> , to nauseate
<i>Jamb</i> , the post of a door	<i>Lead</i> , a heavy metal	<i>Loose</i> , to slacken
<i>Jewery</i> , Judea	<i>Led</i> , conducted [tree	<i>Lose</i> , to suffer loss
<i>Jury</i> , persons sworn on trials	<i>Leaf</i> , the foliage of a	<i>Lore</i> , learning
<i>Joust</i> , a mock fight	<i>Lief</i> , willingly	<i>Lower</i> , to lessen or bring low
<i>Just</i> , upright	<i>Leak</i> , to run in or out	<i>Made</i> , finished
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin
<i>Kiln</i> , a stove to dry malt, or burn lime	<i>Leaper</i> , a jumper	<i>Mail</i> , armour, a post-bag [malls
<i>Knap</i> , a protuberance, to bite [down	<i>Leper</i> , a leprous person	<i>Male</i> , the He of ani-
<i>Nap</i> , a short sleep,	<i>Lear</i> , a man's name	<i>Main</i> , chief, principal
<i>Knave</i> , a petty rascal	<i>Leer</i> , an arch look	<i>Mane</i> , the hair on the neck of a horse
<i>Nave</i> , part of a wheel	<i>Least</i> , smallest [fear of	<i>Maize</i> , Indian corn
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Lest</i> , in case that, for	<i>Maze</i> , a labyrinth
<i>Need</i> , necessity [knee	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mall</i> , a wooden hammer
<i>Kneel</i> , to rest on the	<i>Lesson</i> , a task in reading	<i>Maul</i> , to beat grossly
<i>Neal</i> , to temper with heat [bell	<i>Lesser</i> , smaller [a lease	<i>Manner</i> , custom
<i>Knell</i> , the sound of a	<i>Lessor</i> , one who grants	<i>Manor</i> , a jurisdiction
<i>Nell</i> , corruption of <i>Eleanor</i>	<i>Levee</i> , attendance at court [or men	<i>Mare</i> , a female horse
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Levy</i> , to raise money	<i>Mayor</i> , a magistrate
<i>New</i> , not worn or used	<i>Liur</i> , one who tells lies	<i>Marshal</i> , a general offi-
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour [darkness	<i>Lier</i> , one who rests	<i>Martial</i> , warlike [cer
<i>Night</i> , the time of	<i>Lyre</i> , a musical instrument	<i>Marten</i> , a large weasel, a kind of swallow
<i>Knit</i> , to work stockings	<i>Lickerish</i> , delicate, nice	<i>Martin</i> , a man's name
<i>Nit</i> , the egg of a louse	<i>Licorice</i> , a sweet root	<i>Mead</i> , a sweet liquor
<i>Knot</i> , a tied part, a knob [nial	<i>Lieu</i> , instead of	<i>Mede</i> , a native of Me-
<i>Not</i> , a particle of de-	<i>Loo</i> , a game at cards	<i>Meed</i> , reward [dia
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Lighter</i> , more light, a boat [time	<i>Mean</i> , low, pitiful, sordid
<i>No</i> , nay, not so	<i>Loiter</i> , to idle away	<i>Mien</i> , deportment
<i>Knows</i> , doth know	<i>Limb</i> , a leg or an arm	<i>Meat</i> , flesh
<i>Nose</i> , the organ of smell [want	<i>Limn</i> , to paint a face	<i>Meet</i> , fit
<i>Lacks</i> , doth lack or	<i>Limber</i> , pliant [painter	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>Lax</i> , loose	<i>Limner</i> , a portrait	<i>Medal</i> , a coin
<i>Lade</i> , to load	<i>Line</i> , a string	<i>Meddle</i> , to interfere
<i>Laid</i> , placed	<i>Loin</i> , the waist, a joint	<i>Meddler</i> , an officious person
<i>Lain</i> , did lie	<i>Links</i> , joins together	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit
<i>Lane</i> , a narrow road	<i>Lynx</i> , a sharp sighted	<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid
<i>Lair</i> , the bed of a wild beast, a shelter	<i>Lo !</i> behold [animal	<i>Milt</i> , the roe of a fish
<i>Layer</i> , a stratum [over	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Message</i> , an errand
<i>Laps</i> , licks up, folds	<i>Load</i> , a burden	<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Lapse</i> , a slip or oversight [man language	<i>Low'd</i> , did low	<i>Metal</i> , gold, silver, &c.
<i>Latin</i> , the ancient Ro-	<i>Loam</i> , rich earth	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour, spirit
	<i>Loom</i> , a weaver's frame	<i>Meteor</i> , a fiery body
	<i>Loan</i> , any thing lent	<i>Meter</i> , one who mea-
	<i>Lone</i> , solitary	<i>Metre</i> , poetry [sures



<i>Mewl</i> , to cry as a child	<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Place</i> , locality, residence
<i>Mule</i> , an animal	<i>Pane</i> , a square of glass	<i>Plaid</i> , a highland garb
<i>Mews</i> , as a cat	<i>Pair</i> , a couple	<i>Play'd</i> , acted [cere
<i>Muse</i> , to ponder	<i>Pare</i> , to cut or chip off	<i>Plain</i> , even, blunt, sin-
<i>Might</i> , power [cheese	<i>Payer</i> , one who pays	<i>Plane</i> , a carpenter's
<i>Mite</i> , an insect in	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Plait</i> , a fold [tool
<i>Mighty</i> , powerful	<i>Palace</i> , a royal house	<i>Plate</i> , wrought silver
<i>Mity</i> , full of mites	<i>Pallas</i> , a heathen goddess [taste	<i>Pleas</i> , excuses
<i>Mile</i> , 8 furlongs	<i>Palate</i> , the organ of	<i>PLEASE</i> , to delight
<i>Moil</i> , to toil or drudge	<i>Palette</i> , a painter's board	<i>Plum</i> , a fruit [weight
<i>Miner</i> , a worker in mines	<i>Pall</i> , a funeral cloth	<i>Plumb</i> , a leaden
<i>Minor</i> , one under age	<i>Paul</i> , a man's name	<i>Poach</i> , to boil, to steal game [portico
<i>Missal</i> , a mass-book	<i>Panel</i> , a square of wainscot [saddle	<i>Porch</i> , an entrance, a
<i>Missile</i> , that can be thrown	<i>Pannel</i> , a kind of	<i>Poesy</i> , poetry
<i>Moan</i> , to lament	<i>Parasite</i> , a flatterer	<i>Posy</i> , a motto on a ring, a nosegay
<i>Mown</i> , cut down	<i>Parricide</i> , a parent-killer	<i>Pole</i> , a perch, the extremity of the earth
<i>Moat</i> , a ditch	<i>Parcel</i> , a small bundle	<i>Poll</i> , the head [mean
<i>Mote</i> , an atom	<i>Partial</i> , biased [man	<i>Poor</i> , lean, indigent,
<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh	<i>Person</i> , a man or wo-	<i>Pore</i> , to look intensely
<i>More</i> , greater	<i>Parson</i> , a priest	<i>Poplar</i> , a tall tree
<i>Mower</i> , one who mows	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Popular</i> , loved by the people
<i>Morning</i> , before noon	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Populace</i> , the common people [ited
<i>Mourning</i> , lamenting	<i>Patience</i> , endurance	<i>Populous</i> , fully inhab-
<i>Mustin</i> , fine cotton cloth [mouth	<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>Portion</i> , a share
<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the	<i>Patron</i> , a benefactor	<i>Potion</i> , a draught
<i>Naval</i> , relating to ships	<i>Pattern</i> , a specimen	<i>Poster</i> , a courier
<i>Navel</i> , part of the body	<i>Pause</i> , a stop	<i>Posture</i> , a position
<i>Naught</i> , bad, worthless	<i>Paws</i> , the feet of beasts	<i>Pour</i> , to fall heavily
<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Power</i> , might, authority [custom
<i>Nay</i> , not	<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Practice</i> , use, habit,
<i>Neigh</i> , to cry as a horse	<i>Peak</i> , the top of a thing	<i>Practise</i> , to exercise
<i>Near</i> , nigh	<i>Pique</i> , a grudge, ill-will	<i>Praise</i> , commendation
<i>Ne'er</i> , never	<i>Peal</i> , a ring of bells	<i>Prays</i> , entreats
<i>Neither</i> , not either	<i>Peel</i> , to strip off the	<i>Preys</i> , plunders
<i>Nether</i> , lower	<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman [skin	<i>Pray</i> , to beseech
<i>None</i> , not any	<i>Pier</i> , the column of an arch [ing	<i>Prey</i> , booty
<i>Nun</i> , a religious maid	<i>Pencil</i> , a tool for drawing	<i>Precedent</i> , an example
<i>Oar</i> , a thing to row	<i>Pensile</i> , suspended	<i>President</i> , a governor
<i>O'er</i> , over [with	<i>Penitence</i> , repentance	<i>Precentor</i> , a leader in a choir [stows
<i>Ore</i> , unrefined metal	<i>Penitents</i> , those who repent	<i>Presenter</i> , one who be-
<i>Of</i> , concerning	<i>Pilate</i> , a man's name	<i>Presence</i> , being present
<i>Off</i> , distant from	<i>Pilot</i> , a guide at sea	<i>Presents</i> , gifts
<i>Oh!</i> an interjection of sorrow	<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Preyer</i> , a robber
<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted	<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Prior</i> , former, antecedent, first
<i>One</i> , the first in number	<i>Pistol</i> , a small gun	<i>Pries</i> , searches
<i>Won</i> , gained [ber	<i>Pistole</i> , a Spanish coin	
<i>Order</i> , rank, method	<i>Plaice</i> , a flat sea-fish	
<i>Ordure</i> , animal dung		
<i>Pail</i> , a wooden vessel		
<i>Pale</i> , wan or white		



<i>Prize</i> , a reward to merit	<i>Rigour</i> , severity	<i>Sew</i> , to work with a
<i>Principal</i> , chief, capital	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>So</i> , thus [needle]
<i>Principle</i> , a first cause	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony	<i>Sow</i> , to scatter seed
<i>Profit</i> , gain	<i>Wright</i> , a workman	<i>Sewer</i> , a drain
<i>Prophet</i> , an inspired person [woman]	<i>Write</i> , to express by letter	<i>Suer</i> , one who entreats
<i>Quean</i> , a worthless	<i>Ring</i> , to strike a bell	<i>Sure</i> , certain
<i>Queen</i> , a king's wife	<i>Wring</i> , to twist, to distress [lers]	<i>Shear</i> , to clip
<i>Rabbit</i> , a joint in carpentry	<i>Road</i> , a way for travel	<i>Sheer</i> , clear, pure, real
<i>Rabbit</i> , a furry animal	<i>Rode</i> , did ride	<i>Shire</i> , a county
<i>Radish</i> , a garden root	<i>Row'd</i> , did row	<i>Shoar</i> , a prop
<i>Reddish</i> , inclined to red [clouds]	<i>Roe</i> , a female deer	<i>Shore</i> , the sea-coast
<i>Rain</i> , water from the	<i>Row</i> , a line of things	<i>Sigher</i> , one who sighs
<i>Reign</i> , to rule as a king	<i>Rotc</i> , words extempore	<i>Sire</i> , a father
<i>Raise</i> , to lift up	<i>Wrote</i> , did write [red]	<i>Sighs</i> , deep sobs
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Wrought</i> , manufacture	<i>Size</i> , bulk, a glutinous substance
<i>Raze</i> , to destroy	<i>Rough</i> , uneven, stormy	<i>Sign</i> , a token
<i>Raisin</i> , a dried grape	<i>Ruff</i> , a linen ornament	<i>Sine</i> , a geometrical line
<i>Reason</i> , a cause	<i>Rues</i> , repents	<i>Sleight</i> , dexterity
<i>Rap</i> , to strike smartly	<i>Ruse</i> , artifice, cunning	<i>Slight</i> , neglect
<i>Wrap</i> , to fold up	<i>Rung</i> , sounded	<i>Sloe</i> , a wild plum
<i>Rapine</i> , plunder	<i>Wrung</i> , twisted	<i>Slow</i> , dull, not speedy
<i>Rapping</i> , knocking	<i>Rye</i> , grain	<i>Sole</i> , a fish, part of a shoe [spirit]
<i>Wrapping</i> , folding up	<i>Wry</i> , distorted	<i>Soul</i> , an immortal
<i>Razor</i> , a tool to shave with [mark]	<i>Sail</i> , a sheet made of canvass	<i>Soar</i> , to rise high
<i>Razure</i> , a scratch, a	<i>Sale</i> , an auction	<i>Sore</i> , an ulcer
<i>Read</i> , to peruse [pipe]	<i>Satire</i> , keen language	<i>Sower</i> , one who sows
<i>Reed</i> , a plant, a small	<i>Satyr</i> , a sylvan god	<i>Some</i> , a part
<i>Read</i> , perused	<i>Saver</i> , one who saves	<i>Sum</i> , the whole
<i>Red</i> , a colour	<i>Saviour</i> , the Redeemer	<i>Son</i> , a male child [day]
<i>Reck</i> , to regard	<i>Savour</i> , taste [wound]	<i>Sun</i> , the luminary of
<i>Wreck</i> , destruction, loss	<i>Scar</i> , the mark of a	<i>Spital</i> , a charitable foundation
<i>Reck</i> , smoke, steam	<i>Scare</i> , to frighten	<i>Spittle</i> , saliva
<i>Wreak</i> , revenge, fury	<i>Scene</i> , a part of a play	<i>Soon</i> , speedy, quick
<i>Regimen</i> , diet [soldiers]	<i>Sean</i> , a large fishing-	<i>Swoon</i> , to faint
<i>Regiment</i> , a body of	<i>Seen</i> , beheld [net]	<i>Sord</i> , a grassy turf
<i>Rest</i> , ease	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Sword</i> , a sharp weapon
<i>Wrest</i> , to force	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Stair</i> , a step
<i>Retch</i> , to vomit	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Stare</i> , an earnest look
<i>Wretch</i> , a worthless person [the glands]	<i>Sec</i> , to behold	<i>Steal</i> , to pilfer
<i>Rheum</i> , moisture from	<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Steel</i> , hardened iron
<i>Room</i> , a chamber	<i>Secm</i> , to appear	<i>Stile</i> , steps into a field
<i>Rhone</i> , the name of a	<i>Seas</i> , extensive waters	<i>Style</i> , manner of writing
<i>Roan</i> , a colour [river]	<i>Sees</i> , doth see	<i>Subtle</i> , artful
<i>Rhyme</i> , metre	<i>Seize</i> , to lay hold of	<i>Suttle</i> , the net weight
<i>Rime</i> , hoar frost	<i>Season</i> , proper time	<i>Subtler</i> , more subtly
<i>Rice</i> , Indian corn	<i>Seizing</i> , taking possession [gion]	<i>Suttler</i> , one who sells provisions
<i>Rise</i> , advancement	<i>Sects</i> , parties in religion	<i>Succour</i> , help
<i>Rigger</i> , a fitter out	<i>Sex</i> , male and female	<i>Sucker</i> , a young shoot
	<i>Seignior</i> , the grand	<i>Suitor</i> , a petitioner
	<i>Senior</i> , elder [Turk]	



<i>Suture</i> , a seam	<i>Tow</i> , hemp or flax dress	<i>Ware</i> , goods
<i>Surplice</i> , a white robe	<i>Too</i> , also [sed]	<i>Wear</i> , to have on
<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Two</i> , a couple	<i>Were</i> , plural of <i>was</i>
<i>Tacks</i> , small nails	<i>Told</i> , related	<i>Where</i> , at what place
<i>Tax</i> , tribute duty	<i>Toll'd</i> , rang [ment]	<i>Way</i> , a road
<i>Tail</i> , the end of a thing	<i>Tongs</i> , a fire instrument	<i>Weigh</i> , to balance
<i>Tale</i> , a story	<i>Tongues</i> , languages	<i>Whey</i> , a beverage from
<i>Taint</i> , an infection	<i>Tour</i> , a journey	<i>Weak</i> , faint [milk]
<i>Teint</i> , a colour	<i>Tower</i> , a lofty building	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Talents</i> , faculties	<i>Tray</i> , a utensil [dice]	<i>Weal</i> , prosperity
<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Trey</i> , the 3 at cards or	<i>Wheal</i> , a pustule
<i>Tare</i> , an allowance in weight, a plant	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions	<i>Wheel</i> , a round body
<i>Tear</i> , to rend [horses]	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air [ram]
<i>Team</i> , a set of cart	<i>Vale</i> , a valley, a dale	<i>Wether</i> , a castrated
<i>Teem</i> , to abound [eye]	<i>Veil</i> , a covering for the	<i>Whether</i> , which of the two [cresence]
<i>Tear</i> , water from the	<i>Vain</i> , fruitless [face]	<i>Wen</i> , a fleshy ex-
<i>Tier</i> , a row of guns in	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock	<i>When</i> , at what time
<i>Tenor</i> , purport [a ship]	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel	<i>Whither</i> , to what place
<i>Tenure</i> , condition of holding	<i>Valley</i> , the space between two hills	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Tierce</i> , a kind of cask	<i>Value</i> , price, worth	<i>Which</i> , this or that
<i>Terse</i> , smooth, neat, exact [them]	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Their</i> , belonging to	<i>Viol</i> , a musical instrument [ter]	<i>While</i> , mean time
<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Wade</i> , to walk in water	<i>Wile</i> , a trick [grapes]
<i>Threw</i> , flung, tossed	<i>Weigh'd</i> , balanced, considered	<i>Wine</i> , the juice of
<i>Through</i> , by means of	<i>Wail</i> , to lament	<i>Whine</i> , to moan
<i>Throne</i> , a chair of state	<i>Wale</i> , a rising part	<i>Whist</i> , a game at cards
<i>Thrown</i> , hurled	<i>Whale</i> , the largest of	<i>Wist</i> , knew
<i>Thyme</i> , an herb [sure]	<i>Wain</i> , a wagon [all fish]	<i>White</i> , a colour
<i>Time</i> , duration, lei-	<i>Wane</i> , a decrease or decline [body]	<i>Wight</i> , an island
<i>Tide</i> , the flux and reflux of the sea	<i>Waist</i> , a part of the	<i>Wood</i> , timber
<i>Tied</i> , bound	<i>Waste</i> , a wanton destruction	<i>Would</i> , was willing
<i>To</i> , unto	<i>Wait</i> , to tarry	<i>Wreath</i> , to fold
<i>Toe</i> , a part of the foot	<i>Weight</i> , heaviness	<i>Writhe</i> , to distort
		<i>Yarn</i> , spun wool
		<i>Yearn</i> , to grieve
		<i>Yest</i> , barm

## TABLE XXII.

## WORDS SPELT ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

ábject	to abjéct	cómpact	to compáct	cóntrast	to contrást
ábsent	to absént	cómpound	to compóund	cónvent	to convént
ábstract	to abstráct	cómpress	to compréss	cónverse	to conversé
áccent	to accént	cóncert	to concért	cónvert	to convért
áffix	to affix	cóncrete	to concrète	cónvict	to convíct
ássign	to assign	cónduct	to conduét	cónvoy	to convóy
átribute	to attribúte	cónfine	to confíne	désert	to desért
áugment	to augmént	cónflict	to confliét	díscout	to discóunt
bómbard	to bombárd	cónserve	to consérve	déscant	to descánt
cément	to cémént	cónsort	to consórt	dígést	to digést
colléague	to colléague	cóntest	to contést	éssay	to essáy
colléct	to colléct	contráct	to contráct	éxport	to expórt



éxtract	to extráct	pérmit	to permít	récord	to recórd
éxile	to exíle	préfix	to prefix	réfuse	to refúse
ferment	to fermént	prémise	to premíse	súbject	to subjéct
fréquent	to frequént	présage	to preságe	súrvey	to survéy
import	to impórt	présent	to présént	tórmént	to tormént
incense	to incénse	próduce	to prodúce	tráject	to trajéct
insult	to insúlt	próject	to projéct	tránsfer	to transfér
object	to objéct	prótest	to protést	tránsport	to transpórt
perfume	to perfúme	rébel	to rebél		

## TABLE XXIII.

*A Dialogue between Master and Scholar concerning the Stops and Marks made use of in reading and writing.*

N. B. This also may be set by way of task: a few questions at a time, which would be of great service.

*Mast.* How many points or stops are used in reading and writing?

*Schol.* There are six, viz. a *Comma*, a *Colon*, a *Semicolon*, a *Period* or *full Stop*, a note of *Interrogation*, and a note of *Admiration*.

*M.* Please to tell me how they are made.

*S.* A *Comma*, is marked or made thus (,) a *Colon* thus (:), a *Semicolon*, thus (;) a *Period* or *full Stop*, thus (.) a note of *Interrogation*, thus (?) and a note of *Admiration*, thus (!)

*M.* Pray tell me their use in reading.

*S.* A *Comma* (,) is the shortest of all stops, and serves to divide short sentences, till you come to the full sense; as thus, I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. *Rom. viii. 38, 39.*

*M.* Pray 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.* Pray give me an example.

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

*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. *Prov. 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 *Period*?

S. A *Period* (.) is a full stop, and shows the perfect end and conclusion of a sentence; as thus, Love your learning. Obey your parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B. In writing, always remember that after a *Period*, a note of *Interrogation*, and a note of *Admiration*, you must begin your next word with a great or capital letter, as in the last example, where every sentence begins with a great 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 at the end of a sentence; thus, O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! *Rom. xi. 33.*

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

S. You are to stop at a *Comma*, till you can tell *one*; at a *Semicolon*, till you can tell *two*; at a *Colon*, till you can tell *three*; and at a *Period*, a note of *Interrogation*, and a note of *Admiration*, till you can tell *four*.

#### TABLE XXIV.

OF THE NAMES OF OTHER MARKS, AND THEIR USE.

*Mast.* WHAT other marks are there?

*Schol.* There are twelve, as follow:

An <i>Apostrophe</i>	'	An <i>Ellipsis</i>	—	A <i>Paragraph</i>	¶
An <i>Asterisk</i>	*	A <i>Hyphen</i>	-	A <i>Parenthesis</i>	()
A <i>Caret</i>	^	An <i>Index</i>	☞	A <i>Quotation</i>	"
A <i>Crotchet</i>	[]	An <i>Obelisk</i>	†	A <i>Section</i>	§

M. What is the use of an *Apostrophe*?

S. An *Apostrophe* is used when a letter is omitted; thus, *sav'd, judg'd*, signifies *saved, judged*, only they are pronounced as one syllable. An apostrophe is also placed before an *s*, at the end of a word, and serves to express a sentence much shorter and better; thus, *Solomon's wisdom* is the same as *the wisdom of Solomon*; which, thus contracted, supplies the place of the words *the* and *of*. Likewise, *St. Mary's parish*, signifies *the parish of St. Mary*.

N. B. Though it is customary with some to write the parish of *St. Mary's*, the hospital of *St. Luke's*, yet it is not good English.

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 ; and 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* (Λ) is placed underneath the line when a word is left out, and points to the place where it ought to come in ; thus, God will <sup>punish</sup> the wicked, should be, God will <sub>Λ</sub> *punish* the wicked.

M. What is the use of a *Crotchet* ?

S. A *Crotchet* □ serves 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 only part of a verse or sentence is quoted, and the remainder understood, or left out by design ; thus, —— that I may recover my strength, —— *Psalm xxxix. 15.*

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*, (☞) points to some remarkable thing or passage in an author.

M. What is the use of an *Obelisk* ?

S. An *Obelisk*, or *Dagger*, (†) is often used in large books, and in many quotations, and refers to the margin of the book for further instruction. It is likewise often used to denote some obsolete word or sentence.

M. What do you mean by a *Paragraph* ?

S. A *Paragraph* (¶) is set at the beginning of every new subject, and no other paragraph is made till the former subject is entirely finished. This mark is used in almost every chapter of the Old and New Testament.

M. What is the use of a *Parenthesis* ?

S. A *Parenthesis* () like a *Crotchet*, serves to include a short sentence in the body of a longer one ; and yet so that the sentence itself will always read full as well, and sometimes better without it ; and therefore the words included should be read with 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 likewise 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, commas made backwards; thus, ("—") to let the reader know that the sentence enclosed is not his own words or opinion only.

M. What is the use of a *Section*?

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the head or beginning of some subject or new discourse; and 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 these all the marks that are used?

S. There is another, called a *Brace*, which serves to bind or link several things together; and is often used in poetry, to tie or link three lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the ear; thus,

Prostrate my contrite heart I bend;  
My God, my father, and my friend;  
Do not forsake me in the end. }

## TABLE XXV.

OF THE LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF PRONOUNCING VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

### I. OF VOWELS.

*Mast.* What is the alphabet?

*Schol.* The word alphabet signifies the letters of a language placed in their proper order.

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

S. Twenty-six, which are called vowels and consonants.

M. How many vowels are there?

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

M. How many consonants are there?

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

M. What is the use of vowels?

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

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

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



## II. OF DOUBLE VOWELS.

M. What do you call a double vowel?

S. The meeting of two vowels together in one word; viz. *ao, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c.* are called diphthongs.

M. What are the proper diphthongs?

S. Those that have both vowels fully sounded; as, *ai*, in *sait*; *ei*, in *reign*; *oo*, in *good*; and *ou*, in *bound*.

M. What are the improper diphthongs?

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

M. What do you mean by a triphthong?

S. A triphthong consists of three vowels following each other; as, *eau*, in *beauty*; and *ieu*, in *adieu, lieu*; the two first of which lose their sound.

N. B. Most of our triphthongs being derived from the French language, retain the sound which they had in their original tongue; as, *beau* is pronounced *bo*, and *lieutenant, liftenant, &c.*

## III. OF CONSONANTS.

## OF THE CONSONANT C.

M. How is the consonant *c* sounded?

S. *C* sounds hard, like *k*, before the vowels *a, o, and u*; as, *can, cope, curl*; pronounced *kan, kope, kurl*; and soft, like *s*, before *e, i, and y*; as *cedar, cinder, cymbal*; which are pronounced *sedar, sinder, symbal*.

OF *ch*.

M. When is *ch* sounded like *k*?

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

N. B. The words *arch, archbishop, cherubim, &c.* are exceptions to this rule, but *ch*, before the vowel *a*, sounds like *k*; as, *Archangel, Achai, &c.*

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, shampaign, shevalier, masheen*.

OF *g, gh, gn, AND ph*.

M. How is the letter *g* sounded?

S. Before *e* and *i*, *g* has the same sound as the long *j*, or *ja*; thus, *gelly, gem, gender, giant, gill*, are pronounced *jelly, jem, jender, &c.*

N. B. Some proper names, and the names of places are exceptions to this rule.



M. How is *gh* sounded?

S. Sometimes like *g* only, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*, &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. The letter *g* is not sounded in *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnomon*, nor in *bagnio*, *seraglio*, &c. for these words are pronounced *banio*, *seralio*, *nash*, *nat*, *naw*, *nomon*, &c.

M. How is *gn* sounded?

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

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. In general *ph* sounds like *f*, as in *phantom*, *phrensy*, *phial*; and being joined with *th*, they all lose their sound, except *t*; thus, *phthisic* is not only pronounced, but spelt *tisic*.

#### OF *s*, *sc*, AND *sch*.

M. Does not *s* often sound like *z*?

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

M. How is *sc* sounded?

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

#### OF *ci*, *sci*, AND *ti*.

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

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

#### OF *xi*.

M. How is *xi* pronounced?

S. The *x* is sounded like *k* or *ks*, and sometimes *xi* sounds like *shi*; thus, *anxious*, is pronounced *ankshious*, &c.

#### OF THE VOWEL AND CONSONANT *i*, *j*, AND THE VOWEL AND CONSONANT *u*, *v*.

M. What is the difference between the letters *i* and *j*?

S. More than many persons are aware of, for they differ



as much as any two letters, and have no relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the two letters *u* and *v*.

M. But how may I know when I am to use them in their proper places?

S. By calling *j*, *ja*, and by calling *v*, *vee*; and then, whenever *ja* or *ve* will spell the word, you may know it is not to be *i* or *u*.

M. Give me an example.

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John*, *Joseph*, or *jewel*, I spell them with a long *j*, or *ja*; but when I am to write or spell *Isaac* or *iron*, then I use *i*, because *j* will not sound before the consonant *r* or *s*. Thus it is with *v*, for *venture* and *value* must have *v* before them: but *under*, *uphold*, &c. cannot have *v*, for it would be ridiculous to write *uphold*, *vphold*, and as wrong to write *value*, *ualue*, &c.

