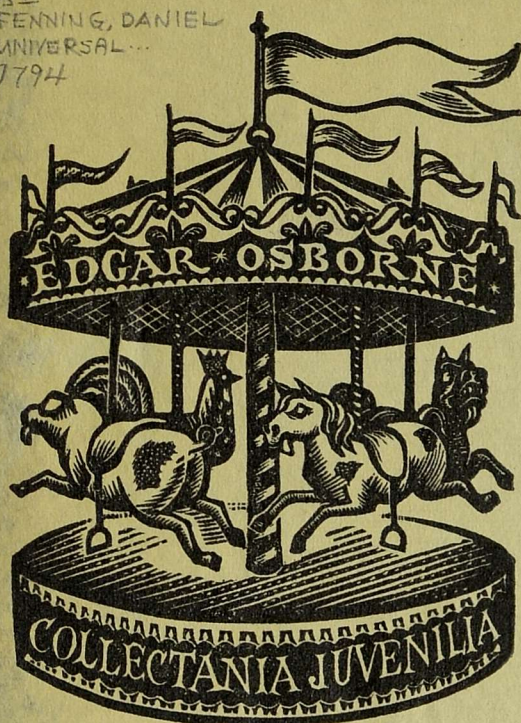


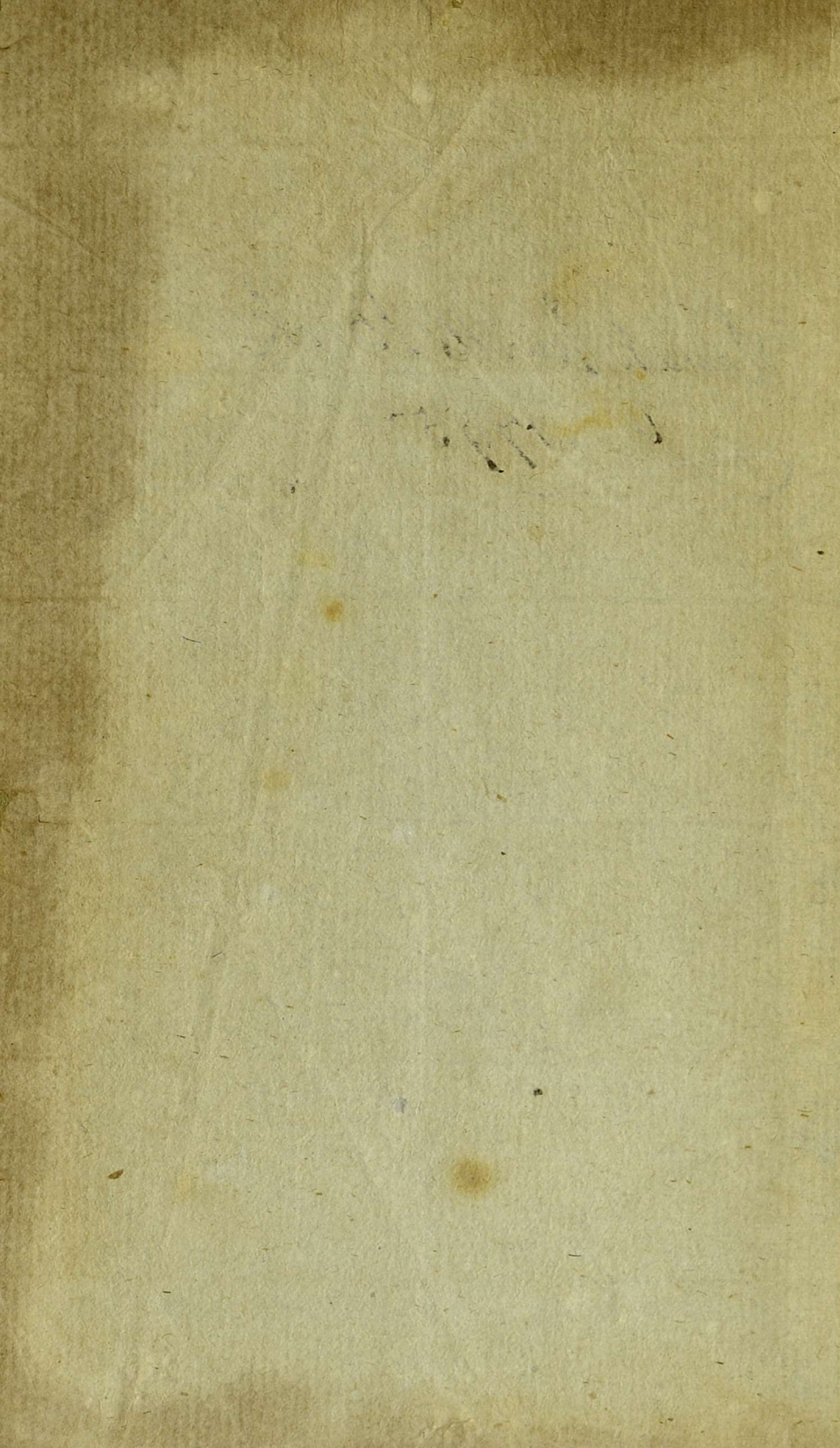
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THE
Universal Spelling-Book,
OR A
NEW AND EASY GUIDE
TO THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

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.

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

III. A Collection of near 5000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four Syllables, viz. Nouns Substantive, Adjectives, and Verbs (placed alphabetically under their respec-

tive Heads) which are accented and explained for the better instruction of Youth, and the Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being an useful Instructor for the School, Shop, or Compting-house.

IV. Many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown-up Youth, with a Variety of Alphabetical Copies and Writing-pieces, both in Prose and Verse, &c.

V. Chronological Tables of the Succession of the Kings of England, and many of the most memorable Occurrences in sacred and profane History; with some short Remarks upon the seven Stages of Life, which are not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life, and their own unbridled Passions.

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of Schools, but as a Pocket Companion for the Youth of both
Sexes.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
The LORD MAYOR of the CITY of LONDON,

Patron of the various Schools.

MY LORD

IN this new Edition of a Book which has had an universal Sale, the Editor presumes to avail himself of the Honour to dedicate it to your Lordship.

This Book, as a Basis to model and improve Youth, and lay a System for Education, has always justly merited public Approbation.

Your Lordship will permit him to say, the Rules here laid down are suitable to the Undertaking; and act as a Design not only to teach Children to Spell and Read; but also to inculcate in their Minds Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their several Duties in Life.

And it is hoped will tend to prevent Youth from falling into those Snares and Temptations that are frequently laid for their Destruction.

From these Considerations it is humbly recommended to your Protection; trusting the various Schools will, under your Lordship's Sanction, still continue their Encouragement, by which the Ambition will be highly gratified, of,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obliged, obedient,

LONDON,
May 10, 1794.

And most humble Servant,

The EDITOR.

P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to such as have the Care of Protestant Schools in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty's Plantations Abroad.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the first nine Editions of this Work, I desired every one of you to encourage it no further than as you yourselves might think it more useful than Spelling-Books in general: And from the great Demand for the former impressions, it is natural to suppose that many of you have approved of the Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, for encouraging me to put it to this new Edition, in which are several Additions and Improvements, as will appear by giving some account of the Work itself, as it now stands:

1. I do not pretend to dictate to you the Way of teaching Children at first, yet you will give me Leave to say what I have experienced in the Course of Fifteen Years public instruction in a School, and twenty in my own Family, viz. That a perpetual Jargon of *Ace, brace, grace, trace; Buy, dry, fry, fly, sly, &c. &c. &c.* is dull, dry, and tiresome, both to the Child and his Teacher; and especially as there are many Master and Mistresses so ignorant (particularly in small Towns) as to think it really necessary to go through all the words in every Table: though they contain many Thousands: I say this is actually tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, Pye, Tarts, Tops, Bread, Beer, Cup, Dish, Spoon Plate, Knife, fork, &c.* which, tho' they may seem hard, yet really are not so; because they know the Names, and having an idea of the Things before-hand, they are half taught. The same Inconvenience attends all such Books as are stuffed with many Thousands of Words, of two, three and Four Syllables without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dry and dull to a grown up Boy, as the aforesaid Repetitions do to a Child.

2. Tables I. II. III. IV. and V. contain very useful Words and easy Lessons of one Syllable which will soon qualify Children for Words of two Syllables; and if any Lesson be two long for once Reading, it is an error on the right Side, especially as they are contrived so by Full Stops, that Part of them only may be read.

3. It is impossible, in a Book of the Price of a Shilling, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in short, it impossible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am convinced, a Rod, Cane, or Ferula*, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I have experienced, that in regard to Learning, Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown-up Youth won by good Nature, and a true discerning of their natural Temper, Ability, and Disposition.

4. Tables VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV. contain Words from two to four Syllables, and Lessons, some where the Syllables are divided, and others where they are undivided for Trial, which are both easy and instructive; and though not so many in Number as in some Books, yet there are enough for common Instruction, to qualify any School-Boy to read well with Practice.

5. Tables XV. and XVI. contain very pleasant Fables and useful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but which will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XVII. XVIII. and XIX. treat of the Use of Numbers, Contractions, and Words of the same Sound, but of different Significations.

7. Tables XX. XXI. and XXII. treat of Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently; as also of the Names and Use of all the Stops and Marks in Reading and Writing: together with the Sound and Use of some particular Vowels and Consonants, and double Letters.

8. As for not giving more Examples concerning the dividing of Syllables, I assure you, Gentlemen, that I have been commended, for saying that I wilfully omitted it; because as the Learned themselves differ so much about it, it is out of the Question to fill a Book with unnecessary Stuff and long Harangues, that are nothing else but Stumbling-blocks, even to adult Persons, and much more to Children.

9. Therefore as the shortest and plainest Way must certainly be the best, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and as near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the Latin or any critical Cavils:—Thus I would not divide *Master*, *Sister*, *Vestry*, &c. *Ma-sier*, *Si-ster*, *Ve-siry*, because here the first Syllable is weak and Imperfect, but I should chuse rather to teach them to spell thus, *Mas-ter*, *Sis-ter*, *Ves-try*, &c. because here the first Syllable of all the Words has a full and true Sound, and the second Syllable will naturally follow.

* I would advise Masters not to use this foolish Instrument, it having been attended with many bad Consequences in passionate Hands.

10. PART II. Contains a short and easy Epitome of English Grammar, which may be soon learned by the more grown-up Youth; and by such as have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education.

I know it has been a Notion of long standing, that it is impossible to write true English without a Knowledge of the Latin Tongue: but the English Tongue is now grown to such Perfection, that Persons who have made English Grammar their Study, know it is a very foolish Notion; and it is a monstrous Piece of Pride and Arrogance to assert such a Thing, when the greatest Men of the Age have not only written to the contrary, but daily Experience shews it to be absurd.

11. PART III. Has a Collection of near 5000 Words, of two, three, and four Syllables of the three principal Parts of Speech, viz. Nouns Substantive, Adjective, and Verbs, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Counting-house; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own, indeed, the Explanations of the Words are short, and in many Respects, a little deficient: But if they are enough to convey to the Learner so much Signification, as to give him an Idea or just Notion of the common meaning of the Word, that is sufficient: For this is so necessary a Branch of Education, that bare Spelling without it, must be allowed to be of itself dry, useless and insignificant.

13. As for the Accent of the Words, it always continues upon the same Syllable till it is contradicted by another dash on the contrary Syllable. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, for the first five Words, from to and then changes to the second Syllable, from to &c. &c. — The same is to be observed in all the other Tables of Words.

14. PART. IV. Contains many Useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from Tillotson, South, Addison, Pope, &c. and are not only proper for Writing-pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety.

Then follow some Graces and short Prayers, with two useful Notes upon the indispensable Duty of every Teacher, to instil into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependence upon God, humbly submitted to your serious Consideration.

15. PART V. Contains a pretty natural History of Monarchs and Kings, with several other Occurrences, from the Creation to the Present Time, added purely to divert the more grown up Lads, and win them to the Love of reading such Things as must of Course be very much for their Improvement.

16. The POSTSCRIPT is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read old English Print, which sometimes falling in their Way, it is enough to make a good Reader blush to have an Act of Parliament, or Form of Prayer, put into his Hand, and for him to own he cannot read them.

17. Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short Account of this Undertaking; which I freely submit to your superior Judgment: And, as I expect to share the common Fate of my Betters, so I naturally expect to have Justice done me, by considering, not only that a Book of this small Size and Price must in some Measure be deficient, but that it is impossible to please the Ignorant and Capricious.

In fine, If upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons, than Spelling Books in general, that is enough to make every candid Reader wink at a few Imperfections: And as for the whimsical and censorious Critic, whose whole Search and Labour is to carp and find fault upon the least Occasion, and very often without any Reason at all, it is Pity but he should have some Reward for his Trouble; and he will not fail of it, if he applies in a proper Manner, according to the following Example:

“ A famous Critic (says Boccacini) having gathered together the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to Apollo, who received them graciously, and promised to make the Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been at in collecting them together. In order to this, Apollo set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been thrashed from the Sheaf; and bid him pick out the Chaff from the Corn, and lay each by itself: The Critic applied himself to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure; and after having made a due Separation, was presented by Apollo with the Chaff only for his Pains.”

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,

And Well-Wisher,

D. FENNING.

TO
Mr. F E N N I N G,
ON HIS
UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK.

WHEN genuine Merit claims the Muse's Praise
The Bard enraptur'd tunes the grateful Lays;
Delighted sings, nor ever sings in vain,
As full convinc'd the wish'd Applause to gain.
Such Praise, while you such noble Paths pursue.
Such just Applause, is to thy Labours due.
A glorious Task! the unexperienc'd Youth,
T'instruct in Virtue and the Paths of Truth,
With artless Tales to warn their early Years,
To shun the present Ills and future Cares;
To trace the Way, and all those Paths explore,
That lead to Learning's inexhausted Store:
A Theme so good, a Theme so truly great,
That quite exalts, and makes the Work complete.
To *Dyche* we owe a great, a noble Plan,
In *Dilworth* shines confess'd th'ingenious Man;
In both whate'er is useful, now we see,
Made perfect, and completed full by Thee.
Thy skilful Hand the rugged Ore refines,
And Language still in more Perfection shines.
O may thy Precepts ev'ry Youth inflame
With Thirst of Knowledge, and the Love of Fame:
And thus inflam'd, conduct the glorious Plan,
Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man.

HENRY DELL.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

DEAR SIR,

I Have perused your Spelling-Book, and find it to be what you intended it, an intelligible useful Thing. I heartily wish you Success with it. I have not had Time to procure you many Recommendations; but have shewn it to the Rev. Mr. *Le' some* (who is a great Grammarian) and he speaks very well of it. If my Name will give any Countenance to it, you are welcome to make Use of it.

St. Paul's Church Yard.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

B. PEARCE.

SIR,

I Have carefully looked over your Universal Spelling-Book, and like it so well, that I shall for the future make Use of no other; for, without Flattery, I think, it the best extant.

Watford Boarding-School

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JAMES HACKMAN.

SIR,

I Acknowledge the Receipt of your two Spelling-Books, and desire you will make them up Half a Dozen. We approve it as the best Book extant, and you have the Liberty of my Name and Mr. Kirby's to your fourth Edition.

Colchester.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

GEORGE KILBY.

SIR,

I Received your Spelling-Book, which I perused with pleasure, and think it will answer your Intentions; the best Grammarian may not despise the Perusal, and Persons of all Ages may improve in Orthography and Pronunciation from it; I have only one Boy of five Years old, and shall keep him to your Rudiments; and, that it may become more general, I shall distribute it to Persons most likely to encourage it.

Strood.

I am your humble Servant,

JOHN HICK.

The Authors of the Monthly Review speaking of this Performance in their Monthly Catalogue for May, 1756, give it the following Character,

THE Execution of this New Spelling-Book is adequate to the ample Professions in its Title Page; which is not always the Case, with Respect to many Performances in higher Classes of Literature. It is but Justice to Mr. FENNING to add, that this Book seems really better adapted to the instruction of young Understandings, than any other production of the Kind.

RECOMMENDERS.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, having perused the following Sheets, do allow that the Performance is the best adapted to Children, and the most useful to adult Persons, or any Thing of this sort extant.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Patronizer.

Rev. Mr. <i>Bearcroft</i>	Rev. Mr. <i>Edcomb</i>	Rev. Mr. <i>Johnson</i>
— Mr. <i>Bernard</i>	— Mr. <i>Egerton</i>	— Mr. <i>Kilby</i>
— Mr. <i>James Brome</i>	— Mr. <i>Ekins</i>	— Mr. <i>Lee</i>
— Mr. <i>Brome, Jun.</i>	— Mr. <i>Ferguson</i>	— Mr. <i>Letsome</i>
— Mr. <i>Chalmers</i>	— Mr. <i>Fiske</i>	— Mr. <i>Leapwell</i>
— Dr. <i>Chalmers</i>	— Mr. <i>Fontaine</i>	— Mr. <i>Romaine</i>
— Dr. <i>Cockayne A P G</i>	— Mr. <i>Fuller</i>	— Mr. <i>Taibam</i>
— Mr. <i>Creech, A. M.</i>	— Mr. <i>Heckford</i>	— Mr. <i>Turner</i>
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<i>Mr. Bird late Master of the Boarding-School Deptford</i>	<i>James Henckell, Esq. merchant</i>
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<i>Mr. Fletcher, Writing-Master</i>	<i>Mr. Quant, Writing-Master</i>
<i>Mr. Flower, Writing-Master</i>	<i>Mr. Rose, Master of the Academy at Kew-Green</i>
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	<i>Mr. Henry Symonds, Philomath</i>
	<i>Mr. Thorley, Writing-Master</i>
	<i>Mr. Williams, Writing-Master</i>

To the RECOMMENDERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you hearty Thanks for the Favour of your Names to this Spelling-Book; let me crave your further Assistance in noticing such real Errors as you may occasionally meet with, and you will still further oblige,

GENTLEMEN, Your very humble Servant, D. FENNING.

Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz. &.

ITALIC.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz. &.

OLD ENGLISH.

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.

VOWELS.

a e i o u y.

CONSONANTS.

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

DOUBLE LETTERS.

æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ &.

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* (jay) and the sharp *v* (vee) for it is much better in every Respect.

PART I.

TABLE .

LESSON I.

Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
da	de	di	do	du
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku

LESSON II.

Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
am	em	im	om	um

Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu

ad	ed	id	od	od
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

LESSON III.

Bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu

LESSON IV.

Bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru

Fra fre fri fro fru
Phra phre phri phro phru

LESSON V.

*Proper Words of One Syllable, both natural and easy
to spell and read.*

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

* Let the Child be taught to pronounce *ce* the same as *fe*; and *ci* the same as *fi*.

TABLE II.

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

I.