N. B. That *i* and *u* are placed before consonants, but *j* and *v* before vowels, and that they always begin a syllable but never end one.

## PART II.

### AN EASY GUIDE TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR, BY WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER,

Designed for the use of schools, and such adult persons, as would become acquainted with the different parts of speech contained in the English tongue.

---

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

---

## TABLE I.

### OF GRAMMAR IN GENERAL.

*Mast.* What do you mean by grammar?

*Schol.* Grammar signifies the art of speaking and writing our native language aright, and according to rule.

M. What do you mean by parts of speech?

S. The 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; viz. *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, it having no article.

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

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



## TABLE II.

OF THE ARTICLES *a* AND *the*.

*Mast.* WHAT do you mean by an article?

*Schol.* An article is a word placed before a noun, in order to express more fully the nature and signification of it; as *a* man, *a* horse, *a* tree, *a* book, &c.

M. How many articles are there?

S. Two; *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as *an* acorn, *an* hour; but where the *h* is sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

M. How is the article *the* used?

S. This article shows the identity or reality of a thing itself; as, *the* king, *the* church, &c. signifies that very king or 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 to say, Give me *one* knife, or *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 mean, or had been speaking of.

## TABLE III.

## OF NOUNS.

*Mast.* WHAT is a noun?

*Schol.* 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 was 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*, &c.

M. Is there but one sort of nouns substantive?

S. There are two sorts, proper and common.



M. What is a proper substantive?

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

M. Very well : and pray what is a substantive common?

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

### OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

M. What is a noun adjective?

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

M. Please to name me a few more adjectives.

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following words, *rude, wicked, barbarous, confident, dexterous, furious, eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c.* have no full meaning till joined with substantives ; but when we say, a *rude boy*, a *wicked man*, a *confident woman*, a *barbarous wretch*, a *dexterous fellow*, a *furious dog*, an *eternal everlasting Being, &c.* we have then a just idea of the sense of the sentence.

M. Does the article *the* ever accompany adjectives?

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

N. B. When two substantives are joined together by a hyphen or dash, the first is like an adjective, for it will stand alone without the other ; thus, a *mali-loft*, a *wheat-barn*, a *barley-chamber*.

### 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. Pray how many degrees of comparison are there?

S. Three: the *positive*, *comparative*, and *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 is raised one step above the positive; thus, *better*, *higher* and *wiser*, (in the foregoing words) are called adjectives in the comparative degree.

M. How may I know the superlative degree?

S. The superlative raises the quality to the highest, and generally ends in *est*; or else the word *most* comes before the positive; thus, (in the foregoing words) *best*, *highest* and *wisest*, are superlatives.

M. Give me an example at large.

S. Supposing I am speaking of three school-boys, Tommy, Sammy, and Charley; I say,

Tommy, is a *good* boy, . . . *positive*.

Sammy is *better*, . . . *comparative*.

But Charley is the *best* of all, . *superlative*.

Or thus:

Tommy is a *tall* boy of his age, *positive*.

Sammy is *taller*, . . . *comparative*.

But Charley is the *tallest*, . . *superlative*.

M. Are there only three degrees of comparison?

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

M. Pray give me an instance.

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

M. Are the comparative and superlative known only by 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 gram-



mar. There is an exception to this rule when applied to God, who is called the *most highest*; that is, the *most most high* God, which is but a dutiful and reasonable appellation for such a Being. See *Psalm ix. 2. and xiii. 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 man, one tree, or one book; for then we say, *men, trees, books, &c.*

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

S. By changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*; thus, *calf, half*, will be *calves, halves*; and *life, knife*, will be *lives, knives, &c.*

M. Do all words make their plurals 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 a multitude, consists of many hundreds or thousands?

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

M. Very well; but pray have all nouns the singular and plural numbers?

S. No, Sir; for the names of kingdoms, and towns; as, *England, France, Spain, London, York, &c.* as also, *Justice, Mercy, Truth, &c.* have no plural; and *sheep, deer, fern, swine, ashes, bellows, tongs, &c.* are alike both in 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; pray is it not the same in the English language?

S. No; for the Latin and other languages have six cases, but the English no more than one.

M. Pray let me know the names of the cases in Latin?

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

<i>Deus,</i>	} which is {	God.
<i>Dei,</i>		of God.
<i>Deo, &amp;c.</i>		to God, &c.



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

S. The genitive.

M. How is it known in English?

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, the book *of* the master, &c.

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

S. They supply them by the help of these words, *of*, *to*, *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; 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 these three genders known?

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

M. Are there no other words to distinguish genders?

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

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#### TABLE IV.

##### OF PRONOUNS.

*Mast.* WHAT is a pronoun?

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

M. Which are the pronouns substantive?

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



M. Which are the pronouns adjective?

S. *My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, whose, 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 follow :

<i>I</i> , is called the 1st	} person singular.		<i>We</i> , is the 1st	} person plural.
<i>Thou</i> , or <i>you</i> , 2d			<i>Ye</i> , or <i>you</i> , 2d	
<i>He</i> , <i>she</i> , or <i>it</i> , 3d			<i>They</i> , . . . . 3d	

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 never begin a sentence, but often end it ; as 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 substantives ; 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*, *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, the following :

hereby,	} for {	by this	} for {	herewith,	} for {	with this
thereby,		by that [what		therewith,		with that
whereby,		by which, or		wherewith,		with which, or what
herein,		in this		hereabout,		about this place
therein,		in that [what		thereabout		about that place
wherein,		in which, or		whereabout,		about which, or what
hereof,		of this		hereupon,		upon this [place
thereof,	of that [what	thereupon,	upon that			
whereof,	of which, or	whereupon,	upon which, or what			



## TABLE V.

## OF VERBS.

Mast. WHAT is a verb?

Schol. 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: the *active, passive, and neuter.*

M. What do you mean by an active verb?

S. An active verb is a verb that denotes an action, and in such a manner, that the person or thing it acts upon follows the verb; thus, *I love her, she loves me, we love them.*

M. What is a passive verb?

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

M. Has the English tongue any passive verbs?

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

M. How then is the passive verb formed?

S. By the participle passive, and the help of these two 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.*

M. How many things belong to verbs?

S. Three; viz. *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.

<i>I; thou or you; he, she, or it,</i> are singular,	
<i>We; ye, or you, they,</i> . . . are plural.	
<i>I, . . . is the 1st</i>	} person singular.
<i>Thou, or you, 2d</i>	
<i>He, she, or it, 3d</i>	
<i>We, is the 1st</i>	} person plural.
<i>Ye, or you, 2d</i>	
<i>They, . . . 3d</i>	

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

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

1st	} person singular	{	I love, <i>or</i> do love,
2d			Thou lovest, <i>or</i> dost love.
3d			He <i>or</i> she loveth, loves, <i>or</i> doth love.
1st	} person plural	{	We love, <i>or</i> do love.
2d			Ye <i>or</i> you love, <i>or</i> do love.
3d			They love, <i>or</i> do love.

Or suppose the verb *to burn*.

1. I burn,	} singular.		1. We burn,	} plural.
2. Thou burnest,			2. Ye, <i>or</i> you burn,	
3. He, <i>or</i> she burns,			3. They burn,	

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

N. B. It is more agreeable to the modern custom to say or write *loves* and *burns*, than *loveth* *or* *burneth*; it is likewise shorter, and more in the style of common conversation. 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 other 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, has no mood; but the Latin, and several other languages, have six different moods, which are used in the formation or conjugation of verbs; and in which the verb itself has a different termination or ending in every person, and almost in every tense, belonging thereto.

M. What do you call these moods?

S. They are as follow:

1. <i>The</i> indicative,		4. <i>The</i> potential,
2. <i>The</i> imperative,		5. <i>The</i> conjunctive,
3. <i>The</i> optative,		6. <i>The</i> infinitive.

M. How is the indicative mood known?

S. The indicative mood shows, sets forth, or declares, the thing itself affirmatively; as, *I run*, *I love*: or interrogatively, or by way of question; as, *do I love?* *do I run?*

M. What is the imperative mood?

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



M. What do you mean by the optative mood?

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

M. How may I know the potential mood?

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

M. How is the conjunctive, subjunctive, or conditional mood known.

S. The conjunctive mood is known by having always a conjunction before it, such as, *if, though, that, &c.*; as, he should have done it, *if* 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.

M. How shall I know the infinitive mood?

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

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

S. By certain words; as, *can, may, might, could, would, 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 shows 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 or times?

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

M. But are there no more tenses or difference of times than these three?

S. Yes; these three are divided into six; viz. three tenses



or times of the imperfect action or thing not done ; and three tenses of the perfect action or thing really done or finished.

M. Pray tell me how you make six tenses ?

S. There is one present, three preter, and two future tenses ; the names of which are as follow :

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The present,</i>         | 4. <i>The preterpluperfect,</i> |
| 2. <i>The preterperfect,</i>   | 5. <i>The first future,</i>     |
| 3. <i>The preterimperfect,</i> | 6. <i>The second future.</i>    |

M. How are these tenses, or different times of an action expressed ?

S. The present tense or time of an action, is known by the words *do, dost, doth, or does*, coming before the verb ; as, *I dine, do dine, or am now at dinner, &c.*

2. The preterperfect tense, or the present time of the action finished, is known by the words *have, hast, hath or has* ; as, *I have dined, or have done dinner, &c.*

3. The preterimperfect tense, or the preter time of the action not finished, is known by the words *was, were, did, didst, &c.* ; as, *I was then at dinner, but had not done, &c.*

4. The preterpluperfect tense shows the preter time of the action done or finished, and is known by the words *had, hadst, &c.* ; as, *I had dined, or I had quite done dinner, &c.*

5. The first future tense signifies the time of action not yet done, but which will soon be done or finished, and is known, by the words *shall or will* ; as, *I shall dine, but shall not then have done ; or I will sing presently, and you shall soon hear me, &c.*

6. The second future tense speaks of things yet to come but that shall 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. These are regular verbs ; *to sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c.* ; or, *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish, &c.*

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

S. Because the verb itself keeps the same almost in every person and tense, save 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 you will see 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. And 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 other tenses formed from the preter; thus, the present tense is, *I burn, or do burn, I walk, or do walk, I sup, or do sup, &c.* to which if you add the syllable *ed*, you have the preter tense; as, *I burned, or did burn, I supped, or did sup, &c.*

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

S. No; for if the present tense ends in *e*, then adding *d*, only makes the preter, but still it 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 very 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 are irregular verbs; *to read, to run, to fly, to give*.

M. Why so?

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

Present tense,	I read, <i>or do read,</i>
Preter tense,	I read, ( <i>pronounced red</i> ) <i>or did read,</i>
Passive participle,	read, ( <i>pronounced red</i> ) <i>or being read.</i>

N. B. See more of these under the distinct head of passive participles.

M. What do you observe further on irregular verbs?

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

In the present tense,	{ I run, I fly, I give, }	is in the preter	{ I ran, <i>or did run.</i> I flew, <i>or did fly.</i> I gave, <i>or did give.</i>
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#### OF NEUTER VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a neuter verb?

S. A neuter verb is by some called an essential verb, it being absolute in itself, and expresses something to be done,



but not the person or thing which the action is to affect ; for it has no noun after it, as an active verb has.

M. How is a neuter verb known then ?

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

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

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

#### OF AUXILLIARY OR HELPING VERBS.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary verbs ?

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

M. Name the helping verbs.

S. The helping verbs are these :

<i>do,</i>	<i>hadst,</i>	<i>might,</i>	<i>oughtest,</i>
<i>dost,</i>	<i>will,</i>	<i>mightest,</i>	<i>let,</i>
<i>does, or doth,</i>	<i>wilt,</i>	<i>would,</i>	<i>am,</i>
<i>did,</i>	<i>shall,</i>	<i>wouldst,</i>	<i>are,</i>
<i>didst,</i>	<i>shalt,</i>	<i>should,</i>	<i>is,</i>
<i>have,</i>	<i>may,</i>	<i>shouldst,</i>	<i>was,</i>
<i>hast,</i>	<i>mayest,</i>	<i>could,</i>	<i>were,</i>
<i>has, or hath,</i>	<i>can,</i>	<i>couldst,</i>	<i>be,</i>
<i>had,</i>	<i>canst,</i>	<i>ought,</i>	<i>been.</i>

M. What do you observe in the use of these helping verbs ?

S. The verbs *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 they are, for they supply the defects of other verbs, and make the sentence complete, by coming after them, or going before them ; otherwise these words 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. See Table XI.

M. But are not these helping verbs used without pronouns ?

S. The verbs *have* and *be* have often the word *to* before them ; but *am* and *are* never have : for we often say, *to have*, *to be* ; or *to have been*, or *to be burned*, &c.

## TABLE VI.

## OF PARTICIPLES.

Mast. WHAT is a participle ?

Schol. 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. *active*, and the *passive* participle.

M. How is the active participle known ?

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

M. How is the passive participle formed ?

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

Present Tense,	To <i>love</i> ,	<i>turn</i> ,	<i>create</i> .
Preter Tense,	<i>loved</i> ,	<i>turned</i> ,	<i>created</i> .
Passive Participles,	<i>loved</i> ,	<i>turned</i> ,	<i>created</i> .
Active Participles,	<i>loving</i> ,	<i>turning</i> ,	<i>creating</i> .

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 in the following irregular verbs, and their participles.

Present Tense,	To <i>blow</i> ,	<i>fall</i> ,	<i>eat</i> .
Preter Tense,	<i>blew</i> ,	<i>fell</i> ,	<i>ate</i> .
Passive Participles,	<i>blown</i> ,	<i>fallen</i> ,	<i>eaten</i> .

M. How is the passive participle of the verb *to read* formed ?

S. In the following manner :

Present Tense,	<i>I read</i> ,		
Preter Tense	<i>I read</i> ,	{ pronounced }	or did <i>read</i> .
Passive Participle,	<i>read</i> ,	{ <i>red</i> }	i. e. have <i>read</i> or done <i>reading</i> .

N. B. Here you see 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 auxiliary verbs *have, am, be, &c.* are joined to the participle, they make up or complete the passive voice; as, *I am loved, you are permitted, he is carried, we are burned, we have been burnt, &c.*

M. Are not some participles used as adjectives?

S. Yes, often so; as, a *learned* prince, a *loving* husband, a *charming* child, &c.

Here follow a collection of some irregular verbs, with their passive participles, very necessary to be known, in order to speak good English.

Present Tense.	Preter Tense.	Passive Participles.	Present Tense.	Preter Tense.	Passive Participles.
To <i>bite,</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>bitten.</i>	To <i>flee,</i>	<i>fled,</i>	<i>fled.</i>
<i>blow,</i>	<i>blew,</i>	<i>blown.</i>	<i>fly,</i>	<i>flew,</i>	<i>flown.</i>
<i>catch,</i>	<i>catched,</i>	<i>caught.</i>	<i>go,</i>	<i>went,</i>	<i>gone.</i>
<i>cleave,</i>	<i>clave,</i>	<i>cleft or cloven.</i>	<i>know,</i>	<i>knew,</i>	<i>known.</i>
<i>do,</i>	<i>did,</i>	<i>done.</i>	<i>lie,</i>	<i>lay,</i>	<i>lain.</i>
<i>draw,</i>	<i>drew,</i>	<i>drawn.</i>	<i>lay,</i>	<i>laid.</i>	
<i>feed,</i>	<i>fed.</i>		<i>ride,</i>	<i>rid,</i>	<i>rode.</i>
<i>fling,</i>	<i>flung.</i>		<i>ring,</i>	<i>rang,</i>	<i>rung.</i>
<i>shake,</i>	<i>shook,</i>	<i>shaken.</i>	<i>see,</i>	<i>saw,</i>	<i>seen.</i>
<i>shine,</i>	<i>shone,</i>	<i>shined.</i>	<i>throw,</i>	<i>threw,</i>	<i>thrown.</i>
<i>shrink,</i>	<i>shrank,</i>	<i>shrunk.</i>	<i>tread,</i>	<i>trod,</i>	<i>trodden.</i>
<i>speak,</i>	<i>spake,</i>	<i>spoke or spoken.</i>	<i>weep,</i>	<i>wept.</i>	
<i>spin,</i>	<i>spun.</i>		<i>win,</i>	<i>won.</i>	
<i>swear,</i>	<i>sware,</i>	<i>swore or sworn.</i>	<i>wring,</i>	<i>wrung.</i>	
<i>think,</i>	<i>thought.</i>		<i>write,</i>	<i>writ,</i>	<i>wrote or written.</i>

## TABLE VII.

### OF ADVERBS.

Mast. WHAT is an adverb?

Schol. 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 verbs end in *ly*?

S. No; there are many others which do not; as follow:

<i>already,</i>	<i>hereafter,</i>	<i>thenceforth,</i>	<i>whither,</i>
<i>always,</i>	<i>heretofore,</i>	<i>then,</i>	<i>whence,</i>
<i>as,</i>	<i>hitherto,</i>	<i>thence,</i>	<i>while,</i>
<i>asunder,</i>	<i>how much,</i>	<i>there,</i>	<i>whilst,</i>
<i>by and by,</i>	<i>peradventure,</i>	<i>thither,</i>	<i>yea,</i>
<i>upward,</i>	<i>rather,</i>	<i>to-day,</i>	<i>yet,</i>
<i>downward,</i>	<i>seldom,</i>	<i>to-morrow,</i>	<i>yesterday,</i>
<i>here,</i>	<i>henceforth,</i>	<i>where,</i>	<i>yesternight.</i>



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*, &c.

M. How are they joined to a participle?

S. Thus ; he is a man *sincerely striving* to do his duty, &c.

M. Do two adverbs never follow one another directly?

S. Yes ; as, they live *very lovingly*, &c.

M. Are not adverbs sometimes compared like adjectives?

S. Yes ; but more particularly such as end in *ly* ; as, *swiftly*, *more swiftly*, *most swiftly*, &c.

## TABLE VIII.

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

*Mast.* WHAT is a conjunction?

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

M. Name some of the principal conjunctions.

S. They are as follow :

<i>also,</i>	<i>except,</i>	<i>nevertheless,</i>	<i>that,</i>
<i>although,</i>	<i>for,</i>	<i>nor,</i>	<i>therefore,</i>
<i>and,</i>	<i>however,</i>	<i>not,</i>	<i>thereupon,</i>
<i>as,</i>	<i>if,</i>	<i>or,</i>	<i>unless,</i>
<i>because,</i>	<i>likewise,</i>	<i>otherwise,</i>	<i>whereas,</i>
<i>but,</i>	<i>moreover,</i>	<i>save,</i>	<i>wherefore.</i>
<i>either,</i>	<i>namely,</i>	<i>since,</i>	

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.

*Mast.* WHAT are prepositions?

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

M. Have they a different name then?

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



M. What are prepositions of apposition?

S. They are these:

<i>above,</i>	<i>amongst,</i>	<i>in, into,</i>	<i>over,</i>
<i>below,</i>	<i>at,</i>	<i>through,</i>	<i>under,</i>
<i>beneath,</i>	<i>before,</i>	<i>on, upon,</i>	<i>up,</i>
<i>about,</i>	<i>between,</i>	<i>out,</i>	<i>to,</i>
<i>after,</i>	<i>betwixt,</i>	<i>out of,</i>	<i>with,</i>
<i>against,</i>	<i>beyond,</i>	<i>on this side,</i>	<i>within,</i>
<i>among,</i>	<i>by,</i>	<i>on that side,</i>	<i>without.</i>

M. How are they used?

S. They generally come before the nouns, or if the noun be left out, it is signified; thus, *beneath* the earth; *above* the wood; *after* dinner, &c. or thus, Peter was *without*, but I was *within*; that is, Peter was out of doors, or out of the place, but I was in the place, &c.

M. Name some of the prepositions of composition.

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

## TABLE X.

### OF INTERJECTIONS.

*Mast.* WHAT is an interjection?

*Schol.* 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! hey! hey-day! hark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good sir! sirrah! tush! pish! wo!*

N. B. *Wo* is a substantive; as, *Wo* is me, or, I am in *wo* or misery.

M. Which are the social interjections?

S. They denote crying out in a softer manner, and seem to express love: as, *ho, brave boys! soho!* and sometimes command; as, *here, you woman!* and sometimes neither; as, *ha, ha! hush! silence! behold! prithee! &c.*



## TABLE XI.

*Some observations on the foregoing rules, by way of exercise.*

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

2. *Of the singular and plural verb or number.*

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*.

OF THE VERBS IS AND ARE.

3. It is very common to use the verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine, from custom, or rather from the want of observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well; as, how many apples *is* there? instead of how many *are* there?—Here *is* twenty; instead of here *are* twenty.\*

4. In all sentences, when the verb *is* or *are* relates to several substantives, they may be both used indifferently, and that with good sense; as thus, here *is* taught writing, arithmetic, geometry, &c. which is as good grammar, as, here *are* taught, for they being all distinct things, *is* has a relation to all separately.

5. A great many things comprehended in *one* ought rather

\* All contracted words having an apostrophe are exceptions to this rule; thus, *here's* twenty, *there's* forty, are used instead of here are twenty, there are forty, &c.



to have the verb *is* than *are*, viz. a multitude *is* coming ; this people *is* a rebellious people, &c.

6. When the verbs *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, (although many bottles) should have the verb *is* ; thus, part of them *is* sent to Germany, &c.

7. Some persons make a great bustle, and tell you that it is impossible to spell or write good English without being well acquainted with Latin ; nor can you, say they, know the nominative word to the verb without it : but we are now quite convinced of the contrary, having a perfect grammar of our own. And it would be well for the Latin schools, if the youth first knew the rudiments of their own tongue ; for daily experience shows that it is not any one particular language but observation and practice, that makes a person write and spell well. Witness Mr. Lane, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Turner, Dr. Watts, and many others.

8. 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 ? 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*.

9. Remember in the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, that you never use the words *more* or *most* ; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger* ; nor never *most wisest*, nor *most strongest*, &c.

10. 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.



11. 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 ady and easy Understanding the three principal parts of speech, viz. Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs; being a useful Pocket-Companion for such as would understand what they read and write.*

## TABLE I.

## NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE of two Syllables, accented and explained.

The accents are the same till altered by a dash (') on the contrary Syllables.

<i>A'B-ess</i> , the governess of an abbey	<i>Bar-on</i> , a nobleman	<i>Bu'f-foón</i> , a jester
<i>Ab-bey</i> , a monastery	<i>Bed-lam</i> , a hospital for lunatics	<i>Búl-wark</i> , a strong fort
<i>Ab-bot</i> , the governor of an abbey [count	<i>Bea-ver</i> , an amphibious animal [person	<i>Bur-then</i> , a load
<i>Ab-tract</i> , a short account	<i>Big-ot</i> , a superstitious	<i>Bus-tard</i> , a large bird
<i>Ac-cent</i> , the tone of the voice [proach	<i>Bil-let</i> , a ticket	<i>But-ler</i> , a house steward [pillar
<i>Ac-cess</i> , admission, approach	<i>Bil-low</i> , a wave	<i>But-tress</i> , a prop or
<i>Ac-cord</i> , agreement	<i>Bish-op</i> , the spiritual head of a diocess	<i>Buz-zard</i> , a bird so called
<i>Ac-count</i> , esteem, reckoning [ing	<i>Bit-tern</i> , a bird so called [for a bed	<i>Ca-bál</i> , a private junto
<i>Ac-compts</i> , book-keeping	<i>Blan-ket</i> , a covering	<i>Cáb-bage</i> , a plant
<i>A'ct-or</i> , a performer	<i>Blem-ish</i> , a spot, disgrace [der	<i>Cab-in</i> , a room in a ship
<i>Ad-der</i> , a serpent	<i>Blis-ter</i> , a watery bladder	<i>Ca-ble</i> , a rope [ship
<i>Ad-dréss</i> , application	<i>Blos-som</i> , a flower	<i>Ca-dence</i> , a fall of the voice [riot
<i>A'n-chor</i> , an iron instrument for a ship	<i>Bon-net</i> , a sort of cap	<i>Ca-lásh</i> , an open chamber
<i>An-gel</i> , a spirit	<i>Bor-der</i> , an edge	<i>Cám-phor</i> , a drug or gum [river
<i>An-gle</i> , a corner [icles	<i>Bor-ough</i> , a town corporate [side	<i>Ca-nál</i> , an artificial
<i>An-nals</i> , yearly chronicles	<i>Bot-tom</i> , the under	<i>Cán-cer</i> , a sore
<i>An-them</i> , a divine song	<i>Boun-ty</i> , generosity	<i>Can-dour</i> , sincerity
<i>An-vil</i> , a smith's iron	<i>Bow-els</i> , the intestines	<i>Ca-nóc</i> , an Indian boat
<i>As-pect</i> , countenance	<i>Bride-groom</i> , a new-married man	<i>Cán-non</i> , a great gun
<i>As-bóon</i> , a kind of monkey	<i>Bride-well</i> , a house of correction	<i>Can-on</i> , an ecclesiastical law
<i>Bád-ger</i> , a beast	<i>Brim-stone</i> , a mineral	<i>Can-vass</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Ban-ker</i> , a trader in money	<i>Buck-et</i> , a vessel to draw water [armour	<i>Ca-pers</i> , a pickle
<i>Bank-rupt</i> , a broken person	<i>Buck-ler</i> , a piece of	<i>Ca-price</i> , humour
<i>Ban-ner</i> , a standard or ensign [tizés	<i>Buck-ram</i> , stiff cloth	<i>Cár-bine</i> , a short gun
<i>Bap-tist</i> , one who bap-	<i>Budg-et</i> , a bag	<i>Car-cass</i> , a dead body
		<i>Ca-réer</i> , a race, a course
		<i>Cár-go</i> , the loading of a ship



<i>Met-al</i> , gold, silver, &c.	<i>Pan-ic</i> , sudden fear	<i>Pur-port</i> , a meaning
<i>Mim-ic</i> , a ludicrous imitator	<i>Pa-pist</i> , a Roman catholic [write on	<i>Pur-pose</i> , a design
<i>Min-ute</i> , the 60th part of an hour	<i>Parch-ment</i> , a skin to	<i>Pur-suit</i> , the act of following [instrument
<i>Mir-ror</i> , a looking-glass	<i>Pars-ley</i> , a culinary	<i>Quad-rant</i> , a marine
<i>Mis-chief</i> , hurt, harm	<i>Pas-time</i> , sport [herb	<i>Quar-rel</i> , a brawl, [rows
<i>Mi-ser</i> , a covetous fellow	<i>Pas-tor</i> , a minister	<i>Quiv-er</i> , a case for arrows
<i>Mi-tre</i> , a bishop's cap	<i>Pa-tent</i> , an exclusive right [fellow	<i>Quo-rum</i> , a bench of justices
<i>Mix-ture</i> , a mingling	<i>Pea-sant</i> , a country	<i>Quo-ta</i> , a share, a rate
<i>Mod-el</i> , a representation, a copy	<i>Peb-bles</i> , small stones	<i>Rab-ble</i> , a mob
<i>Mo-ment</i> , an instant, importance	<i>Pén-ance</i> , an atonement	<i>Ra-dix</i> , the root
<i>Mot-ive</i> , inducement	<i>Per-fume</i> , a sweet scent	<i>Rai-ment</i> , a garment
<i>Mot-to</i> , a short sentence [high hill	<i>Phan-tom</i> , a ghost	<i>Rai-sin</i> , a dried grape
<i>Moun-tain</i> , a large	<i>Phœ-nix</i> , a rare bird	<i>Ran-cour</i> , malice
<i>Mu-sic</i> , harmony	<i>Phys-ic</i> , a medicine	<i>Ran-dom</i> , uncertainty
<i>Mus-tard</i> , a small seed	<i>Pic-kle</i> , a preserve	<i>Rap-ine</i> , robbery
<i>Na-tive</i> , one born in any place	<i>Pic-ture</i> , a representation [a ship	<i>Rap-ture</i> , a transport of mind
<i>Na-ture</i> , constitution, disposition, natural affection	<i>Pi-lot</i> , one who steers	<i>Rash-ness</i> , hastiness
<i>Na-vel</i> , a part of the belly	<i>Pin-nace</i> , a boat	<i>Ra-zor</i> , an instrument to shave with
<i>Na-vy</i> , a fleet of ships	<i>Pi-rate</i> , a sea robber	<i>Re-ceipt</i> , a discharge
<i>Ni-tre</i> , saltpetre	<i>Pis-mire</i> , an ant	<i>Re-cess</i> , a withdrawing
<i>Non-age</i> , minority	<i>Plain-tiff</i> , he who complains	<i>Réc-ord</i> , a register
<i>Nov-el</i> , a story [ance	<i>Plas-ter</i> , or <i>Plais-ter</i> , a cover for a sore	<i>Rec-tor</i> , the parson of a parish
<i>Nui-sance</i> , an annoyance	<i>Pre-cept</i> , a command	<i>Re-flux</i> , a flowing back
<i>Nur-ture</i> , food, diet	<i>Pre-cinct</i> , a jurisdiction	<i>Ref-uge</i> , a place of safety
<i>Ob-ject</i> , that which presents itself	<i>Prel-ate</i> , a bishop	<i>Re-gård</i> , respect
<i>Ob-long</i> , a long square	<i>Pre-lude</i> , an introduction	<i>Rél-ict</i> , a widow
<i>O-dour</i> , a sweet scent or smell	<i>Pre-tence</i> , an excuse	<i>Re-lief</i> , assistance
<i>O-men</i> , a sign or token	<i>Pré-text</i> , a pretence	<i>Re-nown</i> , fame
<i>Or-gan</i> , a musical instrument [child	<i>Pri-mate</i> , the chief archbishop	<i>Re-past</i> , a meal
<i>Or-phan</i> , a fatherless	<i>Prim-er</i> , a little book	<i>Rés-pite</i> , a delay for some time
<i>O-val</i> , a figure like an egg [front	<i>Prim-cess</i> , a king's daughter	<i>Re-sült</i> , a conclusion
<i>Out-rage</i> , a violent affliction	<i>Prob-lem</i> , a question	<i>Re-venge</i> , satisfaction
<i>Pack-et</i> , a parcel, a vessel	<i>Pro-cess</i> , a proceeding	<i>Re-view</i> , an examination [plant
<i>Pa-gan</i> , a heathen	<i>Proc-tor</i> , a spiritual officer [produced	<i>Rhú-barb</i> , a purging
<i>Paint-er</i> , one who	<i>Pro-duct</i> , the thing	<i>Rid-dle</i> , a dark saying
<i>Pal-ace</i> , a court [paints	<i>Pro-gress</i> , course, circuit	<i>Rig-our</i> , harshness, strictness
<i>Pal-ate</i> , the root of the mouth	<i>Pro-ject</i> , a contrivance	<i>Ri-ot</i> , tumult, noise
<i>Pal-sy</i> , a disease	<i>Pro-logue</i> , an introduction to a play	<i>Ro-mance</i> , a feigned story
	<i>Proph-et</i> , an inspired person	<i>Rúb-bish</i> , refuse, dirt
	<i>Pros-pect</i> , a view	<i>Ru-bric</i> , the church service
	<i>Prox-y</i> , a deputy	<i>Rup-ture</i> , a breaking
		<i>Sab-bath</i> , a day of rest



<i>Sa-ble</i> , a rich fur	<i>Spin-age</i> , a vegetable	which unites many
<i>Sa-bre</i> , a sword	<i>Spin-net</i> , a musical in-	things in order
<i>Sal-ad</i> , food of raw	strument [woman	<i>Ta-ble</i> , a flat surface,
herbs [of a plant	<i>Spin-ster</i> , a maiden	an index to a book
<i>Sam-phire</i> , the name	<i>Splin-ter</i> , a shiver of	<i>Tai-lor</i> , a maker of
<i>Sam-ple</i> , a pattern	wood	clothes [ulty
<i>San-dal</i> , a sort of shoe	<i>Spon-sor</i> , a surety	<i>Tal-ent</i> , a gift, a fac-
<i>Sap-phire</i> , a costly stone	<i>Squir-rel</i> , a small nim-	<i>Tal-low</i> , melted fat
<i>Sar-casm</i> , a scoff or	ble animal	<i>Tal-on</i> , a claw
taunt	<i>Sta-tue</i> , an image	<i>Tank-ard</i> , a mug with
<i>Satch-el</i> , a bag for	<i>Stat-ure</i> , shape, size	a lid [hides
books	<i>Stat-ute</i> , a law	<i>Tan-ner</i> , one who tans
<i>Sat-in</i> , a sort of silk	<i>Stew-ard</i> , an overseer	<i>Ta-per</i> , a long wax
<i>Sat-urn</i> , one of the	<i>Sti-pend</i> , a salary	light, &c. [liquors
planets	<i>Stir-rup</i> , belonging to	<i>Tap-ster</i> , a drawer of
<i>Scab-bard</i> , a sheath	a saddle [body	<i>Tar-get</i> , a shield
<i>Scan-dal</i> , offence, in-	<i>Stom-ach</i> , a part of the	<i>Tas-sel</i> , a bunch of
famy	<i>Stow-age</i> , warehouse	fringe
<i>Scep-tre</i> , a royal staff	room	<i>Tav-ern</i> , a house where
<i>Scep-tic</i> , a doubter	<i>Sto-ry</i> , a tale	wine is sold
<i>Schol-ar</i> , a learned per-	<i>Stream-er</i> , a flag	<i>Tem-per</i> , natural dis-
son	<i>Strip-ling</i> , a youth	position
<i>Sci-ence</i> , knowledge	<i>Struc-ture</i> , a building	<i>Tem-pest</i> , a storm
<i>Scoun-drel</i> , a rascally	<i>Stub-ble</i> , stalks of corn	<i>Ten-ant</i> , one who hires
fellow	<i>Stu-dent</i> , one who stu-	<i>Ten-et</i> , a doctrine or
<i>Scrip-tures</i> , the old and	dies	opinion
new testament	<i>Sub-stance</i> , wealth	<i>Ten-ter</i> , a hook
<i>Sci-on</i> , a graft	<i>Sub-urbs</i> , the out parts	<i>Ter-race</i> , a bank of
<i>Scru-ple</i> , a doubt	of a city	earth, a raised wall
<i>Sculp-ture</i> , carved work	<i>Suc-céss</i> , good luck	<i>Ter-ror</i> , fright
<i>Scur-vy</i> , a disease	<i>Súc-cour</i> , help, assist-	<i>Tes-ter</i> , part of a bed
<i>Seg-ment</i> , a piece cut	ance	<i>Tet-ter</i> , a humour
off	<i>Suf-frage</i> , a vote	<i>Tex-ture</i> , a web
<i>Ser-pent</i> , a venomous	<i>Sui-tor</i> , a wooer, a peti-	<i>Thick-et</i> , a place full
creature [cer	tioner	of bushes [plant
<i>Sex-ton</i> , a church offi-	<i>Sul-phur</i> , brimstone	<i>This-tle</i> , a prickly
<i>Sham-bles</i> , butchers'	<i>Sum-mer</i> , the second	<i>Thrash-er</i> , one who
stalls	season of the year	thrashes [the air
<i>Sharp-er</i> , a cheat	<i>Sum-mit</i> , the highest	<i>Thun-der</i> , a noise in
<i>Shek-el</i> , a Jewish coin	part	<i>Thurs-day</i> , the fifth
<i>Si-byls</i> , certain pro-	<i>Sure-ty</i> , safety, bail	day of the week
phetesses	<i>Sur-face</i> , the outside of	<i>Tick-et</i> , a small note
<i>Sig-nal</i> , a sign or token	any thing	<i>Ti-ger</i> , a furious wild
<i>Sig-net</i> , a seal set in a	<i>Sur-feit</i> , an indisposi-	beast [building
ring	tion [ment	<i>Tim-ber</i> , wood for
<i>Si-ren</i> , a mermaid	<i>Sur-prise</i> , astonish-	<i>Tim-brel</i> , a musical in-
<i>Slov-en</i> , a dirty fellow	<i>Swá-l-low</i> , a bird	strument [dye
<i>Slug-gard</i> , a slothful	<i>Sym-bol</i> , a badge or	<i>Tinc-ture</i> , a stain or
person [poem	mark	<i>Tim-der</i> , burnt rags
<i>Son-net</i> , an Italian	<i>Symp-tom</i> , a sign or	<i>Tim-ker</i> , a mender of
<i>Soph-ist</i> , a subtle dis-	token	vessels [impost
<i>Sor-row</i> , grief [puter	<i>Syn-od</i> , an ecclesiasti-	<i>Ton-nage</i> , a duty or
<i>Spar-row</i> , a bird	cal assembly	<i>Top-ic</i> , head of a dis-
<i>Spec-tre</i> , an apparition	<i>Sys-tem</i> , a scheme	course



<i>Tor-rent</i> , a violent stream	<i>Ur-chin</i> , an unlucky child	<i>Vis-count</i> ,* the next degree to an earl
<i>Tor-toise</i> , a shell-fish	<i>U-rine</i> , a person's wa-	<i>Vi-sor</i> , a mask
<i>Tow-er</i> , a castle	<i>U-sage</i> , custom	<i>Vis-ta</i> , a view
<i>Tow-el</i> , a cloth to dry the hands	<i>Ush-er</i> , an under mas-	<i>Vol-ley</i> , a discharge of guns
<i>Traf-fic</i> , trade, com-	<i>Va-grant</i> , an idle per-	<i>Vol-ume</i> , a complete book
<i>Trai-tor</i> , one guilty of treason	son	
<i>Trans-cript</i> , a copy	<i>Val-lance</i> , short cur-	<i>Vul-can</i> , a pagan God
<i>Tran-sit</i> , a pass	<i>Val-ley</i> , a low part	<i>Wa-fer</i> , a thin dried paste
<i>Trav-ail</i> , labour pains	<i>Val-our</i> , courage	<i>Wag-on</i> , a carriage
<i>Trea-cle</i> , dregs of sugar	<i>Val-ue</i> , worth or price	<i>Wains-cot</i> , thin boards fixed to a wall
<i>Trea-son</i> , disloyalty	<i>Va-pour</i> , steam	<i>Wal-let</i> , a travelling
<i>Trea-sure</i> , riches, goods	<i>Var-let</i> , a knave	<i>Wal-nut</i> , a large nut
<i>Trea-tise</i> , a discourse	<i>Var-nish</i> , a glossy	<i>Wal-ter</i> , a man's name
<i>Tre-mour</i> , a trembling	<i>Vas-sal</i> , a slave	<i>Ward-en</i> , a guardian
<i>Trench-es</i> , deep ditches	<i>Vel-lum</i> , calf's skin parchment	<i>Ward-robe</i> , a place for clothes
<i>Tri-bune</i> , a magis-	<i>Vel-vet</i> , fine silk man-	
<i>trate</i>	ufacture	
<i>Trib-ute</i> , a tax	<i>Ven-om</i> , poison	<i>War-fare</i> , military service
<i>Troop-er</i> , a horse sol-	<i>Ve-nus</i> , the goddess of beauty	<i>War-rant</i> , a written order
dier	[of justice	
<i>Tro-phy</i> , a sign of vic-	<i>Ver-dict</i> , the report	<i>War-ren</i> , a place for rabbits
<i>Trow-el</i> , a mason's tool	<i>Ver-dure</i> , greenness	<i>Wea-pon</i> , an instru-
<i>Trum-pet</i> , a musical instrument	<i>Ver-juice</i> , juice of crabs	ment of offence or defence
<i>Trús-tee</i> , a guardian	<i>Ver-min</i> , any noxious insect	<i>Wea-ther</i> , the state of the air
<i>Tri-al</i> , an examination	[&c.	[weaves
<i>Tues-day</i> , the third day of the week	<i>Ves-sel</i> , a small ship,	<i>Wea-ver</i> , one who
<i>Tu-lip</i> , a flower	<i>Ves-tals</i> , a sort of priestesses	<i>Wea-sel</i> , a little wild animal
<i>Tú-mour</i> , a swelling	<i>Ves-tige</i> , a footstep	<i>Wher-ry</i> , a small boat
<i>Tu-mult</i> , a riot	<i>Ves-try</i> , a place in the church	<i>Wick-et</i> , a little gate
<i>Tun-nel</i> , a funnel	<i>Ves-ture</i> , a garment	<i>Wid-ow</i> , one whose husband is dead
<i>Tur-key</i> , a large fowl	<i>Vi-al</i> , a small glass bottle	<i>Wil-low</i> , a tree so called
<i>Tur-nip</i> , a white root	<i>Vic-ar</i> , a deputy	[known
<i>Tur-ret</i> , a small tower	<i>Vic-tim</i> , a sacrifice	<i>Wood-cock</i> , a bird well
<i>Tur-tle</i> , the sea tor-	<i>Vic-tor</i> , a conqueror	<i>Wrest-ling</i> , an exercise
toise	<i>Vig-our</i> , strength	
<i>Tu-tor</i> , an instructor	<i>Vil-lage</i> , a small town	<i>Wri-ting</i> , any thing written
<i>Twí-light</i> , dusk	<i>Vil-lain</i> , a rogue	<i>Yeo-man</i> , a freeholder
[nor	<i>Vint-ner</i> , a seller of wine	<i>Young-ster</i> , a young fellow
<i>Ty-rant</i> , a cruel gover-	<i>Vi-per</i> , a venomous creature	[son
<i>Ty-ro</i> , a novice, a be-	<i>Vir-gin</i> , a chaste maiden	<i>Zealot</i> , a zealous per-
ginner	<i>Vir-tue</i> , quality, hon-	<i>Zen-ith</i> , a point over head
<i>Ud-der</i> , the dug of a	esty	
<i>Ul-cer</i> , a running sore	<i>Vis-age</i> , countenance	
<i>Um-pire</i> , an arbitrator		
<i>Un-cle</i> , a father, or mother's brother		

\* Pronounced *Vi-count*.



## TABLE II.

## NOUNS ADJECTIVES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>A'-B-ject</i> , mean, base	<i>Dire-ful</i> , terrible, cursed	<i>Hand-some</i> , comely
<i>Ab-rúpt</i> , unseasonable	<i>Dis-júnt</i> , disjointed	<i>Haugh-ty</i> , proud
<i>A'b-sent</i> , not present	<i>Di-vers</i> , sundry, several	<i>Head-y</i> , strong, unruly
<i>Ab-strúse</i> , secret, difficult	<i>Di-vérse</i> , different	<i>Hec-tic</i> , consumptive
<i>Ab-surd</i> , foolish [cult]	<i>Di-vine</i> , heavenly	<i>Hein-ous</i> , very wicked
<i>A-cute</i> , ingenious	<i>Dóle-ful</i> , mournful	<i>Hon-est</i> , just
<i>A'd-junct</i> , joined to	<i>Dor-mant</i> , sleeping, inactive	<i>Hor-rid</i> , dreadful
<i>Ad-verse</i> , not prosperous	<i>Drow-sy</i> , sleepy, heavy	<i>Hos-tile</i> , war-like, adverse [very kind]
<i>A-dúlt</i> , full grown [ous]	<i>Duc-tile</i> , apt to draw out	<i>Hu-máne</i> , courteous,
<i>A'gile</i> , quick, nimble	<i>Ea-ger</i> , earnest	<i>Húm-ble</i> , modest
<i>A-lért</i> , brisk [cient]	<i>Earn-est</i> , steadfast	<i>Hu-mid</i> , moist
<i>An-tique</i> , strange, antique	<i>En-tire</i> , whole	<i>Im-ménse</i> , exceedingly great
<i>Au-rént</i> , zealous	<i>E'p-ic</i> , heroic	<i>In-firm</i> , weak
<i>Au-gúst</i> , sacred	<i>E-qual</i> , even	<i>In-nate</i> , inbred
<i>Bárb-ed</i> , bearded	<i>Ex-áct</i> , nice, curious	<i>Knáv-ish</i> , deceitful, cheating
<i>Be-nígn</i> , courteous	<i>Ex-empt</i> , free from	<i>Lan-guid</i> , weak, faint
<i>Blíght-ed</i> , blasted	<i>Ex-pert</i> , cunning	<i>La-tent</i> , lying hid
<i>Boor-ish</i> , clownish	<i>Ex-tínt</i> , put out, dead	<i>Lim-pid</i> , clear [place]
<i>Bra-ced</i> , joined together	<i>Fá-cile</i> , easy to be	<i>Lo-cal</i> , belonging to a
<i>Braw-ny</i> , sinewy, lusty	<i>Fee-ble</i> , weak [done]	<i>Lof-ty</i> , high
<i>Bru-mal</i> , belonging to winter [roots]	<i>Fer-tile</i> , fruitful	<i>Lu-cid</i> , bright
<i>Bul-bous</i> , having round	<i>Fic-kle</i> , given to change	<i>Lyr-ic</i> , belonging to the harp
<i>Bul-ky</i> , big, lusty	<i>Fi-nite</i> , that which has an end	<i>Ma-gic</i> , black, devilish
<i>Cal-lous</i> , hard, unfeeling	<i>Fla-grant</i> , manifest	<i>Maim-ed</i> , hurt
<i>Cal-low</i> , unfledged	<i>Fledg-ed</i> , covered with feathers	<i>Ma-túre</i> , perfect
<i>Can-did</i> , sincere	<i>Flor-id</i> , blooming, embellished [speech]	<i>Mígh-ty</i> , powerful
<i>Car-nal</i> , fleshly	<i>Flu-ent</i> , eloquent in	<i>Mi-núte</i> , small
<i>Caus-tic</i> , searing, burning [fling]	<i>For-eign</i> , outlandish	<i>Mód-ern</i> , new
<i>Child-ish</i> , simple, trivial	<i>For-lórn</i> , helpless, forsaken	<i>Mo-dish</i> , fashionable
<i>Ci-vil</i> , courteous	<i>Fór-mal</i> , affected	<i>Mon-strous</i> , prodigious
<i>Clev-er</i> , nice ingenious	<i>Fra-grant</i> , of a sweet	<i>Mor-al</i> , belonging to manners
<i>Clot-ted</i> , in lumps	<i>Fri-gid</i> , cold [smell]	<i>Mun-dane</i> , worldly
<i>Com-plex</i> , difficult	<i>Fru-gal</i> , thrifty	<i>Ner-vous</i> , sinewy
<i>Con-cave</i> , hollow	<i>Fu-ture</i> , yet to come	<i>Neth-er</i> , lower
<i>Con-cise</i> , short	<i>Gal-lant</i> , brave, genteel	<i>Neu-ter</i> , of neither side
<i>Con-dígn</i> , deserved	<i>Gau-dy</i> , fine, gay	<i>Ni-trous</i> , consisting of nitre
<i>Cón-trite</i> , penitent	<i>Gen-teel</i> , neat, fine, gallant [tame]	<i>No-cent</i> , hurtful
<i>Cor-réct</i> , without fault	<i>Gen-tle</i> , civil, mild,	<i>Noi-some</i> , loathsome
<i>Cós-tive</i> , bound in body	<i>Gid-dy</i> , wild, inconsiderate	<i>Ob-líque</i> , crooked
<i>Craf-ty</i> , cunning		<i>Ob-scene</i> , filthy, rude
<i>Dáin-ty</i> , nice in diet		<i>Ob-scure</i> , dark
<i>De-cent</i> , becoming		<i>Ob-tuse</i> , blunt
<i>De-múre</i> , over grave		<i>Oc-cult</i> , secret, hidden
<i>De-vout</i> , godly		



<i>Pál-try</i> , pitiful, mean	<i>Shame-faced</i> , bashful	<i>Tes-ty</i> , peevish, churl-
<i>Pa-pal</i> , belonging to the pope [meek	<i>Sick-ly</i> , unhealthy	<i>Tin-ged</i> , coloured [ish
<i>Pas-sive</i> , submissive,	<i>Sim-ple</i> , pure, unmixed, foolish	<i>Tor-pid</i> , benumbed, sleepy
<i>Pa-tent</i> , open, appropriated by license	<i>Sin-cere</i> , honest	<i>Tor-rid</i> , hot, burning
<i>Peev-ish</i> , fretful	<i>Skit-tish</i> , wanton	<i>To-tal</i> , entire, whole
<i>Pen-sive</i> , melancholy, thoughtful	<i>Slen-der</i> , thin, slight, weak	<i>To-ward</i> , froward, apt
<i>Per-verse</i> , obstinate	<i>Smutty</i> , filthy	<i>Trans-verse</i> , across, athwart [fearful
<i>Plú-ral</i> , comprising more than one	<i>So-lar</i> , belonging to the sun [reverence	<i>Trep-id</i> , trembling,
<i>Po-lite</i> , neat, genteel	<i>So-lemn</i> , done with	<i>Tri-ple</i> , threefold, treble [est, true
<i>Pó-tent</i> , powerful	<i>Sol-id</i> , firm, everlasting	<i>Trus-ty</i> , faithful, honest
<i>Pre-cise</i> , formal, exact	<i>Sol-vent</i> , able to pay	<i>Tu-mid</i> , swelled, puffed up [bloated
<i>Preg-nant</i> , breeding, fruitful	<i>Sor-did</i> , mean, base	<i>Tur-gid</i> , swollen,
<i>Pris-tine</i> , ancient	<i>Spee-dy</i> , quick, nimble	<i>Un-couth</i> , awkward, strange
<i>Pri-vate</i> , hid	<i>Splen-did</i> , glorious	<i>Un-wise</i> , foolish, weak
<i>Pro-fane</i> , wicked	<i>Spright-ly</i> , brisk, lively	<i>Up-right</i> , sincere, honest [polite
<i>Pro-fuse</i> , lavish	<i>Spun-gy</i> , full of holes	<i>Ur-bane</i> , courteous,
<i>Pro-lix</i> , long, tedious	<i>Squal-id</i> , foul, nasty	<i>Va-cant</i> , void, empty, free
<i>Pu-trid</i> , corrupt	<i>Squeam-ish</i> , nice, fastidious [still	<i>Vap-id</i> , dead, flat
<i>Ram-pant</i> , wanton	<i>Stag-nant</i> , standing	<i>Ver-bal</i> , by word of mouth [ishing
<i>Rap-id</i> , swift	<i>State-ly</i> , majestic	<i>Ver-dant</i> , green, flourishing
<i>Re-cent</i> , new	<i>Stea-dy</i> , even, firm	<i>Ver-nal</i> , belonging to spring
<i>Re-gal</i> , kingly	<i>Stel-lar</i> , starry	<i>Vi-nous</i> , having the quality of wine
<i>Re-miss</i> , negligent	<i>Ster-ile</i> , unfruitful	<i>Vis-cous</i> , clammy, glutinous [life
<i>Re-mote</i> , foreign, distant	<i>Stub-born</i> , obstinate	<i>Vital</i> , belonging to
<i>Rí-gid</i> , severe [tant	<i>Stu-pid</i> , dull, senseless	<i>Viv-id</i> , lively, sprightly [the voice
<i>Ro-búst</i> , lusty, strong	<i>Stur-dy</i> , resolute	<i>Vo-cal</i> , belonging to
<i>Ró-guish</i> , knavish	<i>Sub-lime</i> , high, lofty	<i>Vo-lant</i> , flying, quick, active [mean, low
<i>Roy-al</i> , kingly	<i>Sub-tile</i> , crafty, thin, fine	<i>Vul-gar</i> , common,
<i>Rud-dy</i> , somewhat red	<i>Suc-cinct</i> , brief, short	<i>Wan-ton</i> , licentious, loose [lent
<i>Ru-ral</i> , like the country	<i>Súd-den</i> , hasty, quick	<i>Weal-thy</i> , rich, opulent
<i>Rus-tic</i> , rude, plain, artless	<i>Sul-len</i> , gloomy	<i>Weigh-ty</i> , heavy, important
<i>Sa-ble</i> , black, dark	<i>Sun-try</i> , very hot	<i>Wo-ful</i> , sorrowful, sad
<i>Sa-cred</i> , holy	<i>Sun-dry</i> , several, many	<i>Wool-len</i> , made of wool
<i>San-guine</i> , bloody, murderous	<i>Su-píne</i> , careless	<i>Year-ly</i> , annual
<i>Sav-age</i> , brutish	<i>Súp-ple</i> , tender, pliant	<i>Yes-ty</i> , spungy, barmy
<i>Sau-cy</i> , unmannerly, rude [red colour	<i>Su-prême</i> , highest	<i>Youth-ful</i> , young, juvenile
<i>Scar-let</i> , of a bright	<i>Swár-thy</i> , tawny, blackish	<i>Zea-lous</i> , ardent, eager
<i>Se-cret</i> , concealed, private [danger	<i>Syl-van</i> , relating to woods	<i>Zig-zag</i> , winding, spiral
<i>Se-cure</i> safe, free from	<i>Ta-cit</i> , silent, implied, not expressed	
<i>Se-date</i> , quiet	<i>Taint-ed</i> , corrupted	
<i>Se-lect</i> , choice	<i>Tar-dy</i> , dull, slow, guilty	
<i>Se-rene</i> , clear, calm	<i>Taunt-ing</i> , scoffing	
<i>Sér-vile</i> , mean, base	<i>Taw-dry</i> , foolishly gay	
<i>Shal-low</i> , empty	<i>Taw-ny</i> , brownish	
<i>Shame-less</i> , impudent		



## TABLE III.

## VERBS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>A-Báse</i> , to bring down, to humble	<i>Bi-sect</i> , to cut into two equal parts	<i>Com-pound</i> , to mix together [close
<i>A-bate</i> , to diminish	<i>Bla-zon</i> , to adorn, to display [trust	<i>Com-press</i> , to squeeze
<i>A-bet</i> , to encourage, to aid, humble	<i>Bor-row</i> , to take upon	<i>Com-prise</i> , to contain
<i>A-bide</i> , to continue, to dwell [upon oath	<i>Bran-dish</i> , to flourish, to wave	<i>Com-pute</i> , to reckon
<i>Ab-jure</i> , to renounce	<i>Bun-gle</i> , to botch	<i>Con-ccal</i> , to keep secret
<i>A-bridge</i> , to shorten, to diminish [self	<i>Bur-nish</i> , to polish, to make bright	<i>Con-cede</i> , to yield, to admit
<i>Ab-scond</i> , to hide one's	<i>Ca-jóle</i> , to flatter, to deceive [calx	<i>Con-cert</i> , to contrive
<i>Ab-sorb</i> , to swallow up	<i>Cál-cine</i> , to burn to a	<i>Con-clude</i> , to finish
<i>Ab-stain</i> , to forbear, to cease [to cleanse	<i>Can-cel</i> , to blot out, to erase [fondness	<i>Con-cur</i> , to agree with
<i>Ab-sterge</i> , to purge,	<i>Ca-réss</i> , to treat with	<i>Con-demn</i> , to find guilty
<i>Ab-stract</i> , to separate	<i>Ca-rouse</i> , to drink hard	<i>Con-dense</i> , to thicken
<i>Ac-cost</i> , to address, to salute	<i>Cás-trate</i> , to geld	<i>Con-dole</i> , to lament with
<i>Ac-crue</i> , to arise from	<i>Ce-mént</i> , to unite, to join, to solder	<i>Con-duce</i> , to promote
<i>Ac-cuse</i> , to charge with guilt	<i>Cen-sure</i> , to blame, to condemn [combat	<i>Con-fer</i> , to bestow, to compare
<i>Ac-quit</i> , to discharge	<i>Chal-lenge</i> , to call to	<i>Con-fide</i> , to trust in
<i>Ad-dict</i> , to accustom, to devote	<i>Chas-tisc</i> , to correct, to punish [to name	<i>Con-fine</i> , to restrain
<i>Ad-here</i> , to cleave to	<i>Chris-ten</i> , to baptize,	<i>Con-firm</i> , to establish
<i>Ad-journ</i> , to put off, to defer	<i>Clat-ter</i> , to make a noise [gether	<i>Con-form</i> , to comply with
<i>A-dopt</i> , to take in the place of a child	<i>Co-hére</i> , to stick to-	<i>Con-found</i> , to puzzle
<i>A-dorn</i> , to beautify	<i>Col-lect</i> , to gather to-	<i>Con-front</i> , to oppose
<i>Ad-vert</i> , to attend to	<i>Com-bat</i> , to fight a	<i>Con-fuse</i> , to perplex
<i>Af-firm</i> , to maintain	<i>Com-bíne</i> , to join to-	<i>Con-fute</i> , to disprove
<i>Af-fix</i> , to subjoin	<i>Com-mend</i> , to praise	<i>Con-geal</i> , to harden
<i>Al-lay</i> , to assuage, to pacify [declare	<i>Com-mit</i> , to imprison, to intrust [course	<i>Con-join</i> , to put together
<i>Al-lege</i> , to affirm, to	<i>Com-mune</i> , to dis-	<i>Con-jure</i> , to practise enchantment
<i>Al-lure</i> , to decoy, to entice	<i>Com-pare</i> , to liken	<i>Con-júre</i> , to enjoin solemnly
<i>A-mass</i> , to heap up	<i>Com-pass</i> , to surround, to grasp [constrain	<i>Con-nect</i> , to join
<i>A-maze</i> , to surprise, to terrify [fine	<i>Com-pel</i> , to force, to	<i>Con-nive</i> , to wink at a fault [fruit
<i>A-merse</i> , to inflict a	<i>Com-pile</i> , to collect	<i>Con-serve</i> , to preserve
<i>An-nex</i> , to join together [bull	<i>Com-plain</i> , to murmur	<i>Con-sign</i> , to deliver up
<i>Bél-low</i> , to roar like a	<i>Com-plete</i> , to perfect, to finish [together	<i>Con-spire</i> , to plot
<i>Be-móan</i> , to lament, to bewail [will	<i>Com-plore</i> , to lament	<i>Cón-strue</i> , to expound
<i>Be-queth</i> , to give by	<i>Com-port</i> , to behave	<i>Con-súlt</i> , to advise
<i>Be-reave</i> , to deprive of	<i>Com-pose</i> , to put together	<i>Con-sume</i> , to waste
<i>Be-wail</i> , to lament		<i>Con-temn</i> , to despise
		<i>Con-tend</i> , to quarrel, to strive
		<i>Con-test</i> , to dispute
		<i>Con-tract</i> , to bargain for