All	call	fall	shall
ake	cake	make	wake
art	cart	dart	smart
are	care	dare	mare
ark	bark	dark	mark

II.

Bat	cat	hat	rat
ben	den	hen	men
cap	gap	hap	nap
cock	dock	lock	mock
clock	block	flock	shock

III.

Cap	gap	map	tap
dip	hip	nip	tip
fan	man	nan	pan
got	hot	pot	tot
in	pin	win	fin
ink	link	pink	wink

IV.

Band	hand	land	sand
bail	hail	pail	nail
book	cook	hook	look
hope	mope	pope	rope
lace	mace	pace	race
make	rake	fake	wake

TABLE III.

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

1. *Birds, Beasts, &c.*

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	tau	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, &c.

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	cloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
coif	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
hood	gown	muff	stays	shift	filk

5. Things belonging to a House.

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

6. Parts of the Body.

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	nails
eyes	tongue	hands	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	isles	chalk	hail	ice

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

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

9. *Numbers, Weights, &c.*

One	five	nine	dram	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	bas	base	cap	cape	dan	dane
ar	are	bid	bide	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bil	bile	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babe	bit	bite	cop	cope	din	dine
bal	bale	Can	cane	cor	core	dol	dole
ban	bane	cam	came	Dal	dale	dom	dome
bar	bare	car	care	dam	dame	dot	dote

* 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.

Fam	fame	Lad	lade	pat	pate	fur	fure
fan	fane	Mad	made	pil	pile	Tal	tale
far	fare	man	mane	pin	pine	tam	tame
fat	fate	mar	mare	pol	pole	tap	tape
fil	file	mat	mate	por	pore	tar	tare
fin	fine	mil	mile	Rat	rate	tid	tide
fir	fire	mir	mire	rid	ride	til	tile
for	fore	mod	mode	rip	ripe	tim	time
Gal	gale	mol	mole	rit	rite	tin	tine
gam	game	mop	mope	rob	robe	ton	tone
gap	gape	mor	more	rod	rode	top	tope
gat	gate	mut	mute	rop	rope	tub	tube
gon	gone	Nam	name	rot	rote	tun	tune
gor	gore	nap	nape	rud	rude	Us	use
Hal	hale	nil	nile	rul	rule	Val	vale
har	hare	nod	node	Sal	sale	van	vane
hat	hate	nor	nore	sam	fame	vin	vine
her	here	not	note	fid	fide	vil	vile
hid	hide	Odd	ode	fin	fine	vot	vote
hop	hope	or	ore	fir	fire	Wad	wade
Kin	kine	Pan	pane	fit	fite	war	ware
kil	kite	par	pare	fol	sole	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.

N.B. 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 discretion of the 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.

God made the World.

LESSON II.

Do not lie nor swear.

Do not cheat nor steal.

Play not with bad Boys.

Use no ill Words at Play.

Pray to God to bless you.

Serve God, and trust in
him.

Take not God's name
in vain.

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thy 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.

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things made,
God made the World; he made both Man and
Beast. He made the Fowls of the Air and Fish of
the Sea.

He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the Moon
and Stars to rule the Night. How great are thy
Works, O Lord.

LESSON VIII. *Duty to God, &c.*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength.

A good child will love God; he will put his whole trust in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will serve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

LESSON IX. *Of God, &c.*

The Fool says in his Heart there is no God; but a wise and a good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord; he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

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

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

All Things change; but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XI. *Of Christ our Redeemer.*

Christ is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life; and none can come to God but by Christ; for he took 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.

LESSON XII

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	af-ter	ar-bour	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tor	am-ber	art-less	ban-ker
ad-vent	an-gel	Back-ward	bant-ling

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

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

ru-ral	short-ly	splen-dor	tem-pest
Sa-cred	shut-ter	splin-ter	ten-der
sad-ler	sig-nal	spun-gy	ten-ter
safe-ly	si-lence	stag-ger	thank-ful
safe-ty	si-lent	stam-mer	thread-bare
sal-lad	sil-ly	stan-dish	thun-der
sal-ver	sil-ver	stin-gy	time-ly
san-dy	sim-per	stop-page	ti-dings
sam-pler	sin-ful	stop-per	tim-ber
sat-chel	sin-ner	sto-ry	tin-der
sat-tin	six-fold	stran-ger	tin-sel
scab-bard	six-ty	strong-ly	to-tal
scaf-fold	skil-ful	stu-dent	tra-der
scam-per	skin-ny	stu-pid	tren-cher
scan-del	skip-per	sud-den	tri-al
scan-ty	slan-der	suf-fer	trum-pet
scar-let	slat-tern	ful-ky	truf-ty
scat-ter	slen-der	ful-len	tu-lip
scol-lop	slimy	ful-ly	tum-bler
scorn-ful	slip-per	ful-try	tu-mult
scra-per	sloth-ful	fum-mer	tun-nage
scul-ler	slug-gard	fum-mon	tur-key
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per	tur-nip
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face	tur-ner
sel-fish	slut-tish	sur-ly	turn-pike
sen-tence	smo-ky	Tab-by	turn-stile
ser-mon	smug-ler	tal-ly	tu-tor
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly	Va-cant
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner	va-grant
sha-dy	for-rel	ta-per	var-nish
shame-ful	sot-tish	tap-ster	va-ry
shar-pen	spi-der	tar-dy	vel-lum
shar-per	spin-ner	tar-nish	vel-vet
shat-ter	spin-ster	tat-ler	ven-ture
shep-herd	spite-ful	tat-ter	ver-min
shil-ling	splen-did	tem-per	ves-sel
			vic-tim

vic-tim	ut-moft	ward-robe	whif-per
vin-tage	ut-ter	war-like	wil-ful
vir-gin	ufe-ful	war-rant	win-ter
vi-tal	Wa-fer	wasp-iff	wif-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	waste-ful	wo-ful
vul-gar	wa-ges	wed-ding	wor-ffip
Ud-der	wake-ful	wel-fare	worth-lefs
ug-ly	wan-der	wet-ftiod	wor-thy
up-per	wan-ton	whim-fy	won-der

TABLE VII.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the fecond Syllable.

A-bafe	a-gain	a-venge	be-fet
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-fide
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-fpeak
a-bout	a-lone	a-wake	be-tween
a-broad	a-maze	a-way	be-twixt
ab-rupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-folve	a-midft	be-caufe	Ca-bal
ab-furd	a-mong	be-friend	ca-nal
ac-cept	a-mufe	be-fore	ca-roufe
ac-quire	a-noint	be-gin	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-have	com-plain
ad-drefs	ap-proach	be-head	com-pel
ad-journ	ap-prove	be-hind	com-ply
ad-mit	a-rife	be-hold	com-pofe
a-dore	ar-ref	be-lief	com-prife
ad-vance	a-tone	be-lieve	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-long	con-fer
af-fair	at-tempt	be-neath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-night	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-queath	con-fufe
			con-ftrein

con-strain	de-tect	em-broil	ex-pend
con-sume	de-test	e-mit	ex-plode
con-tempt	de-vise	en-chant	ex-pose
con-tend	di-rect	en-close	ex-tend
con-tent	dis-arm	en-croach	ex-tort
con-temn	dis-band	en-dear	ex-tract
con-vey	dis-burse	en-dorse	ex-treme
cor-rect	dis-card	en-due	Fif-teen
cor-rupt	dis-claim	en-dure	fo-ment
De-bar	dis-count	en-force	fore-arm
de-ceit	dis-course	en-gage	fore-seen
de-cide	dis-joint	en-joy	fore-shewn
de-clare	dis-like	en-large	fore-tal
de-coy	dis-lodge	en-rage	fore-tel
de-crease	dis-may	en-rich	fore-told
de-duce	dis-miss	en-rol	fore-warn
de-duct	dis-own	en-sue	for-bear
de-fect	dis-pel	en-thral	for-bid
de-fend	dis-place	en-throne	for-get
de-fence	dis-play	en-tice	for-give
de-fer	dis-pose	en-tire	for-sworn
de-fy	dis-prove	en-treat	four-teen
de-fine	dis-robe	e-spouse	ful-fil
de-form	dis-sent	e-vade	Ga-zette
de-fraud	dis-turb	e-vent	Him-self
de-grade	dis-taste	e-vince	Im-brue
de-light	dis-tinct	ex-alt	im-burse
de-note	dis-tort	ex-cel	im-merse
de-part	dis-trust	ex-cise	im-pair
de-pose	dis-tract	ex-cite	im-pale
de-press	dis-use	ex-claim	im-pend
de-pute	di-vert	ex-cuse	im-plant
de-rive	di-vine	ex-empt	im-press
de-scribe	Es-sect	ex-ert	im-print
de-fire	e-lope	ex-ist	im-prove
de-spond	em-balm	ex-pand	in-cite
			in-cur

in-cur	mis-place	pro-pose	re-trench
in-dent	mis-print	pro-pound	re-turn
in-dulge	mis-rule	pro-rogue	re-verē
in-sect	mis-take	pro-tect	re-volve
in-fest	mis-trust	pro-test	re-ward
in-firm	mo-lest	pur-loin	ro-bust
in-flame	mo-rose	pur-suit	ro-mance
in-force	Neg-lect	Re-bate	Se-clude
in-fringe	Ob-struct	re-buke	se-dan
in-fuse	ob-tain	re-cant	se-duce
in-graft	oc-cur	re-cite	se-lect
in-grate	of-fence	re-cline	se-verē
in-ject	o-mit	re-course	sha-lot
in-scribe	op-press	re-duce	sub-join
in-slave	out-do	re-fer	sub-lime
in-snare	out-live	re-fit	sub-mit
in-stil	out-strip	re-gain	sub-orn
in-struct	Par-take	re-joice	sub-scribe
in-sure	per-form	re-late	sub-side
in-tence	per-mit	re-lax	sub-sist
in-trude	per-spire	re-ly	sub-tract
in-trust	per-tain	re-mark	sup-pose
in-verse	per-verse	re-mind	su-preme
in-vert	per-vert	re-mit	sur-mount
in-vest	po-lite	re-pair	sur-pass
in-vite	por-tend	re-pass	sur-vey
Mis-chance	pre-dict	re-pose	sur-vive
mis-count	pre-judge	re-press	sus-pence
mis-deed	pre-pare	re-prieve	sus-tain
mis-doubt	pre-vail	re-print	Tra-duce
mis-give	pre-scribe	re-pulse	trans-act
mis-hap	pre-serve	re-prove	trans-cend
mis-lead	pre-sume	re-strain	trans-scribe
mis-like	pre-tend	re-sume	trans-form
mis-name	pro-mote	re-tail	trans-gress
mis-pend	pro-nounce	re-tract	trans-late

trans-

trans-plant	un-clothe	un-hurt	un seen
trans-pose	un-clofe	un-juft	un-found
tre-pan	un-cut	un-lace	un-fung
Un-apt	un-drefs	un-like	un-teach
un-arm	un-fair	un-lock	un-tie
un-bar	un-fit	un-made	un-true
un-bind	un-fold	un-mask	un-twift
un-bleft	un-gain	un-pack	up-on
un-bolt	un-guide	un-paid	With-al
un-born	un-heard	un-pin	with-in
un-bound	un-hinge	un-ripe	with-drew
un-clasp	un-hook	un-safe	with-out
un-clean	un-horfe	un-fay	with-stand

N. B. *Words divided as they ought to be pronounced.*
(See the Preface.)

Af-pect	Fluf-ter	Juf-tice	prof-trate
Baf-ket	fruf-trate	Maf-ter	pub-lifh
baf-tard	Glif-ter	Nof-tril	pu-nifh
bush-el	glit-ter	Of-trich	Ref-cue
Cluf-ter	gob-let	Paf-tor	ref-pite
cuf-tard	grif-tle	pif-tol	Sif-ter
cuf-tom	Hof-tage	pop-lar	fyf-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	pro-blem	Vef-try
dis-tant	Jaf-per	prof-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	I-mage	prof-pect	Whif-per

TABLE VIII.

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

LESSON I. *Duty to God.*

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him, to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, with all my Strength ;

Strength ; to wor-ship him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his ho-ly Name and his Word, and to serve him tru-ly all the Days of my Life.

LESSON II. *Of God, &c.*

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, hat-ing 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 who love and fear him, and will bless all those who ho-nour, and obey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and con-demn them to Shame and Sor-row ; Learn then be-times to know 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 Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold up-on your Head ; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

LESSON III. *Being an Exhortation to Virtue, and un-divided 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.

LESSON IV. *Of Praise, &c.*

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

As long as I live will I praise the Lord : I will give Thanks unto God, while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye kingdoms of the Earth : O sing Praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name ; worship the Lord, with holy Worship.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my misdeeds

TABLE IX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

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

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

ul-ti-mate	wick-ed-nefs	Yef-ter-day
ut-te-rance	wil-der-nefs	youth-ful-nefs
Wea-ri-nefs	work-man-ship	Zea-lous-nefs

TABLE X.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

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

TABLE XI.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-ad-mit
am-buf-cade	in-cor-rect	re-as-cend
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-cog-nise
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-col-lect
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-com-mend
buc-ca-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-com-pose
Can-non-ade	in-tro-duce	re-con-cile
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	re-con-duct
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	re-fu-gee
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	re-par-tee
cir-cum-vent	mis-be-come	re-pre-sent
com-pro-mise	mis-be-have	Se-re-nade
con-tro-vert	mis-ap-ply	fu-per-add
coun-ter-mand	mis-em-ploy	fu-per-fine
de-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	fu-per-fede
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	fu-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-fell
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
do-mi-neer	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
En-ter-tain	o-ver-stock	un-der-went
e-ver-more	o-ver-thrown	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	Pal-li-fade	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	pan-ta-loons	Yes-ter-night

*Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.*LESSON I. *Of Duty to God.*

You have heard and read in Lessons before this, what your Duty to God and Man is, but lest you should forget it, or not think your-self bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber then, God expects your early youth-ful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must o-bey him.

You must not neglect to serve him at Church in public worship; 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 Parents.

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

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

Let God be the first in your Thoughts when you awake, and last of all Things when you go to Bed: for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you deserve, or even can desire.

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

A good boy will not pout and be fullen 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.

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

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly, it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father; but a Foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Council is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he hears the Prayer of the Righteous.

The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord longeth 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

The Lot is cast into the Lap, but the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord.

TABLE XII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable, and divided.

Ac-cept-a-ble	Fi-gu-ra-tive	ne-cro-man-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	for-mi-da-ble	Ob-sti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	o-ra-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Ge-ne-ral-ly	phy-si-cal-ly
Bar-ba-rouf-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly	pro-mis-so-ry
bluf-ter-ing-ly	gra-ci-ous-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
boun-ti-ful-ly	gra-du-al-ly	Rea-son-a-ble
Com-pi-ten-cy	He-te-ro-dox	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nour-a-ble	fanc-tu-a-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hos-pi-ta-ble	fo-li-ta-ry
con-tro-ver-fy	Im-po-ten-cy	spa-ci-ous-ly
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	Ta-ber-na-cle
De-li-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
dis-fi-cul-ty	La-pi-da-ry	tran-si-to-ry
di-li-gent-ly	li-te-ra-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
dro-me-da-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny	to-le-ra-bly
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Val-u-a-ble
e-le-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
e-vi-dent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	na-vi-ga-ble	Whim-fi-cal-ly

TABLE XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

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

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

TABLE XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-gif-la-tor
af-fi-da-vit	dis-ad-van-tage	le-gi-sla-tive
Be-a-ti-fick	Ele-va-tor	Ma-ni-fest-o
bar-ri-ca-do	en-ter-tain-ment	me-di-a-tor
bas-ti-na-do	e-van-ge-lick	me-mo-ran-dum
be-ne-fac-tor	e-ver-last-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
Ca-li-man-co	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
ca-ro-li-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	non-con-form-ist
co-ex-ist-ent	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
com-pre-hen-sive	I-mi-ta-tor	Ob-ser-va-tor
cor-res-pon-dent	in-de-pen-dent	om-ni-pre-sence
Dan-da-li-on	in-dis-creet-ly	om-ni-pre-sent
de-cli-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-fa-do	fu-per-vi-for	u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vis-ed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fil-ed	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-tak-en	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable

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

Proper Lessons to exercise the young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

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

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heavens: 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.

LESSON II. *Part of the 118th Psalm.*

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; 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.

LESSON III. *Psalm the 136th.*

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and 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. Sehon, 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 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

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.

LESSON IV.

Pfalm the 139th. Of the Majesty of God.

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

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my
Bed; and spiest out all my Ways.

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

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

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excel-
lent for me: I cannot attain unto it.

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

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

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and
remain in the utmost Parts of the Sea:

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

10. If I say, peradventure the Darknes shall
cover me: then shall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darknes is no darkness with thee,
but the Night is as clear as the Day: The Dark-
nes and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reigns are thine: thou hast covered
me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto Thee, for I am fear-
fully and wonderfully made: Marvellous are thy
Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

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

15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God: O how great is the Sum of them!

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

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

LESSON V.

Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.

1. The Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David King of Israel.

2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding;

3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment, and Equity.

4. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Knowledge; but Fools despise Wisdom and Instruction.

5. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of Thy Mother: for they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

6. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

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

9. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path; for their Feet run to Evil, and make haste to shed Blood.

10. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

11. For the Wicked shall be cut off from the Earth, and the Transgressors shall be rooted out of it:

12. But the Upright shall dwell in the Land, and the Perfect shall remain in it.

LESSON VI. *Of Advice, &c.*

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear into 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. An 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 the Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every Work into Judgment, with every secret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

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

22. Flee from sin as from a Serpent; for if thou comest too near to it, it will bite thee: The Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion to slay the Souls of Men.

23. All Iniquity is as a two-edged Sword, the Wounds whereof cannot be healed.

**** I have 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 the Table XVII. (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 further 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.



TABLE XV.

CONTAINS SOME USEFUL FABLES.

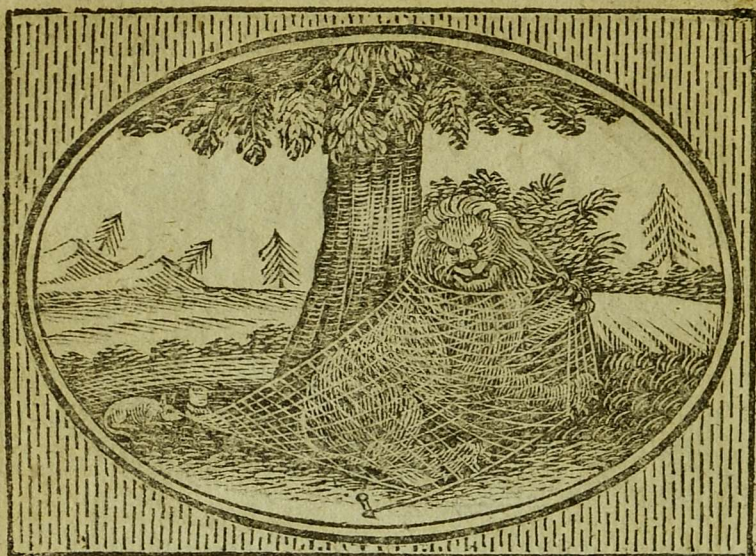
FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

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 he would not. Won't you, says the old Man; then I will fetch you down: so he pulled up some Turfs 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.