<i>Con-trive</i> , to invent	<i>De-lude</i> , to deceive	<i>Dis-pel</i> , to drive away
<i>Con-trol</i> , to restrain	<i>De-mand</i> , to lay claim to	<i>Dis-pense</i> , to excuse, to deal out
<i>Con-vene</i> , to assemble	<i>De-mean</i> , to behave	<i>Dis-play</i> , to unfold
<i>Con-verse</i> , to talk together	<i>De-merge</i> , to plunge down	<i>Dis-sect</i> , to cut open
<i>Con-vert</i> , to change	<i>De-mise</i> , to bequeath	<i>Dis-sent</i> , to disagree
<i>Con-vey</i> , to make over	<i>De-mur</i> , to object, to hesitate [to show	<i>Dis-taste</i> , to dislike
<i>Con-vict</i> , to prove guilty [gether	<i>De-note</i> , to point out,	<i>Dis-suade</i> , to divert
<i>Con-voke</i> , to call to	<i>De-nounce</i> , to proclaim, to declare	<i>Dis-tend</i> , to stretch out
<i>Con-voy</i> , to conduct	<i>De-part</i> , to go from	<i>Dis-til</i> , to drop down
<i>Cor-rect</i> , to chastise	<i>De-pend</i> , to rely upon	<i>Dis-tort</i> , to wrest aside
<i>Cor-rode</i> , to fret or gnaw	<i>De-plore</i> , to bewail	<i>Dis-use</i> , to forbear to use [from
<i>Cor-rupt</i> , to debauch	<i>De-plume</i> , to unfeather	<i>Di-vert</i> , to turn aside
<i>Cóv-et</i> , to desire	<i>De-port</i> , to behave one's self	<i>Di-vest</i> , to strip, to dispossess
<i>Cou-ple</i> , to join together	<i>De-pose</i> , to dethrone, to witness	<i>Di-vorce</i> , to put away
<i>Coz-en</i> , to cheat	<i>De-prave</i> , to corrupt	<i>Di-vulge</i> , to spread abroad [away
<i>Cur-tail</i> , to abridge, to cut short [water	<i>De-press</i> , to weigh down [to act	<i>Dwain-dle</i> , to waste
<i>Dáb-ble</i> , to paddle in	<i>De-pute</i> , to empower,	<i>E-clipse</i> , to darken
<i>Dal-ly</i> , to sport with	<i>Des-cry</i> , to discern afar off [purpose	<i>Ef-face</i> , to destroy
<i>Dam-age</i> , to hurt	<i>De-sign</i> , to intend, to	<i>Ef-fect</i> , to perform
<i>De-bar</i> , to exclude, to hinder	<i>De-sist</i> , to leave off	<i>E-ject</i> , to cast out
<i>De-base</i> , to bring down	<i>De-spoil</i> , to strip, to rob	<i>E-late</i> , to puff up
<i>De-bate</i> , to dispute	<i>De-spond</i> , to despair	<i>E-lect</i> , to choose, to appoint [shun
<i>De-bauch</i> , to corrupt	<i>De-tach</i> , to separate	<i>E-lude</i> , to shift, to
<i>De-cant</i> , to pour off	<i>De-ter</i> , to affright, to stop	<i>Em-balm</i> , to preserve a corpse
<i>De-cay</i> , to grow worse	<i>De-test</i> , to discover	<i>Em-bark</i> , to go on shipboard
<i>De-ccase</i> , to die	<i>De-tract</i> , to take from	<i>E-merge</i> , to issue, to rise out of
<i>De-cede</i> , to part from	<i>De-vote</i> , to dedicate	<i>E-mit</i> , to send forth
<i>De-cide</i> , to conclude a matter [gainst	<i>Dic-tate</i> , to give orders	<i>E-mulge</i> , to milk out
<i>De-claim</i> , to speak against	<i>Dif-fuse</i> , to spread abroad	<i>En-act</i> , to decree
<i>De-cline</i> , to refuse	<i>Di-gest</i> , to set in order	<i>En-chant</i> , to bewitch, to delight
<i>De-coy</i> , to entice	<i>Di-gress</i> , to deviate, to err	<i>En-close</i> , to include
<i>De-cry</i> , to speak ill of	<i>Di-late</i> , to widen	<i>En-dear</i> , to make beloved [to bear
<i>De-feat</i> , to overthrow	<i>Di-lute</i> , to make thin	<i>En-dure</i> , to undergo,
<i>De-fend</i> , to support, to protect or guard	<i>Dis-arm</i> , to divest of arms, to foil	<i>En-force</i> , to constrain
<i>De-fer</i> , to put off	<i>Dis-burse</i> , to lay out money	<i>En-gage</i> , to persuade, to fight [trees
<i>De-fine</i> , to exclaim	<i>Dis-card</i> , to discharge	<i>En-graft</i> , to inoculate
<i>De-flour</i> , to ravish	<i>Dis-cern</i> , to perceive	<i>En-gross</i> , to monopolize [value
<i>De-form</i> , to disfigure	<i>Dis-claim</i> , to disown	<i>En-hance</i> , to raise the
<i>De-fraud</i> , to cheat	<i>Dis-close</i> , to discover	<i>En-rol</i> , to register, to record
<i>De-fray</i> , to bear expenses	<i>Dis-own</i> , to deny	<i>En-tail</i> , to make over
<i>De-fy</i> , to challenge		<i>En-tice</i> , to tempt
<i>De-grade</i> , to lessen, to disgrace		
<i>De-ject</i> , to cast down		
<i>De-lay</i> , to put off		



<i>E-quip</i> , to furnish	<i>Im-brue</i> , to wet, to steep, to soak	<i>Már-vel</i> , to wonder
<i>E-rase</i> , to blot out	<i>Im-merge</i> , } to dip	<i>Mo-lést</i> , to disturb
<i>E-rect</i> , to build	<i>Im-merse</i> , }	<i>Mur-der</i> , to kill
<i>Es-say</i> , to attempt, to undertake [put off	<i>Im-part</i> , to disclose	<i>Muz-zle</i> , to tie up the mouth
<i>E-vade</i> , to shun, to	<i>Im-pede</i> , to hinder, to stop	<i>Neg-lect</i> , to disregard
<i>E-vince</i> , to prove	<i>Im-peach</i> , to accuse	<i>Núr-ture</i> , to train up, to educate
<i>Ex-alt</i> , to lift up	<i>Im-pel</i> , to urge or drive forward	<i>Nour-ish</i> , to maintain
<i>Ex-cite</i> , to stir up	<i>Im-pend</i> , to hang over, to await	<i>Num-ber</i> , to count, to reckon
<i>Ex-ert</i> , to put forth	<i>Im-plore</i> , to beseech	<i>O-béy</i> , to submit
<i>Ex-hale</i> , to breathe, to evaporate [consume	<i>Im-ply</i> , to contain, to signify [mind	<i>Ob-trude</i> , to thrust in, to impose
<i>Ex-haust</i> , to empty, to	<i>Im-print</i> , to fix in the	<i>Oc-cur</i> , to appear
<i>Ex-ist</i> , to have being	<i>Im-pute</i> , to ascribe	<i>O-mit</i> , to leave out, to neglect
<i>Ex-pand</i> , to spread, to diffuse	<i>In-cite</i> , to stir up	<i>Op-pose</i> , to withstand
<i>Ex-pel</i> , to drive out	<i>In-clude</i> , to comprehend	<i>Op-press</i> , to injure, to subdue
<i>Ex-pend</i> , to lay out, to disburse	<i>In-cur</i> , to fall under	<i>Op-pugn</i> , to resist
<i>Ex-pire</i> , to close, to die	<i>In-dent</i> , to cut on the edges	<i>Or-dain</i> , to appoint
<i>Ex-plore</i> , to decry, to reject	<i>In-dict</i> , to accuse	<i>Pár-boil</i> , to boil only in part
<i>Ex-port</i> , to send abroad	<i>In-dite</i> , to dictate	<i>Par-ley</i> , to talk with
<i>Ex-punge</i> , to blot out	<i>In-dorse</i> , to write on the back [taint	<i>Par-táke</i> , to take part with
<i>Ex-tol</i> , to celebrate, to praise [force	<i>In-fect</i> , to corrupt, to	<i>Pér-ish</i> , to decay, to die
<i>Ex-tort</i> , to gain by	<i>In-ject</i> , to cast in	<i>Per-jure</i> , to forswear, to take a false oath
<i>Ex-trude</i> , to push or thrust off	<i>In-sert</i> , to place among other things	<i>Per-mít</i> , to allow
<i>Ex-ult</i> , to leap for joy	<i>In-spect</i> , to look into	<i>Per-plex</i> , to distract
<i>Fám-ish</i> , to starve	<i>In-spire</i> , to breathe into	<i>Per-sist</i> , to persevere
<i>Fer-ment</i> , to swell, to puff up [falsely	<i>In-stil</i> , to infuse	<i>Per-suade</i> , to make believe
<i>Flat-ter</i> , to praise	<i>In-sure</i> , to exempt from	<i>Per-tain</i> , to belong
<i>Flour-ish</i> , to prosper, to thrive [encourage	<i>In-trude</i> , to encroach	<i>Per-vert</i> , to seduce
<i>Fo-mént</i> , to bathe, to	<i>In-veigh</i> , to rail against	<i>Per-use</i> , to read over
<i>Fór-feit</i> , to lose by neglect [point	<i>In-vert</i> , to turn upside down	<i>Pic-kle</i> , to preserve
<i>Frus-trate</i> , to disap-	<i>In-vest</i> , to put in possession [fold in	<i>Pil-fer</i> , to steal
<i>Fur-bish</i> , to brighten	<i>In-volve</i> , to wrap, to	<i>Pil-lage</i> , to plunder
<i>Gar-nish</i> , to adorn	<i>In-ure</i> , to accustom	<i>Plun-der</i> , to rob
<i>Glit-ter</i> , to shine, to sparkle	<i>Lá-bour</i> , to take pains	<i>Pol-ish</i> , to make bright
<i>Hal-low</i> , to make holy	<i>Lan-guish</i> , to pine away	<i>Pon-der</i> , to consider
<i>Hal-lóo</i> , to set on, or incite a dog	<i>Main-táin</i> , to uphold	<i>Por-ténd</i> , to betoken
<i>Hár-row</i> , to break clods	<i>Mán-age</i> , to husband, to do well	<i>Por-tray</i> , to paint truly
<i>Ház-ard</i> , to venture	<i>Man-gle</i> , to rend or cut	<i>Post-pone</i> , to put off
<i>Ho-ver</i> , to flutter	<i>Ma-nure</i> , to dung, to enrich	<i>Pre-cede</i> , to go before
<i>Il-lúde</i> , to mock, to deceive		<i>Pre-dict</i> , to foretell
<i>Im-bibe</i> , to suck in, to receive		<i>Pre-fix</i> , to set before
		<i>Pre-mise</i> , to treat of before
		<i>Prés-age</i> , to forebode



<i>Pre-scribe</i> , to appoint	<i>Re-fresh</i> , to revive	<i>Re-trieve</i> , to recover
<i>Pre-sent</i> , to give	<i>Re-fund</i> , to pay back	<i>Re-veal</i> , to discover
<i>Pre-side</i> , to rule over	<i>Re-fute</i> , to disprove	<i>Re-veré</i> , to honour
<i>Pro-claim</i> , to declare, to tell	<i>Re-gain</i> , to get again	<i>Re-verse</i> , to repeal
<i>Pro-duce</i> , to bring forth	<i>Re-gret</i> , to be sorry for	<i>Re-vert</i> , to return
<i>Pro-mote</i> , to advance	<i>Re-hearse</i> , to relate	<i>Re-vile</i> , to reproach
<i>Pro-long</i> , to lengthen	<i>Re-ject</i> , to cast off, to despise	<i>Re-vise</i> , to look over again
<i>Pro-mulge</i> , to publish, to proclaim	<i>Re-join</i> , to reply	<i>Re-vive</i> , to recover
<i>Pro-nounce</i> , to utter	<i>Re-lapse</i> , to fall into again [cite	<i>Re-voke</i> , to call back again
<i>Pro-pound</i> , to propose	<i>Re-late</i> , to tell, to re-	<i>Re-volt</i> , to rebel
<i>Pro-rogue</i> , to put off, to prolong	<i>Re-lux</i> , to slacken, to remit [passion	<i>Re-volve</i> , to meditate on [pense
<i>Pro-tect</i> , to defend	<i>Re-lent</i> , to feel com-	<i>Re-ward</i> , to recom-
<i>Pro-tend</i> , to stretch out	<i>Rél-ish</i> , to taste, to approve [tice	<i>Sa-lute</i> , to greet, to kiss
<i>Pro-trude</i> , to thrust forward	<i>Re-márk</i> , to take no-	<i>Saun-ter</i> , to loiter, to idle
<i>Púz-zle</i> , to confound	<i>Re-mit</i> , to pay, to for- give [afresh	<i>Scam-per</i> , to run away
<i>Quib-ble</i> , to equivocate	<i>Re-new</i> , to begin	<i>Scat-ter</i> , to disperse
<i>Quick-en</i> , to hasten	<i>Re-pair</i> , to amend	<i>Scrib-ble</i> , to write badly
<i>Ral-ly</i> , to banter, to chide	<i>Re-peal</i> , to make void	<i>Se-clúde</i> , to shut out
<i>Ram-ble</i> , to go astray	<i>Re-peat</i> , to say over again	<i>Se-duce</i> , to mislead
<i>Ran-sack</i> , to rifle	<i>Re-pel</i> , to drive back	<i>Sév-er</i> , to part asunder
<i>Ran-som</i> , to redeem	<i>Re-pine</i> , to grudge, to be sorry	<i>Shad-ow</i> , to screen
<i>Re-búke</i> , to reprove	<i>Re-pose</i> , to rest	<i>Shat-ter</i> , to break into pieces
<i>Re-call</i> , to call back	<i>Re-press</i> , to restrain	<i>Show-er</i> , to pour down
<i>Re-cant</i> , to retract an opinion	<i>Re-pute</i> , to esteem	<i>Shud-der</i> , to quake, to tremble
<i>Re-cede</i> , to depart from	<i>Re-quite</i> , to reward	<i>Shuf-fle</i> , to shift
<i>Re-cite</i> , to rehearse	<i>Rés-cue</i> , to deliver	<i>Slum-ber</i> , to sleep, to doze [suffocate
<i>Re-claim</i> , to amend	<i>Re-sént</i> , to be angry with	<i>Smoth-er</i> , to choke, to
<i>Re-cline</i> , to lean back- wards	<i>Re-serve</i> , to lay up	<i>Smug-gle</i> , to get by stealth [cheer
<i>Re-close</i> , to close again	<i>Re-side</i> , to abide	<i>Sol-ace</i> , to comfort, to
<i>Re-coil</i> , to fly back	<i>Re-sign</i> , to yield, to give up	<i>Spar-kle</i> , to glitter, to shine
<i>Re-count</i> , to relate	<i>Re-sist</i> , to withstand	<i>Spat-ter</i> , to sprinkle
<i>Re-cruit</i> , to supply	<i>Re-sort</i> , to repair unto	<i>Sprin-kle</i> , to wet with drops [stifle
<i>Re-cur</i> , to return	<i>Re-spire</i> , to breathe	<i>Stran-gle</i> , to choke, to
<i>Re-deem</i> , to recover	<i>Re-spond</i> , to answer	<i>Stam-mer</i> , to stutter
<i>Re-dound</i> , to conduce	<i>Re-strain</i> , to keep back	<i>Stum-ble</i> , to trip up in walking
<i>Re-dress</i> , to reform	<i>Re-tail</i> , to sell in small quantities	<i>Sub-dúe</i> , to conquer
<i>Re-duce</i> , to subdue, to bring back [refute	<i>Re-tain</i> , to keep	<i>Sub-ject</i> , to submit
<i>Re-fel</i> , to disprove, to	<i>Re-tard</i> , to keep back, to hinder	<i>Sub-join</i> , to add to
<i>Re-fer</i> , to direct, to submit	<i>Re-tire</i> , to withdraw	<i>Sub-mit</i> , to yield, to refer to
<i>Re-fine</i> , to purify	<i>Re-tort</i> , to twist, to turn back	<i>Sub-scribe</i> , to assign, to attest
<i>Re-fit</i> , to fit out again	<i>Re-tract</i> , to draw back	
<i>Re-flect</i> , to think se- riously	<i>Re-treat</i> , to go away	
<i>Re-form</i> , to amend		
<i>Re-frain</i> , to forbear		



<i>Sub-sérve</i> , to second, to help	<i>Tor-ment</i> , to put in pain [to tease]	<i>Tum-ble</i> , to fall
<i>Sub-side</i> , to sink down	<i>Tor-ture</i> , to distress,	<i>Twin-kle</i> , to sparkle
<i>Sub-sist</i> , to exist, to continue	<i>Trá-dúce</i> , to slander, to accuse	<i>Twit-ter</i> , to shake, to tremble
<i>Sub-vert</i> , to overthrow	<i>Trámple</i> , to tread upon	<i>Up-bráid</i> , to reproach
<i>Suc-ceed</i> , to follow, to prosper [mind]	<i>Trans-áct</i> , to manage	<i>Up-hold</i> , to keep up, to support [to speak]
<i>Sug-gest</i> , to put in	<i>Trans-scend</i> , to surpass, to excel	<i>U't-ter</i> , to pronounce,
<i>Súm-mon</i> , to call by authority [mine]	<i>Tran-scribe</i> , to copy out	<i>Van-ish</i> , to disappear
<i>Sup-plánt</i> , to under-	<i>Trans-fer</i> , to remove	<i>Va-pour</i> , to brag, to bully, steam [change]
<i>Sup-port</i> , to uphold	<i>Trans-form</i> , to metamorphose	<i>Va-ry</i> , to alter, to
<i>Sup-pose</i> , to imagine	<i>Trans-gress</i> , to trespass	<i>Ven-ture</i> , to hazard
<i>Sur-charge</i> , to overload	<i>Trans-late</i> , to interpret	<i>Vi-brate</i> , to shake to and fro [person]
<i>Sur-mise</i> , to suspect	<i>Trans-mít</i> , to convey	<i>Vis-it</i> , to go to see a
<i>Sur-mount</i> , to overcome	<i>Trans-pierce</i> , to run through	<i>Vouch-sáfe</i> , to condescend [a duck]
<i>Sur-pass</i> , to excel, to exceed	<i>Trans-plant</i> , to remove	<i>Wád-dle</i> , to walk like
<i>Sur-vey</i> , to overlook, to measure	<i>Trans-port</i> , to convey	<i>Wal-low</i> , to roll in mire
<i>Sur-vive</i> , to outlive	<i>Trans-pose</i> , to displace	<i>Wan-der</i> , to rove, to ramble
<i>Sus-pend</i> , to delay, to put off	<i>Tráv-el</i> , to go a journey	<i>War-ble</i> , to sing as birds [kindly]
<i>Swád-dle</i> , to swathe	<i>Trav-erse</i> , to cross, to travel over	<i>Wel-come</i> , to receive
<i>Swag-ger</i> , to hector, to boast	<i>Trem-ble</i> , to shake with fear	<i>White-wash</i> , to make white [open]
<i>Tar-nish</i> , to sully	<i>Tre-pán</i> , to ensnare	<i>Wi-den</i> , to extend, to
<i>Threat-en</i> , to denounce evil	<i>Trés-pass</i> , to sin, to offend [idle]	<i>With-er</i> , to fade
<i>Tin-gle</i> , to feel a sharp pain	<i>Tru-ant</i> , to loiter, to	<i>Wor-ry</i> , to tease, to tear [to fold]
	<i>Trun-dle</i> , to roll along	<i>Wrin-kle</i> , to crease,

TABLE IV.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE, OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>Abétlor</i> , one who aids	<i>A'dvocate</i> , a pleader
<i>Abridgement</i> , an epitome	<i>Affi'ance</i> , to betroth
<i>A'ccidence</i> , a little book of the first rudiments of grammar	<i>Affluence</i> , wealth, plenty
<i>Accident</i> , chance, misfortune	<i>Aggregate</i> , the whole, the total
<i>Accómplice</i> , a companion	<i>Aggréssor</i> , an assaulter
<i>Achievement</i> , an escutcheon	<i>A'gony</i> , violent pain
<i>Acquittal</i> , a discharge	<i>Alderman</i> , a magistrate
<i>Adjournment</i> , a putting off	<i>Alémbic</i> , a distilling vessel
<i>A'djument</i> , help, aid	<i>A'lgebra</i> , literal arithmetic
<i>Adjutant</i> , an assistant	<i>Alien</i> , a foreigner
<i>Admiral</i> , a naval commander	<i>Aliment</i> , food, nourishment
<i>Advénture</i> , a chance	<i>Alliance</i> , a league
	<i>Allotment</i> , a part or share



<i>A'lmanac</i> , a yearly account of time, weather, &c.	<i>Blásphe-my</i> , indignity offered to God
<i>Allóvance</i> , maintenance	<i>Botanist</i> , one skilled in plants
<i>A'lmoner</i> , a disposer of alms	<i>Bravery</i> , courage
<i>Alphabet</i> , the letters of any	<i>Brevity</i> , shortness
<i>Altitude</i> , height [language]	<i>Butterfly</i> , a beautiful insect
<i>Améndment</i> , a reformation	<i>Cabinet</i> , a small chest
<i>A'mnesty</i> , a general pardon	<i>Calendar</i> , an almanac
<i>Amulet</i> , a charm, a spell	<i>Calenture</i> , a burning fever
<i>Anarchy</i> , want of government	<i>Calomel</i> , a preparation of mer-
<i>Anchoret</i> , a hermit	<i>Calumny</i> , reproach [cury]
<i>Animal</i> , any living creature	<i>Candidate</i> , a competitor
<i>Annóyance</i> , damage, nuisance	<i>Cannibal</i> , a man-eater
<i>A'ntidote</i> , a remedy for poison	<i>Canopy</i> , a cloth of state
<i>Aperture</i> , an opening	<i>Caraván</i> , a large carriage
<i>Apóstate</i> , a backslider	<i>Cárdinal</i> , a priest of Rome
<i>Apartment</i> , a lodging	<i>Carpenter</i> , an artificer in wood
<i>Appendage</i> , an addition	<i>Cartilage</i> , a gristly substance
<i>Appendix</i> , a supplement	<i>Catalogue</i> , a list of names
<i>A'plitude</i> , fitness, disposition	<i>Catechism</i> , instruction in reli-
<i>Aqueduct</i> , a conduit or pipe	<i>Cavalry</i> , horse soldiers [gion]
<i>Arcánium</i> , a secret, a nostrum	<i>Cavalcade</i> , a procession on
<i>A'rchitect</i> , a chief builder	<i>Caveat</i> , a caution [horseback]
<i>Argument</i> , reason or proof	<i>Cavity</i> , a hollowness
<i>Armáda</i> , a great navy	<i>Century</i> , an hundred years
<i>A'rtery</i> , a blood-vessel	<i>Champion</i> , a hero, a warrior
<i>Article</i> , a term, a condition	<i>Chancellor</i> , an officer of state
<i>Artifice</i> , a trick, fraud, deceit	<i>Chastity</i> , purity of body
<i>Assáilant</i> , one who assaults	<i>Chiméra</i> , a wild fancy
<i>Assessor</i> , one who rates taxes	<i>Chrónicle</i> , a history of events
<i>A'theism</i> , the denying of a God	<i>Cinamon</i> , a spice
<i>Attribute</i> , a property	<i>Circuit</i> , a compass about
<i>Audience</i> , a hearing	<i>Citadel</i> , a fortress, a castle
<i>Avenue</i> , a walk, a passage	<i>Citizen</i> , a freeman of a city
<i>Augury</i> , a divination by birds	<i>Cognizance</i> , judicial notice
<i>Auróra</i> , poetically the morning	<i>Colloquy</i> , a conference
<i>A'xiom</i> , a self-evident principle	<i>Combatant</i> , a champion
<i>Bacchanals</i> , drunken feast	<i>Comedy</i> , a play
<i>Bachelor</i> , an unmarried man	<i>Commíttee</i> , a select company
<i>Baronet</i> , one below a baron	<i>Cóplement</i> , the full number
<i>Barrister</i> , a lawyer	<i>Compliment</i> , an act of civility
<i>Basilisk</i> , a serpent, a cannon	<i>Compósure</i> , sedateness
<i>Benefice</i> , a church living	<i>Comptroller</i> , an inspector
<i>Bigotry</i> , superstition	<i>Concernment</i> , an affair, busi-
<i>Bisséxile</i> , leap-year	ness



<i>Concurrence</i> , union	<i>Dictátor</i> , an absolute magis- trate
<i>Cónference</i> , a formal discourse	<i>Director</i> , a guide or manager
<i>Confluence</i> , a concourse	<i>Disaster</i> , a misfortune
<i>Confórmist</i> , one who conforms	<i>Discipline</i> , good order
<i>Conjecture</i> , a supposition	<i>Dishónour</i> , disgrace
<i>Connivance</i> , a winking at	<i>Disputant</i> , a disputer
<i>Cónsequence</i> , an effect, a result	<i>Dissénter</i> , a nonconformist
<i>Contéxture</i> , a joining together	<i>Disturbance</i> , disorder, trouble
<i>Cóntinence</i> , chastity	<i>Dividend</i> , a part, a share
<i>Continent</i> , land not separated by the sea [ing	<i>Divísor</i> , a number that divides
<i>Conveyance</i> , the act of remov-	<i>Dóccument</i> , an instruction
<i>Coroner</i> , an officer, an enquirer	<i>Drapery</i> , the cloth trade
<i>Coverture</i> , a covering, a shelter	<i>Duellist</i> , one who fights a duel
<i>Courtesy</i> , civility, kindness	<i>Easiness</i> , flexibility, rest
<i>Criticism</i> , censure, remark	<i>Ecliptic</i> , a circle of the sphere
<i>Crucifix</i> , a figure of Christ on	<i>E'ffigy</i> , an image, a likeness
<i>Crudity</i> , rawness [the cross	<i>Ejéctment</i> , a writ to disposses
<i>Cucumber</i> , a summer fruit	<i>Élector</i> , one who chooses
<i>Custody</i> , imprisonment	<i>E'legy</i> , a funeral song [air
<i>Customer</i> , one who buys	<i>Elements</i> , earth, water, fire,
<i>Cylinder</i> , a roller	<i>Elephant</i> , a large beast
<i>Daffodil</i> , a flower	<i>Ellipsis</i> , an oval figure
<i>Dalliance</i> , fondness, pastime	<i>E'logy</i> , praise, panegyric
<i>Debauchée</i> , a drunkard, a rake	<i>Embárgo</i> , a stop put to trade
<i>Debénture</i> , a writ	<i>E'mbassy</i> , a comission
<i>Decanter</i> , a glass bottle	<i>Embryo</i> , the imperfect state of
<i>Decorum</i> , decency, order	<i>Eminence</i> , height [any thing
<i>Décrement</i> , decrease, waste	<i>Emperor</i> , a sovereign prince
<i>Deference</i> , respect, submission	<i>Emphasis</i> , the strength of pro-
<i>Delegate</i> , a deputy	<i>Empiric</i> , a quack [nunciation
<i>Delinquent</i> , an offender	<i>Endórsement</i> , a superscription
<i>Demureness</i> , affected modesty	<i>Endowment</i> , a natural gift
<i>Dénsity</i> , thickness	<i>E'nergy</i> , force, efficacy
<i>Dépéndent</i> , one subordinate	<i>Enginéer</i> , an artist
<i>Deponent</i> , an evidence	<i>Enigma</i> , a riddle
<i>Députy</i> , a lieutenant	<i>E'nimity</i> , hatred, malice
<i>Destiny</i> , an unalterable state	<i>Ensámple</i> , an example
<i>Detriment</i> , loss, damage	<i>E'nterprise</i> , an attempt
<i>Diadem</i> , a royal crown	<i>Entícement</i> , an allurement
<i>Diagram</i> , a scheme	<i>E'ntity</i> , a being [luxury
<i>Dialect</i> , a peculiar speech	<i>E'picure</i> , one wholly given to
<i>Dialogue</i> , a discourse	<i>Epigram</i> , a short witty poem
<i>Diamond</i> , a precious stone	<i>Epilogue</i> , a speech at the end
<i>Diary</i> , a day-book	<i>Epístle</i> , a letter [of a play