M O R A L.

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 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 Favor 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.

M O R A L.

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 be gone.—So I will, says the Fellow, if you 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 be gone, I say.

Pray, Reverend Father, be not angry, says the Jester, for though I asked you for Money, it was only to try you; for it is your Blessing I want, and hope you will not deny it me.—That I will give thee, my Son, said the Priest, with all my Heart.—Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility.

I thank you, Reverend Father, says the arch Wag; but, upon second Thoughts, I will not have thy cheap Blessing; for I find, that if it were worth one single Farthing you would not bestow it on me.

M O R A L.

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.

M O R A L.

'Tis 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, tho' 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.

M O R A L.

*Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion, and Friends;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it:
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's undoing,
Eve'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.*

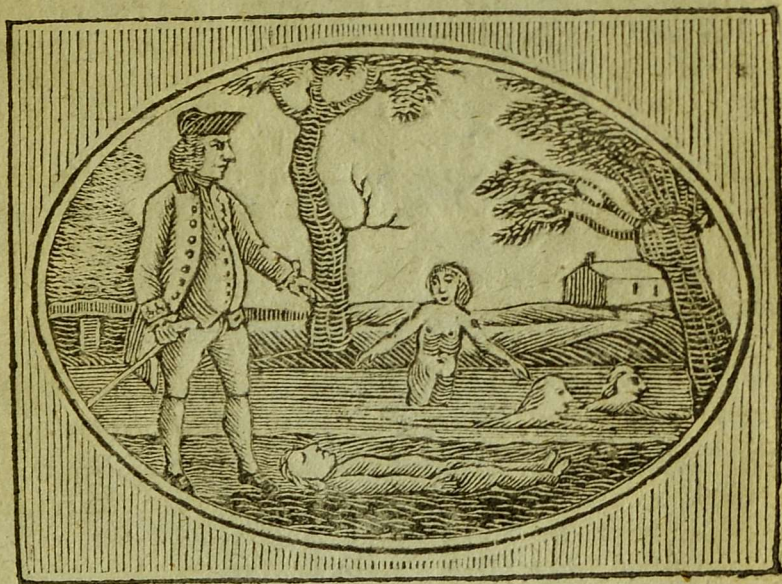


TABLE XVI.

Contains some natural and entertaining Stories.

STORY I. *Of the Boys that went into the Water, instead of being at School, or at Home.*

LESSON I.

THERE were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School, and they sometimes staid so long after School-Time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much; and though they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves.—One Day four of them, Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, took it into their Heads to play the Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been in long before Smith was drowned; Brown's Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and Jones and Robinson ran Home half dressed, which plainly told where they had been.—However they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next day.

LESSON II.

By this Time the News of Smith's being drowned, had reached their Master's Ear, and he came to know the Truth of it, and found Smith's Father and Mother in Tears for the Loss of him, to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master; but more so, when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day; which he promised he would; Though, says he, (by the bye) 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 upon 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.

LESSON III.

How Brown, Jones and Robinson were served.

Next Day, Brown, Jones and Robinson were sent to School, and in a short Time were called up to their Master; and he first began with Brown.—Pray, young Gentleman, 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 the 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.

LESSON I.

THERE was a Gentleman in the West of England, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontent, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering, that what God either gives to, or with-holds 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

* 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 School-Masters, 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.

whatever Harry and Tommy's Fancies stood to, they had it; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves, (for fear they should cry) so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and their Way in every Thing.

LESSON II.

Of the Character of Tommy and Harry.

Harry indeed was a fullen, 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 scarce read a Verse in the Bible, or a Sentence in any common Book: and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their own Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

As for Tommy, he was quite of another temper; for though he would now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and was so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every body praised him, because he was a sober, good-natured Child, and very dutiful and obliging.

LESSON III.

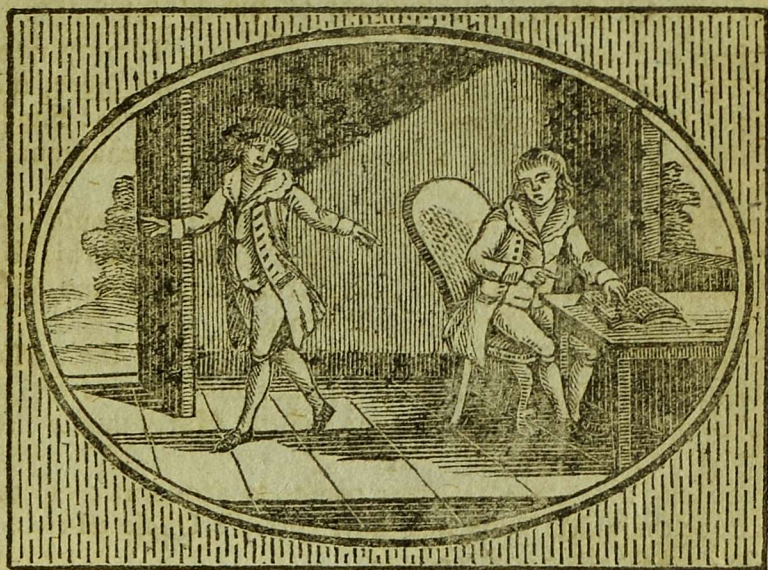
Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.

Harry indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any Sort of Boys, and 'tis 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

* Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several School-Masters) in order to make it the 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.

made under him, in the several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for Harry, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed 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 further account of the life of *Tommy* and *Harry*.

LESSON I.

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, is a very good Boy; he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes delight in it, and pursues

pursues it; but *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-gown 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.

LESSON. II.

Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's

About a Year after *Harry* was at London, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well the Time he was there, that a Merchant that 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 shew his sullen, perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, hid his Faults, and forgave him, for the Sake of his worthy Parents.

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

Not long after this, a letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother: and now *Harry's* Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but, notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, will be a good Friend to you, and make you a Man in the World.

LESSON III.

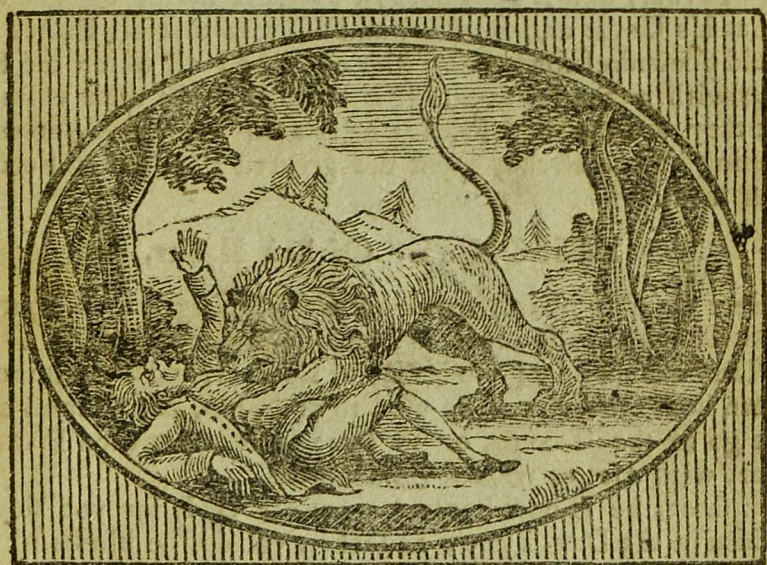
Of Harry's Behaviour after his Mother's Death.

Harry, upon the News of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a very tender Mother)

and

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 forgot the Death of his Mother; and, in short, has taken up with such idle, wicked Companions, as are bent only upon Mischiefs; and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will give him a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked unguarded Fool, for as soon as my Father dies, I will go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



Part III. Of the happy Life of *Tommy* and the wretched
End of *Harry*.

LESSON I.

The Folly of receiving bad Advice.

HARRY, by the bad Counsel of others, still goes on in Wickedness, to such a height, that his Uncle is obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The death of their Mother, and the bad Course of
Harry's

Harry's Life, had such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left Tommy indeed the chief Part of his Fortune; and though Harry did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still, that through the Care of his Uncle, and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

Harry being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company; and now having Money, he is persuaded (and foolishly persuades himself) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's advice shall never do him Good, for he never comes near them.

In short, Harry's Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has besides these, some new Rakes, that with him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells these vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

LESSON II. Of bad Habits.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is 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 wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-Time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him at Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame, for Drinking, swearing, Lying, Gaming, and 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,

and, we hear, that his Master since that, has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

LESSON III. Of Brotherly Love.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of Tommy; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother Harry so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found Harry would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind, 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 Drets, 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, say 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.

LESSON IV.

Tommy and Harry's Conversation.

Tommy being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to Harry very seriously, but yet so tender and so mild, 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

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 what 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; who 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.

LESSON V.

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 sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and thought them-

selves now very secure; but even thither divine Vengeance follows them; for a Storm arose and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of Barbary, and it being very dark, many of the Crew perished, besides Harry's two unhappy Companions.

LESSON VI.

Of Harry's late Repentance and Death.

Harry indeed was, by the Violence of the Waves, cast upon the shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene.—A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild, desolate Place on the other; and having not the least 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 ungrateful to my Friends!—O, that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly! How would I press upon them to avoid all Manner of ill Company, to hearken to the Instructions 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 the 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 Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this Story with the Advice that King David (a little before his Death) gave to his Son Solomon, which, if you follow, you cannot fail to be happy.

“And thou, Solomon, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts, and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts; if you seek him, he will be found of thee; but if you forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.” 1 Chron. Chap. xxviii. Ver. 9.

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	I	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			

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27	Twenty-seven	1600	One thousand six hundred
62	Sixty-two	1794	One thousand seven hundred
107	One hundred and seven		and ninety-four, or
704	Seven hundred and four		MDCCXCIV.

TABLE XVIII.

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

A. B. or B. A. Batchelor of Arts	A. R. Queen Anne
A. D. in the Year of our Lord.	A. P. G. Professour of Astronomy in Gresham College
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	B. D. Batchelor of Divinity
	Bp. Bishop

Abp.

Abp. Archbishop	K. King
Bart. Baronet	Km. Kingdom
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Knt. Knight
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds	L. Lord or Lady
Col. Colonel	Ldp. Lordship
C. R. King Charles	Ladp. Ladyship
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Lev. Leviticus
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Lieut. Lieutenant
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	L. L. D. Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law
Dec. December	Ltr. Letter
Deut. Deuteronomy	Luk. Luke
Ditto (or D ^o) the same	M. Marquis
Du. Duke	Mad ^m . Madam
Duk ^m Dukedom	M. D. Doctor of Physic
E. Earl	M ^d Medicine
Earl ^m Earldom	M ^m . Memorandum
Eccl. Ecclesiastes	Mr. Master
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus	Mrs. Mistress
Ep. Epistle	MS. Manuscript
Eph. Ephesians	MSS. Manuscripts
Esai. Esaias	N. B. Mark well
Esqr. Esquire	Nov. November
Ev. Evangelist	N ^o . Number
Exon. Exeter	Obj. Objection
Ex. Exodus, or Example	O&T. October
Feb. February	Parl. Parliament
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Philom. A lover of the Mathe- matics
Gal. Gallations	P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College
Gen. Genesis	Q. Queen or Question
Gen ^{mo} . Generalissimo	Regr. Register
Gent. Gentlemen	Reg. dep. deputed Register
Hon. Honourable	Rev. Revelation
Hd. Honoured	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Heb. Hebrews	Rt. Worp. Right Worshiptul
J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
Isa. Isaiah	St. Saint
J. D. Doctor Juris, or Doctor of Law	Sept. September
Joh. or Jn ^o . John	Salop. Shropshire
Jon. Jonathan	Sr. Sir
Josh. Joshua	S. T. P. Professor of Divinity
J. R. King James	Tho. Thomas
	Theods. Theodorus
	Thes. Theophilus

Theft. Theſſalonians

Xt. Chriſt

Wp. Worſhipful

Xtn. Chriſtian

Xpr. Chriſtopher

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

e. g. or v. g. as for Example	viz. for videlicet, that is to ſay
i. e. that is	ye the
q. d. as if he ſhould ſay	yn then
q. l. as much as you pleaſe	yr your
q. f. a ſufficient quantity	y ^t that
v. verſe	& and
vide. ſee	&c. and ſo forth

T A B L E XIX.

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 Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, and with due Attention, would have quite a different Effect upon their Minds.

A	Acts, Deeds
A BEL, a Man's Name	Axe, to cut with
Able, ſufficient	Affect, to move or imitate
Accept, receive	Effect, purpoſe
Except, leave out	Ail, Trouble
Accidence, Grammar Rules	Ale, Malt Drink
Accidents, Chances	Air, Element
Accompt, Reckoning	Are Plural of is
Account, Eſteem	E'er, ever

Ere,

Ere, before
 Heir, to an Estate
 Alder, Tree
 Elder, Older
 All, the whole
 Awl, Cobler's Tool
 Allowed, granted
 Aloud, with Noise
 Altar, for Sacrifice
 Alter to change
 Ant, Pismire
 Aunt, an Uncle's Wife
 Arrant, notorious
 Errand, Message
 Errant, wandering
 Ascent, Steepness
 Assent, Consent
 Assistance, Help
 Assistants, Helpers
 Attendance, Waiting
 Attendants, Waiters
 Auger, to bore with
 Augur, a Soothsayer

B

Bacon, Swine's Flesh
 Baken, in an Oven
 Beacon, a light to guide
 Ships at Sea
 Becken with the Hand
 Bail, Surety
 Bale, of Silk
 Bald, without Hair
 Ball, a round Solid
 Bawl, to cry out
 Ballad, a Song
 Ballot, Lot by Balloting
 Barbara, a Woman's Name
 Barbary a Country
 Barberry, a Tree
 Bare, naked
 Bear a Beast
 Baron, a Lord

Barren, unfruitful
 Baize, of Woollen
 Bays, Bay-Tree
 Base, vile
 Bass, in Music
 Be, to exist
 Bee, an Insect
 Bean, Kind of Pulse
 Been, have been
 Beau, a Fop
 Bow, to shoot with
 Beer, Malt Drink
 Bier, for the Dead
 Bel, an Idol
 Bell, to ring
 Berry, a small Fruit
 Bury, to inter
 Bile, Gall
 Boil, to bubble up, also a Sore
 Blew, did Blow
 Blue, Colour
 Boar, Male Swine
 Boor, a Clown
 Bore, to bore a Hole
 Board, a Plank
 Bor'd, did Bore
 Bolt, for a Door
 Boul, to sift
 Bomb, a Mortar Shot
 Boom, of a Ship
 Bough, a Branch
 Bow, to bend
 Border, the Margin
 Boarder, a Tabler
 Buoy, to bear up
 Buy, to purchase
 By, near
 Brace, a Couple
 Braze, to solder with Brays
 Breaches, broken Places
 Breeches, to wear
 Bread, to eat

Bred, brought up
 Brewing of Ale
 Bruin, a Bear's Name
 Brews doth Brew
 Bruise, to hurt
 Brute, Beast
 Bruit, Report
 Borough, a Town Corporate
 Burrow, Cover for Rabbits

C

Cain, a Man's Name
 Cane, to walk with
 Calais, in France
 Chalice, a Cup
 Call, by Name
 Cawl, of a Wig, or Bowels
 Cannon, a great Gun
 Canon, a Rule, or Law
 Catch, to lay hold of
 Ketch, small Ship
 Cattle, Cows, &c.
 Kettle, for boiling
 Ceiling, of a Room
 Sealing, setting Seal
 Censer, for Incense
 Censor, Reformer
 Censure Judgment
 Cent, an Hundred
 Sent, did send
 Seent, Smell
 Centaury, an Herb
 Century an 100 Years
 Sentry, Guard
 Chare, Job of Work
 Chas'd, did chase
 Chaste, continent
 Chews, did chew
 Choose, to cull or pick
 Choir, Set of Singers
 Quire 24 Sheets of Paper
 Cholar, Wrath
 Collar, for the Neck

Chord, in Music
 Cord, a small Rope
 Cinque, Five
 Sink, a drain
 Cion, a young Shoot
 Sion, a City
 Cite, to Summon
 Site, Situation
 Citron, a sort of Fruit
 Cittern, a musical Instrument
 Clause, an Article
 Claws, Talons
 Cleaver, for chopping
 Clever, ingenious
 Climb, to clamber up
 Clime, Climate
 Coarse, not fine
 Course, Race Way
 Coat, a Garment
 Cot, a Cottage
 Quote, to cite or alledge
 Kine, Cows
 Coit, to play with
 Kite, a Bird of Prey
 Comet, a blazing Star
 Commit, do, act
 Coming, approaching
 Cummin a Plant
 Common, Public
 Consort, Wife
 Condemn, to sentence
 Contemn, to despise
 Confidence, Impudence
 Confidents, trusty Friends
 Council, an Assembly
 Counsel, Advice
 Currant, a Berry
 Current, passable
 Cozen, to cheat
 Creek, of the Sea
 Crick, in the Neck
 Cruse, a little Vessel

Cruise, to Sail up and down
Signet, a Seal
Cygnet, a young Swan

D

Dane, of Denmark
Dean, next to the Bishop
Deign, vouchsafe
Dear, valuable
Deer, a Stag
Debtor, that oweth
Deter, to frighten from
Defer, to delay
Differ, disagree
Deference, Respect
Difference, Disagreement
Dependence, relying on
Dependants Hangers on
Descent, going down
Dissent, disagree
Devices, Inventions
Devises, Inventeth
Devizes, a Town
Doe, She Deer
Dough, Paste
Doer, Performer
Door, of an House
Dollar, Dutch Coin
Dolour, Grief
Done, performed
Dun, a Colour
Dragon a Serpent
Dragoon, a Soldier

E

Ear, to hear with
E'er, ever
Ere, before
Earn, to get by work
Yearn, to melt in Pity
East, Sun rising
Yeast, Barm
Easter, Christ's Resurrection
Esther, a Woman's Name

Emerge, to pop up
Immerge, to plunge or to dip
Eminent, noted
Imminent, over Head
Emit, to send forth
Emmet, an Ant
Enter, to go in
Inter, to bury
Envoy, an Ambassador
Envy, Ill Will
Er. Judah's Son
Err, to mistake
Ewe, Female Sheep
Yew, Tree
Your, your own
Ewer, a Bason
Ure, Custom, Use
Exercise, Employment
Exorcise, conjure
Extant, in Being
Extent, Dimension
Eye, to see with
I, myself
Eyes, to see with
Ice, frozen Water

F

Fain, desirous
Feign, dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, a Pretence
Fair, Handsome
Fare, Food
Vat, Brewing Vessel
Favour, Kindness
Fever, Distemper
Feat, Exploit
Feet, our Feet
Felon, a Criminal
File, of Steel
Foil, to overcome
Vile, base, mean
Viol, a Fiddle

Fir, *Deal Tree*
 Fur, *of wild Beasts*
 Flay, *to skin off*
 Flew, *did fly*
 Flue, *Rabbits Down*
 Flour, *for Bread*
 Flower, *of the Field*
 Fold, *a Plait*
 Foul'd, *made dirty*
 Foul, *filthy*
 Fowl, *a Bird*
 Frays, *Quarrels*
 Phrase, *a Sentence*
 Frances, *a Woman's Name*
 Francis, *a Man's Name*
 Freeze, *to congeal*
 Frieze, *a sort of Cloth*
 Furs, *the Plural of Fur*
 Furze, *a prickly Shrub*

G

Gallon, *four Quarts*
 Galloon, *narrow Ribbon*
 Gall, *Bile*
 Gaul, *a Frenchman*
 Gauntlet, *Hand Armour*
 Gantelope, *Punishment*
 Gesture, *Action*
 Jester, *a Joker*
 Gilt, *gilded*
 Guilt, *sin*
 Glutinous, *sticking*
 Gluttonous, *Greedy*
 Gnat, *a stinging fly*
 Nat. *Nathaniel*
 Grain, *Corn*
 Grane, *an Island*
 Grate, *for Coals*
 Great, *Huge*
 Grater, *for Nutmeg*
 Greater, *Larger*
 Greaves, *Leg Armour*
 Grieves *he laments*

Groat, *Four-Pence*

Grot, *a Cave*

Guess, *to think*

Guest, *a Visitor*

H

Hail, *Frozen Water*

Hale, *draw after*

Hair, *of the Head*

Hare, *Animal of Chase*

Hall, *a great Room*

Haul, *to pull*

Hallow *to consecrate*

Hollow, *empty*

Harrass, *to tire and fatigue*

Arras, *Hangings*

Harsh, *severe*

Hash, *minced Meat*

Hart, *Deer*

Heart, *the Seat of Life*

Haven, *an Harbour*

Heaven *God's Throne*

Heal, *to Cure*

Heel, *of a Shoe*

He'el, *he will*

Hear, *hearken*

Here, *in this Place*

Heard, *did hear*

Herd, *of Cattle*

Hew, *to cut*

Hue, *Colour*

Hie, *to haste*

High, *lofty*

Higher, *more high*

Hire, *Wages*

Him, *that Man*

Hymn, *a Godly Song*

His, *his own*

Hiss, *to deride*

Hoar, *frozen Dew*

Whore, *a lewd Woman*

Hole, *a Cavity*

Whole, *not broken*

Home, Dwelling
Whom, who
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to hallow
Hungry, wanting Food

I

Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll, I will
Ile, of a Church
Isle, an Island
Oil, liquid Fat
Impostor, a Cheat
Imposture, Deceit
In, within
Inn, a Public House
Incite, to stir up
Insight, Knowledge
Indite, to compose
Indict, to impeach
Ingenious, of good Parts
Ingenuous, candid, free
Innocence, Harmlessness
Innocents, Babies
Intense, excessive
Intent, Purposes

K

Kis, (or Cis Saul's Father
Kiss, with the Lips
Knap, on Cloth
Nap, short Sleep
Knave, a Rogue
Nave, of a Wheel, or Church
Knead, to work Dough
Need, Want
Knell, Passing Bell
Nell, Eleanor
Knight, a Title of Honour
Night, Darkness
Knit, to work Stockings
Nit, a small Louse
Knot, Knob

Not, denying
Know, to understand
No, Nay

L

Lade, to Load
Laid, placed
Latin, a Tongue or Language
Latten, Tin
Lattice, a Widow
Lettice, a Woman's Name
Lettuce, a Sallad
Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of Onion
Lease, Kind of Tenure
Leash, three
Lead, Metal
Led, conducted
Leaper, Jumper
Leper, one leprous
Least, smallest
Lest, for Fear that
Legislator, Lawgiver
Legislature, Parliament
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in Reading
Lesser, smaller
Lessor, that grants a Lease
Liar, a false Story Teller
Lier, in wait
Lyre, a Harp
Lien, having rested
Lying, telling Lies
Lies, Untruths
Lice, Vermin
Limb, Leg or Arm
Limn, to paint
Limber, pliant
Limner, Painter
Line, length
Loin, of Veal
Low, mean, humble
Lo, behold

Loose, slack
 Lose, not win
 Lower, more low
 Lower, to frown

M

Made, finished
 Maid, a Virgin
 Main, chief
 Mane, of the Horse
 Mail, Armour
 Male, he or him
 Manner, Custom
 Manor, Lordship
 Mare, she of the Horse
 Mayor, of a Town
 Marsh, watry Grounds
 Mash, to Mince
 Marshal, Head General
 Martial, warlike
 Marten, a Bird
 Martin, a Man's Name
 Mary, a Woman's Name
 Marry to wed
 Maul, to beat soundly
 Moll, Mary
 Mead, Meadow
 Mede, Medianite
 Mean of small Value
 Mien Behaviour
 Meat, Flesh
 Mete, to measure
 Medal, a Coin
 Meddle, to interfere
 Medlar, a Fruit
 Medler, a Busy Body
 Melt, to make liquid
 Milt, Roe of a Fish
 Message, Errand
 Messuage, House
 Metal, Gold, Silver &c.
 Mettle, Vigour
 Mews, as a Cat

Muse, to think
 Mile, 8 Furlongs
 Moil, Labour
 Moan, Lamentation
 Mown, cut down
 Moat, a Ditch
 Mote, an Atom
 Moor, a Fen, or Marsh
 More in Quantity
 Mower, that Mows
 Muscle, a Shell Fish
 Muzzle, to tie the Mouth
 Muslin, fine Linen
 Muzzling, tying the Mouth

N

Naught, bad
 Nought, nothing
 Nay, denying
 Neigh, as a Horse
 Near, nigh
 Ne'er, never
 Neither, of the two
 Nether, lower
 None, not any
 Nun, a religious Maid

O

Oar, to row with
 O'er, over
 Ore, uncast Metal
 Of, belonging to
 Off, distant, or from
 Oh, alas
 Owe, indebted
 One, in Number
 Own, acknowledge
 Order, Rank
 Ordure, Dung

P

Pail, for Water
 Pale, wan, or white
 Pain, Torment
 Pane, of Glass

Pair Two	Pistol, small Gun
Pare, to cut, or chip	Pistole, a Spanish Coin
Pear, a Fruit	Place, to set in order
Palate, Taste, Relish	Plaice, a Kind of Flesh
Pallet, a Painter's colour board	Plait, a Fold
Pall, Funeral Cloth	Plate, Silver
Paul, a Man's Name	Pleas, Law Suits
Parasite, a Flatterer	Please, to Satisfy
Parricide, a Parent-Killer	Poesy, Poetry
Parcel, a small Bundle	Posy, Motto on a Ring
Partial, biassed	Poor, Needy
Person, he or she	Pore, to lock close
Parson, a Priest	Poplar, a Tree
Paschal, of Easter	Popular, lov'd by the People
Pasquil, Italian Lampoon	Porcelain, China Ware
Pastor, a Minister	Purslain, an Herb
Pasture, Grazing Land	Power, Might
Patience, Mildness	Practice, Exercise
Patients, sick People	Practise, to profess to study
Patron, Protector	Praise, Commendation
Pattern, Copy	Prays, entreateth
Pause, a Stop	Pray, to beseech
Paws, of a Bear	Prey, a Booty
Peace, Quietness	Precedent, an Example
Peas, Pulse	President, a Governor
Piece a Part	Presence, the being present
Peal, in Ringing	Presents, Gifts
Peel, to strip off	Princes, King's Sons
Peer, Nobleman	Princess, King's Daughter
Pier, of a Bridge	Principal, Chief
Penitence, Repentance	Principle, first Cause
Penitants, Repentants	Profit, Gain
Peter, a Man's Name	Prophet, an inspired Person
Petre, Salt Petre	Prophecy, fortelling
Pick, Chuse	Prophecy, to foretell
Pique, a Grudge	Proud, haughty
Pies, Pastry	Prude, a precise Woman
Poise, to balance	
Pilate, a Judge	Q
Pilot, a Guide at Sea	Query, a Question
Pillar, round Cullum	Querry, a Groom
Pillow, to lay the Head on	Quaver, to shake a Note
	Quiver, for Arrows

R

Race, *running*
 Raze, *demolish*
 Raddish, *Garden Root*
 Reddish, *inclining to Red*
 Rain, *Water*
 Reign, *to rule*
 Rein, *a Bridle*
 Wren, *a small Bird*
 Raife, *to lift up*
 Rays, *Beams of Light*
 Raisin, *dried Grape*
 Reason, *Argument*
 Rare, *uncommon*
 Rear, *to erect*
 Read, *to peruse*
 Reed, *a Rush*
 Read, *did Read a Book*
 Regiment, *Diet*
 Regiment, *of Soldiers*
 Relick, *Remainder*
 Relict, *a Widow*
 Rome, *a City*
 Room, *Chamber,*
 Rhyme, *Verse*
 Rime, *Frost*
 Rice, *Indian Corn*
 Rise, *Advancement*
 Rie, *a Kind of Grain*
 Rye, *a Town in Suffex*
 Wry, *crooked*
 Rigger, *that rigs, or fits out*
 Rigour, *severity*
 Ring, *Circle*
 Wring, *to twist*
 Right, *just, true*
 Rite, *Ceremony*
 Wright, *a Workman*
 Write, *to write a Letter*
 Rhode, *an Island*
 Road, *Highway*
 Rode, *did ride*

Row'd *did Row*Roe, *Deer*Row, *Rank*Rote, *without Book*Wrote, *did Write*Ruff, *Neckcloth*Rough, *uneven*Rung, *did ring*Wrung, *twisted*

S

Sail *of a Ship*Sale, *selling*Sage, *wise*Sedge, *Sheer-Glass*Scar, *Mark of a Wound*Scare, *to frighten*Scent, *a Smell*Sent, *ordered away*Sense, *Understanding*Since *afterwards*Saviour, *Deliverer*Savour, *Taste*Say, *speak*Sey, *Sort of Cloth*Scene, *front of a Theatre*Seen, *beheld*Sea, *Ocean*See, *beho'd*Seal, *an Impression*Zeal, *ardent affection*Sealing, *a Letter*Ceiling, *of a Room*Seam, *a joining*Seem, *to pretend*Sees, *doth see*Seize, *to lay hold of*Season, *proper Time*Seizing, *taken Possession*Sects, *Parties in Religion*Sex, *Male and Female*Seignior, *Grand Turk*Senior, *Elder*

Shear,

Shear, to clip
 Sheer, to go off
 Shire, a Country
 Sheep, Mutton
 Ship, that Sails
 Shew, made appear
 Shoe, for the Foot
 Shoar, a Prop
 Shore, Sea Coast
 Shower, hasty Rain
 Shone, did shine
 Shown, made appear
 Sine, a Line
 Sign, a Token
 Sleight, Dexterity
 Slight, to despise
 Sloe, wild Plum
 Slow, not speedy
 So, thus
 Sow, the Land
 Soul, Spirit
 Soar, to mount upwards
 Sore, an Ulcer
 Sower, that Sows
 Some, part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, Male Child
 Sun, Fountain of Light
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Stair, Step
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stead, Place
 Steed, a Horse
 Steal to pilfer
 Steel, hardened Iron
 Straight, direct
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, Help
 Sucker, a Twig
 Suitor, a Petitioner
 Suture, a Seam

Surplice, a white Robe
 Surplus, over and above
 T
 Tacks, small Nails
 Tax, Tribute, Duty
 Tail, the End
 Tale, a Story
 Talents, good Parts
 Talons, Claws
 Tame, gentle
 Thame, a Town's Name
 Tares, among Wheat
 Tears, from the Eyes
 Team, Set of Horses
 Teem, with Child
 Tenour, Intent
 Tenure, Hold
 Than, in Comparison
 Then, that Time
 The, an Article
 Thee, Thou
 Their, belonging to them
 There, that Place
 Threw, did throw
 Through, by Means of
 Throne, Chair of State
 Thrown, hurled
 Thyme, Garden Herb
 Time, Leisure
 Tide, Flux of the Sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Tie, to fasten
 Toy, a Play Thing
 Ties, doth tie
 Toise, a Fathom
 Tile, of a House
 Toil, Labour
 Title, of Honour
 Tittle, Point
 Toe, Part of the Foot
 Tow, Hemp, or Flax
 Tongs for the Fire

Tongues, Languages
 Tour, a Journey
 Tower, lofty Building
 Treaties, Conventions
 Treatise, Discourse

V

Vale, Valley
 Veil, a Covering
 Vane, a Weather Cock
 Vein, a Blood Vessel
 Valley, a Dale
 Value, Worth
 Vial, small Bottle
 Viol, a Fiddle
 Vice, Wickedness
 Voice, Sound

W

Wade, to go in the Water
 Weigh'd, in the Balance
 Wain, a Cart, or Waggon
 Wane, to decrease
 Wait, to tarry
 Wheal, a pustule
 Whale, a Fish
 Wheel, of a Cart
 Ware, Merchandize
 Wear, to have on
 Were, was
 Where, at what Place

Way, Road
 Weigh, to Balance
 Wey, 40 Bushels
 Whey, of Milk and Runnet
 Weak, faint
 Weal, Wealth, Good
 Veal, Calf's Flesh
 Weather fine or foul Day
 Wether, a castrated Ram
 Whither, to what Place
 Wither to decay
 Which, this or that
 Witch, Sorceress
 Wile, a Trick
 While, in the mean Time
 Whist, be silent
 Wist, knew
 White, a Colour
 Wight, an Island
 Who, what Person
 Woe, or Wo, Sorrow
 Ho, an Exclamation
 Wood, small Timber
 Wou'd, was willing
 Won, did Win
 One, in Number

Y

Yew, a Tree
 You, yourself

TABLE XX.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently

Absent	To Absént	A Minute	Minúte
An A'ttribute	To attribúte	An Object	To Object
A Cóllect	To collect	A Present	To presént
A Cómcompact	To compact	A Próject	To projéct
A Cómcompound	To compóund	A Rébel	To rebel
The Cónfines	He confines	A Récord	To recórd
A Cónduct	To conduct	Réfuse	To refuse
A Defert	To defért	A Subjéct	To subjéct
A Férmént	To fermént	A Tórmént	To tormént
Fréquent	To frequént	An Unit	To unite

Pronounced differently when wélay

Pronounced differently when wélay

T A B L E XXI.

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.

Master. **H**OW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?

Scholar. 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 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. Proverbs xv. 1. Or thus, I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of that you have been at Play.

M. What is the Use of a Period?

S. A Period (.) is a full Stop, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence. As thus,

Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B. *Always remember, in your Writing, that after a Period, Note of Interrogation, and Admiration, you must begin your next Word with a great or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see 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? &c.

M. *What is a Note of Admiration, and its Use?*

S. A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after such Words or Expressions as signify any Thing strange or wonderful; thus: Oh! alas! Surprising! Or thus: O the Depth, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

M. *How long am I to pause or stop in Reading, when I meet with these several Points?*

S. You are to Stop at a Comma till you can tell one; at a Semicolon, till you can tell two; at a Colon, till you can tell three; and at a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration, till you can tell six.

TABLE XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Use.

Master. **W**HAT other Marks are there?

Scholar. There are twelve, as follows:

An Apostrophe	'	An Index	☞
An Asterisk	*	An Obelisk	†
A Caret	^	A Paragraph	¶
Crotchets	[]	Parenthesis	()
An Ellipsis	—	A Quotation	“ ”
A Hyphen	-	A Section	§

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

S. It is used when a Letter is omitted: Thus, sav'd, judg'd, signifies saved, judged, only they are pronounced with one Syllable. An Apostrophe also, placed before an s at the end of a Word, serves to express a Sentence much shorter and better: Thus, Solomon's Wisdom, is the same as the Wisdom of Solomon; so that you see it supplies the place of the and of. Thus, St. Mary's Parish, signifies the Parish of St. Mary.

* * * 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

S. An *Asterisk*, or *Star*, (*) is used to refer to some Note in the Margin of a Book: When there are several of them together, thus (*****), they denote that something is left out, which the Author does not chuse to insert.

M. What is the Use of a *Caret*?

S. A *Caret* (^) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come in; thus, God will ^ the Wicked, should be, God will punish the Wicked

M. What is the Use of *Crotchets*?

Crotchets [] serve to inclose a short Sentence in the Body of a longer one: As Thus, He wrote a Treatise of [or concerning] the Globes.


M. What is the Use of an *Ellipsis*?

S. An *Ellipsis* (—) is used when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus:—That I may recover my Strength. Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. When is a *Hyphen* used?

S. A *Hyphen* is used in compound Words, in order to couple them together: as *Man-Servant*, *Maid-Servant*. Sometimes it is omitted, and then the compound Words become but one; as, *Coachmaker*, *Schoolmaster*.

M. What is the Use of an *Index*?

S. An *Index*, or *Hand*, thus (), points to some remarkable Thing or passage in an Author.

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

S. An *Obelisk* or *Dugger* (†) is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers, you to the Margin of the Book for further Instruction. Or it is often used against 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. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the Old and New Testament.

M. What is the Use of the *Parenthesis*?

S. *Parenthesis* (), like *Crotchets*, serve 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 in it 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.

Or it is used in Exceptions; as thus, *I give all I have (except my Watch) to Alexander.*

M. *What is a Quotation?*

S. It is a Passage borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word*; and then the Author that borrows it, puts, or should put, two Commas made backwards, thus (“) to let the Reader know 'tis 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: it is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers for the Proof of it to the *Margin*; in a Word, it serves the same Purpose as an *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. *Are these all the Marks that are used?*

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

M. *Pray what is its Use?*

S. It serves to bind or link several Things together. It is often used in Poetry to tie or link three Lines together, 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.

}

T A B L E XXIII.

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

Of Vowels.

Master. **W**HAT is the Alphabet?

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the Letters of a Language placed in their due Order; and in the *English Tongue* is vulgarly called the *Cross Row*.

M. *How many Letters are there in the English Alphabet?*

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two Names, viz. Vowels and Consonants.