- E'pítaph*, an inscription  
*Equátor*, the equinoctial line  
*E'quipage*, attendance  
*Equity*, justice  
*Eríngo*, the sea-holly  
*E'stimate*, calculation, value  
*Evidence*, testimony, proof  
*Exácter*, an extortioner  
*Examine*, disquisition, enquiry  
*Example*, a precedent  
*E'xcellence*, dignity, rank  
*Excéptor*, an objector  
*E'xcrement*, human dung  
*Exercise*, employment, use  
*Exhórter*, one who exhorts  
*Exilement*, banishment  
*Existence*, a state of being  
*Ex'orcist*, a conjuror [siasm  
*Ecstasy*, excessive joy, enthu-  
*Faculty*, ability, talent  
*Falconer*, a trainer of hawks  
*Fallacy*, a fallacious argument  
*Falsity*, a lie, a cheat  
*Fanátic*, an enthusiast  
*Farrier*, a shoer of horses  
*Favourite*, a darling  
*Fellowship*, a partnership  
*Festival*, a feast or holiday  
*Filament*, a slender thread  
*Finery*, fine attire  
*Firmament*, the sky  
*Fishery*, the trade of fishing  
*Fistula*, an ulcer  
*Flagelet*, a small flute  
*Flattery*, false praise  
*Foppishness*, ostentation  
*Forester*, a keeper of a forest  
*Forfeiture*, a fine, a penalty  
*Forgery*, a counterfeit  
*Fortitude*, courage, bravery  
*Frowardness*, peevishness  
*Fruitfulness*, fertility  
*Fulfilment*, accomplishment  
*Fúneral*, a burial  
*Furniture*, goods, utensils  
*Fustiness*, mouldiness  
*Gainfulness*, lucrativeness  
*Gainlessness*, unprofitableness  
*Gainsáyer*, an opponent  
*Gállantry*, intrigue, bravery  
*Gallery*, a sort of balcony  
*Gardener*, one who cultivates a  
*Garniture*, ornament [garden  
*General*, a military officer  
*Genius*, nature, fancy  
*Gibberish*, nonsensical talk  
*Glazier*, a worker in glass  
*Glimmering*, a faint light  
*Government*, rule, dominion  
*Governor*, a ruler  
*Granary*, a storehouse for corn  
*Grazier*, one who feeds cattle  
*Gravity*, sobriety, weight  
*Guardian*, a trustee [lery  
*Gunnery*, the science of artil-  
*Habitude*, custom, familiarity  
*Harbinger*, a forerunner  
*Harmony*, agreement [ment  
*Harpsichord*, a musical instru-  
*Hemisphere*, half of the globe  
*Herbalist*, one skilled in plants  
*Hermitage*, a hermit's cell  
*Heroism*, qualities of a hero  
*Hexagon*, a figure of six sides  
*History*, a narration of events  
*Honesty*, justice, truth  
*Hospital*, a house for the sick  
*Humourist*, a whimsical person  
*Hurricane*, a violent storm  
*Hyacinth*, a flower so called  
*Hyéna*, a fierce animal  
*Hy'pocrite*, a dissembler  
*Idiom*, a mode of speaking  
*Idiot*, a fool, a natural [ledge  
*Ignorance*, a want of know-  
*Impéachment*, an accusation  
*I'mplement*, a tool, a utensil  
*Impóstor*, a deceiver, a cheat  
*I'ncident*, a casualty  
*Incísure*, a cut, a wound



<i>Incitement</i> , a motive	<i>Legacy</i> , a bequest
<i>Inclosure</i> , a space inclosed	<i>Legation</i> , an embassy
<i>Increment</i> , an increase	<i>Lénity</i> , mildness, tenderness
<i>Indénture</i> , a deed, a covenant	<i>Leprosy</i> , an inveterate scurvy
<i>Indigo</i> , a plant used for dying	<i>Lethargy</i> , drowsiness
<i>Indúcement</i> , a motive	<i>Levity</i> , vanity, lightness
<i>Indulgence</i> , fondness	<i>Libertine</i> , a dissolute liver
<i>Industry</i> , diligence	<i>Liberty</i> , freedom
<i>Infancy</i> , childhood	<i>Lieutenant</i> , an officer, deputy
<i>Infantry</i> , foot soldiers	<i>Ligament</i> , a band, a thread
<i>Inference</i> , a conclusion drawn from previous arguments	<i>Liturgy</i> , a form of prayer
<i>Influence</i> , an ascendant power	<i>Logarithms</i> , artificial numbers
<i>Infringement</i> , violation	<i>Longitude</i> , distance from east to west
<i>Injury</i> , mischief, hurt	<i>Lottery</i> , a game of chance
<i>Innocence</i> , purity, chastity	<i>Loyalty</i> , fidelity to a prince
<i>Inquiry</i> , a search [contract	<i>Luxury</i> , voluptuousness
<i>Instrument</i> , a tool, a deed of	<i>Madrigal</i> , a pastoral song
<i>Insúrance</i> , a security from fire	<i>Magazine</i> , a storehouse
<i>Intercourse</i> , correspondence	<i>Magistrate</i> , a justice of peace
<i>Interest</i> , influence, advantage	<i>Magnitude</i> , greatness [tor
<i>Interim</i> , the mean time	<i>Mahomet</i> , the Turkish impos-
<i>Interlude</i> , a farce	<i>Maintenance</i> , sustenance
<i>Intérment</i> , a burial [things	<i>Malady</i> , a distemper, disease
<i>Interstice</i> , a space between two	<i>Manager</i> , a conductor
<i>Interval</i> , a vacant space	<i>Mandamus</i> , a writ [ment
<i>Interview</i> , a mutual conference	<i>Manœuvre</i> , skilful manage-
<i>Intrúder</i> , an interloper	<i>Máriner</i> , a seaman
<i>Inventor</i> , a contriver	<i>Marmalade</i> , a sweetmeat
<i>Irony</i> , keen satire	<i>Martyrdom</i> , death of a martyr
<i>Javelin</i> , a kind of spear	<i>Masquerade</i> , masked assembly
<i>Jealousy</i> , suspicion in love	<i>Mássacre</i> , carnage, slaughter
<i>Jeweller</i> , a dealer in jewels	<i>Medicine</i> , a physical remedy
<i>Jubilee</i> , a year of festivity	<i>Medium</i> , a middle state
<i>Judaism</i> , the Jewish religion	<i>Mellowness</i> , maturity
<i>Kidnapper</i> , a manseller	<i>Melody</i> , music, harmony
<i>Kilderkin</i> , a small barrel	<i>Memory</i> , remembrance
<i>Knavery</i> , deceitful dealing	<i>Mendicant</i> , a beggar
<i>Labyrinth</i> , a maze	<i>Menstruum</i> , a dissolvent fluid
<i>Laity</i> , the common people	<i>Merchandise</i> , goods, trade
<i>Larceny</i> , a petty theft	<i>Merriment</i> , mirth, jollity
<i>Latinist</i> , one skilled in latin	<i>Messenger</i> , one sent on errands
<i>Latitude</i> , breadth, width	<i>Metaphor</i> , a figure in rhetoric
<i>Lavender</i> , an herb	<i>Meteor</i> , a vapour
<i>Lechery</i> , lasciviousness	<i>Microscope</i> , a magnifying glass



- Milliner*, a seller of ribands  
*Minister*, a preacher  
*Miracle*, a wonder  
*Miscreant*, a vile wretch  
*Misery*, calamity  
*Misfortune*, ill luck  
*Mittimus*, a warrant  
*Mockery*, derision, sport  
*Modesty*, bashfulness  
*Modeller*, a contriver  
*Modicum*, a small portion  
*Moiety*, one half  
*Monarchy*, kingly government  
*Monastery*, a convent  
*Monitor*, an adviser  
*Monument*, a tomb, a statue  
*Moralist*, one skilled in morals  
*Mountainéer*, a highlander  
*Móuntebank*, a quack  
*Moveables*, goods, chattels  
*Muculent*, viscous, slimy  
*Multitude*, a number of people  
*Mummery*, buffoonery  
*Murderer*, one who kills another  
*Muséum*, a study or library  
*Musketoón*, a blunderbuss  
*Múliny*, sedition, a revolt  
*Myriad*, the number 10,000  
*Mystery*, a secret, a trade  
*Narrative*, a relation, a story  
*Narrátor*, an historian  
*Nátural*, an idiot, a fool  
*Nicety*, minute exactness  
*Novelty*, newness  
*Nudity*, nakedness  
*Nunnery*, residence for nuns  
*Nutrimént*, nourishment  
*Obéisance*, an act of reverence  
*O'belisk*, a magnificent pillar  
*Obloquy*, reproach, slander  
*Obsequies*, funeral rites  
*Obsérvance*, respect, attention  
*O'bstacle*, hinderance  
*Occident*, the west  
*Octagon*, a figure of eight equal sides  
*Oculist*, one who professes to cure distempers of the eyes  
*Offénder*, a criminal  
*Óffering*, a sacrifice  
*Officer*, a commander in an army  
*Oppónent*, a rival  
*O'rator*, an eloquent person  
*Ordinance*, a holy rite  
*Organist*, a player on an organ  
*Orison*, a prayer, a supplication  
*Orifice*, a perforation  
*Origin*, source, derivation  
*Ornament*, decoration  
*Overture*, a proposal  
*Palisádes*, small light pales  
*Pánnier*, a wicker basket  
*Parable*, a similitude  
*Paradise*, a place of bliss  
*Paradox*, a puzzling assertion  
*Paragraph*, part of a discourse  
*Paramour*, a lover  
*Parasite*, a flatterer, a fawner  
*Parentage*, birth, kindred  
*Parity*, equality, likeness  
*Partáker*, a sharer  
*Párticle*, a small part of matter  
*Partisán*, the leader of a party  
*Párvity*, littleness  
*Pasturage*, pasture  
*Patriarch*, a chief bishop  
*Patriot*, a public benefactor  
*Patronage*, protection  
*Paucity*, fewness, brevity  
*Peasantry*, the country people  
*Pedagogue*, a pedant  
*Pedestal*, the base of a pillar  
*Pedigree*, family or descent  
*Pelican*, a bird  
*Penalty*, a fine or punishment  
*Pendulum*, a hanging weight  
*Pentecost*, whitsuntide  
*Penury*, extreme want  
*Perfidy*, treachery



<i>Period</i> , a full stop or end	<i>Punishment</i> , chastisement
<i>Perjury</i> , false swearing	<i>Purity</i> , innocence
<i>Perquisite</i> , extraordinary profit	<i>Puritan</i> , a demure person
<i>Personage</i> , a person of rank	<i>Purv́yor</i> , a provider
<i>Perúsal</i> , a reading over	<i>Pyramid</i> , a tapering figure
<i>Pestilence</i> , the plague	<i>Quadrangle</i> , a figure of four angles
<i>Pigeon</i> , a bird well known	<i>Quadrature</i> , squareness
<i>Pinion</i> , a wing or feather	<i>Quality</i> , condition, nature
<i>Pinnacle</i> , the highest top	<i>Quandáry</i> , doubt, difficulty
<i>Pleurisy</i> , a disease	<i>Quántity</i> , bigness, extent
<i>Poetry</i> , metrical composition	<i>Quarantine</i> , a separation
<i>Policy</i> , craft, prudence	<i>Rampire</i> , a bank of earth
<i>Polity</i> , civil government	<i>Rarity</i> , a fine or scarce thing
<i>Polygon</i> , a figure of many an-	<i>Ratio</i> , proportion, relation
<i>Pomegranate</i> , a fruit [gles	<i>Ravishment</i> , rapture, a rape
<i>Popery</i> , the Popish religion	<i>Recítal</i> , a rehearsal
<i>Populace</i> , the common people	<i>Réctangle</i> , a right angle
<i>Porphyry</i> , a fine marble	<i>Rectitude</i> , uprightness
<i>Portraiture</i> , picture from life	<i>Rectory</i> , a church living
<i>Potentate</i> , a sovereign prince	<i>Reference</i> , act of referring
<i>Poultterer</i> , one who sells fowls	<i>Regency</i> , deputed government
<i>Preámble</i> , an introduction	<i>Regicide</i> , a king-killer
<i>Précedent</i> , an example	<i>Regimen</i> , rule of diet
<i>Precéptor</i> , a master or tutor	<i>Register</i> , a book of records
<i>Précipice</i> , a steep place	<i>Rehéarsal</i> , a previous recital
<i>Preference</i> , a preferring	<i>Reluctance</i> , unwillingness
<i>Prejudice</i> , damage, injury	<i>Rémedy</i> , a cure, reparation
<i>Premium</i> , a reward	<i>Remittance</i> , return of money
<i>Presbyter</i> , a priest, an elder	<i>Rencounter</i> , a sudden combat
<i>Prescience</i> , foreknowledge	<i>Rendezvóus</i> , a place of meeting
<i>President</i> , a ruler	<i>Rénegade</i> , an apostate
<i>Principle</i> , a fundamental truth	<i>Repartée</i> , a witty reply
<i>Privilege</i> , a peculiar advantage	<i>Repéntance</i> , penitence
<i>Privy</i> , knowledge, consent	<i>Reprisal</i> , a seizure
<i>Probity</i> , honesty	<i>Republic</i> , a commonwealth
<i>Procédure</i> , progress	<i>Requital</i> , a reward
<i>Pródigy</i> , a surprising thing	<i>Resemblance</i> , a likeness
<i>Progeny</i> , offspring	<i>Resentment</i> , a sense of injury
<i>Prophecy</i> , a prediction	<i>Résidence</i> , a place of abode
<i>Propósal</i> , an offer	<i>Residue</i> , the remainder
<i>Próselyte</i> , a convert	<i>Resístance</i> , opposition
<i>Prostitute</i> , a hireling	<i>Respondent</i> , one who answers
<i>Providence</i> , foresight	<i>Rétinue</i> , attendants
<i>Provísio</i> , a stipulation	<i>Retirement</i> , privacy
<i>Psálmody</i> , a singing of psalms	



<i>Retrenchment</i> , reduction	<i>Specimen</i> , a sample
<i>Révenue</i> , yearly profit	<i>Spectátor</i> , a looker on
<i>Revisal</i> , a second examination	<i>Spéctacle</i> , a public sight
<i>Rhâpsody</i> , a confused writing	<i>Speculum</i> , a looking-glass
<i>Rhetoric</i> , the art of speaking	<i>Strangury</i> , a disease
<i>Rheumatism</i> , an acute disease	<i>Strappádo</i> , a chastisement
<i>Ribaldry</i> , mean discourse	<i>Strátagem</i> , an artifice
<i>Ritual</i> , a book of rites	<i>Suavity</i> , pleasantness
<i>Royalty</i> , kingship	<i>Subsidy</i> , an aid, a grant
<i>Rudiments</i> , first principles	<i>Subterfuge</i> , evasion, shift
<i>Ruffian</i> , a desperate villain	<i>Suicide</i> , self-murder
<i>Runagate</i> , a fugitive	<i>Sullenness</i> , stubbornness
<i>Sacrament</i> , a holy sign	<i>Summary</i> , an abridgement
<i>Sacrilege</i> , church robbery	<i>Supplement</i> , an addition
<i>Salary</i> , a stated hire	<i>Surgery</i> , practice of a surgeon
<i>Saltpêtre</i> , a mineral salt	<i>Surrogate</i> , a deputy
<i>Sánctity</i> , holiness, purity	<i>Survéyor</i> , a measurer of land
<i>Sanity</i> , health, soundness	<i>Survivor</i> , the longest liver
<i>Sapience</i> , prudence, wisdom	<i>Sýcophant</i> , a flatterer
<i>Saturday</i> , the seventh day	<i>Symmetry</i> , proportion
<i>Satirist</i> , a writer of satire	<i>Symphony</i> , harmony of sounds
<i>Scavenger</i> , a gatherer of dirt	<i>Synagogue</i> , a place of worship
<i>Scrivener</i> , a writer	<i>Synópsis</i> , a brief view
<i>Scrutiny</i> , search, enquiry	<i>Táffety</i> , a sort of foreign silk
<i>Secresy</i> , retirement	<i>Tapestry</i> , figured hangings
<i>Sectary</i> , one of any sect	<i>Telescope</i> , a glass for viewing distant objects
<i>Section</i> , a division	<i>Temperance</i> , moderation
<i>Sentiment</i> , opinion, thought	<i>Tendency</i> , drift, course
<i>Sepulchre</i> , a grave or tomb	<i>Tenement</i> , a dwelling house
<i>Serenáde</i> , nocturnal music	<i>Terrier</i> , a dog
<i>Séries</i> , order, continuance	<i>Testament</i> , a will
<i>Servitor</i> , a waiter at a college	<i>Testátor</i> , one who gives by will
<i>Servitude</i> , bondage	<i>Théatre</i> , a play-house
<i>Settlement</i> , a settled income	<i>Tobácco</i> , an Indian plant
<i>Signature</i> , a sign or mark	<i>Trágedy</i> , a mournful play
<i>Sillabub</i> , milk and wine	<i>Treasury</i> , a place for money
<i>Simony</i> , the buying and selling of church livings	<i>Triangle</i> , a figure of three sides
<i>Skeleton</i> , animal bones entire	<i>Tribúnal</i> , a judgement-seat
<i>Solitude</i> , retirement	<i>Trinity</i> , the godhead
<i>Sonnetéer</i> , a trifling poet	<i>Turmeric</i> , a root for dying
<i>Sóphister</i> , a cavilling disputer	<i>Turpentine</i> , a sort of oil
<i>Sorcery</i> , magic, witchcraft	<i>Turpitude</i> , vileness
<i>Sovereign</i> , a king, a prince	<i>Tympany</i> , a hard swelling
<i>Species</i> , a kind or sort	<i>Tyranny</i> , cruel government



<i>Umbrélla</i> , a screen from rain	<i>Vigilance</i> , watchfulness
<i>U'nity</i> , union, concord	<i>Villager</i> , inhabitant of a village
<i>Universe</i> , the whole world	<i>Vintager</i> , a manager of grapes
<i>Urinal</i> , a glass for urine	<i>Violet</i> , a flower
<i>Usurer</i> , one who lends for gain	<i>Virágo</i> , a turbulent woman
<i>Uténsil</i> , an instrument or tool	<i>Volcano</i> , a burning mountain
<i>U'tterance</i> , power of speech	<i>Vótary</i> , a person devoted
<i>Vacancy</i> , a vacant place	<i>Votaress</i> , a female votary
<i>Vacuum</i> , an empty space	<i>Wagoner</i> , a wagon-driver
<i>Vagabond</i> , an idle fellow	<i>Wantonness</i> , lasciviousness
<i>Vanity</i> , petty pride	<i>Warrener</i> , keeper of a warren
<i>Variance</i> , difference	<i>Weariness</i> , fatigue
<i>Vassallage</i> , subjection	<i>Wednesday</i> , the fourth day
<i>Vatican</i> , a library at Rome	<i>Whitsunday</i> , the seventh sun-
<i>Vehicle</i> , a carriage	day after easter
<i>Venery</i> , lustfulness	<i>Widower</i> , one who has lost his
<i>Venison</i> , the flesh of deer	wife
<i>Ventricle</i> , the stomach	<i>Wilderness</i> , a wild place
<i>Venturer</i> , one who hazards	<i>Wretchedness</i> , misery
<i>Verdigris</i> , the rust of brass	<i>Yeomanry</i> , a body of yeomen
<i>Verity</i> , truth	<i>Yesterday</i> , the day last past
<i>Vertigo</i> , a giddiness	<i>Zodiac</i> , a circle in the heavens
<i>Vicarage</i> , benefice of a vicar	<i>Zoology</i> , the science of animals

## TABLE V.

NOUNS ADJECTIVE, OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>A'Bórtive</i> , untimely	<i>Anxious</i> , much con-	<i>Boisterous</i> , unruly,
<i>A'bsolute</i> , unlimited	cerned [plain	stormy
<i>Abstérge'nt</i> , cleansing	<i>Appá'rent</i> , manifest,	<i>Capítal</i> , great, chief
<i>A'b'stinent</i> , abstemious	<i>Applauding</i> , commend-	<i>Casual</i> , by chance
<i>Abú'sive</i> , insolent	ing	<i>Catholic</i> , universal,
<i>Abundant</i> , plentiful	<i>A'pposite</i> , fit	general
<i>Accordant</i> , agreeing	<i>Aqueous</i> , waterish	<i>Circular</i> , round
<i>A'ccurate</i> , exact, cor-	<i>Arrogant</i> , proud, assu-	<i>Circumspect</i> , watchful,
rect	ming	wise [pertinent
<i>Affable</i> , courteous	<i>Astríngent</i> , binding	<i>Clamorous</i> , noisy, im-
<i>Affróntive</i> , abusive	<i>Attentive</i> , heedful	<i>Co'équal</i> , equal to an-
<i>Alamóde</i> , fashionable	<i>Authentic</i> , of good au-	ther [fied
<i>A'liquant</i> , uneven	thority	<i>Cómpetent</i> , fit, quali-
<i>Altérnate</i> , successive	<i>Autumnal</i> , belonging to	<i>Comical</i> , pleasant, wit-
<i>A'mbient</i> , encompass-	autumn	ty [civil
ing	<i>Bárbarous</i> , cruel	<i>Comp'aisant</i> , obliging,
<i>Amorous</i> , apt to fall	<i>Benúmbed</i> , deprived of	<i>Concèited</i> , proud, af-
in love	feeling	fected
<i>Ancient</i> , old	<i>Besieged</i> , encompassed	<i>Conclusive</i> , ending, de-
<i>Annual</i> , yearly	<i>Béstial</i> , beastly	cisive



<i>Conâucive</i> , profitable, helpful [proper]	<i>Domestic</i> , belonging to home [dropsy]	<i>Forcible</i> , strong, powerful [cessful]
<i>Cóngruous</i> , convenient,	<i>Drópsical</i> , subject to	<i>Fortunate</i> , lucky, suc-
<i>Conjugal</i> , matrimonial	<i>Dubious</i> , doubtful	<i>Frangible</i> , brittle
<i>Consistent</i> , agreeable to	<i>Duplicate</i> , double	<i>Fraternal</i> , brotherly
<i>Cóntinent</i> , chaste	<i>Durable</i> , lasting [east	<i>Fraúduient</i> , crafty, de-
<i>Contingent</i> , accidental, casual	<i>Easterly</i> , towards the	ceitful
<i>Cónversant</i> , familiar	<i>Eccétric</i> , irregular	<i>Frivolous</i> , of no ac-
<i>Copious</i> , full, abound-	<i>E'dible</i> , eatable	count, silly [mirth
ing	<i>Efféctive</i> , powerful	<i>Frolicsome</i> , full of
<i>Corporal</i> , bodily, gross	<i>Emergent</i> , sudden, ac-	<i>Fulminant</i> , thundering
<i>Corrósiue</i> , fretting, gnawing [credit	cidental [nowned	<i>Furious</i> , mad, fierce
<i>Crédible</i> , worthy of	<i>E'minent</i> , high, re-	<i>Garrulous</i> , full of talk
<i>Credulous</i> , apt to be-	<i>Enórmous</i> , out of rule,	<i>Generous</i> , liberal, boun-
lieve [ment	heinous	tiful
<i>Critical</i> , of nice judge-	<i>Erratic</i> , wandering	<i>Genial</i> , joyful, natural
<i>Cubical</i> , belonging to	<i>Eternal</i> , of infinite du-	<i>Genuine</i> , original
a cube	ration [ceitful	<i>Gigántic</i> , like a giant
<i>Culpable</i> , blameworthy	<i>Evasive</i> , crafty, de-	<i>Glóbular</i> , round as a
<i>Cumbersome</i> , trouble-	<i>E'vident</i> , plain, noto-	globe
some	rious	<i>Glorious</i> , full of glory
<i>Cursory</i> , hasty, short	<i>Exálted</i> , lifted up	<i>Glutinous</i> , clammy
<i>D'bonáir</i> , courteous,	<i>E'xcellent</i> , choice, val-	<i>Gluttonous</i> , greedy, de-
sprightly [ten	uable	vouring
<i>Décimal</i> , belonging to	<i>Excéssive</i> , beyond due	<i>Gracious</i> , graceful, kind
<i>Décisive</i> , conclusive	bounds	<i>Gradual</i> , by degrees
<i>Defective</i> , wanting, im-	<i>Exempted</i> , privileged	<i>Hallowed</i> , made holy
perfect	<i>Exotic</i> , outlandish	<i>Hazardous</i> , dangerous
<i>Définite</i> , limited	<i>Expensive</i> , chargeable,	<i>Heróic</i> , valiant
<i>Delicate</i> , dainty, neat	costly [ous	<i>Hideous</i> , frightful
<i>Dépéndent</i> , subject to	<i>Explicit</i> , clear, obvi-	<i>Horrible</i> , ghastly
<i>Désolate</i> , uninhabited	<i>E'xquisite</i> , exact, per-	<i>Humorous</i> , jocular
<i>Desperate</i> , furious, dan-	fect	<i>Hydrópic</i> , dropsical
gerous	<i>Exténsive</i> , wide, large	<i>Ignoble</i> , base
<i>Despónding</i> , despairing	<i>External</i> , outward	<i>Illégal</i> , contrary to law
<i>Despotic</i> , arbitrary	<i>Extrinsic</i> , on the out-	<i>Immature</i> , not perfect
<i>Déstitute</i> , forsaken	side	<i>Immerged</i> , plunged
<i>Dexterous</i> , cunning,	<i>Fábulous</i> , feigned	into
skilful	<i>Faction</i> , seditious	<i>I'mminent</i> , impending
<i>Diffident</i> , bashful	<i>Fallible</i> , that may err	<i>Immódest</i> , wanton,
<i>Diffúsive</i> , spreading	<i>Fantástic</i> , whimsical	rude
<i>Discordant</i> , disagreeing	<i>Féasible</i> , practicable	<i>Immoral</i> , profane
<i>Dissolute</i> , loose, wan-	<i>Feculent</i> , foul, muddy	<i>Immortal</i> , everlasting
ton	<i>Federal</i> , belonging to	<i>Impendent</i> , hanging
<i>Dissonant</i> , untunable,	covenant	over
jarring	<i>Feminine</i> , of the female	<i>Imperfect</i> , unfinished
<i>Dissuasive</i> , apt to dis-	kind [a fever	<i>I'mpious</i> , ungodly
suade	<i>Feverish</i> , tending to	<i>Implicit</i> , tacitly un-
<i>Diurnal</i> , daily	<i>Filial</i> , belonging to a	derstood
<i>Dócible</i> , tractable	son [pish	<i>Important</i> , of great
<i>Dogmatic</i> , positive	<i>Finical</i> , affected, fop-	concern
<i>Dolorous</i> , sorrowful	<i>Flatulent</i> , windy	<i>Improper</i> , inconveni-
	<i>Flexible</i> , easy to bend,	ent, unfit
	pliant	<i>Imprudent</i> , unwise