M. *How many Vowels are there?*

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

M. *How many Consonants are there?*

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

M. *What*

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. Y is a Vowel in all Words, except in such as begin with y, and then it is a Consonant.

Of double Vowels called Diphthongs, &c.

M. *What do you call a double Vowel?*

S. The Meeting of two Vowels together in one Word, viz. oo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. &c. are called Diphthongs.

M. *What are proper Diphthongs?*

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded: as ai, in Bait: ei, in Reign: oo, in Good: ou, in Bound, &c.

M. *What are the improper Diphthongs?*

S. Those in which only one of the Vowels is sounded; thus, a in Bread, Dead, &c. o in Feoffe, People, &c. u in built, guilt, are not sounded.

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

S. Triphthongs consist of three Vowels following each other: as eau in Beauty, ieu in adieu, lieu; the two first of which lose their Sound.

* * Most of our Triphthongs being derived from the French Language retain the Sound which they had in their original Tongue; as Beau is Bo, and Lieutenant is pronounced Lifenant, &c.

Of Consonants.

1. Of the Consonant (C).

M. *How is the Consonant C sounded?*

S. It sounds hard like k before the Vowels a, o, and u, as, can, cope, curl, &c. but it sounds soft like s before e, i, or y, as ci, cit, cite; also Cedar, Cellar, Centry, Cinder, Cistern, and Cypher, are all pronounced si, sit, site, Sedar, Seller, &c.

N. B. Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule, for c sounds like k in Aceldama, Cenchrea, &c.

2. Of (Ch.)

M. *When is ch sounded like k?*

S. In proper Names of Men and Places: Achan (is pronounced Akan) Achish, Baruch, Enoch, &c.

N. B. The Words Arch. Archbishop, Cherubims, &c. are Exceptions to this Rule, but ch before the Vowel a is like k, viz. Archangel is Arkangel.

M. *Is not ch sometimes sounded like qu?*

S. Yes;

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*, *Champaigne*, *Chevalier*, *Machine*, are pronounced, *Capuheen*, *Shampaign*, *Shevalier*, *Maheen*, &c.

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

M. How is the Letter *g* sounded?

S. *G* before *e* and *i* has the same Sound as the long *j* (or *ja*;) thus, *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *Jem*, *Jender*, &c.

N. B. *Gilbert*, and some other proper Names and Places, are Exceptions to this Rule.

M. How is *gh* sounded?

Sometimes like *g* only, as in *Ghost*, *Gherkins*, &c. sometimes it sounds like *ff*, as in *Cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words it has no sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *figh*, &c.

N. B. *G* is not sounded in *Gnash*, *Gnat*, *Gnaw*, *Gnomon*, nor in *Bagnio*, *Seraglio*, &c. for these Words are pronounced *Nash*, *Nat*, *Naw*, *Nomon*, &c.

M. How is *Gn* sounded?

S. Words ending in *gn* sound like *ne*; as in *Sign*, *resign*, which are pronounced *Sine*, *Resine*.

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. *Ph* in general sounds like *f*; as in *Phantom*, *Philip*, *Phrenzy*; and being joined with *th*, they all lose their Sound, except *t*; thus, *Phthysick* is not only pronounced but spelt *Tisick*, or *Tific*.

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

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

S. Yes; as in *Glasier*, *Miser*, *wiser*, &c. and sometimes it has no Sound at all; as *Isle*, *Liste*, *Carlisle*, *Viscount*, &c. are pronounced *Ile*, *Lile*, *Carlile*, *Vicount*, &c.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, one of them loses its sound; as in *Scepter*, *Science*, *Scion*, &c. but before *a*, *o*, and *u*, *c* sounds like *k*; as in *Scalp*, *scold*, *Scull*, &c.

M. How is *sch* sounded?

S. Like *sc* or *sk*; as in *Scholar*, *School*, &c. and in some Words both *c* and *h* are mute; as in *Schedule*, *Schism*, &c. which are pronounced *Sedule*, and *Sism*.

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

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

S. No; for they all sound like *shi* before *o* in particular; but *ci* and *ti* sound also like *shi* before *a*: Thus, *vicious*, *tenacious*,

ious, &c. are pronounced *visious* tenacious; Conscience, conscious, &c. are pronounced *Consience*, conscious, &c. and Motion, Oration, are sounded like *Moshun*, *Orashun*, &c. &c. so also partial, special, &c. are pronounced *parthial*, *spehial*, &c.

6. Of (Xi.)

How is xi pronounced?

S. The x is sounded like *k* or *ks*, and sometimes xi sounds like *shi*: Thus, *Anxiety* anxious, &c. are pronounced *Ankshiety*, *ankhsious*, &c.

Of the Vowel and Consonant (ij) and the Vowel and Consonant (uv.)

M. What is the difference between these two 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 *vee* will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be *i* or *u*.

M. Give me an Example.

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John*, *Joseph*, *Jewel*, &c. I spell them with a long *J* (or *Ja*) because *Ja* will spell them; but when you are to write or spell *Isaac* or *Iron*, then use *I*, because *J* won't sound before the Consonants *r* or *s*, &c. Thus it is with *V*, for *Venture*, *Value*, &c. must have *v* before them; but *under*, *uphold*, &c. cannot have *v* for it would be ridiculous to write *uphold*, *uphold*, and as wrong to write *Value*, *Ualue*, &c. &c.

N. B. That *i* and *u* go before Consonants, but *j* and *v* before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.

P A R T II.

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

Let all the Foreign Tongues alone,
Till you can read and spell your own.

T A B L E I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by Grammar?
Scholar. Grammar signifies the Art of Speaking

Speaking and Writing our Native Language aright, according to Rule.

M. *What do you mean by Parts of Speech?*

S. They are 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.

M. *What are they called?*

S. *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

M. *Has every Language nine Parts of Speech?*

S. No: The *Latin* has but eight, it having no *Article*.

M. *But is not the Name of any of those Parts of Speech the same in every Language?*

S. Yes: A *Noun* or a *Verb* in *English*, is a *Noun* or a *Verb* in the *Latin Tongue*, and in all others.

TABLE II.

Of the ARTICLES A and The.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by an *Article*?

Scholar. An *Article* is a small *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; The *Article A* or *An*, and the *Article The*; which have a different *Use*, and *Signification*.

M. *What is the Use of the Article A or An?*

S. The *Article A* or *An* is the same; only *A* is used before a *Consonant*, and *An* before a *Vowel*: Thus we say, *A Man, A Book, &c.* but we write and say, *An Eye, An Ear.*

N. B. *When the Article comes before H, then either A or An may be used, as A Horse, A Hand, A Habit, or An Horse, An Hand, An Habit. But we always write An Hour which is pronounced An Our.*

M. *How is the Article The used?*

S. This *Article* shews the *Identity* or *Reality* of a *Thing* itself; as, *The King, the Church, &c.* signifies that *very King* and *Church* we are now speaking of.

N. B. *There is this difference between the Articles: A or An signifies One or any one; as thus, Give me a Knife, or an Apple, is, Give me 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 am now, or had been speaking of.*

TABLE.

T A B L E III.

Of Nouns.

Master. **W**HAT is a Noun?

Scholar. A *Noun* is the Name of a Thing; that is, every Thing that can be *seen, felt, or conceived*, is a *Noun*.

M. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

S. Two: *Nouns Substantive*, and *Nouns Adjective*.

M. How may I know a Noun Substantive from a Noun Adjective?

S. A *Noun Substantive* (as was said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing; as *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Folk, 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, *Nouns Substantive* proper and common.

M. What is a proper Substantive?

S. Proper Names of Men, Places, &c. as *Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c.* are *Substantives proper*; for *John* 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, Kind, or Quality; thus, *Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c.* for a *Man* is called a *Man*, be he small or great; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be it good or bad; a *City*, a *City*, be it small or large; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, &c.

Of Nouns ADJECTIVE.

M. What is a Noun Adjective?

S. *Nouns Adjective* serve to express the *Nature, Manner, and Quality* of *Nouns Substantive*; as, *good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c.* are *Adjectives*; but they want some other word to be joined to them, in order to make the Sense complete. Thus, a *good Boy*, a *bad Man*, a *great House*, a *black Coat*, a *red Gown*. Here you see, *good, bad, great, black* and *red*, are all *Adjectives*; and *Boy, Man, House, 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, dextrous, furious, eternal,*

eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renounced, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. &c. &c. have no full Meaning, till joined with Substantives: but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, 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.

Does not the Article *The*, sometimes accompany Adjectives?

S. Yes; and then they often become *Substantives* in Sense and Meaning, and are wrote with a capital Letter: Thus, *God rewards the Righteous! and punishes the Wicked: Or thus, Constantine the Great: George the Renowned;* means *Constantine* the great Emperor, and *George* the renowned King.

N. B. *When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash, the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive; thus, a Malt-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*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. What is the *Positive Degree*?

S. The *Positive Degree* is the *Adjective* or *Quality*, in its simplest State; as, (in the foregoing Words) *good, high, and wise*, are *Adjectives* in the *positive Degree*.

M. What is the *Comparative Degree*?

S. The *Comparative Degree* is that, in which the *Quality* 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. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, Tommy, Sammy, and Charly; I say,

Tommy is a good Boy;

Sammy is better;

But Charly is the best of all;

} positive
} comparative
} superlative

Or thus:

Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age;

Sammy is taller;

But Charly is the tallest:

} positive
comparative
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*.

The Word *more* is never used before the Comparative in *er*, nor the Word *most* before the Superlative in *est*; for *more higher*, is more *more high*; and *most highest*, is *most most high*, which is not true Grammar.

* * There is 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. v. 2. and xiii. v. 6.

Of NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two; the Singular and Plural.

M. How are they used?

S. The Singular Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as, a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the Plural, when we speak of more than one *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 Plural according to these Rules?

S. No; for *Man* in the Singular becomes *Men* in the Plural, *Mouse*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth*, is *Teeth*, &c.

M. Pray are the Words, a Flock, or a Multitude, in the Singular or Plural Number?

S. In the Singular Number.

M. How can that be, since a Flock, or a Multitude, consists of many Hundreds or Thousands?

S. No

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 Plural and Singular Numbers?

S. No, Sir, for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns, as *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *London*, *York*, &c. as also *Justice*, *Mercy*, *Truth*, &c. have no Plural: And *Sheep*, *Deer*, *Fern*, *Swine*, *Ashes*, *Bellows*, *Tongs*, &c. are alike both in Singular and Plural.

Of CASE.

M. What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?

S. The different Termination, for ending of a Noun in the Latin Tongue, or 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, &c. 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*, are known by the different Endings of the Word.

As *Deus*

Dei

Deo, &c.

{ which is }

God

of God

to God, &c.

M. You say the English Tongue has but one Case; pray what is it;

S. The *Genitive*.

M. How is it known 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*, and the *Book of the Master*, &c. &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 little Words, *of*, *to*, *from*, *by*, &c. as the *Cathedral of Canterbury*; *I gave a Book to Peter*; *they came from France*, &c.

Of GENDER.

M. What do you mean by the Word Gender?

S. Gender is the Difference of Sex, and distinguishes the Male from the Female.

M. How many Genders are there?

S. Three; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

M. How are these three Genders known?

S. By these Words, *He*, *She*, and *It*. *He* is the *Male*, or *Masculine* Gender. *She* is the *Female*, or *Feminine* Gender; and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male* or *Female*.—Nouns, however, of the *Neuter* Gender, are sometimes used as if they were *Masculine* or *Feminine*. Thus, we say of the *Sun*, *He is a glorious Body*; and we say also *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or *Ship*, we say *She*, and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

M. Are there no other Words to distinguish the Genders?

S. Yes; 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?

T A B L E IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

Master. WHAT is a Pronoun?

Scholar. Pronouns are Words that supply the Place of Nouns, and save the repeating them twice over.

M. Which are the Pronouns Substantive?

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

M. Which are the Pronouns Adjective?

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

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>I</i> , is the 1st Person	} Singular	<i>We</i> , the 1st Person	} Plural.
<i>Thou</i> , or <i>you</i> , the 2d Person		<i>Ye</i> , or <i>you</i> , the 2d Person	
<i>He</i> , <i>she</i> , or <i>it</i> , the 3d Person		<i>They</i> , the 3d Person	

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

S. *I*, *he*, *she*, *we*, and *they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And *me*, *him*, *her*, *them*, and *us*, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often end it. Thus, *I* went for *him*: *He* came to *me*: *She* followed *him*: *They* both dined with *me*: *I* asked *them* to drink Tea: *We* took a Walk, my Brother came after *us*.

M. *What difference is there between my and mine, thy and thine, her and hers, you 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 Fan, her 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; as, hereby for by this, thereby for by that, whereby for by which or what; herein for in this, therein for in that, wherein for in which or what; hereof for of this, thereof for of that, whereof for of which or what; herewith for with this, therewith for with that, wherewith for with which or what; hereabouts for about this Place, thereabouts for about that Place, whereabouts for about which or what Place; hereupon for upon this, thereupon for upon that, whereupon for upon which or what.*

TABLE V.

OF VERBS.

Master. **WHAT** is a Verb?

Scholar. A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that denotes being, doing, or suffering; as, *I live, I love, I am loved.*

M. *How many Sorts of Verbs are there?*

S. *Three; Active, Passive, and Neuter.*

M. *What do you mean by an active Verb?*

S. An *Active Verb* is a Word that denotes an *Action*, and in such a Manner, that the Person, or Thing it acts upon, follows the *Verb*. Thus, *I love her, she loves me, we love them.*

M. *What is a passive Verb?*

S. A *passive Verb* denotes *suffering*, or the Impressions that Persons or Things receive from that by which they are acted upon; as, *John is burned, &c.*

M. *Has*

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 small Words, *am* and *he*, 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 a Verb?*

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.

As { *I, thou, (or you) he, she, or it, are Singular.*
 { *We, ye, (or you) and they, are Plural.*

M. *How do you call the different Persons?*

S. *I* is called the *first Person Singular*;

Thou or *you*, the *second Person Singular*;

He, she, or it, the *third Person Singular*;

We, is the *first Person Plural*;

Ye, or you, the *second Person Plural*;

They, is the *third Person Plural*.

M. *Does the Verb always remain the same in every Person?*

S. No; it differs from itself in the *second Person Singular*, and in the *third Person Singular*; but it is the same in all the rest.

M. *Give me an Example of the Verb to love throughout all the Persons?*

S. The *Verb to love* runs thus:

First Person	} Singular {	<i>I love, or do love.</i>
Second Person		<i>Thou lovest, or dost love.</i>
Third Person		<i>He, or she loveth (loves,) or doth love.</i>
First Person	} Plural {	<i>We, love, or do love.</i>
Second Person		<i>Ye, or you love, or do love.</i>
Third Person		<i>They love, or do love.</i>

Or, suppose the *Verb to burn*.

I burn; thou burnest; he or she burns.

We burn: ye or you burn; they burn.

Here you see the *Verbs*, *love* and *burn*, remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the *second* and *third Person Singular*, and then it is *loveth*, *burneth*; *loveth* or *loves*; *burneth* or *burns*.

* * It is more agreeable to the modern Custom to say or write *loves* and *burns*, than *loveth* or *burneth*: It is likewise *shorter*, and more in the Style of common Conversation.

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

How is a Verb known from all 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 sing*, *to run*, *to rejoice*.

OF MOODS.

M. What do you mean by a Mood?

S. Moods in Grammar signify the various Ways of expressing the Intentions of the Mind.

M. How many Moods are there in Grammar?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no Mood; but the *Latin*, and several other *Languages*, have six different Moods, which they use in the Formation or 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. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive*; and 6. The *Infinitive Mood*.

M. How is the Indicative Mood known?

S. The *Indicative Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the Thing itself affirmatively? as, *I run*, *I love*. Or interrogatively, 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* shews, 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 ought when I please*.

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, I should have done it, *if* he and my Uncle had consented. I must go, *though* it rain. Take care *that* he get his Lesson. Or, *if* you could perform your Promise, I should be happy, &c.

M. How shall I know the Infinitive Mood?

S. The *Infinitive Mood* affirms nothing, but only expresses the simple Meaning of the *Verb*, with the Word *to* before it; as thus: *to love, to run, to walk, to fight, to conquer*; these 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, would, could, ought, shall, should, &c.* Thus the *Possibility* of any Thing to do, or to be done, is expressed by *can* or *could*; the *Liberty* or *Design* of the *Speaker* or *Doer*, by *may* or *might*; the *Inclination*, by *will* or *would*; and the *Necessity* of doing a Thing, by *must* or *ought, shall, or should*.

Of TENSES.

M. What do you mean by Tenses?

S. *Tense* in Grammar signifies the different Times of an Action. That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* or *Thing* we are doing: the *Action* or *Thing* finished or done; and the *Action* or *Thing* to be done afterwards.

M. Are there then but three Tenses 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.

M. Tell me their Names.

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

M. *How are these Tenses, 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 preter-perfect Tense, or the preter 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 preter-imperfect 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 preter-pluperfect Tense, shews 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. *To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c.* or *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish, &c.* are regular Verbs.

M. *Why do you call Verbs of this Sort regular?*

S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, 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 the 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] than 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 Verbs, are *irregular Verbs*.

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs.

S. These Verbs to *read*, *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are *irregular Verbs*.

M. Why so?

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

Present Tense, *I read*, or *do read*.

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

*Passive Participle**, *read* (pronounced *red*) being read.

* See more of these under the distinct Head of *passive Participle*.

M. What do you observe further on Irregular Verbs?

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

Thus in the <i>present Tense</i>	{ <i>I run,</i> <i>I fly,</i> <i>I give,</i>	{ Is in the <i>preter Tense</i> .	{ <i>I run</i> , or <i>did run</i> . <i>I flew</i> , or <i>did fly</i> . <i>I gave</i> , or <i>did give</i> .
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Of Neuter VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a Neuter Verb?

A *neuter Verb* is by some called an *essential Verb*, it being *absolute* in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not the Person or Thing which the Action is to affect; for it has no *Noun* after it, as an *active Verb* has.

M. How is a *neuter Verb* known then?

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

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

S. Because we cannot say to *stand* a Thing, or to *run* a Thing; but an *active Verb* takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or *Thing*, and therefore has a *Noun* after it; whereas a *neuter Verb* must have some Word between it and the following *Noun*, in order to make a complete Sentence: as, to *stand* in the *Rain*, to *sit* upon a *Chair*.

Of the auxiliary or helping VERBS.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary Verbs?

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

M. Name the helping Verbs?

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

M. What do you observe in the Use of these helping Verbs?

S. *Have*, *am*, and *be*, are called *perfect helping Verbs*, and the others are called *defective helping Verbs*.

M. Are not *have*, *am*, and *be*, of great Use in the English Tongue?

S. Certainly 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 Verbs would be deficient in the *preter Tense* and in the *passive Participle*.