<i>Impudent</i> , shameless	<i>Lenitive</i> , assuaging,	<i>Negligent</i> , careless
<i>Incentive</i> , stirring up	healing	<i>Neighbourly</i> , friendly
<i>Incessant</i> , without ceasing [ing]	<i>Limited</i> , bounded	<i>Niggardly</i> , sordid,
<i>Inclusive</i> , comprehend-	<i>Lineal</i> , belonging to a	mean
<i>Incomplète</i> , imperfect	line [the letter	<i>Nocturnal</i> , nightly
<i>Incompact</i> , not close fastened	<i>Literal</i> , according to	<i>Noxious</i> , hurtful
<i>Incóstant</i> , uncertain	<i>Logical</i> , belonging to	<i>Numeral</i> , belonging to
<i>Incorrèct</i> , faulty, erroneous	logic [uncertain	number [number
<i>Incorrupt</i> , untainted	<i>Lubricious</i> , slippery,	<i>Numerous</i> , great in
<i>Increate</i> , not created	<i>Lucrative</i> , gainful	<i>Nutritive</i> , nourishing
<i>Indécènt</i> , unbecoming	<i>Luminous</i> , full of light	<i>Obdurate</i> , hardened,
<i>Indented</i> , notched	<i>Lunatic</i> , distracted	obstinate [teous
<i>Indigent</i> , needy, poor	<i>Luscious</i> , over sweet	<i>Obliging</i> , civil, cour-
<i>Indirèct</i> , unfair, un-	<i>Majestic</i> , noble, stately	<i>Obstinate</i> , stubborn
handsome	<i>Malignant</i> , hurtful	<i>Obsolete</i> , out of date
<i>Indiscreet</i> , imprudent	<i>Mánifest</i> , clear, evident	<i>Obvious</i> , clear, plain
<i>Indolent</i> , lazy, care-	<i>Marginal</i> , placed in the	<i>Ocular</i> , belonging to
less	margin	the eyes
<i>Infamous</i> , scandalous	<i>Maritime</i> , belonging	<i>Odious</i> , hateful [ling
<i>Infèrnal</i> , hellish	the sea [iant	<i>Odorous</i> , sweet smel-
<i>Infertile</i> , barren, un-	<i>Martial</i> , warlike, val-	<i>Offensive</i> , displeasing
fruitful	<i>Masculine</i> , manly	<i>Ominous</i> , ill-boding
<i>Infinite</i> , without end	<i>Matèrnal</i> , motherly	<i>Opèröse</i> , laborious
<i>Infused</i> , soaked or	<i>Ménial</i> , domestic	<i>Opportune</i> , convenient
steeped	<i>Menstrual</i> , monthly	<i>Opposite</i> , over against
<i>Inherent</i> , innate	<i>Metálline</i> , of the nature	<i>Opulent</i> , wealthy
<i>Inhuman</i> , barbarous	of metal	<i>Orderly</i> , regular
<i>Innocent</i> , not guilty	<i>Militant</i> , fighting	<i>Orthodox</i> , sound in
<i>Insecure</i> , not safe	<i>Mimical</i> , apish	faith [above
<i>Insípíd</i> , tasteless, flat	<i>Mineral</i> , belonging to	<i>Overplus</i> , over and
<i>Insolent</i> , saucy, proud	mines [sober	<i>Pacific</i> , peaceable
<i>Intèrnal</i> , inward	<i>Moderate</i> , temperate,	<i>Palpable</i> , manifest,
<i>Intestate</i> , dying with-	<i>Moméntous</i> , important	clear
out a will	<i>Morbific</i> , causing dis-	<i>Parèntal</i> , belonging to
<i>Intimate</i> , familiar	eases	parents
<i>Intrépíd</i> , fearless, un-	<i>Móveable</i> , what may	<i>Parallel</i> , equal to
daunted	be moved	<i>Pártial</i> , biased
<i>Intrinsic</i> , inward, real	<i>Mountainous</i> , hilly, ir-	<i>Passable</i> , that may be
<i>Invalid</i> , not good in	regular [shapes	passed
law [proachful	<i>Multi-form</i> , of many	<i>Pastoral</i> , rural
<i>Invective</i> , railing, re-	<i>Musical</i> , belonging to	<i>Patèrnal</i> , fatherly
<i>Jócular</i> , pleasant, mer-	music	<i>Pathetic</i> , moving the
ry	<i>Mutable</i> , subject to	passions [ing
<i>Jovial</i> , gay, cheerful	change	<i>Páthos</i> , warmth, feel-
<i>Juvenile</i> , youthful	<i>Mutinous</i> , seditious	<i>Pectal</i> , belonging to
<i>Lacónic</i> , brief, concise	<i>Mutual</i> , alike on both	the breast
<i>Lácteal</i> , milky	sides	<i>Pellucid</i> , clear, bright
<i>Lateral</i> , sideways [ble	<i>Mystical</i> , belonging to	<i>Pénitent</i> , sorrowful, re-
<i>Laudable</i> , commenda-	mystery	pentant
<i>Laxative</i> , loosening	<i>Natural</i> , easy, free,	<i>Perilous</i> , dangerous
<i>Legible</i> , easy to be read	unaffected	<i>Permanent</i> , lasting
	<i>Nauseous</i> , loathsome	<i>Perpléxed</i> , confounded
	<i>Nebulous</i> , cloudy	<i>Pèrsonal</i> , belonging to
	<i>Negative</i> , denying	a person



<i>Persuasive</i> , apt to persuade [purpose]	<i>Recumbent</i> , in a lying posture	<i>Spurious</i> , counterfeit, false [orous]
<i>Pertinent</i> , fit for the	<i>Redundant</i> , abounding	<i>Strenuous</i> , active, vigorous
<i>Pervious</i> , easy to be passed [ish]	<i>Refracted</i> , broken again	<i>Submissive</i> , humble
<i>Pétulent</i> , saucy, peevish	<i>Refulgent</i> , shining, bright [rule]	<i>Successful</i> , fortunate
<i>Physical</i> , belonging to physics	<i>Regular</i> , according to	<i>Successive</i> , which follows
<i>Piteous</i> , sad, grievous	<i>Relative</i> , having relation to	<i>Sumptuous</i> , rich, costly
<i>Plausible</i> , seemingly fair	<i>Renewed</i> , began afresh	<i>Superfine</i> , very fine
<i>Plenary</i> , full, complete	<i>Renowned</i> , famous	<i>Suspended</i> , put off
<i>Plenteous</i> , copious	<i>Réprobate</i> , vile	<i>Témporal</i> , belonging to time [held]
<i>Popular</i> , beloved by the people [carried]	<i>Repugnant</i> , contrary to	<i>Tenable</i> , that may be
<i>Portable</i> , that may be	<i>Réquisite</i> , necessary	<i>Tenebrious</i> , full of darkness
<i>Positive</i> , dogmatical	<i>Resolute</i> , bold	<i>Terrible</i> , dreadful
<i>Possible</i> , that may be done [death]	<i>Resplendent</i> , shining	<i>Timorous</i> , fearful
<i>Posthumous</i> , after	<i>Rétrograde</i> , going backward	<i>Titular</i> , that bears a title
<i>Potable</i> , drinkable	<i>Reverend</i> , worthy of veneration	<i>Towardly</i> , obedient
<i>Practical</i> , belonging to practice [saucy]	<i>Reversed</i> , turned upside down [just]	<i>Tractable</i> , easily managed [tor]
<i>Pragmatic</i> , over busy,	<i>Ríghteous</i> , upright,	<i>Traitorous</i> , like a traitor
<i>Precedent</i> , foregoing	<i>Riotous</i> , disorderly	<i>Transcendent</i> , excellent
<i>Preceptive</i> , belonging to precept	<i>Romantic</i> , idle, fabulous	<i>Transient</i> , passing away
<i>Prévalent</i> , predominant	<i>Sabbatic</i> , belonging to the sabbath	<i>Transparent</i> , bright, clear
<i>Previous</i> , antecedent	<i>Sánative</i> , healing	<i>Tréacherous</i> , perfidious
<i>Primary</i> , principal	<i>Saturnine</i> , melancholy, grave [well]	<i>Treméndous</i> , dreadful
<i>Primitive</i> , ancient	<i>Sávoury</i> , that relishes	<i>Tripartite</i> , divided in 3 parts
<i>Probable</i> , likely	<i>Scandalous</i> , disgraceful	<i>Triplicate</i> , triple, or three-fold
<i>Prodigal</i> , lavish, vain-glorious	<i>Scenical</i> , theatrical	<i>Trivial</i> , of small concern
<i>Projected</i> , contrived	<i>Scorbútic</i> , having the scurvy [cise]	<i>Turbulent</i> , boisterous, disturbing
<i>Prolific</i> , apt to breed, fruitful	<i>Scrúpulous</i> , nice, precise	<i>Typical</i> , belonging to a figure [rant]
<i>Próminent</i> , jutting out	<i>Scurrilous</i> , scandalous	<i>Tyrannous</i> , like a tyrant
<i>Prosperous</i> , fortunate	<i>Secular</i> , temporal, worldly	<i>Ulcerous</i> , full of sores
<i>Puerile</i> , childish	<i>Seizable</i> , that may be seized	<i>Ultimate</i> , final, utmost
<i>Puissant</i> , powerful	<i>Sensible</i> , perceptible, witty [sense]	<i>Unequal</i> , not equal
<i>Punctual</i> , nice, exact	<i>Sensitive</i> , that has	<i>Uniform</i> , regular, even
<i>Quadratic</i> , foursquare	<i>Sensual</i> , given to pleasure	<i>Unwieldy</i> , heavy, inactive
<i>Quádruped</i> , a fourfooted animal	<i>Serious</i> , sober, grave	<i>Urinous</i> , belonging to urine
<i>Quadruple</i> , four-fold	<i>Serpentine</i> , winding	<i>Valiant</i> , stout, brave
<i>Quarrelsome</i> , apt to quarrel [plain]	<i>Singular</i> , particular	<i>Various</i> , different
<i>Querulous</i> , apt to complain	<i>Specious</i> , fair in appearance	<i>Vehement</i> , earnest
<i>Quiéscient</i> , at rest	<i>Spermatic</i> , full of seed	<i>Vendible</i> , saleable
<i>Quíntuple</i> , five-fold	<i>Sphérical</i> , round	<i>Venomous</i> , poisonous
<i>Radiant</i> , bright, shining [the root]	<i>Splenetic</i> , full of spleen	<i>Venial</i> , pardonable
<i>Radical</i> , belonging to		



<i>Venturesome</i> , bold, hardy	<i>Vindictive</i> , revengeful	<i>Visual</i> , belonging to the sight
<i>Vertical</i> , overhead	<i>Violent</i> , boisterous, high	<i>Volatile</i> , airy, light
<i>Vicious</i> , wicked, lewd	[kind	<i>Voluble</i> , quick of speech
<i>Vigorous</i> , lively, strong	<i>Viperous</i> , of the viper	
<i>Villanous</i> , base, wicked	<i>Virtuous</i> , endowed with virtue	<i>Whimsical</i> , full of fancies
<i>Vincible</i> , that may be overcome	<i>Virulent</i> , of venomous quality	<i>Withered</i> , dried, faded
	[seen	<i>Wonderful</i> , surprising
	<i>Visible</i> , that may be	

## TABLE VI.

## VERBS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>A</i> <i>Bándon</i> , to forsake	<i>Demérit</i> , to deserve ill
<i>A'bdicáte</i> , to renounce	<i>Demolish</i> , to destroy
<i>Abólish</i> , to destroy	<i>Demonstrate</i> , to show plainly
<i>A'brogáte</i> , to make void	<i>Deposit</i> , to trust with another
<i>Acquiesce</i> , to comply with	<i>Déprecate</i> , to pray against
<i>A'ctuate</i> , to move, to quicken	<i>Derogate</i> , to detract from
<i>Aggrandise</i> , to make great	<i>Dignify</i> , to advance, to honour
<i>Agitate</i> , to put in motion	<i>Disabúse</i> , to undeceive
<i>Antedate</i> , to date before time	<i>Disagree</i> , to differ
<i>Appertáin</i> , to belong to	<i>Disallow</i> , not to allow
<i>A'rbitráte</i> , to determine	<i>Disannul</i> , to make void
<i>Ascertain</i> , to establish, to assure	<i>Disapprove</i> , to blame
<i>Calculate</i> , to reckon up	<i>Discompose</i> , to trouble
<i>Celebrate</i> , to make famous	<i>Disembark</i> , to go on shore
<i>Certify</i> , to assure	<i>Disengage</i> , to get off
<i>Circumscribe</i> , to limit	<i>Disesteem</i> , not to esteem
<i>Circumvent</i> , to deceive	<i>Dishónour</i> , to disgrace
<i>Civilize</i> , to make courteous	<i>Díslocate</i> , to put out of joint
<i>Clarify</i> , to make clear	<i>Disoblíge</i> , to displease
<i>Compénsate</i> , to make amends	<i>Dispárage</i> , to speak ill of
<i>Comprehénd</i> , to contain	<i>Dispirit</i> , to discourage
<i>Condescend</i> , to comply with	<i>Disposséss</i> , to deprive
<i>Cónsecrate</i> , to dedicate	<i>Disquíet</i> , to trouble
<i>Constitute</i> , to appoint	<i>Disregard</i> , to slight
<i>Consúmmate</i> , to perfect	<i>Disrélish</i> , to dislike
<i>Contemplate</i> , to meditate	<i>Díssipate</i> , to disperse or scatter
<i>Continue</i> , to abide, to last	<i>Dístinguish</i> , to discern between
<i>Contribute</i> , to give something	<i>Distribute</i> , to divide or share
<i>Cóntrovert</i> , to dispute [another	<i>Disuníte</i> , to separate
<i>Correspónd</i> , to write to one	<i>Dógmátize</i> , to assert positively
<i>Cóunterfeit</i> , to imitate	<i>Educate</i> , to nourish, to instruct
<i>Decípher</i> , to unravel	<i>Elevate</i> , to lift up
<i>Décorate</i> , to adorn	<i>Embáarrass</i> , to clog, to hinder



<i>Embellish</i> , to beautify	<i>Innovate</i> , to introduce novel- ties
<i>Enamel</i> , to vary with spots	<i>Instigate</i> , to set on, to provoke
<i>Encircle</i> , to encompass	<i>Institute</i> , to appoint, to ordain
<i>Encounter</i> , to fight with	<i>Intécede</i> , to entreat for
<i>Encumber</i> , to overload	<i>Intercept</i> , to obstruct
<i>Enervate</i> , to weaken	<i>Interfere</i> , to intermeddle
<i>Enfeebled</i> , to make weak	<i>Interject</i> , to cast between
<i>Engender</i> , to beget, to breed	<i>Intermix</i> , to mix with
<i>Enliven</i> , to make brisk or lively	<i>Interpose</i> , to intermeddle
<i>Entangle</i> , to ensnare	<i>Intérpret</i> , to explain
<i>Entertain</i> , to receive kindly	<i>Interrúpt</i> , to hinder, to stop
<i>Envénom</i> , to infect with poison	<i>Intersect</i> , to cut in two
<i>Environ</i> , to enclose	<i>Intersperse</i> , to scatter between
<i>Establish</i> , to settle	<i>Intervene</i> , to come between
<i>E'xecute</i> , to perform	<i>Intimate</i> , to point out indirect-
<i>Exhibit</i> , to produce, to show	<i>Intútle</i> , to give right to [ly
<i>E'xpédite</i> , to hasten	<i>Introducé</i> , to bring in
<i>Expiate</i> , to atone for	<i>Invéigle</i> , to allure, to entice
<i>Explicate</i> , to unfold, to explain	<i>I'nvocate</i> , to call upon
<i>Extinguish</i> , to put out	<i>Irritate</i> , to provoke, to stir up
<i>E'xtricate</i> , to disentangle	<i>Justify</i> , to clear one's self
<i>Exúndate</i> , to overflow	<i>Lacerate</i> , to tear in pieces
<i>Fálsify</i> , to counterfeit	<i>Levigate</i> , to reduce to powder
<i>Fascinate</i> , to bewitch	<i>Macerate</i> , to make clean
<i>Fluctuate</i> , to waver in opinion	<i>Magnify</i> , to enlarge
<i>Fortify</i> , to fence, to make strong	<i>Manacle</i> , to bind, to fetter
<i>Generate</i> , to beget	<i>Mediate</i> , to intercede
<i>Gratify</i> , to requite	<i>Medicate</i> , to heal, to cure
<i>Hesitate</i> , to doubt	<i>Meditate</i> , to think upon
<i>Idolize</i> , to worship, to adore	<i>Mention</i> , to take notice of
<i>Illústrate</i> , to explain	<i>Methodize</i> , to put in order
<i>Imagine</i> , to fancy	<i>Miscárry</i> , not to succeed
<i>I'mitate</i> , to do the like	<i>Misconstrue</i> , to interpret amiss
<i>Importúne</i> , to request	<i>Mítigate</i> , to pacify, to ease
<i>Imprégnate</i> , to make fruitful	<i>Modify</i> , to shape, to qualify
<i>Imprison</i> , to put in prison	<i>Mollify</i> , to make soft
<i>Incarnate</i> , to clothe with flesh	<i>Mortify</i> , to corrupt, to vex
<i>Incommóde</i> , to annoy	<i>Multiply</i> , to increase
<i>Incúlcate</i> , to advise often	<i>Nauseate</i> , to loathe, to abhor
<i>Incumber</i> , to clog, to hinder	<i>Nominate</i> , to appoint
<i>Incurvate</i> , to bow or bend	<i>Notify</i> , to make known
<i>I'ndicate</i> , to declare, to show	<i>Nullify</i> , to make void
<i>Indispóse</i> , to make unfit	<i>Numerate</i> , to count, to number
<i>Ingénder</i> , to beget, to produce	<i>Obligate</i> , to bind, to oblige
<i>Inhabit</i> , to dwell in	



<i>Occupy</i> , to possess, to use	<i>Represent</i> , to make appear
<i>Operate</i> , to work	<i>Réprimand</i> , to rebuke
<i>Palliate</i> , to extenuate	<i>Ruminate</i> , to reflect, to muse
<i>Paraphrase</i> , to explain	<i>Separate</i> , to part or divide
<i>Penetrate</i> , to enter into	<i>Sequéster</i> , to put aside
<i>Perforate</i> , to pierce though	<i>Signalize</i> , to distinguish
<i>Perpetrate</i> , to commit	<i>Solemnize</i> , to celebrate
<i>Persevére</i> , to continue steadfast	<i>Spécify</i> , to mention expressly
<i>Pésonale</i> , to represent a person	<i>Speculate</i> , to consider, to haz.
<i>Petrify</i> , to turn into stone	<i>Stigmatize</i> , to disgrace [ard
<i>Pinion</i> , to pin or bind fast	<i>Stipulate</i> , to covenant
<i>Pre-exist</i> , to exist before hand	<i>Stupify</i> , to make dull
<i>Prohibit</i> , to forbid	<i>Substitute</i> , to put in another's place
<i>Promulgate</i> , to make public	<i>Suffocate</i> , to stifle or choke
<i>Próstitute</i> , to make common	<i>Superádd</i> , to add over and above
<i>Putrify</i> , to corrupt	<i>Superscribe</i> , to write over
<i>Qualify</i> , to make fit	<i>Supersede</i> , to suspend
<i>Radicate</i> , to take root	<i>Supervise</i> , to oversee
<i>Rarify</i> , to make thin	<i>Surrénder</i> , to yield up
<i>Ratify</i> , to confirm	<i>Sympathize</i> , to suffer with
<i>Re-admit</i> , to receive again	<i>Tantalize</i> , to mock, to balk
<i>Re-assign</i> , to make over again	<i>Terminate</i> , to limit, to bound
<i>Recognize</i> , to acknowledge	<i>Tolerate</i> , to suffer, to bear with
<i>Recollect</i> , to call to mind	<i>Transfi'gure</i> , to change in shape
<i>Recommend</i> , to speak well of	<i>Undermine</i> , to injure secretly
<i>Récreate</i> , to refresh	<i>Vérify</i> , to prove, to make good
<i>Rectify</i> , to correct, to amend	<i>Versify</i> , to make verses
<i>Redoúble</i> , to double again	<i>Vilify</i> , to debase
<i>Régulate</i> , to set in order	<i>Vindicate</i> , to defend, to justify
<i>Re-embárk</i> , to take ship again	<i>Violate</i> , to break, to transgress
<i>Re-enforce</i> , to strengthen	<i>Vitiate</i> , to corrupt, to deprave
<i>Re-imburse</i> , to repay	
<i>Re-possess</i> , to possess again	

## TABLE VII.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>A Bintéstale</i> , an heir to one dying without a will	<i>Acknowledgement</i> , confession
<i>Abólishment</i> , a destroying	<i>A'crimony</i> , tartness
<i>Abortion</i> , miscarriage	<i>Addítion</i> , an adding
<i>A'ccessary</i> , a helper or adviser	<i>Admission</i> , entrance upon
<i>Accómplishment</i> , a fulfilling	<i>Adolésceñce</i> , youthfulness
<i>A'ccurateness</i> , exactness	<i>Adoption</i> , free choice
<i>Acídity</i> , sharpness	<i>Adversity</i> , affliction
	<i>Advertency</i> , carefulness



<i>Advertisement</i> , intelligence	<i>Búrgomaster</i> , a magistrate
<i>Affidavit</i> , witness upon oath	<i>Calámitý</i> , misfortune
<i>Affinity</i> , relation	<i>Calidity</i> , heat
<i>Alabáster</i> , a sort of marble	<i>Captivity</i> , slavery
<i>Alácrity</i> , cheerfulness	<i>Carnality</i> , fleshliness
<i>Allegiance</i> , obedience	<i>Carnation</i> , a flower
<i>Allegory</i> , a figure in rhetoric	<i>Cásualty</i> , chance
<i>Allusion</i> , a hint, an implication	<i>Celérity</i> , swiftness
<i>Ambition</i> , an earnest desire	<i>Célibacy</i> , single life [men
<i>Analysis</i> , a separation of the parts	<i>Centúríon</i> , an officer over 100
<i>Anathema</i> , a solemn curse	<i>Céremony</i> , a formal civility
<i>Anatomy</i> , dissection	<i>Certíficate</i> , a written testimony
<i>Annuity</i> , a yearly rent	<i>Cessation</i> , a ceasing
<i>Antagonist</i> , an adversary	<i>Chronology</i> , history of time
<i>Antipathy</i> , natural aversion	<i>Circumference</i> , a circle [tion
<i>Antiquity</i> , oldness	<i>Citation</i> , a summons, a quota-
<i>Anxiety</i> , trouble of mind	<i>Civility</i> , courtesy
<i>Apology</i> , an excuse	<i>Coaction</i> , compulsion
<i>Apostasy</i> , a falling away from	<i>Coadjútór</i> , a fellow-helper
<i>Apostrophe</i> , a turning the course of speech, a mark of contraction (')	<i>Coalescence</i> , concretion
<i>Architécture</i> , art of building	<i>Cognítion</i> , knowledge, trial
<i>Aríthmetic</i> , science of numbers	<i>Coherency</i> , agreement
<i>Artillery</i> , great guns	<i>Cohesion</i> , a sticking together
<i>Ascension</i> , the act of rising	<i>Collation</i> , an entertainment
<i>Asperity</i> , roughness	<i>Collection</i> , a gathering
<i>Aspersión</i> , a slander [stars	<i>Collegiate</i> , a fellow student
<i>Astrology</i> , prediction from the	<i>Collision</i> , a striking together
<i>Astronomy</i> , knowledge of the heavenly bodies [hearers	<i>Collusion</i> , deceit
<i>Aúditory</i> , an assembly of	<i>Combustion</i> , a burning
<i>Authóritý</i> , rule or power	<i>Comedian</i> , a stage player
<i>Barbarians</i> , barbarous people	<i>Cómmentary</i> , an interpretation
<i>Barometer</i> , a weather-glass	<i>Commissary</i> , a church officer
<i>Battalion</i> , a large body of men	<i>Commissão</i> , a trust
<i>Benefáctor</i> , one bestowing ben-	<i>Commodity</i> , goods
<i>Benéficence</i> , kindness [efit	<i>Cómmonalty</i> , common people
<i>Benevolence</i> , good-will	<i>Commótion</i> , a disturbance
<i>Benignity</i> , goodness	<i>Community</i> , a society
<i>Bisection</i> , the cutting in two	<i>Compendium</i> , an abridgement
<i>Bréviary</i> , a mass book	<i>Cómpetency</i> , sufficiency
<i>Británnia</i> , Great Britain	<i>Complácency</i> , civility
<i>Brutality</i> , beastliness	<i>Complexion</i> , colour of the face
	<i>Completion</i> , a fulfilling [ther
	<i>Compression</i> , a pressing toge-
	<i>Compulsion</i> , constraint
	<i>Compunction</i> , remorse



<i>Concavity</i> , inside hollowness	<i>Depression</i> , a pressing down
<i>Conception</i> , a notion	<i>Derision</i> , a mocking
<i>Concession</i> , grant, permission	<i>Descension</i> , a descending
<i>Concinnity</i> , aptness	<i>Desertion</i> , a forsaking
<i>Conclusion</i> , the end	<i>Desperado</i> , a desperate fellow
<i>Concoction</i> , digestion	<i>Despondency</i> , a despairing
<i>Condensity</i> , thickness	<i>Detrusion</i> , a thrusting down
<i>Conformity</i> , compliance	<i>Dexterity</i> , readiness, skill
<i>Congruity</i> , consistency	<i>Diagonal</i> , a slant line
<i>Conjunction</i> , union with	<i>Digestion</i> , concoction
<i>Connexion</i> , relation to	<i>Dimension</i> , bulk, capacity
<i>Consectary</i> , an inference	<i>Directory</i> , that which directs
<i>Conservator</i> , a keeper	<i>Disagrément</i> , discord
<i>Contagion</i> , infection	<i>Discómfiture</i> , overthrow
<i>Contention</i> , strife	<i>Discretion</i> , wisdom
<i>Contingency</i> , an accident	<i>Discussion</i> , an examination
<i>Contraction</i> , a shortening	<i>Disjunction</i> , a disjoining
<i>Contrition</i> , real repentance	<i>Disloyalty</i> , want of allegiance
<i>Cóntumacy</i> , stubbornness	<i>Dismission</i> , a sending away
<i>Contumely</i> , reproach	<i>Dispansion</i> , a spreading abroad
<i>Contúision</i> , a bruise	<i>Disparity</i> , unlikeness
<i>Convention</i> , an assembly	<i>Dispersion</i> , a spreading
<i>Convexity</i> , outside roundness	<i>Dissension</i> , strife
<i>Córollary</i> , deduction, surplus	<i>Dissuasion</i> , persuading against
<i>Corpulency</i> , grossness of body	<i>Disunion</i> , division
<i>Corróision</i> , a gnawing	<i>Diversity</i> , variety
<i>Corruption</i> , rottenness	<i>Docility</i> , teachableness
<i>Credentials</i> , letters of credit	<i>Donation</i> , a grant
<i>Credulity</i> , readiness to believe	<i>Doxology</i> , a divine hymn
<i>Damnation</i> , condemnation	<i>Duration</i> , continuance
<i>Debauchery</i> , lewdness	<i>Ebriety</i> , drunkenness
<i>Deception</i> , a deceiving	<i>Edition</i> , impression of a book
<i>Decision</i> , a determining	<i>Efficacy</i> , force, strength
<i>Declension</i> , a decaying	<i>Effigy</i> , image, likeness
<i>Declivity</i> , steepness	<i>Effusion</i> , a pouring out
<i>Decoction</i> , a seething	<i>Emergency</i> , casualty
<i>Decursion</i> , a running down	<i>E'minency</i> , excellency
<i>Deduction</i> , a taking from	<i>Emissary</i> , a spy
<i>Defluxion</i> , a flowing down	<i>Emótion</i> , a moving
<i>Deformity</i> , ugliness	<i>Empyreum</i> , the highest heaven
<i>Dejection</i> , a casting down	<i>Encómium</i> , commendation
<i>Délicacy</i> , niceness, softness	<i>Enormity</i> , heinousness
<i>Demócracy</i> , government by the people [the devil	<i>Enthusiast</i> , one who fancies himself inspired
<i>Demoniac</i> , one possessed by	<i>E'picurism</i> , gluttony



- Epiphany*, a manifestation  
*Epitome*, a short account  
*Equality*, sameness  
*Equation*, a making equal  
*Erection*, a raising upright  
*Eruption*, a breaking out  
*Escutcheon*, a coat of arms  
*Evasion*, a shift or escape  
*Eviction*, a convincing  
*Exaction*, an unjust demand  
*Excellency*, a title of honour  
*Exclusion*, a shutting out  
*Excursion*, a ramble  
*Executor*, one who executes a person's will  
*Exemption*, a privilege  
*Exigency*, need  
*Expansion*, a spreading abroad  
*Extension*, a stretching out  
*Extinction*, a putting out  
*Extortion*, unlawful game  
*Extraction*, a drawing out  
*Extrusion*, a driving out  
*Facility*, easiness  
*Fébruary*, the second month  
*Fecúndity*, fruitfulness  
*Ferocity*, fierceness  
*Fertility*, plentifulness  
*Fidelity*, faithfulness  
*Fixation*, a fixing  
*Flátulency*, windiness  
*Flúidity*, a flowing  
*Formality*, ceremony  
*Formation*, a fashioning  
*Foundation*, the lowest part  
*Fragility*, brittleness  
*Fraternity*, brotherhood  
*Fraúdulency*, deceitfulness  
*Frigídity*, coldness, impotency  
*Frugality*, thriftiness  
*Fruition*, enjoyment  
*Frustration*, disappointment  
*Fumidity*, smokiness  
*Futurity*, the time to come  
*Garrulity*, talkativeness  
*Gelidity*, coldness  
*Gentility*, good breeding  
*Geography*, a description of the earth  
*Geometry*, the science of measuring lines and figures  
*Gibbosity*, a bunching out  
*Gilliflower*, a July flower  
*Gladiator*, a fencer  
*Gradation*, going step by step  
*Grammarians*, a teacher of grammar  
*Gratuity*, a reward  
*Háberdasher*, a seller of small  
*Habúlement*, clothing [wares  
*Hilarity*, cheerfulness  
*Hostility*, open war  
*Humanity*, courtesy  
*Humidity*, moisture  
*Hyperbole*, an exaggeration  
*Hypocrisy*, deceit  
*Hypothesis*, a supposition  
*Ichonography*, the ground-plot  
*Identity*, sameness  
*I'diotism*, simplicity  
*Idólatry*, idol worship  
*I'gnominy*, dishonour, shame  
*Illation*, an inference  
*Illusion*, sham or cheat  
*Immensity*, boundlessness  
*Immodesty*, wantonness  
*Immunity*, freedom  
*Imparity*, inequality  
*Impediment*, hinderance  
*Impiety*, ungodliness  
*I'mpotency*, weakness  
*Impréssion*, a stamp, influence  
*Improbability*, dishonesty  
*Impunity*, freedom from punishment  
*Inadvértence*, heedlessness  
*Inánity*, emptiness  
*Incision*, a gash or cut  
*Incursion*, an inroad of soldiers  
*Indignity*, an affront



<i>Induction</i> , a leading into	<i>Narration</i> , a relation
<i>Inaptitude</i> , unaptness [rank	<i>Nativity</i> , birth [ral causes
<i>Inferiors</i> , persons of a lower	<i>Naturalist</i> , one skilled in natu-
<i>Infinity</i> , endlessness	<i>Necromancy</i> , conjuring
<i>Infirmity</i> , a house for sick	<i>Negation</i> , a denying
<i>Infirmity</i> , weakness	<i>Neutrality</i> , indifference [eye
<i>Infusion</i> , a pouring in	<i>Nictation</i> , winking with the
<i>Ingratitude</i> , unthankfulness	<i>Nobility</i> , nobleness of birth
<i>Injection</i> , a casting in	<i>Nonentity</i> , a thing not in being
<i>Injunction</i> , a command	<i>Nonresidence</i> , failure of resi-
<i>Inquietude</i> , restlessness	<i>Nutrition</i> , nourishment [dence
<i>Inscription</i> , a written title	<i>Obdurate</i> , hardness of heart
<i>Insertion</i> , a thing inserted	<i>Objection</i> , a replying against
<i>Inspection</i> , insight	<i>Oblation</i> , an offering
<i>Integrity</i> , honesty	<i>Obliquity</i> , crookedness
<i>Intention</i> , design	<i>Oblivion</i> , forgetfulness
<i>Intrusion</i> , an encroachment	<i>Obscenity</i> , unclean speech
<i>Inversion</i> , a turning	<i>Obscurity</i> , darkness, privacy
<i>Laxation</i> , a loosening	<i>Obstinacy</i> , stubbornness
<i>Legality</i> , lawfulness	<i>Obstruction</i> , hinderance
<i>Legerdemain</i> , slight of hand	<i>Optation</i> , a desiring
<i>Législator</i> , a law-giver	<i>Oration</i> , a public speech
<i>Licentiate</i> , one having a license	<i>Oratory</i> , the art of eloquence
<i>Limpidity</i> , clearness	<i>Original</i> , the first beginning
<i>Lineament</i> , a feature	<i>Orthography</i> , true writing
<i>Literature</i> , learning	<i>Paralogism</i> , a false argument
<i>Locality</i> , existence in a place	<i>Parsimony</i> , sparingness
<i>Logician</i> , one skilled in reason-	<i>Partition</i> , a division
<i>Longevity</i> , long life [ing	<i>Patrimony</i> , an inheritance
<i>Lubricity</i> , slipperiness	<i>Patriotism</i> , love of our country
<i>Magician</i> , a conjuror [trate	<i>Pavilion</i> , a tent of state
<i>Magistracy</i> , office of a magis-	<i>Peninsula</i> , land almost sur-
<i>Malignity</i> , ill-nature	rounded by water
<i>Manifesto</i> , a declaration	<i>Penultima</i> , the last syllable but
<i>Mathematics</i> , science of num-	<i>Percussion</i> , a striking [one
<i>Mátrimony</i> , marriage [bers	<i>Perdition</i> , utter ruin
<i>Matúrité</i> , ripeness	<i>Perplexity</i> , doubtfulness
<i>Máyoralty</i> , office of a mayor	<i>Perseverance</i> , constancy
<i>Memorial</i> , a token	<i>Perversion</i> , a seducing from
<i>Meridian</i> , a circle on the globe	<i>Petition</i> , a request [guages
<i>Misdemeanor</i> , an offence	<i>Philology</i> , the study of lan-
<i>Mónastery</i> , a college of monks	<i>Philosophy</i> , the knowledge of
<i>Monition</i> , a warning	natural and moral things
<i>Morality</i> , virtue, duty	<i>Phlebotomy</i> , blood-letting
<i>Mutation</i> , a changing	<i>Physician</i> , a doctor of physic



<i>Plantation</i> , a settlement	<i>Quotation</i> , a quoting
<i>Plurality</i> , more than one	<i>Rapidity</i> , swiftness
<i>Poetaster</i> , a sorry poet	<i>Reality</i> , the truth of a matter
<i>Pollution</i> , uncleanness	<i>Receptacle</i> , a storehouse
<i>Position</i> , place or situation	<i>Reddition</i> , a restoring again
<i>Precaution</i> , forewarning	<i>Redemption</i> , a ransoming
<i>Precession</i> , a going before	<i>Reduction</i> , a reducing
<i>Prediction</i> , a foretelling	<i>Refection</i> , a refreshment
<i>Predecessor</i> , one going before	<i>Reflection</i> , meditation
<i>Pre-éminence</i> , precedence	<i>Refraction</i> , a bending
<i>Prerogative</i> , privilege	<i>Regulátor</i> , one who regulates
<i>Presbytery</i> , eldership	<i>Rejéction</i> , a casting off
<i>Presumption</i> , boldness	<i>Reimbursement</i> , a paying back
<i>Pretension</i> , claim	<i>Relación</i> , kindred, a narration
<i>Prevention</i> , hinderance	<i>Religion</i> , the worship of God
<i>Probation</i> , proof, trial	<i>Remission</i> , forgiveness
<i>Procession</i> , a solemn march	<i>Repugnancy</i> , reluctance
<i>Proclivity</i> , a tendency	<i>Restriction</i> , restraint
<i>Procurátor</i> , a solicitor	<i>Resumption</i> , taking again
<i>Production</i> , a bringing forth	<i>Retention</i> , a retaining
<i>Profession</i> , a calling or trade	<i>Retortion</i> , a returning back
<i>Proficient</i> , one who makes improvement	<i>Reversion</i> , right of inheritance
<i>Progression</i> , a going forward	<i>Reunion</i> , uniting again
<i>Prolixity</i> , tediousness	<i>Rogation</i> , an asking
<i>Prómontory</i> , a rising ground	<i>Rotation</i> , a turning round
<i>Promótion</i> , preferment	<i>Rotundity</i> , roundness
<i>Propensity</i> , inclination of mind	<i>Rusticity</i> , clownishness
<i>Propinquity</i> , nearness	<i>Sagacity</i> , sharpness of wit
<i>Proportion</i> , agreement	<i>Sánctimony</i> , holiness
<i>Proprietor</i> , the proper owner	<i>Satiety</i> , fulness
<i>Propriety</i> , fitness	<i>Scrutation</i> , a searching
<i>Prosperity</i> , success, happiness	<i>Seclusion</i> , a shutting out
<i>Protection</i> , defence	<i>Sécretary</i> , a writer
<i>Prótestantism</i> , the religion of protestants	<i>Secrétió</i> , a separation
<i>Protuberance</i> , a swelling out	<i>Security</i> , safety
<i>Provision</i> , food	<i>Seduction</i> , a misleading
<i>Proximity</i> , nearness	<i>Sémicircle</i> , a half circle
<i>Pulsation</i> , a beating of the pulse	<i>Seminary</i> , a nursery
<i>Punctilio</i> , a trifle	<i>Sensación</i> , a perceiving by sense
<i>Purgation</i> , a cleansing [ment]	<i>Seraglio</i> , a place for concubines
<i>Púrgatory</i> , a place of punishment	<i>Servility</i> , the condition of
<i>Pyrotechny</i> , art of fireworks	<i>Severity</i> , strictness [slaves]
<i>Quatérnion</i> , the number four	<i>Similitude</i> , likeness
	<i>Simplicity</i> , honesty, foolishness
	<i>Sincerity</i> , uprightness



<i>Sobriety</i> , prudent carriage	<i>Theology</i> , divinity
<i>Society</i> , company, union	<i>Timidity</i> , fearfulness
<i>Solemnity</i> , a solemn action	<i>Tradition</i> , a delivering down
<i>Solidity</i> , soundness, hardness	<i>Traduction</i> , a propagation
<i>Soliloquy</i> , a talking to one's self	<i>Tranquillity</i> , peace of mind
<i>Solution</i> , an explanation	<i>Transaction</i> , an action done
<i>Sovereignty</i> , supreme power	<i>Transcription</i> , a writing over again [another]
<i>Stability</i> , firmness, constancy	<i>Transfusion</i> , pouring into
<i>Stationer</i> , a seller of paper	<i>Transgression</i> , a violation
<i>Statuary</i> , a carver of images	<i>Transition</i> , a removal
<i>Stolidity</i> , foolishness	<i>Translation</i> , a change, version
<i>Stupidity</i> , dullness	<i>Tuition</i> , the care of education
<i>Subjection</i> , dependence	<i>Tumidity</i> , a swelling
<i>Sublimity</i> , loftiness, height	<i>Ubiquity</i> , a being in all places
<i>Submission</i> , obedience	<i>Urbanity</i> , good breeding
<i>Subtraction</i> , a deduction	<i>Utility</i> , profit, usefulness
<i>Subversion</i> , ruin, destruction	<i>Vacation</i> , ease, leisure
<i>Succession</i> , a coming after	<i>Vacuity</i> , emptiness
<i>Sudation</i> , a sweating	<i>Validity</i> , strength, power
<i>Suggestion</i> , a putting in mind	<i>Vegetable</i> , a plant
<i>Supervisor</i> , an overseer	<i>Velocity</i> , swiftness
<i>Suppression</i> , putting a stop to	<i>Veracity</i> , honesty, truth
<i>Supremacy</i> , chief authority	<i>Vermilion</i> , a fine red colour
<i>Suspension</i> , a cessation	<i>Versifier</i> , a maker of verses
<i>Tautology</i> , a repetition	<i>Vibration</i> , a shaking
<i>Taxation</i> , a laying on taxes	<i>Vicinity</i> , a neighbourhood
<i>Temerity</i> , rashness	<i>Vicissitude</i> , change of things
<i>Temperature</i> , state, disposition	<i>Virtuoso</i> , an ingenious person
<i>Temptation</i> , enticement	<i>Vivacity</i> , liveliness
<i>Tenuity</i> , smallness, thinness	<i>Vocation</i> , a calling, employ
<i>Territory</i> , a compass of land	<i>Volition</i> , the act of willing

## TABLE VIII.

NOUNS ADJECTIVE, OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>Abstémious</i> , sober, temperate	<i>Aliterative</i> , changing slowly
<i>Accessible</i> , approachable	<i>Ambiguous</i> , doubtful
<i>Accidental</i> , by chance	<i>Amiable</i> , lovely
<i>Accountable</i> , answering for	<i>Amicable</i> , friendly
<i>Adorable</i> , worthy of honour	<i>Amphibious</i> , that lives upon land and water
<i>Æthereal</i> , heavenly, pure	<i>Anonymous</i> , without name
<i>Affirmative</i> , positive	<i>Antecedent</i> , going before
<i>Allowable</i> , lawful	



<i>A'ntiquated</i> , grown out of date	<i>Delirious</i> , light-headed
<i>Applicable</i> , that may be applied	<i>Determinate</i> , positive
<i>Arbitrary</i> , absolute, free	<i>Detestable</i> , vile, hateful
<i>Articulate</i> , distinct in speech	<i>Dilatory</i> , full of delays
<i>Assiduous</i> , diligent	<i>Disaffected</i> , not pleased with
<i>Audacious</i> , bold, daring	<i>Dissólvable</i> , capable of dis-
<i>Auricular</i> , belonging to the ear	solution [distribute
<i>Auspicious</i> , happy, prosperous	<i>Distributive</i> , which serves to
<i>Beatific</i> , blissful	<i>Divisible</i> , that may be divided
<i>Bitúminous</i> , clammy	<i>Dogmatical</i> , positive
<i>Botanical</i> , belonging to herbs	<i>Effeminate</i> , womanish
<i>Cadaverous</i> , relating to a dead	<i>Égregious</i> , singular, rare, great
body	<i>Elaborate</i> , done with exactness
<i>Canonical</i> , regular, scriptural	<i>Elliptical</i> , belonging to an oval
<i>Capacious</i> , large	<i>Episcopal</i> , belonging to a
<i>Carnivorous</i> , feeding on flesh	bishop
<i>Chimerical</i> , imaginary	<i>Equivalent</i> , of equal worth
<i>Circumjácent</i> , round about	<i>Erroneous</i> , full of error
<i>Coeternal</i> , equal in eternity	<i>Essential</i> , necessary
<i>Coexistent</i> , being together	<i>E'xecrable</i> , hateful, accursed
<i>Coíncident</i> , happening toge-	<i>Exórbítant</i> , extravagant
ther	<i>Expedient</i> , necessary
<i>Collateral</i> , not direct, sideways	<i>Extempore</i> , without study
<i>Combustible</i> , apt to take fire	<i>Facetious</i> , pleasant, witty
<i>Commodious</i> , convenient	<i>Fallacious</i> , deceitful
<i>Comparative</i> , capable of com-	<i>Familiar</i> , free
parison	<i>Fictitious</i> , counterfeit, false
<i>Compatible</i> , consistent	<i>Figurative</i> , spoken by figures
<i>Compendious</i> , brief, concise	<i>Formidable</i> , dreadful
<i>Cómplicated</i> , folded together	<i>Fortúitous</i> , accidental
<i>Comprehénsive</i> , capacious, full	<i>Fundaméntal</i> , principal
<i>Conspícuous</i> , easy to be seen	<i>Générative</i> , fruitful
<i>Contiguous</i> , that is near	<i>Granívorous</i> , feeding on grain
<i>Convivial</i> , social	<i>Habitable</i> , that may be dwelt in
<i>Corporeal</i> , bodily, material	<i>Habitual</i> , customary
<i>Cústomary</i> , common	<i>Harmonious</i> , agreeable
<i>Cylíndrical</i> , like a cylinder	<i>Heretical</i> , containing heresy
<i>Decennial</i> , of ten years	<i>Historical</i> , belonging to history
<i>Declarative</i> , explanatory	<i>Hónorary</i> , belonging to honour
<i>Deducible</i> , that may be inferred	<i>Horízontal</i> , level
<i>Deficient</i> , wanting	<i>Hóspitable</i> , friendly
<i>Definitive</i> , decisive, positive	<i>Hydrópical</i> , dropsical, watery
<i>Delectable</i> , delightful	<i>Illiberal</i> , sparing, ungenerous
<i>Deliberate</i> , prudent, advised	<i>Illiterate</i> , unlearned
<i>Delicious</i> , pleasant to the taste	<i>Illustrious</i> , noble, renowned



<i>I'mitable</i> , to be imitated	<i>Invidious</i> , envious
<i>Immóderate</i> , extravagant	<i>Invincible</i> , not to be overcome
<i>Immutable</i> , unchangeable	<i>Ironical</i> , sneering
<i>Impartial</i> , just, equal	<i>Irresolute</i> , unresolved
<i>Impassable</i> , not to be passed	<i>Irreverent</i> , unmannerly
<i>Impatient</i> , hasty	<i>Judicious</i> , wise, discreet
<i>Impenitent</i> , not repenting	<i>Laborious</i> , painful
<i>Imperial</i> , royal	<i>Lascivious</i> , wanton
<i>Imperious</i> , haughty, proud	<i>Legitimate</i> , lawful, proper
<i>Impertinent</i> , silly, troublesome	<i>Licentious</i> , rude, disorderly
<i>Impetuous</i> , violent	<i>Litigious</i> , quarrelsome
<i>Implacable</i> , not to be appeased	<i>Loquacious</i> , full of talk
<i>Importunate</i> , troublesome	<i>Luxuriant</i> , wanton, abounding
<i>Impregnable</i> , not to be taken	<i>Magnanimous</i> , courageous
<i>Improbable</i> , unlikely	<i>Magnificent</i> , stately
<i>Improvident</i> , careless	<i>Malevolent</i> , full of hatred
<i>Inanimate</i> , without life	<i>Malicious</i> , spiteful
<i>Incohérent</i> , not agreeing	<i>Material</i> , momentous [ics
<i>Incómpetent</i> , not fit	<i>Mechanical</i> , done by mechan-
<i>Incongruous</i> , unfit	<i>Méditative</i> , thoughtful
<i>Inconsistent</i> , not suiting	<i>Melancholy</i> , sad, pensive
<i>Incóntinent</i> , unchaste	<i>Mercenary</i> , greedy of gain
<i>Incredible</i> , beyond belief	<i>Methódic</i> , regular, exact
<i>Inculpable</i> , unblameable	<i>Military</i> , warlike
<i>Indelible</i> , not to be blotted out	<i>Miráculous</i> , wonderful
<i>Indepéndent</i> , not depending	<i>Mortiferous</i> , deadly
<i>Indifférent</i> , unconcerned	<i>Munificent</i> , bounteous
<i>Indurable</i> , that may be endured	<i>Návigable</i> , passable for ships
<i>Industrious</i> , diligent	<i>Necéssitous</i> , needy
<i>Ineffable</i> , unspeakable	<i>Notorious</i> , publicly known
<i>Infallible</i> , that cannot err	<i>Numerical</i> , denoting numbers
<i>Infectious</i> , apt to infect	<i>Obedient</i> , submissive
<i>Inflexible</i> , not to be bent	<i>Obnoxious</i> , offensive
<i>Ingenious</i> , sharp, witty	<i>Obsequious</i> , dutiful
<i>Ingenuous</i> , free, sincere	<i>Officious</i> , obliging
<i>Inglorious</i> , dishonourable	<i>Omnipotent</i> , all-powerful
<i>Initial</i> , the first of all	<i>Omnipresent</i> , every where
<i>Injurious</i> , hurtful	present
<i>Inoffénsive</i> , harmless	<i>Omniscient</i> , all-knowing
<i>Insátiate</i> , unsatisfied	<i>O'rdinary</i> , common
<i>Insidious</i> , treacherous	<i>Oriéntal</i> , eastern
<i>Intelligent</i> , well informed	<i>Outrageous</i> , fierce, violent
<i>Intemperate</i> , immoderate	<i>Pálatable</i> , pleasant to the taste
<i>Intermúral</i> , between two walls	<i>Paróchial</i> , of a parish
<i>Intráctable</i> , ungovernable	<i>Particular</i> , proper, peculiar



<i>Parturient</i> , ready to bring forth	<i>Sedentary</i> , sitting
<i>Peculiar</i> , particular, singular	<i>Sedúious</i> , factious
<i>Penurious</i> , niggardly, covetous	<i>Sententious</i> , short, energetic
<i>Péremptory</i> , absolute, positive	<i>Séparable</i> , that may be separated
<i>Perfidious</i> , false, treacherous	<i>Septénial</i> , of seven years
<i>Pernicious</i> , hurtful	<i>Sexennial</i> , of six years
<i>Perpetual</i> , everlasting	<i>Siderial</i> , starry
<i>Perspicuous</i> , clear, plain	<i>Significant</i> , clear, expressive
<i>Political</i> , relating to politics	<i>Sóciable</i> , friendly
<i>Posterior</i> , following	<i>Solitary</i> , lonesome
<i>Potential</i> , powerful	<i>Solicitous</i> , full of care
<i>Prácticable</i> , possible	<i>Sophistical</i> , captious, deceitful
<i>Precárious</i> , uncertain	<i>Spiritual</i> , divine
<i>Precipitate</i> , violent, hasty	<i>Spontaneous</i> , free, voluntary
<i>Predominant</i> , ruling over	<i>Subordinate</i> , inferior
<i>Pre-existent</i> , being before	<i>Subservient</i> , serving under
<i>Préférable</i> , eligible	<i>Substantial</i> , solid, wealthy
<i>Prépárativ</i> e, tending to prepare	<i>Superior</i> , uppermost, chief
<i>Preposterous</i> , absurd	<i>Susceptible</i> , capable of impres-
<i>Prodigious</i> , wonderful	<i>Suspicious</i> , distrustful [sion
<i>Promiscuous</i> , confused	<i>Symbolical</i> , typical
<i>Prophetical</i> , foretelling events	<i>Symphathétic</i> , tender
<i>Propitious</i> , favourable	<i>Tempéstu</i> ous, stormy
<i>Provincial</i> , of a province	<i>Témpor</i> ary, for a time
<i>Prudential</i> , wise	<i>Tenacious</i> , holding fast
<i>Quadrupedal</i> , four-footed	<i>Terrestrial</i> , earthly
<i>Quotidian</i> , daily	<i>Theatrical</i> , scenical
<i>Rapacious</i> , ravenous	<i>Tólerable</i> , that may be endured
<i>Rátional</i> , reasonable	<i>Tributary</i> , subject to
<i>Rebél</i> lious, disobedient	<i>Triennial</i> , of three years
<i>Reciprocal</i> , mutual	<i>Tumultuous</i> , riotous
<i>Refractory</i> , unruly, headstrong	<i>Tyrannical</i> , like a tyrant
<i>Regenerate</i> , born again	<i>Unanimous</i> , being of one mind
<i>Remarkable</i> , worthy of note	<i>Univér</i> sál, general
<i>Réputable</i> , of good repute	<i>Uxó</i> rious, very fond of a wife
<i>Respó</i> nsible, able, answerable	<i>Vá</i> luable, of great price
<i>Restorative</i> , able to recruit	<i>Variable</i> , changeable
<i>Révocable</i> , that may be repealed	<i>Venerable</i> , worthy of reverence
<i>Rhetó</i> rical, eloquent	<i>Verná</i> cular, natural
<i>Sacramental</i> , relating to a sacrament	<i>Vertigin</i> ous, giddy
<i>Sati</i> 'rical, sharp, severe [ded	<i>Vexat</i> ious, troublesome
<i>Schismatical</i> , separated, divi-	<i>Vindictive</i> , revengeful
<i>Séasonable</i> , done in season	<i>Vóluntary</i> , free, willing
	<i>Voluptuous</i> , given to pleasure



*Voracious*, greedy [wounded | *Warrantable*, justifiable  
*Vulnerable*, that may be | *Well-favoured*, beautiful

## TABLE IX.

## VERBS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

<i>Abbréviate</i> , to make short	<i>Discontinue</i> , to leave off
<i>Abominate</i> , to abhor	<i>Discriminate</i> , to distinguish
<i>Accelerate</i> , to put forward	<i>Dissatisfy</i> , to displease
<i>Administer</i> , to supply, to gov-	<i>Diversify</i> , to make different
<i>Adulterate</i> , to mix [ern	<i>Enumerate</i> , to reckon up
<i>Alienate</i> , to estrange from	<i>Evacuate</i> , to empty
<i>Alléviate</i> , to ease, to assuage	<i>Evaporate</i> , to fly off
<i>Annihilate</i> , to bring to nothing	<i>Exhilarate</i> , to make cheerful
<i>Anticipate</i> , to prevent	<i>Extenuate</i> , to mitigate
<i>Appropriate</i> , to claim, to set apart	<i>Illuminate</i> , to enlighten
<i>Assimilate</i> , to counterfeit	<i>Inaugurate</i> , to invest, to install
<i>Associate</i> , to join with	<i>Incorporate</i> , to mix together
<i>Calumniate</i> , to slander	<i>Inebriate</i> , to make drunk
<i>Capacitate</i> , to make capable	<i>Infatuate</i> , to bewitch
<i>Capitulate</i> , to come to terms	<i>Ingeminate</i> , to double
<i>Characterize</i> , to describe	<i>Ingratiate</i> , to get into favour
<i>Coagulate</i> , to congeal	<i>Inoculate</i> , to ingraft
<i>Commemorate</i> , to celebrate	<i>Insinuate</i> , to give a hint of
<i>Commiserate</i> , to take pity on	<i>Intoxicate</i> , to make drunk
<i>Conciliate</i> , to reconcile	<i>Invalidate</i> , to make void
<i>Confederate</i> , to join together	<i>Méliorate</i> , to make better
<i>Congratulate</i> , to rejoice with	<i>Monopolize</i> , to engross
<i>Co-operate</i> , to work together	<i>Necessitate</i> , to compel
<i>Corroborate</i> , to strengthen	<i>Negotiate</i> , to traffic
<i>Debilitate</i> , to weaken	<i>Obliterate</i> , to blot out
<i>Degenerate</i> , to grow worse	<i>Predestinate</i> , to decree
<i>Denominate</i> , to give name to	<i>Premeditate</i> , to contrive
<i>Denunciate</i> , to threaten pub- licly	<i>Preponderate</i> , to outweigh
<i>Depopulate</i> , to unpeople	<i>Prevaricate</i> , to quibble
<i>Depreciate</i> , to undervalue	<i>Prognosticate</i> , to foretell
<i>Dilucidate</i> , to make clear	<i>Re-edify</i> , to rebuild
	<i>Remunerate</i> , to recompense
	<i>Reverberate</i> , to beat back



## PART IV.

*WRITING PIECES, HYMNS AND PRAYERS.*

## ALPHABETICAL COPIES.

A COVETOUS man is never satisfied.  
 Abundance, like want, ruins many.  
 By diligence and care, you may learn to write fair.  
 Be wise and beware, and of blotting take care.  
 Command you may, your mind from play.  
 Contentment is the best fortune.  
 Duty, fear and love, we owe to God above.  
 Demonstration is the best way of instruction.  
 Every plant and flower, sets forth godlike power.  
 Examples oft prevail, when arguments do fail.  
 Fair words are often followed by foul deeds.  
 Frugality and industry are the hands of fortune.  
 Godliness, with contentment, is great gain.  
 Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.  
 He that swims in sin, will sink in sorrow.  
 He is always poor, who is never contented.  
 It is good to have a friend, but bad to want one.  
 It is too late to spare, when all is spent.  
 Judge not of things by their outward appearance.  
 Keep at a distance from all bad company.  
 Knowledge of God is the best kind of knowledge.  
 Learn to live as you would wish to die.  
 Learning will stand your friend when riches fail.  
 Many think not of living till they are near dying.  
 Many are led by the nose more than by their understanding.  
 Nothing is certain in this uncertain world.  
 Never study to please others to ruin yourself.  
 Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.  
 Omitting to do good, is committing of evil.  
 Poverty and shame wait upon the slothful.  
 Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.  
 Quiet-minded men have always peace within.  
 Repentance comes too late when all is spent.  
 Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.  
 Sin and sorrow are constant companions.  
 Some go fine and brave, only to play the knave.  
 Those who do nothing, will soon learn to do ill.  
 Those ne'er can be wise, who good counsel despise.  
 Use soft words and strong arguments.  
 Union and peace make discords cease.



Vice is always attended with sorrow.  
 Virtue is our guiding star to true reason.  
 Wanton actions are very unseemly.  
 We dance well when fortune plays.  
 Xenophon counted the wise man happy.  
 Youth is full of disorder, and age of infirmity.  
 Your delight and care should be to write fair.  
 Zeal in a good cause, deserves great applause.  
 Zeal, when blind, is religious gunpowder.