M. Have these helping Verbs any personal Pronouns before them? Or in what Manner are they commonly used?

S. The helping Verbs, *have*, *am*, and *be*, have personal Pronouns before them: As, *I have*, *I am*; or, *we have*, *ye are*, or *we be*; *they are*, or *they be*, &c.

M. Then *I perceive* are and *be* may be used indifferently in the Plural; may they not?

S. In general they may; as, *we be honest Men*, is the same as *we are honest Men*; but it is less modern. 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.

T A B L E VI.

Of PARTICIPLES.

Master. WHAT is a Participle?

Scholar. A Participle is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from a Verb, and signifies *being*, *doing*, or *suffering*, as a Verb does.

M. How

M. How many Participles are there?

S. Only two, viz. the *Active* and the *Passive Participle*.

M. How is the *Active Participle* known?

S. By ending in *ing*, and it is formed by adding that Syllable to the *Verb* itself: Thus, from the *Verbs* to love, to walk, to burn, to create, &c. come the *Active Participles* loving, walking, burning, creating, &c.

M. How is the *Passive Participle* formed?

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

Regular Verbs and their Participles, &c.

Present Tense,	To love,	turn,	create, &c.
Preter Tense,	loved,	turned,	created, &c.
Passive Participles,	loved,	turned,	created, &c.
Active Participles,	loving,	turning,	creating, &c.

M. Is the *Passive Participle* always so easily known?

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

Irregular Verbs with their Participles.

Present Tense,	To blow,	fall,	eat, &c.
Preter Tense,	blew,	fell,	ate, &c.
Passive Participles,	blown	fallen,	eaten, &c.

More Irregular Verbs, to read, &c.

Present Tense, *I read.*

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

Passive Participles, *read*, viz. *have read*, or *done reading.*

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 *helping Verbs* *have*, *am*, *he*, &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. &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 follows 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.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Flee,	fled,	fled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.	Fly,	flew,	flown.
Catch,	catched,	caught.	Go,	went,	gone.
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft or cloven	Know,	knew,	known.
			Lie,	lay,	lain.

Present Tense.	preter Tense	passive Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participles.
Do,	did,	done.	Lay,	laid,	
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Ride,	rid,	rode.
Feed,	fed,		Ring,	rang,	rung.
Fling,	flung,		See,	saw,	seen.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Shine,	shone,	shined.	Tread	trod,	trodden.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunken.	Weep,	wept,	
Speak,	spoke,	{ spoke or	Win,	won,	
Spin,	spun,	{ spoken.	Work,	wrought.	
Swear,	swore,	{ swore or	Wring,	wrung.	
Think,	thought.	{ sworn.	Write,	writ,	{ wrote or
					{ written.

T A B L E VII.

Of ADVERBS.

Master. **W**HAT is an Adverb?

Scholar. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a *Verb*, to an *Adjective*, or to a *Participle*.

M. How are Adverbs formed?

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

M. Do all Adverbs end in *ly*?

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

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;

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

N. B. *The Words in the Crotchets [] are the Adverbs.*

TABLE VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

Scholar. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Sentences together.

M. Name some of the principal Conjunctions?

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

M. Give me an Example of the Conjunctions *and* and *but*.

S. I have both *Wine and Ale*: Or, I have good *Bread, Cheese, and Butter*, *but* neither *Meat, Fish, nor Fowls, &c.*

TABLE IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Master. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Scholar. *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. Those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*: and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. What are the Prepositions of Apposition?

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

M. How are they used?

S. They generally come before the *Noun*, or if the *Noun* be left out, it is signified; thus: *Beneath the Earth; above the Wood; after Supper, &c.* Or, thus, *Peter was without, but I was within*; that is, *Peter was out of Doors, or out of the Place, but I was in the Place, &c.*

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition?

S. They are as follow, viz. *ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis, dis,* &c. which being joined to other Words, *compose* them, and therefore are called *Prepositions of Composition*. Thus, *un*, joined to *done*, is *undone*; *dis*, joined to *grace*, is *disgrace*; and *mis*, joined to *chief*, or *fortune*, become *Mischief* and *Misfortune*, &c.

T A B L E X.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

Scholar. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passions, Motions, or Transports of the Mind*, either by being *surprised* over much; or by *doubting, jesting, wondering*, &c. and generally have a Note of *Admiration* after them.

M. How many Sorts of Interjections are there?

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

M. Which are the solitary Interjections?

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

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! prythee! &c.*

* *Woe* is a Substantive, as *Woe is me, or I am in Woe or Misery*.

T A B L E XI.

Some Observations on the foregoing Rules, by Way of Exercise.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

1. **T**HOUGH the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compass, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus, Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the rest will soon follow.

Thus:

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. xii. v. 7. The Words *Wicked*, *House* and *Righteous*, are Substantives, because the Article *The* is just before them: *Are* is a Verb of the third Person Plural, *they are*; *Overthrown* is the *passive Participiple* of the Verb *overthrow*: *But* is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the other; *Of* is a *Preposition* or *Particle*: *Stand* is a *Verb* of the third Person singular, and *future Tense*, joined with the Helping Verb *shall*, viz. *it shall stand*, i. e. their House shall stand, &c.

But according to the second Method, with those that make but four Parts of Speech, the Words *the*, *but*, *of*, and *shall* are all *Particles*.

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

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

3. *Of the Verbs is and are.*

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I 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, it has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. *A Multitude is coming*. *This People is a rebellious People*, &c.

6. When the Verb *is* or *are* lie pretty far from the Substantive, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good Grammarian may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, *Where are all your Bottles? Part of them are gone to France; Part of them are sent to Germany, and Part are at Home.*—Here the Verb

are

N. B. 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.

are passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (though many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus, Part of them *is* sent to Germany, &c.

7. Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis 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 shews, 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. — [See the Preface.]

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? or, What is such a Thing? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative* Word or Sentence: thus, *God punishes the Wicked*. Who punishes the Wicked? *God*; therefore *God* is the *nominative* Word to the Verb *punish*.

Again, a true and faithful Servant will *perform* or *do* his Master's Business behind his Back, as well or better than he would before his Face. — Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face? — A true and faithful Servant. — Here *true and faithful Servant* is the *nominative* Word or sentence to the Verb *perform* or *do*.

9. Remember in the *comparative* and *superlative* Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more* or *most*; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger*; nor never *most wisest*, or *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:

12. There

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known: but as I am convinced that many Thousands who call themselves Scholars are quite ignorant of what I have here treated of, let me persuade you (first of all) to make yourselves Masters of what I have said; for I intend to treat more largely upon this Subject hereafter, if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow it.

P A R T III.

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

T A B L E I.

Nouns Substantive of two Syllables, accented and explained. The Accents are the same till altered by a Dash (') on the contrary Syllables.

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

*** Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.

A	An-gle, a Corner
Ab-bey, a Monastery	An-nals, yearly Chronicles
Ab-bot, Governor of an Abbey	An-then, a divine Song
Ab-stract, a short Account	An-vil, a Smith's Iron
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	As-pect, Countenance
Ac-cés, Admittance, Approach	Aus-tin a Man's Name
Ac-cord, Agreement	B
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	Ba-boón, a Kind of Monkey
Ac-compts, Book-keeping	Bád-ger, a Beast
Ac-tor, a Doer of a Thing	Ban-ker, a Trader in Money
Ad-der, a Serpent	Bank-rupt, a broken Person
Ad-drés, Application	Ban-ner, an Ensign or Standard
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship	Bap-tist, one who baptizes
An-gel, a Spirit	Ba-ron, a Nobleman
	Bed-lam, a house for mad People
	Bé-ryl,

Bé-ryl, a precious Stone	Ca-dence, Fall of the Voice
Bea-ver, the Name of a Beast	Ca-nál, an artificial River
Bi-got, a superstitious Person	Ca-lash, an open Chariot
Bil-let, a Ticket	Cán-cer, a Sore
Bil-low, a Wave	Can-dour, Sincerity
Bi-shop, Head of the Clergy	Can-non, a great Gun
Bit-tern, a Bird so called	Ca-non, Church Law
Blan-ket, a covering for a Bed	Ca-nóe, an Indian Boat
Blemish, a Spot, disgrace	Cán-vas, coarse Cloath
Blis-ter, a watry Bladder	Ca-pers, a Pickle
Blof-som, a Flower	Ca-príce Humour
Bon-net, a Sort of Cap	Carbine, a short Gun
Bor-der, an Edge	Car-cass, a dead Body
Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Ca-reer, full Speed
Bot-tom, the under Side	Car-pet, a Floor Cloth
Boun-ty, Generosity	Cas-cade, a Waterfall
Bow-els, the Guts	Cáse-ment, a Window that opens
Bre-vet, a Pope's Bull	Cas-tle, a strong Place
Bride-groom, a new-married Man	Cau-dle, a sweet Liqueur
Bride-well, and House of Cor- rection	Ca-vern, an Hollow under Ground
Brim-stone, a Mineral	Cen-ter, the middle Point
Bro-thel, a Bawdy-House	Cen-try, a Watchman
Brown-ists, Independants	Ces-sor, a Maker of Rates
Brush-wood, small wood	Cha-lice, a Communion Cup
Buck-et, a Vessel to carry Water	Cha-ple, a Place of Worship
Buck-ler, a Piece of Armour	Chap-ter, a Division
Buck-ram, stiff Cloth	Char-ter, a Grant
Bud-get, a Bag	Chat-tels, Goods
Bus-foon, a Jester	Chef-nut, a Fruit
Bul-wark, a strong Fort	Chil-blain, a sore Swelling
Bur-then, a Load	Cho-rus, a Concert
Bus-tard, a large Bird	Cin-ders, Ashes, Dust
But-ler, a Servant	Cy-pher such as (c) Nothing
But-tress, a Prop or Pillar	Cir-cle, a round Figure
Buz-zard, a Bird so called	Cis-tern, a Vessel for Water
C	Cit-ron, a Kind of Lemon
Ca-bál, a Gang of Persons	Cla-mour, Noise
Cab-bage, a Plant	Cla-ret, red Wine
Ca-bin, a Room in a Ship	Cli-ent, one that employs a Lawyer
Ca-ble, a Rope	

Cli-mate, a certain Space of the Earth	Cot-ton, woolly Stuff
Clois-ter, a religious House	Co-vert, a shady Place
Clo-set, a small Room	Coun-tes, an Earl's Wife
Clo-ver, a sort of Grass	Coun-try, a Kingdom
Clus-ter, a Bunch	Coun-ty, Part of a Kingdom
Cob-ler, a Bungler	Cou-rage, Valour
Cod-lin, an Apple	Cou-rant, a Dance
Cof-fee, an Indian Berry	Cow-ard, one who fears to fight
Cof-fer, a Chest	Cox-comb, a conceited Fellow
Cof-fin, a Case for dead Per- sons	Cre-dit, Reputation
Coin-age, making of money	Cri-tic, a nice Censurer
Co-lour, the outside Appear- ance of any Thing, also Pretence	Cryf-tal, a precious Stone
Co-lum, a Pillar	Cu-bit, 1 Foot 9 Tenths
Cam-ma, a small Stop thus(,)	Cud-gel, a Staff
Co-met, a blazing Star	Cul-ture, Husbandry
Com-ment, an interpretation	Cu-pid, God of Love
Com-merce, Trade	Cu-rate, an inferior Priest
Com-pact Agreement	Cur-rent, running Stream
Com-pass, a mathematical In- strument	Cut-ler, Knife-maker, &c.
Con-ceit, Fancy or Imagina- tion	Cy-press, a Tree so called
Cón-cord, Agreement	D
Con-fines, Bounds, Limits	Dag-ger, a short Sword
Con-flict, a Combat	Da-gon, the Philistines, God
Con-flux, a flowing together	Da-mask, flowered Silk
Con-gress, a meeting together	Dan-driff, Scurff
Con-quest, Victory	Dan-ger, Hazard
Con-sent, Agreement	Dar-nel, a Weed so called
Con-sort, a Companion	Das-tard, a Coward
Con-tact, Touch	De-báte, a Dispute
Con-vent, a religious House	De-céit, a Cheat
Con-vex, the out side Part	De-cree, an order
Cop-per, a large Boiler	De-fault, Want, Omission
Co-quétte, an amorous Girl	De-fect, Blemish
Có-ral, a red Stone	De-fence, Resistance
Cor-net, an Ensign	De-cree, Advancement
Cor-nish, a Moulding	Dé-ism, denying of revealed Religion
	De-light, Joy
	Dé-luge, a Flood
	De-scent, a going down
	De-sign, an Invention

De-spíte, Envy	Fléx-ure, a Bending
De-tail, the Particulars	Flo-ríst, one skilled in Flowers
Dí-et, Food, also an Assembly	Flu-id, a thin flowing Body
Dis-gúst, a Distaste, or dislike	For-est, a large woody Place
Dol-lar, a foreign Coin	For-ger, a Counterfeiter
Do-lour, Grief, Pain	For-tress, a fortified Place
Dol-phin, a Fish so called	Foun-tain, the Source or Head
Do-tage, doating	Frac-ture, the breaking of a Bone
Do-zen, twelve	Fren-zy, Madness
Dra-per, one that sells Cloth	Fri-gate, a small Ship
Drop-sey, a waterish Humour	Fro-lick, a merry Prank
Drug-get, Woollen Stuff	Fur-nace, an inclosed Fire-place
Drug-gist, one that deals in drugs	Fur-row, a Trench
Du-el, a Fight between two persons	G

E

Ea-gle, a Bird so called	Gaug-ing, measuring Casks
Ease-ment, a refreshing	Gal-lon, four Quarts
E-cho, resounding of a Voice	Ga-mut, Scale of Music
E-clípe, a Defect of Light	Gan-grene, a Mortification
E-díct, a Proclamation	Gar-ment, a Coat
Ef-fects, Goods	Gar-ret, the Uppermost Room
E-gress, a going forth	Ga-zétte, a Newspaper
En-gine, an Instrument	Ghér-kins, pickled Cucumbers
En-voy, a Messenger	Gi-ant, a very large Person
En-vy, Spite	Gib-bet, a Gallows
Er-rand, a Message	Gil-der, a Coin value 2s
Es-sence, Substance, Being	Glut-ton, a greedy Eater
E-vént, Issue, Success	Gos-pel, the New Testament
Ex-ile, Banishment	Gos-sip, a tattling Woman
Ex-it, Departure	Gram-mar, a Book teaching to speak correctly
Ex-pánse, the Firmament	Gran-deur, Greatness or Power
Ex-pence, Cost, Charge	Grís-tle, a bony Substance
Ex-ploit, a manly Action	Grudg-ing, spairing
Ex-tent, Compass	Gui-dance, guiding, leading

F

Fá-brick, a Building	Gut-ter, a sink or drain
Fa-tigue, Weariness	H
Fí-gure, Shape	Ha-bit, Custom, Cloathing
Flem-ing, a Native of Flanders	Ha-rángue, a public Speech
	Hár-bour, Lodging, or a Place for Ships to ride at Anchor in
	Hár-lot,

Hár-lot, a lewd Woman
 Har-ness, Horses Attire
 Har-vest, reaping Time
 Hat-chet, a small Ax
 Ha-vock, Destruction
 Hea-then, an Idolator
 Hei-fer, a young Cow
 Hel-met, an Head-Piece
 Hem-lock, a Poisonous Plant
 He-rald, an Officer
 Her-bal, a Book of Plants
 Her-mit a solitary Person
 He-ron, a Water Fowl
 Hire-ling, one who takes
 Wages
 Ho-mage, Submission
 Ho-nour, Respect
 Hor-ror, Dread
 Hu-mour, Fancy
 Hun-ger, want of Food
 Hys-sop, an Herb

J and I

Jar-gon, Gibberish or Jang-
 ling
 I-mage, a Picture or Statue
 Im-port Meaning
 Im-post, Tax
 Im-pulse, a strong Persuasion
 In-come, Rent, Revenue
 In-road, Invasion
 In-sect, a small living Crea-
 ture
 In-sult, an Affront
 In-trigue, a Plot

K

Kén-nel, Water Course
 Ker-nel, Inside of a Nut
 Ker-sey, coarse Cloth
 Kid-der, a Carrier
 Knue-kle, a Joint

L

Lan-cet, a Surgeon's Instru-
 ment

Lát-chet, Part of the Shoe
 Le-gate, Pope's Ambassador
 Le-gent, a fabulous Writing
 Li-bel, a scandalous Writing
 Li-cence, Leave
 Lim-ner, a Painter
 Li-quid, a flowing Body
 Lo-gic, the Art of Reasoning
 Lu-cre, Gain
 Luf-tre, Brightness

M

Ma-chine, (pronounced Ma-
 sheen) an Engine
 Ma-dam, a Title of Honour
 Mag-net, a Load-stone
 Mai-den, a young Woman
 Man-chet, a Piece of Bread
 Man-date, a Command
 Man-tle, a Cloak
 Mar-gin, the Brim or Edge
 Max-im, a Principal
 May-or, a Magistrate
 Me-dal, a Coin
 Mem-brane, a thin Skin
 Me-rit, Worth
 Mes-lage, an Errand
 Mi-mick, a Mocker
 Mi-nute, a short space of
 Time
 Mir-rour, a looking-Glass
 Mis-chief, Hurt
 Mi-tre, a Bishop's Cap
 Mix-ture, a Mingling
 Mo-del, Frame or Fashion
 Mo-ment, an Instant, also
 Importance

Mo-tive, Inducement
 Mot-to, a short Sentence
 Moun-tain, a Hill
 Mu-sic, Harmony