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## VERSES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

### 1. ADVICE.

LEARN to condemn all praise betimes,  
 For flattery is the nurse of crimes :  
 With early virtue plant thy breast ;  
 The specious arts of vice detest.

### 2. 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.

### 3. EDUCATION.

Youth, like softened wax, 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.

### 4. 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.

### 5. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial loss nor trivial gain despise ;  
 Mole-hills, if often heap'd, to mountains rise.  
 Weigh every small expense, and nothing waste ;  
 Farthings, long sav'd, amount to pounds at last.

### 6. GAMING.

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



## 7. 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.

## 8. IDLENESS.

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

## 9. 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.

## 10. LEARNING.

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

## 11. PRIDE.

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

## 12. RELIGION.

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

## 13. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated crimes,  
 That both infect and stigmatize the times,  
 There's none that can with impious oaths compare,  
 Where vice and folly have an equal share.

## 14. 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 err.



## SENTENCES IN PROSE.

1. ACTION 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.

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

Be always ready to communicate any thing to your friend that may improve his mind and 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 inquiry, 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.

3. Children, like young twigs, may be bent any way ; therefore, all who 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 one, with the eternity of the other : then will the journey seem short, and your trouble little.

4. Discretion does not show 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 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.

5. Education, grounded on good principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in prosperity, or 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 fury that is brutal.

Every man is fond of happiness : and yet how few



that consider their eternal welfare ! this plainly shows how our corrupt nature is at variance with itself.

6. 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.

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

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 mixed with complacency, adds lustre to those who are possessed of it.

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

11. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not so soon discovered : but pray remember, the evil of it is perpetual : for it brings a person under everlasting jealousy



and suspicion ; so that 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 very 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.]

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 beforehand never to mend.

19. The duty of parents, masters, and guardians, is to infuse into the 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 call you into such company, go you must; but take care to get away as soon as you can.

20. Useful attainments, in your early days, will procure you great advantage in maturity, of which, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are amongst the 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.

21. 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.

22. We often rise above each other 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.

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



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

## MORNING HYMN.

AWAKE, my soul, and with the sun  
Thy daily stage of duty run ;  
Shake off dull sloth, and early rise  
To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Redeem thy mispent moments past,  
And live this day as if thy last ;  
Thy talents to improve take care ;  
For the great day thyself prepare.

Let all thy converse be sincere,  
Thy conscience as the noon-day  
clear ;  
For God's all-seeing eye surveys  
Thy secret thoughts, thy works, and  
ways.

Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart,  
And with the angels bear thy part ;  
Who all night long unwearied sing  
High glory to th' eternal King !

## EVENING HYMN.

GLORY to thee, my God, this night,  
For all the blessings of the light ;  
Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,  
Beneath thy own almighty wings !

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son,  
The ill that I this day have done ;  
That with the world, myself, and  
thee,  
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread  
The grave as little as my bed ;  
Teach me to die, that so I may  
Rise glorious at the awful day.

O let my soul on thee repose !  
And may sweet sleep mine eyelids  
close,— [make,  
Sleep, that shall me more vigorous  
To serve my God, when I awake.

If in the night I sleepless lie,  
My soul with heavenly thoughts  
supply ;  
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,  
No powers of darkness me molest.

## FOR CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHILE shepherds watch'd their  
flocks by night,

All seated on the ground,  
The angel of the Lord came down,  
And glory shone around.  
"Fear not," said he, (for mighty  
dread

Had seiz'd their troubled mind)  
"Glad tidings of great joy I bring  
"To you and all mankind.  
"To you, in David's town this day,  
"Is born of David's line  
"The Saviour, who is Christ the  
Lord ;—

"And this shall be the sign ;  
"The heavenly babe you there shall  
find,

"To human view display'd,  
"All meanly wrapt in swathing  
bands,

"And in a manger laid."  
Thus spake the seraph, and forth-  
with

Appear'd a shining throng  
Of angels, praising God, and thus  
Address'd their joyful song :  
"All glory be to God on high,  
"And to the earth be peace ;  
"Good-will henceforth from heav'n  
to men,  
"Begin and never cease."

## FOR EASTER DAY.

JESUS Christ is risen to day,  
Our triumphant holiday ;  
Who did once upon the cross,  
Suffer to redeem our loss.

Hallelujah.

Hymns of praise then let us sing  
Unto Christ our heavenly King ;  
Who endur'd the cross and grave,  
Sinners to redeem and save.

Hallelujah.

But the pains which he endur'd  
Our salvation hath procur'd ;  
Now above the sky he's King,  
Where the angels ever sing,

Hallelujah.



## PRAYERS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

## MORNING PRAYER.

ALMIGHTY God, the Maker of every thing in heaven and earth; the darkness goes away, and the day-light comes at thy command: thou art good, and thou doest good continually.

I thank thee that thou hast taken such care of me this night, and that I am alive and well this morning. Save me, O God, from evil all this day long, and let me love and serve thee for ever, for the sake of Jesus Christ, thy Son. *Amen.*

[At five years old, the Child may be taught to repeat the following:]

Bestow on me every good thing that I have need of for my body and my soul: assist me by thy Holy Spirit to do thy will: make me always afraid to offend thee, and let me live and die in thy favour.

Hear the prayer of a child, O Lord, and pardon all my sins, because thy beloved Son died once on earth for sinful creatures, though he never sinned himself, and now he lives in heaven to pray for them, and save them: let his name be praised for ever and ever. *Amen.*

## EVENING PRAYER.

O LORD God, who knowest all things, thou seest me by night as well as by day. I pray thee, for Christ's sake, forgive me whatsoever I have done amiss this day, and keep me safe all this night, while I am asleep. I desire to lie down under thy care, and to abide for ever under thy blessing, for thou art a God of all power, and everlasting mercy. *Amen.*

[At five years old, the Child may be taught to repeat the following:]

Bless all my friends as well as myself; do good to them at all times and in all places, and help me always to serve them in love. And when I have done thy will here, by thy grace assisting me, and enjoyed thy blessings on earth, then give my soul a place in heaven to dwell with thee there, and with thy Son Jesus Christ: for heaven and earth, and all things in them are thine, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

## MORNING PRAYER FOR THE LORD'S DAY.

SUFFER me not, O Lord, to waste this thy day in sin and folly; but let me worship thee with much delight. Teach me to know more of thee, and to serve thee better than ever I have done before, that I may be fitter to dwell in Heaven, where thy worship and service are everlasting. *Amen.*

## EVENING PRAYER FOR THE LORD'S DAY.

O Most gracious God, let me never forget the many good things that I have heard this day: but let them abide in my



neart, so as to amend my life, that I may be able to give a good account of them to Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, when he comes to judge the world at the last day. *Amen.*

PRAYER ON ENTERING CHURCH.

ASSIST us, O Lord, in these our prayers and supplications: and grant that those things which we ask faithfully, we may obtain effectually, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

WHEN THE SERVICE IS ENDED.

THANKS be to thy holy name, most gracious God, for this opportunity of attending thy public service; and grant, O Lord, that neither our inattention or want of devotion may render our imperfect petitions unacceptable in thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

I ENTREAT Thee, O Lord, that the good things which I eat and drink, may keep me alive, and make me able to do Thee some service, for the sake of Jesus Christ thy Son and our Saviour. *Amen.*

GRACE AFTER MEAT.

I THANK Thee, O heavenly Father, for my daily food, and for every blessing thou bestowest on me: accept my thanksgiving for Christ's sake. *Amen.*

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THE SEVEN STAGES OF LIFE.

FIRST STAGE. *Eccles.* ch. xi. v. 10.—Miserable man, in whom, as soon as the image of God appears in the act of his reason, the devil and his own wicked nature blot 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.

SECOND STAGE. *Eccles.* ix. 9.—We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this stage 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 in a most piteous situation, and the most dangerous stage of life: thou art now entering into the affairs of the world which will entrap thee in a cloud of miseries; and thou hast not discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them.

THIRD STAGE. *Job* v. 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.



**FOURTH STAGE.** *Prov. iii. 13.*—This stage of life is also attended with perpetual troubles; and there is no real happiness here: for, look backward and thou art presented with the wickedness of thy youth, the folly of thy childhood, and the waste of time in thy infancy.

**FIFTH STAGE.** *Eccles. vii. 8.*—Now the folly of our youth, and the abuse of our time press hard upon us; and happy is he who can now look back upon the pleasures of a well-spent life; for the house now becomes full of cares, the field full of evil, the country full of rudeness and melancholy, and the city full of fashion. Wealth we see envied, poverty contemned; vice is advanced, simplicity derided, and religion ridiculed.

**SIXTH AND SEVENTH STAGES.** *Ps. xc. 10, 12.*—Gray 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 he comes to those years that his eyes grow dim, ears deaf, visage pale, hands shaking, knees trembling, and feet faltering, then it is evident the dissolution of our mortal tabernacle is near at hand.

### THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

FATHER of all ! in every age, In every clime ador'd, By saint, by savage, and by sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord !	And deal damnation round the land On each I judge thy foe.
Thou great first cause, least under- Who all my sense confin'd [stood To know but this, that thou art good, And that myself am blind ;	If I am right, thy grace impart Still in the right to stay : If I am wrong, O teach my heart To find the better way.
Yet gave me in this dark estate, To see the good from ill : And binding nature fast in fate, Left free the human will.	Save me alike from foolish pride, Or impious discontent, At aught thy wisdom has denied, Or aught thy goodness lent.
What conscience dictates to be done Or warns me not to do, This teach me more than hell to shun, That, more than heaven pursue.	Teach me to feel another's woe, To hide the fault I see, That mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me.
What blessings thy free bounty gives Let me not cast away ; For God is paid when man receives : To enjoy is to obey.	Mean though I am, not wholly so, Since quicken'd by thy breath : O lead me wheresoe'er I go, Through this day's life or death.
Yet not to earth's contracted span Thy goodness let me bound, Or think thee Lord alone of man, When thousand worlds are round.	This day be bread and peace my lot ; All else beneath the sun, Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not, And let thy will be done.
Let not this weak unknowing hand Presume thy bolts to throw,	To Thee, whose temple is all space, Whose altar, earth, sea, skies ! One chorus let all beings raise, All nature's incense rise !



# KINGS AND QUEENS SINCE THE CONQUEST.

<i>Kings and Queens.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Reigned.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
	<i>A. D.</i>		<i>Y. M. D.</i>	
William the Conqueror . . . . .	1027	1066, Oct. 14	20 10 26	60
William Rufus . . . . .	1057	1087, Sept. 9	12 10 24	43
Henry I. . . . .	1058	1100, Aug. 2	35 4 0	77
Stephen . . . . .	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 10 2	49

## THE LINE OF PLANTAGANET, OR ANJOU.

Henry II. . . . .	1134	1154, Oct. 25	34 8 12	55
Richard I. . . . .	1156	1189, July 6	9 9 0	43
John . . . . .	1166	1199, April 6	17 6 13	50
Henry III. . . . .	1207	1216, Oct. 19	56 0 28	65
Edward I. . . . .	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 7 21	67
Edward II. . . . .	1284	1307, July 7	19 6 13	43
Edward III. . . . .	1312	1327, Jan. 13	50 4 27	65
Richard II. . . . .	1366	1377, June 21	22 3 8	33

## THE LINE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV. . . . .	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 5 22	46
Henry V. . . . .	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5 11	33
Henry VI. . . . .	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6 4	49

## THE LINE OF YORK.

Edward IV . . . . .	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1 5	41
Edward V. . . . .	1471	1483, April 9	0 2 15	12
Richard III. . . . .	1443	1483, June 22	2 2 0	42

## THE FAMILIES UNITED.

Henry VII. . . . .	1457	1485, Aug. 22	23 8 0	52
Henry VIII. . . . .	1492	1509, April 22	37 9 6	55
Edward VI. . . . .	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5 9	16
Mary I. . . . .	1516	1553, July 6	5 4 11	42
Elizabeth . . . . .	1533	1558, Nov. 17	44 4 7	69

## THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

James I. . . . .	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0 3	59
Charles I. . . . .	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10 3	48
Charles II. . . . .	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0 7	55
James II. . . . .	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4 0 7	67
Mary II. . . . .	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5 10 15	32
William III. . . . .	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 0 22	52
Anne . . . . .	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12 4 24	49
George I. . . . .	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10 10	67
George II. . . . .	1683	1727, June 11	33 4 3	77
George III. . . . .	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3 4	81
George IV. . . . .	1762	1820, Jan. 29	10 4 25	67
William IV. . . . .	1755	1830, June 26	6 11 25	71
Victoria . . . . .	1819	1837, June 20, <i>whom God preserve.</i>		



## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; succeeded William IV. June 20, 1837.

	<i>born</i>		<i>born</i>
Prince Albert, . . . . .	Aug. 26, 1819	Duke of Sussex, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1773
Albert Edward Prince of Wales, . . . . .	Nov. 9, 1841	Duke of Cambridge, . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1774
Princess Royal, . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1840	Princess Mary, . . . . .	April 25, 1776
Duchess of Kent, . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1786	Princess Sophia, . . . . .	Nov. 3, 1777
Dowager Queen Adelaide, . . . . .	Aug. 13, 1792	Prince George of Cambridge, . . . . .	Mar. 26, 1819
Princess Elizabeth, . . . . .	May 22, 1770	Prince George of Cumberland, . . . . .	May 27, 1819
Duke of Cumberland, (King of Hanover, 1837) . . . . .	June 5, 1771	Princess Augusta of Cambridge, . . . . .	July 19, 1822

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Subject to.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Austria, &c. . . . .	Ferdinand, . . . . .	April 19, 1793. . . . .	March 2, 1835.
Bavaria, . . . . .	Louis Chas. Aug. . . . .	August 25, 1786. . . . .	Oct. 13, 1825.
Belgium, . . . . .	Leopold I. . . . .	Dec. 16, 1790. . . . .	July 21, 1831.
Bohemia, . . . . .	Ferdinand, . . . . .	See Austria. . . . .	
Denmark, . . . . .	Frederick VI. . . . .	Jan. 28, 1768. . . . .	March 13, 1808.
France, . . . . .	Louis Philippe I. . . . .	Oct. 6, 1773. . . . .	Aug. 9, 1830.
Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . .	Victoria I. . . . .	May 24, 1819. . . . .	June 20, 1837.
Greece, . . . . .	Otho I. . . . .	June 1, 1815. . . . .	Feb. 6, 1833.
Hanover, . . . . .	Ernest Augustus, . . . . .	June 5, 1771. . . . .	June 20, 1837.
Holland, . . . . .	William I. . . . .	Aug. 24, 1772. . . . .	May 15, 1815.
Naples and the Two Sicilies, . . . . .	Ferdinand II. . . . .	Jan. 12, 1815. . . . .	Nov. 8, 1830.
Poland, . . . . .	Nicholas I. . . . .	See Russia. . . . .	
Portugal, . . . . .	Maria da Gloria, . . . . .	April 4, 1819. . . . .	May 2, 1826.
Prussia, . . . . .	Fred. Wm. IV. . . . .	Aug. 3, 1770. . . . .	Nov. 16, 1797.
Russia, . . . . .	Nicholas I. . . . .	July, 6, 1796. . . . .	Dec. 1, 1825.
Sardinia, . . . . .	Charles Albert, . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1798. . . . .	April 21, 1831.
Saxony, . . . . .	Frederick, . . . . .	May 18, 1797. . . . .	June 6, 1836.
Spain, . . . . .	Isabella II. . . . .	Oct. 10, 1830. . . . .	Sept. 29, 1833.
States of the Church, or Rome, . . . . .	Gregory XVI. . . . .	Sept. 18, 1765. . . . .	Feb. 2, 1831.
Sweden and Norway, . . . . .	Charles XIV. . . . .	Jan. 26, 1764. . . . .	Feb. 5, 1818.
Turkey, . . . . .	Abdallah Medschid, . . . . .	. . . . .	1839.
Tuscany, . . . . .	Leopold II. . . . .	Oct. 3, 1797. . . . .	June 18, 1824.
Wurtemburgh, . . . . .	William, . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1781. . . . .	Oct. 30, 1816.

## CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

<i>A. D.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>	
1066	WILLIAM conquered England, and introduced Surnames, which were adopted by the nobility in 1200.	1489	Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.
1116	First Parliam. of lords and commons.	1492	Columbus discovered America.
1150	Sugar first brought into Europe.	1509	Vegetables imported from the Netherlands, there being no kitchen gardens in England; before this time, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency.
1171	Ireland conquered by the English.	1520	The first map of England, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1560.
1180	Glazed windows became general.	1521	Engravings on wood invented by Albert Durer.
1215	Magna Charta granted to England by King John, June 19; and to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.	1524	Soap first made at London and Bristol.
1234	Coals discovered near Newcastle.	1525	Hops introduced from the Netherlands.
1299	Wind-mills invented. Water-mills, by Belisarius, in 529.	1533	Currant trees first planted in England.
—	Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk.	1535	Cannon first used.
1302	The Mariner's Compass invented.	1543	Pins first used in England; previous to which the ladies used skewers.
1330	Gunpowder discovered by a priest,—first made in England in 1418.	1547	Merry Andrew, character of, arose from Andrew Borde, a droll English physician, who used to attend markets, and harangue the people.
1350	Toll-gates, first erected in England.		
1369	Wickliffe first began the Reformation.		
1441	Printing invented by a German.		
1474	Caxton, introduced the knowledge of Printing into England.		



- A. D.  
 1563 Knives were first made in Sheffield.  
 1566 Needles first made in London, by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Mary, but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was taught by Elias Grose, a German. [began.  
 1572 Parochial assessments for the poor  
 1581 Post Office first estab.—and between London and most towns in the united kingdom in 1635—the mail first conveyed by stage coach, Aug. 2, 1785.  
 1583 Tobacco first brought to England.  
 1586 Potatoes first brought from America by Sir Francis Drake; introduced into Ireland, in 1610; into England, 1650.  
 1588 The English navy consisted of 28 vessels. [Mr. Lee.  
 1589 Stocking Frames invented by the Rev.  
 1590 Telescopes invented by Jansen.  
 1591 The first East India voyage.  
 1611 New Translation of the Bible.  
 1616 Shakspeare died April 23, aged 52.  
 1620 Thermometers invented by Van Drebbel, improved by Reaumur, 1730; and since by Fahrenheit.  
 1634 Parr died, at 152—he lived in 10 reigns.  
 1641 Coffee first brought to England.  
 1643 Excise first used in England.  
 1648 Whig and Tory factions took their rise.  
 1649 King Charles I. beheaded, January 30.  
 1653 Cromwell made Protector, Dec. 12.  
 1655 George Fox, the first of the Quakers.  
 1658 Pocket Watches invented by Dr. Hook.  
 — Oliver Cromwell died, September 3.  
 1660 King Charles II. restored, May 29.  
 1665 A great Plague in London, died, 68,586.  
 1666 The burning of London, Sep. 2.  
 — Tea first brought into England from Holland, at 60s. a lb.  
 1670 Jenkins died, at 169:—lived in 8 reigns.  
 1672 Halfpence and farthings first coined.  
 1677 Prince of Orange, afterwards Wm. III. mar. Mary, daughter of James II.  
 1679 Habeas-Corpus act passed, May 27.  
 1680 Newspapers and Pamphlets prohibited.  
 1688 William III. landed at Torbay, Nov. 4.  
 — King James II. abdicated, Dec. 12.  
 1689 William and Mary crowned, April 11.  
 1690 Rice first cultivated in England.  
 1693 Hackney Coaches first licensed.  
 1694 Bank of England established.  
 1696 Land-tax first imposed, at 4s. in the £.  
 1698 Mackarel allowed to be cried through the streets of London on Sundays.  
 1704 Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke.  
 1707 England and Scotland united, May 1.  
 1715 Rebellion in Scotland and Lancashire.  
 1718 First appearance of northern lights.  
 1734 Wesleyan Methodism took its rise.  
 1744 Anson comp. his voy. round the world.  
 1745 A Rebellion in Scotland.  
 1746 Rebels defeated at Culloden, April 16.  
 1752 The Style and Calendar altered, September 3 being September 14.  
 — China first made in England.  
 1754 Quatern loaf 4d.; in 1801 1s.  
 1765 General Warrants declared illegal.  
 1770 Botany Bay discovered by Capt. Cook; colonized with English convicts, 1787.  
 1772 Calicos were first made in Lancashire.  
 1774 American Declaration of Rights, Sep. 5.  
 1775 War decl. against N. America, Aug. 23.
- A. D.  
 1776 The Americans declare themselves independent.  
 1780 Sunday Schools were first established by Robert Raikes of Gloucester.  
 — Riots in London, and jails burnt.  
 1783 American Independence acknowledged, Jan. 20.  
 1786 Died, Jonas Hanway; born in 1712, and the first who used an umbrella in the streets of London.  
 1788 Australia colonized.  
 1789 A revolution in France, Bastille destroyed, July 14.  
 1792 France declared a republic.  
 1793 King and Queen of France beheaded, Jan. 21. [Feb. 2.  
 — France declared war against England,  
 1794 French fleet defeated by earl Howe, June 1.  
 — Telegraphs invented, by M. Chappe.— First used in England in 1796.  
 1796 Vaccination introduced by Dr. Jenner.  
 1797 The bank of England stopped payment, Feb. 25.  
 1801 The first Railway act was passed for the incorporation of the Surrey Iron Railway Company, it extended only from Wandsworth to Croydon, and was used merely for the conveyance of coal, lime, &c. the moving power being from horses alone.  
 — Ireland united to Great Britain, Jan. 1.  
 1802 A general peace.  
 1803 War with France renewed.  
 1804 Bonaparte proclaimed emperor, May 20.  
 1805 Victory of Trafalgar, and death of lord Nelson, October 21.  
 1806 Rt. hon. William Pitt died, Jan. 23; Rt. hon. Charles James Fox died Sept. 13.  
 1808 Bonaparte prohibited all commerce with Great Britain.  
 1812 Rt. hon. Spence Perceval assassinated by Bellingham, in the lobby of the house of commons, May 11.  
 — America declared war against Great Britain, June.  
 — In the Russian campaign the French and their allies lost 24 generals, 2000 staff and other officers, and 204,400 rank and file, killed; prisoners, 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 rank and file; 1131 pieces of cannon, 63 standards, 100,000 muskets, and 27,000 ammunition wagons were taken.  
 1814 Abdication of Bonaparte, April 5, who was sent to Elba, April 8.—Peace between England and France.  
 — City of Washington taken, Aug. 24.—Peace between England and America, December 24.  
 — Emperor of Russia and king of Prussia visited England June 6, and remained till the 27th.  
 — Nov. 29.—The Times newspaper of this date was the first that was ever printed by steam.  
 1815 Bonaparte landed at Cannes from Elba, March 1.—Battle of Waterloo, June 18.—Bonaparte gave himself up to the British, and was sent to St. Helena, August 7.—Treaties of peace signed at Paris, Nov. 20.



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A. D.

- 1815 Corn laws Bill passed.
- 1816 Property tax abolished, Feb. 10.
- Princess Charlotte married to prince Leopold, now king of Belgium, May 2.
- 1817 Princess Charlotte died, Nov. 6.—Gold sovereigns and half sovereigns issued.
- 1819 The first Steam vessel arrived from America, July 15.
- 1820 Duke of Kent died, Jan. 23.—George III. died in the 82nd year of his age, and in the 60th of his reign, Jan. 29.—House of commons assembled on Sunday, the 30th.—George IV. proclaimed, Jan. 31.—Duchess of York died, August 6.
- 1821 Bonaparte died at St. Helena, May 5.—George IV. crowned, July 19.—Queen Caroline died, Aug. 7.
- 1822 Great famine in Ireland.
- 1823 Double gold sovereigns issued.
- 1824 Mechanics' Institutions established.
- 1825 The first stone of the new London bridge laid by J. Garrat, Lord Mayor.
- 1827 Rt. hon. G. Canning died, August 8.
- The allied fleet of England, France, and Russia, consisting of 26 sail, commanded by Sir Edward Codrington, totally destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, consisting of 70 sail, in the Bay of Navarino, Oct. 20.
- 1828 Test and corpo. acts repealed, May 9.
- 1829 The Roman Catholics emancipated.
- 1830 Charles X. abdicated the throne of France, Aug. 2. and Louis Philippe duke of Orleans, accepted the crown.
- Revolution in the Nether. Belgium dissolved the union with Holland, Aug.
- George IV. died June 26, aged 66.
- Algiers surr. to the French, July 5.
- Disturbances in the agricultural districts in England, and extensive injury done by incendiaries: at a special commission held at Winchester in December, 101 persons were capitally convicted, 6 of whom were left for execution.
- Mr. Huskisson killed between Liverpool and Manchester, on the opening of the Railway, Sept. 15.
- 1832 Parliament Reform Bill passed June 4.
- 1833 The China trade thrown open.
- 1834 Aug. 1, Slavery extinct in every part of the British dominions.
- Houses of Parliament burnt, Oct. 16.
- Duty on Almanacs repealed.
- The new Poor Laws' Bill passed the House of Commons, July 1, for the Bill 187, against it 50, majority 137.
- 1835 Corporation Reform Act, Sept. 10.
- 1836 Newspaper Stamp reduced from 4d. to 1d. Aug. 13.
- 1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
- The first Steam ship that crossed the Atlantic, from the United Kingdom, was the Great Western, 1340 tons burden. She left Bristol on her first trip, April 8, and reached New York on the 24th, 3223 miles in 15 days 5 hours. Out of 600 tons of coals she consumed only 450, having used resin, and steamed all the way.
- The London and Birmingham Railway was opened throughout, Sept. 17;

A. D.

- the first train completing the distance, 112½ miles, in 4 hours and 14 minutes; and the second train, carrying 200 passengers, in about 6 hours. The entire cost of this railway is about £5,000,000.
- 1838 The Royal Exchange burnt, Jan. 10; the foundation stone of the new one laid by Prince Albert, Jan. 17, 1842.
- 1839 Penny Postage Bill passed, Aug. 9; the 4d. rate came into operation, Dec. 5, and on Jan. 10, 1840, the 1d. rate was adopted. [ed, June 4.
- Derby and Nottingham Railway opened
- 1840 An act passed for prohibiting boys from sweeping chimneys, Aug. 7.
- The Derby Arboretum, was presented by Joseph Strutt, esq. to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Derby, as a place of recreation and amusement, Sept. 16. Its extent is about 11 acres, laid out and planted under the immediate directions of the celebrated J. C. Loudon, esq.; 2 lodges built in the Tudor style, furnished and provided with crockery, coppers, &c. for the accommodation of the public, in which they may take their own refreshments without any expense; each lodge is provided with proper yards and conveniences; a marquee, in which 300 or 400 may dine, take tea, or dance; 2 pavilions, and a large number of ornamental seats in the spacious gravel walks; the great rejoicings to celebrate this splendid gift continued three days.
- Napoleon's remains brought from St. Helena to Paris, and re-interred in the Hospital of the Invalids, Dec. 15.
- North Midland Railway opened throughout, May 12.
- St. Jean d'Acre taken by Commodore Napier, Nov. 3.—Beyrout, Oct. 10.
- 1841 The Union of the two Canadas proclaimed at Montreal, Feb. 10, and the Governor, Lord Sydenham, took the oath of office.
- Destructive fire in the Tower of London, Oct. 30.
- Canton taken, and ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, May 21. Amoy taken, Aug. 26.
- Thames Tunnel, 1172 feet in length, completed, and Shield removed, Nov. 18, and Sir I. Brunel, accompanied by the Directors, and some of the original Subscribers, were the first who passed through it, Nov. 24.
- Population of England and Wales, 15,907,000; Ireland, 8,205,000; Scotland, 2,624,000; Channel Islands, 125,000.—Total, about 26,856,000; in 1831, it was 24,133,000; and in 1821, it was, 21,193,000.
- The Prince of Wales was born Nov. 9, and was christened Albert Edward, Jan. 25, 1842; on which occasion a Chapter of the Garter was held, when His Majesty Frederick William the Fourth, King of Prussia, one of the Sponsors, was elected a Knight of the Most noble Order of the Garter.



## POSTSCRIPT.

As there are many people who cannot read old English print, it may be of service to insert the alphabets and give a single lesson, by which any person may soon learn to read it well.

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

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

If you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with yourself; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend things far above it. Look then into the glass of your own imperfections, and the true sight and sense of them will certainly lead you to real happiness.

Learn then in your youth to condemn the flatteries of all seeming prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a serenity of mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome the fears of all adversity.

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 CONCLUSION.

## TO THE READER.

Should you learn any thing by what is penn'd,  
Tho' e'er so little, I have gained 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.



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