N

Na-tive, one born in the Land
 Ná-ture,

- Ná-ture, *Disposition*
 Na-vel, *a Part of the Belly*
 Na-vy, *a Fleet of Ships*
 Ni-tre, *Saltpetre, &c.*
 Non-age, *under Age*
 No-vel, *a Story*
 Nur-ture, *Nourishment*
 Nu-fance, *Annoyance*
 N
 Ob-ject, *that which presents itself*
 Ob-long, *a long Square*
 O-dour, *sweet Scent or Smell*
 Or-gan, *an Instrument of Music*
 Or-phan, *a fatherless Child*
 O-val, *an Egg-like figure*
 Out-rage, *a violent Affront*
 P
 Pac-quet, *a Parcel or Vessel*
 Pa-gan, *an Heathen*
 Pain-ter, *one who Paints*
 Pa-lace, *a Court*
 Pa-late, *the roof of the Mouth*
 Pal-sy, *a Disease*
 Pa-nick, *Fear on a Sudden*
 Pa-pist, *a Roman Catholic*
 Parch-ment, *a Skin to write on*
 Pars-ley, *an Herb*
 Pas-time, *Sport*
 Pa-tent, *a Grant from the King*
 Pea-sant, *a Country Fellow*
 Peb-bles, *small Stones*
 Pri-mer, *a little Book*
 Prin-cess, *Prince's Wife*
 Pro-cess, *Proceeding*
 Proc-tor, *a spiritual Officer*
 Pro-duct, *the Thing produced*
 Pro-gress, *a going forward*
 Pro-logue, *a Speech before Hand*
 Pró-phet, *an inspired Person*
 Pro-spect, *a View*
 Pro-xy, *a Deputy*
 Pur-port, *Meaning*
 Pur-pose, *a Design*
 Pur-suit, *running after, Diligence*
 Pé-nance, *Mortification*
 Per-fúme, *a sweet Scent*
 Phán-tom, *a Ghost*
 Phœ-nix, *a rare Bird*
 Phy-sick, *a Medicine*
 Pic-kle, *a Preserve*
 Pic-ture, *a Representation*
 Pi-lot, *a Sea Guide*
 Pin-nace, *a small Sea Vessel*
 Pi-rate, *a Sea Robber*
 Pis-mire, *an Ant*
 Plain-tiff, *he who complaineth*
 Pre-cept, *Command*
 Pre-cinct, *a particular Jurisdiction*
 Pre-late, *a Bishop*
 Pre-lude, *Entrance*
 Pre-tence, *Excuse*
 Pri-mate, *Chief Archbishop*
 Q
 Quar-drant, *fourth Part*
 Quar-rel, *Strife*
 Qui-ver, *a Case for Arrows*
 Quo-rum, *a Bench of Justices*
 Quo-ta, *a Share of*
 R
 Rab-ble, *Mob*
 Ra-dix, *a Root*
 Rai-ment, *a Garment*
 Ran-cour, *Malice*
 Ran-dom, *Uncertainty*
 Ra-pine, *Robbery*
 Rap-ture, *Transport of Mind*
 Rash-ness, *Hastiness*
 Ra-zor, *an Instrument to shave*
 Re-ceipt,

Re-céipt, a Discharge	Scríp-tures, the Old and New Testament
Re-cess, a withdrawing	Sci-on, a Graft
Ré-cord, Register	Scru-ple, a Doubt
Re-flux, a flowing back	Sculp-ture, Engraving
Re-fuge, a Place of Safety	Scur-vy, a Disease breaking out in Scabs
Re-gárd, Respect	Seg-ment, a Piece cut off
Ré-liét, Widow	Ser-pent, a venomous Creature
Re-liéf, Assistance	Sex-ton, a Church Officer
Re-nown, Fame	Sham-bles, Butcher's Stalls
Re-past, a Meal	Shar-per, a Cheat
Re-spite, a Delay for some Time	She-ke!l, a Jewish Coin
Re-súlt, Conclusion	Sig-nal, a Sign given
Re-venge, Satisfaction	Sig-net, a Seal set in a Ring
Re-view, an Examination	Si-ren, a Mermaid
Rhú-barb, a purging Plant	Slo-ven, a nasty Fellow
Rid-dle, a dark Saying	Slug-gard, a slothful Person
Ri-gour, Harshness, Strictness	Son-net, an Italian Poem
Ri-ot, Tumult, Noise	So-phist, a subtle Disputer
Ro-mánce, a feigned Story	Sor-row, Grief
Rúb-bish, Refuse, Dirt	Spar-row, a Bird
Rup-ture, a Breaking	Spec-tre, an Apparition
S	Spike-nard, a sweet Plant
Sab-bath, a Day of Rest	Spi-nage, an Herb
Sa-ble, a rich Fur	Spin-net, a musical Instrument
Sal-lad, Food of raw Herbs	Spin-ster, a maiden Woman
Sam-phire, the Name of a Plant	Splin-ter, a Shiver of Wood
San-dal, a Sort of Shoe	Spon-for, a Surety
Sap-phire, a costly Stone	Sta-tue, an Image
Sar-casm, a Scoff or Taunt	Sta-tute, a Law
Sat-chel, a bag for Books	Sta-ture, Shape, Size
Sa-tin, a Sort of Silk	Stew-ard, an Overseer
Sa-turn, one of the Planets	Sti-pend, a Salary
Scab-baid, Sheath	Stir-rup, belonging to a Saddle
Scan-dal, Offence, Infamy	Sto-mach, a part of the Body
Scep-ter, a Royal Staff	Sto-rage, Warehouse Room
Scep-tick, a Doubter	Sto-ry, a Tale
Sche-dule, (pronounced Se-dule) an additional Writing annexed to a Will or Deed	Stream-er, a Flag
Sci-ence, Knowledge	Strip-ling, a young Man
Scoun-drel, a rascally Fellow	Struc-ture, a Building
	Stum-pet, a bold Harlot
	Stú-b-bel,

Stú-b-ble, <i>Stalks of Corn</i>	Tér-ror, <i>Fright</i>
Stu-dent, <i>one who studies</i>	Tes-ter, <i>Part of a Bed</i>
Sub-stance, <i>Wealth</i>	Tet-ter, <i>an Humour</i>
Sub-urbs, <i>Out-parts of a City</i>	Tex-ture, <i>a weaving</i>
Suc-cess, <i>good Luck</i>	This-tle, <i>a prickly Plant</i>
Súc-cour, <i>Help, Assistance</i>	Thresh-er, <i>a Beater out of Corn</i>
Suf-frage, <i>a Vote</i>	Thun-der, <i>a Noise in the Air</i>
Sui-tor, <i>a Requester of a Favour</i>	Thic-ket, <i>a small Note</i>
Sul-phur, <i>Brimstone</i>	Ti-ger <i>a furious Beast</i>
Sum-mer, <i>hot Season of the Year</i>	Tim-ber, <i>Wood for Building</i>
Sum-mit <i>the highest Part</i>	Tim-brel, <i>a Musical Instrument</i>
Sure-ty <i>Safety, Bail</i>	Tinc-ture, <i>a Stain or Dye</i>
Sur-face, <i>the Outside</i>	Tin-der <i>burnt Rags</i>
Sur-príze, <i>Astonishment</i>	Tin-ker, <i>a Mender of Brass</i>
Swál-low, <i>a Bird</i>	To-ken, <i>a Gift</i>
Sym-bol, <i>a Badge or Mark</i>	Ton-nage, <i>a Duty to the King</i>
Symp-tom, <i>a Sign or Token</i>	Tor-toise, <i>a Shell Fish</i>
Sy-nod, <i>an Assembly of Ministers</i>	Tow-el, <i>a wiping Cloth</i>
T	
Ta-ble, <i>a flat Surface, an Index to a Book</i>	Tow-er, <i>a Castle</i>
Tay-lor, <i>a Maker of Cloaths</i>	Traf-fick, <i>Trade</i>
Ta-lent, <i>(of Gold), worth 5475^l.</i>	Trai-tor, <i>one guilty of Treason</i>
Tal-low, <i>melted Fat</i>	Trans-cript, <i>a Copy</i>
Tal-lon, <i>a Claw</i>	Tran-sit, <i>a Pass</i>
Tan-kard, <i>a Mug with a Lid</i>	Tra-vail, <i>Labour Pains</i>
Tan-ner, <i>one who tans Hides</i>	Trea-ble, <i>a Medicine</i>
Ta-per, <i>a long Wax Light</i>	Trea-son, <i>Disloyalty</i>
Tap-ster, <i>a Drawer of Liquors</i>	Trea-sure, <i>Riches, Goods</i>
Tar-get, <i>a Shield</i>	Trea-tise, <i>a Discourse</i>
Tas-sel, <i>a Bunch of Fringe</i>	Tre-mour, <i>a Trembling</i>
Ta-ven, <i>an House well known</i>	Tren-ches, <i>deep Ditches</i>
Tem-per <i>natural Disposition</i>	Tri-bune, <i>a Magistrate</i>
Tem-pést, <i>a Storm</i>	Tri-bute, <i>a Tax</i>
Te-nant, <i>one who hires</i>	Trim-mer <i>a Sharper</i>
Te-net, <i>a Doctrine or Opinion</i>	Troo-per, <i>a Horse Soldier</i>
Ten-ter, <i>an Hook</i>	Tro-phy, <i>a Sign of Victory</i>
Ter-raís, <i>a Bank of Earth</i>	Trow-el, <i>a Tool to spread Mortar</i>
	Trum-pet, <i>a warlike Instrument</i>
	Truf-tee, <i>a Guardian</i>

Tri-al, an Examination	Vi-gour, Strength
Tu-lip, a Flower	Vil-lage, a small Town
Tu-mour, a Swelling	Vil-lain, a Rogue
Tu-mult, a Riot	Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine
Tur-key, a Fowl	Vi-per, a venomous Creature
Tur-nip, a white Root	Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
Tur-ret, a small Tower	Vir-tue, Quality, Honesty
Tur-tle, a Bird	Vi-sage, Countenance
Tu-tor, an Instructor	Vi-for a Mask
Twi-light, neither Day nor Night	Vif-ta, a View
Ty-rant, a cruel Governor	Ul-cer, a running Sore
Ty-ro, a young Beginner	Um-pire, an Arbitrator
V and U	Vol-ley, a Discharge of Guns
Va-grant, an Idle Person	Voy-age, a Passage by Sea
Va-lance, short Curtains	Ur-chin, an unlucky Child
Val-ley, a low Part	U-rine, a Person's Water
Va-lour, Courage	U-sage, Custom
Va-lue, Worth or Price	Ush-er, an Under Master
Va-pour, Steam	Vul-can, a Pagan God
Var-let, a Knave	W
Var-nish a glossy Paint	Wa-fer, to seal Letters with
Vas-sal, a Slave	Wag-gon, a Carriage
Ud-der, Dug of a Cow	Wain-scot, thin Boards fixed to a Wall
Vel-lum, Calf's Skin Parchment	Wal-let, a travelling Bag
Ve-nom, Poison	Wal-nut, a large Nut
Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty	War-den, a Guardian or Keeper
Ver-dict, the Report of Juries	Ward-robe, a Place for Cloaths
Ver-dure, Greenness	War-fare a military Expedition
Ver-juice, the Juice of Crabs, &c.	War-rant, a written Order
Ver-mine, hurtful Creatures	War-ren, a Place for Rabbits
Ves-sel, a small Ship, &c.	Wea-pon an Instrument of Offence
Ves-tige, Footstep	Wea-ther, the State of Air
Ves-try, a Place in the Church	Wea-ver, one who Weaves
Ves-ture, Cloathing	Wee-sel, a little wild Creature
Vi-al a small Glass Bottle	Wher-ry, a small Boat
Vi-car, a Deputy	Wick-et, a little Gate
Vif-count, next Degree to Earl	Wi-dow,
Vic-tim, a Sacrifice	
Vic-tor, a Conqueror	

Wí-dow, *one whose Husband*
is Dead

Wil-low, *a Tree so called*

Wood-cock, *a Bird well*
known

Wrest-ling, *an Exercise*

Y

Yéo-man, *a common Man*

Young-ster, *a young Fellow*

Z

Zea-lot, *a zealous Person*

Ze-nith, *a Point over Head*

T A B L E II.

Nouns Adjective, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of Two Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in Table I. or Table III.

* * * The following Words should be wrote with small Letters, except at the Beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

A

A B-ject, *mean, base*
A-brupt, *unseasonable*

A'b-sent, *not present*

Ab-furd, *foolish*

A-cute, *ingenious*

A'd-junct, *joined to*

Ad-verse, *not prosperous*

A-dúlt, *full grown*

A-gile, *quick, nimble*

A-lért, *brisk*

Ar-dent, *zealous*

Au-gust, *sacred*

B

Bár-bed, *bearded*

Be-nígn, *courteous*

Blíght-ed, *blasted*

Boor-ish, *clownish*

Bru-mal, *winter-like*

Bul-bous, *roundish*

Bul-ky, *big*

C

Ca-lid, *hot*

Cal-lous, *hard, unfeeling*

Cal-low, *unfledged*

Can-did, *sincere*

Car-nal, *fleshly*

Caus-tick, *searing, burning*

Chíld-ish, *Child-like*

Ci-vil, *courteous*

Clot-ted, *in Lumps*

Com-plex, *difficult*

Cón-cave, *hollow*

Con-císe, *short*

Con-dígn, *deserved*

Con-tríte, *penitent*

Cós-tive, *bound in Body*

Craf-ty, *cunning*

D

Dain-ty, *nice in Diet*

De-cent, *becoming*

De-múre, *over grave*

De-vout, *Godly*

Díre-ful, *terrible, cursed*

Dis-júñct, *disjoined*

Di-vers, *sundry, several*

Di-verse, *different*

Di-vine, *heavenly*

Dóle-ful, *mournful*

Drow-sy, *sleepy, heavy*

Duc-tile, *apt to draw out*

E

Ea-ger, *earnest*

Earn-est, *stedfast*

En-tíre, *whole*

E-pic, *heroic*

Ex-act

Ex-âct, nice, curious

Ex-empt, free from

Ex-pert, cunning

Ex-tinct, put out, dead

F

Fá-cile, easy to be done

Fee-ble, weak

Fer-tile, fruitful

Fic-kle, given to change

Fi-nite, that which has an

End

Fla-grant, manifest

Flo-rid, blooming, eloquent

Flu-ent, eloquent in Speech

Fo-reign, outlandish

For-lórn, helpless, forsaken

Fra-grant, of a sweet Smell

Fri-gid, cold

Fru-gal, thrifty

Fu-ture, yet to come

G

Gal-lant, brave, genteel

Gau-dy, fine, gay

Gen-téel, neat, fine, gallant

Gén-tle, civil, mild, tame

Gid-dy, wild, inconsiderate

H

Hand-some, comely

Haugh-ty, proud

Hea-dy, strong, self-will'd

Hec-tick, consumptive

Hein-ous, very wicked

Ho-nest, just

Hor-rid, dreadful

Hof-tile, Enemy-like

Hu-máne, courteous, kind

Húm-ble, modest

Hu-mid, moist

I

Im-ménse, exceeding great

In-firm, weak

In-náte, inbred

K

Kná-vish, deceitful, cheating

L

I an-guid, weak, faint

La-tent, lying hid

Lim-pid, clear

Lo-cal, belonging to a Place

Lof-ty, high

Lu-cid, bright

Ly-ric, belonging to the Harp

M

Ma-gic, black, devilish

Maim-ed, hurt

Ma-túre, perfect

Migh-ty, powerful

Mi-núte, small

Mó-dern, new

Mo-dish, fashionable

Mon-strous, prodigious

Mo-ral, belonging to Manners

Mun-dáne, worldly

N

Nér-vous, sinewy

Ne-ther, lower

Neu-ter, of neither Side

Ni-trous, Nitre or Salt

No-cent, hurtful

Noi-some, loathsome

O

Ob-lique, crooked

Ob-scene, filthy, rude

Ob-scure, dark

Ob-tuse, blunt

Oc-cult, secret

P

Pál-try, pitiful, mean

Pa-pal, belonging to the Pope

Pa-s-sive, apt to bear or suffer

Pa-tent, open uncovered

Pee-vish, fretful

Pen-sive, melancholy, thought-

ful

F

Per-dée,

Per-due, *lost, bid*
 Per-verse, *froward*
 Plú-ral, *more than one*
 Po-líte, *neat, genteel*
 Pó-tent, *powerful*
 Pre-cise, *formal, exact*
 Prég-nant, *big with any thing*
 Prís-tine, *ancient*
 Pri-vate, *bid*
 Pró-fane, *wicked*
 Pro-fuse, *lavish*
 Pro-lix, *long, tedious*
 Pú-trid, *corrupt*

R

Ram-pant, *wanton*
 Ra-pid, *swift*
 Re-cent, *new*
 Re-gal, *kingly*
 Re-mís, *negligent*
 Re-mote, *far off*
 Ri-gid, *severe*
 Ro-búst, *lusty, strong*
 Ró-guish, *knaveish*
 Royal, *kingly*
 Rud-dy, *somewhat red*
 Ru-ral, *Country-like*
 Ruf-tic, *unmannerly*

S

Sa-ble, *dark*
 Sa-cred, *holy*
 San-guine, *bloody, vigorous*
 Sa-vage, *brutish*
 Sau-cy, *unmannerly, rude*
 Scar-let, *fine red*
 Se-cúre, *safe*
 Se-date, *quiet*
 Se-lect, *choice*
 Se-rene, *clear, calm*
 Sér-vile, *mean, base*
 Shal-low, *empty*
 Shame-les, *impudent*
 Shame-faced, *bashful*

Sick-ly, *unhealthy*
 Sim-ple, *pure, unmixed, foolish*
 Sin-cére, *honest*
 Skít-tish, *wanton*
 Slen-der, *not thick*
 Smút-ty, *filthy*
 So-lar, *belonging to the Sun*
 So-lemn, *done with Reverence*
 So-lid, *firm, lasting*
 Sol-vent, *able to pay*
 Sor-did, *mean, base*
 Spee-dy, *hasty*
 Spten-did, *glorious*
 Spright-ly, *brisk, lively*
 Spun-gy, *full of holes*
 Squa-lid, *foul, nasty*
 Squeam-ish, *weak stomached*
 Stag-nant, *standing still*
 State-ly, *majestic*
 Stea-dy, *even, firm*
 Stell-lar, *starry*
 Ste-ri-l, *unfruitful*
 Sto-lid, *foolish*
 Stub-born, *obstinate*
 Stu-pid, *dull, senseless*
 Stur-dy, *resolute*
 Sub-lime, *high, lofty*
 Súb-tile, *crafty, thin or fine*
 Suc-cinct, *brief, short*
 Súd-den, *hasty, quick*
 Sul-len, *gloomy*
 Sul-try, *very hot*
 Sun-dry, *several, many*
 Su-píne, *careless*
 Súp-ple, *tender, pliant*
 Su-préme, *highest*
 Súr-pluss, *over and above*
 Swar-thy, *blackish*

T

Ta-cit, *silent*
 Taint-ed, *corrupted*
 Tar-dy, *dull, slow, also guilty*
 Taunt-ing,

Taunt-ing, <i>scoffing</i>	Ver-nal, <i>belonging to the Spring</i>
Taw-dry, <i>foolishly gay</i>	Vi-nous, <i>Relish of Wine</i>
Taw-ny, <i>brownish</i>	Vís-cous, <i>clammy</i>
Tef-ty, <i>peevish, churlish</i>	Vi-tal, <i>of Life</i>
Tin-ged, <i>coloured</i>	Vi-vid, <i>lively</i>
Tor-pid, <i>benumbed, sleepy</i>	Un-coúth, <i>uncommon</i>
Tór-rid, <i>hot, burning</i>	Un-wise, <i>foolish</i>
To-tal, <i>entire, whole</i>	Vó-cal, <i>belonging to the Voice</i>
Tow-ard, <i>orderly</i>	Vó-lant, <i>flying</i>
Trans-verse, <i>across, athwart</i>	Up-right, <i>sincere, honest</i>
Tre-pid, <i>trembling</i>	Ur-báne, <i>courteous</i>
Tri-ple, <i>three-fold</i>	Vúl-gar, <i>common</i>
Truf-ty, <i>faithful</i>	W
Tur-gid, <i>swollen, puffed up</i>	Wan-ton, <i>light, waggish</i>
V	Weal-thy, <i>rich</i>
Va-cant, <i>void</i>	Weigh-ty, <i>heavy</i>
Va-pid, <i>dead, flat</i>	Wo-ful, <i>full of Woe</i>
Ve-núst, <i>beautiful</i>	Wool-len, <i>made of Wool</i>
Vér-bal, <i>by Word of Mouth</i>	Y
Ver-dant, <i>green</i>	Year-ly, <i>every Year.</i>

TABLE III.

Verbs of two Syllables, accented and explained:

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables that cannot be found here look for in the two preceding Tables.

. Verbs also should be wrote with a small Letter, except at the Beginning of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.

A	Ac-cuse, <i>to charge with Guilt</i>
A - Báse, <i>to bring down, to</i>	Ac-quit, <i>to discharge</i>
humble	Ad-dict, <i>to give up one's self to</i>
A bate, <i>to diminish</i>	Ad-here, <i>to cleave to</i>
A-bet, <i>to encourage</i>	Ad-journ, <i>to put off</i>
A-bide, <i>to continue</i>	A-dópt, <i>to make one's Heir</i>
Ab-jure, <i>to renounce</i>	A-dorn, <i>to beautify</i>
A-bridge, <i>to shorten</i>	Ad-vert, <i>to take heed</i>
Ab-scond, <i>to hide one's self</i>	Af-firm, <i>to maintain</i>
Ab-sorb, <i>to swallow up</i>	Af-fix, <i>to fasten to</i>
Ab-stain, <i>to forbear, to cease</i>	Al-lay, <i>to assuage</i>
Ab-sterge, <i>to purge, to cleanse</i>	Al-lure, <i>to decoy or entice</i>
Ab-stract, <i>to separate</i>	A'm-ble, <i>to pace</i>
Ac-cost, <i>to address</i>	Am-bush, <i>to lie in wait</i>
Ac-crue, <i>to arise from</i>	A-mérce, <i>to fine a person</i>

An-nex, *to join together*

B

Bél-low, *to roar*Be-móan, *to lament*Be-queath, *to give by Will*Be-reave, *to deprive of*Be-wail, *lament*Bi-sect, *to cut in two*Blá-zon, *to draw Arms truly*Bór-row, *to take upon Trust*Bur-nish, *to make bright*Bran-dish, *to flourish a Sword*Bun-gle, *to do a Thing very
indifferently*

C

Ca-jóle, *to deceive*Cal-cine, *to burn to a Cinder*Cán-cel, *to blot out*Ca-rés, *to make much of*Ca-rouse, *to drink hard*Cá-shier, *to discharge*Cas-trate, *to geld*Ce-mént, *to join together*Cén-sure, *to blame*Chal-lenge, *to bid Defiance*Chas-tise, *to punish*Chrís-ten, *baptise, sprinkle*Clat-ter, *to make a noise*Co-here, *to stick together*Col-lect, *to gather together*Com-bat, *to fight*Com-bíne, *to join together*Com-mend, *to praise*Com-mit, *to deliver up*Com-mune, *discourse together*Com-pare, *to liken*Com-pass, *to surround*Com-pél, *to force*Com-pile, *to heap or gather*Com-plain, *to bewail*Com-plete, *to perfect*Com-pline, *to lament*Com-port, *to behave*Com-pose, *to put together*Com-pound, *to mix together*Com-press, *to squeeze close*Com-prise, *to contain*Com-pute, *to reckon*Con-ceal, *to keep secret*Con-cede, *to yield into*Con-cert, *to contrive*Con-clude, *to finish*Con-cur, *to agree with*Con-démn, *to find guilty*Con-dense, *to thicken*Con-dole, *to lament with*Con-duce, *to help much*Con-fer, *to bestow, compare*Con-fide, *to trust in*Con-fine, *to restrain*Con-firm, *to establish*Con-form, *to comply with*Con-found, *to puzzle*Con-front, *to oppose*Con-fuse, *to perplex*Con-fute, *to disprove*Con-geal, *to harden*Con-join, *to put together*Con-jure, *to deal with a
wicked Spirit*Con-júre, *to charge upon oath*Con-nect, *to join*Con-nive, *to wink at*Con-serve, *preserve, maintain*Con-sign, *to deliver up*Con-spire, *to agree together*Cón-strue, *to expound*Con-súlt, *to advise*Con-sume, *to waste*Con-temn, *to despise*Con-tend, *to quarrel, to strive*Con-test, *to dispute*Con-tract, *to bargain with*Con-trive, *to invent*

Con-troul,

Con-troul, to restrain
 Con-vene, to contract
 Con-verse, to talk together
 Con-vert, to change
 Con-vey, to make over
 Con-vict, to prove guilty
 Con-voke, to call together
 Con-voy, to conduct
 Cor-rect, to chastise
 Cor-rode, to fret or gnaw
 Cor-rupt, to debauch
 C^o-vet, to desire
 Cou-ple, to join together
 Co-zen, to cheat
 Cur-tail, to diminish

D

D^ab-ble, to paddle in the Dirt
 Dal-ly, to sport with
 Da-mage, to hurt
 De-b^ar, to keep out, or hinder
 De-base, to bring down
 De-bate, to dispute
 De-bauch, to corrupt
 De-cant, to pour off
 De-cay, to grow worse
 De-cease, to die
 De-cede, to part from
 De-cide, to conclude a Matter
 De-claim, to speak against
 De-cline, to refuse
 De-coy, to entice
 De-cry, to speak ill of
 De-feat, to overthrow
 De-fend, to support or maintain
 De-fer, to put off
 De-fine, to explain
 De-flour, to ravish
 De-form, to disfigure
 De-fraud, to cheat
 De-fray, to bear Expences
 De-fy, to challenge
 De-grade, to disqualify or put

cut of Office

De-ject, to cast down
 De-lay, to put off
 De-lude, to deceive
 De-mand, to lay claim to
 De-mean, to behave
 De-merge, to plunge down
 De-mise, to bequeath
 De-mur, to object, or put off
 De-note, to point out or shew
 De-nounce, proclaim, declare
 De-part, to go from
 De-pend, to rely upon
 De-pl^ore, to bewail
 De-plume, to unfeather
 De-port, to behave one's self
 De-p^ose, to dethrone, also to
 give Evidence of
 De-prave, to corrupt
 De-press, to weigh down
 De-pute, to appoint in ano-
 ther's Room
 Des-cry, to discern a far off
 De-sign, to intend or purpose
 De-sist, to leave off
 De-spoil, to strip or rob one
 De-spond, to despair
 De-tach, to dismiss, send away
 De-ter, to affright or discourage
 De-tect, to discover
 De-test, to abhor
 De-tract, to take from
 De-vote, to vow, to set apart
 for any holy Use
 Dic-tate, to tell to another
 Dif-fuse, to spread abroad
 Di-gress, to go from
 Di-late, to widen
 Di-lute, to make thin
 Dis-arm, to unweapon
 Dis-band, to turn out of service
 Dis-burse, to lay out
 Dis-card, to discharge

Dis-cern,

- Dis-cern, to perceive
 Dis-claim, to disown
 Dis-close, to discover
 Dis-pand, to stretch out
 Dis-pel, to drive away
 Dis-pense, to excuse, deal out
 Dis-play, to unfold
 Dis-sect, to cut open
 Dis-sent, to disagree
 Dis-taste, to dislike
 Dis-suade, to advise to the contrary
 Dis-tend, to stretch out
 Dis-til, to drop down
 Dis-tort, to wrest aside
 Dis-use, to forbear to use
 Di-vert, to turn aside from
 Di-vest, to unclothe or deprive
 Di-vorce, to put away
 Di-vulge, to spread abroad
 Dwin-dle, to waste away
 E
 E-clípe, to darken
 Ef-face, to destroy
 Ff-fect, to perform
 E-ject, to cast out
 E-late, to puff up
 E-lect, to choose or appoint
 E-lude, to shift or shun danger
 Em-balm, to preserve a Corpse
 Em-bark, to go on Ship-board
 E-merge, to rise again, or pop up again, &c.
 E-mít, to send forth
 E-mulge, to stroke out
 En-act, to decree
 En-chant, to bewitch
 En-close, to include
 En-dear, to make beloved
 En-dure, to undergo, continue
 En-force, to constrain
 En-gage, to persuade
 En-gross, to get all to one's self
 En-hance, to raise the Value
 En-roll, to put down in writing
 En-tail, to make over
 En-tice, to tempt
 E-quipt, to furnish
 E-rase, to blot out
 E-rect, to build
 Es-say, to attempt or undertake
 E-vade, to shun, to put off
 E-vince, to prove
 Ex-alt, to lift up
 Ex-cite, to stir up
 Ex-ert, to put forth
 Ex-hale, to breath or steam out
 Ex-haust, to empty or consume
 Ex-íst, to have a Being
 Ex-pand, to stretch or open
 Ex-pel, to drive out
 Ex-pend, to lay out
 Ex-pire, to die
 Ex-plode, to cry down
 Ex-port, to send over Sea
 Ex-punge, to blot out
 Ex-toll, to cry up
 Ex-tort, to gain by Force
 Ex-trude, to thrust out
 Ex-ult, to leap for Joy
 F
 Fá-mish, to starve
 Fer-mént, to swell or puff up
 Flát-ter, to praise over much
 Flou-rish, to prosper
 Fo-mént, to bathe, to encourage
 Fór-feit, to lose by neglect
 Frus-trate, to disappoint
 Fur-bish, to brighten
 G
 Gar-nish, to adorn
 Glit-ter, to shine, to sparkle
 H
 Hal-low, to make holy
 Hal-loó,

Hal-loó, to call or set on
Hár-row, to break clods
Ha-zard, to venture
Ho-ver, to flutter

J and I.

Jan-gle, to differ
Il-lúde, to mock or deceive
Im-bibe, to suck in, to receive
Im-brue, to wet with Blood
Im-merse, or im-merge, to dip
Im-part, to disclose
Im-pede, to hinder, to stop
Im-peach, to accuse
Im-pel, to force
Im-pend, to hang over head
Im-plore, to beseech
Im-ply, to contain, to signify
Im-print, to fix on the Mind
Im-púte, to ascribe
In-cite, to stir up
In-clude, to comprehend
In-cur, to fall under
In-dent, to cut on the Edges
In-dict, to accuse
In-dite, to dictate
In-dorse, to write on the Back
In-fect, to corrupt, or taint
In-ject, to cast in
In-sert, to put in
In-spect, to look into
In-spire, to breathe into
In-stil, to infuse
In-sure, to engage for
In-trude, to thrust one's self
into Company
In-veigh, to rail against
In-vert, to turn upside down
In-vest, to put in possession
In-volve, to wrap, or fold in
In-ure, to accustom to any thing

L

Lá-bour, to take Pains

Lance-lot, a Lance or Spear
Lan-guish, to pine away

M

Main-táin, to uphold
Ma-lign, to envy
Má-nage, to husband
Man-gle, to rend or cut
Ma-núre, to till the ground
Már-vel, to wonder
Mo-lest, to disturb
Múr-der, or Mur-ther, to kill
Muz-zle, to tie up the Mouth

N

Neg-léct, to disregard
Nón-plus, to put to the Stand
Nou-rish, to maintain
Num-ber, to count or reckon

O

O-bey, to submit to
Ob-trude, to thrust in, to impose
Oc-cur, to meet
O-mit, to leave out, not to do
Op-pose, to withstand
Op-press, to overburden
Op-pugn, to resist
Or-dain, to appoint

P

Pár-boil, to boil in Part
Par-ley, to talk with
Par-take, to take Part with
Pé-rish, to die
Per-jure, to forswear
Per-mit, to allow
Per-plex, to disquiet
Per-sist, to hold in
Per-suade, to make believe
Per-tain, to belong to
Per-vért, to seduce
Pe-ruse, to read over
Píc-kle, to preserve
Pil-fer, to steal
Pil-lage, to plunder

Plun-der, to rob	Re-coil, to fly back
Pol-ish, to make bright	Re-count, to relate
Pon-der, to consider	Re-cruit, to supply
Por-tend, to betoken	Re-cur, to return
Por-tray, to paint truly	Re-deem, to recover
Post-pone, to put off	Re-dound, to conclude
Pre-cede, to go before	Re-dress, to reform
Pre-dict, to foretell	Re-duce, to subdue
Pre-fix, to set before	Re-fel, to disprove or refute
Pre-mise, to treat of before	Re-fer, to direct to another, or submit to another's Judgment
Pre-sage, to foretell	Re-fine to purify
Pre-scribe, to appoint	Re-fit, to fit out again
Pre-sent, to give	Re-flect, to think seriously
Pre-side, to rule over	Re-form, to amend
Pro-claim, to utter aloud	Re-frain, to forbear
Pro-duce, to bring forth	Re-fresh, to revive
Pro-mote, to advance	Re-fund, to pay back
Pro-long, to lengthen	Re-fute, to disprove
Pro-mulge, to publish	Re-gain, to get again
Pro-nounce, to utter	Re-gret, to be sorry for
Pro-pound, to propose	Re-hearse, to relate
Pro-rogue, to put off, to prolong	Re-ject, to cast off, to despise
Pro-tect, to defend	Re-join, to reply
Pro-tend, to stretch out	Re-lapse, to fall into again
Pro-trude, to thrust forward	Re-late, to tell any Thing
Pú-z-zle, to confound	Re-lax, to loosen
Q	
Quib-ble, to equivocate	Re-lease, to let go
Quick-en, to hasten	Re-lént, to grow compassionate
R	
Ral-ly, to banter, also to chide	Ré-lish, to taste, to approve
Ram-ble, to go astray	Re-márk, to take Notice
Ran-sack, to rifle	Re-mit, to pay, to forgive
Ran-som, to redeem	Re-new, to begin afresh
Re-búke, to reprove	Re-pair, to amend
Re-call, to call back	Re-peal, to make void
Re-cant, to unsay	Re-peat, to say over again
Re-cede, to depart from	Re-pel, to drive back
Re-cite, to rehearse	Re-pose, to rest
Re-claim, to amend	Re-press, to restrain
Re-cline, to lean backwards	Re-pute, to esteem
Re-close, to close again	Re-quite, to reward
	Rés-cue, to deliver

Re-sent,

Re-sent, to be angry with
 Re-serve, to lay up
 Re-side, to abide
 Re-sign, to yield up
 Re-sist, to withstand
 Re-sort, to repair unto
 Re-spire, to breathe
 Re-spond, to answer
 Re-strain, to keep back
 Re-tail, to sell out in small

Parcels or Quantities

Re-tain, to keep
 Re-tard, to keep back, to hinder
 Re-tire, to withdraw
 Re-tort, to twist, or turn back
 Re-tract, to draw back
 Re-treat, to go away
 Re-trieve, to recover
 Re-veal, to discover
 Re-veré, to honour
 Re-verse, to repeal
 Re-vert, to return
 Re-vile, to reproach
 Re-vise, to look over again
 Re-vive, to recover
 Re-voke, to call back again
 Re-volt, to rebel
 Re-volve, to cast about in mind
 also to roll or tumble over

S

Sa-lúte, to shew Respect, to Kiss
 Saún-ter, to idle up and down
 Scam-per, to run away
 Scat-ter, to disperse
 Sé-ver, to put asunder
 Sha-dow, to skreen
 Shat-ter, to break to pieces
 Show-er, to pour down
 Shud-der, to quake or tremble
 Shuf-fle, to shift
 Slum-ber, to sleep, or doze
 Smother, to choak, to suffocate

Smug-gle, to run goods by
 Fraud
 So-lace, to comfort one's self
 Stam-mer, to stutter
 Spar-kle, to shine
 Spat-ter, to sprinkle
 Sprin-kle, to wet with Drops
 Stran-gle, to choak or stifle
 Stum-ble, to trip or be likely to

fall
 Sub-due, to bring under
 Sub-ject, to put under
 Sub-join, to add to
 Sub-mit, to yield, to refer to
 Su-born, to persuade one to
 bear false Witness
 Sub-scribe, to write under
 Sub-serve, to second or help
 Sub-side, to sink down
 Sub-sist, to exist or continue
 Sub-vert, to overthrow
 Suc-ceed, to come after
 Sug-gest, to put in Mind
 Sum-mon, to call one to appear
 Sup-plánt, to undermine
 Sup-port, to uphold
 Sup-pose, to imagine
 Sur-charge, to overload
 Sur-mise, to suspect
 Sur-mount, to overcome

Sur-pás, to excel
 Sur-round, to encompass
 Sur-vey, to look over, to mea-
 sure
 Sur-vive, to outlive
 Sus-pend, to delay, to put off
 Swád-dle, to put round
 Swag-ger, to haector, to boast

T

Tar-nish, to sully
 Thick-en, to make thick
 Threa-ten, to denounce evil

Tin-gle

Tin-gle, to feel a small Pain	Trés-pass, to commit a Fault
Tin-kle, with a bell	Tru-ant, to loiter or idle
Tor-ment, to put in pain	Trun-dle, to roll along
Tór-ture, to torment	Túm-ble, to fall
Trá-duce, to slander or accuse	Twin-kle, to sparkle
Tram-ple, to tread upon	Twit-ter, to shake, to tremble
Trans-act, to manage	V
Tran-scend, to surpass, to excel	Va-nish, to disappear
Tran-scribe, to copy out	Va-pour, to brag
Trans-fer, to remove	Va-ry, to alter, to change
Trans-form, to change into another Form	Ven-ture, to hazard
Trans-fuse, to pour out from one into another	Vi-brate, to shake too and fro
Trans-gress, to trespass	Vi-sit, to go to see a Person
Trans-late, to transfer, also to turn out of one Language into another	Vouch-safe, to condescend
Trans-mit, to convey	Up-braid, to reproach
Trans-mute, to change one Matter into another	Up-hold, to keep up or support
Trans-pierce, to run through	Ut-ter, to pronounce or speak
Trans-plant, to remove	W
Trans-port, to convey	Wád-dle, to go as a Duck
Trans-pose, to change the Order	Wal-low, to roll up and down
Tra-vel, to go a Journey	Wan-kle, limber
Tra-verse, to cross	Wan-der, to wander up and down
Trem-ble, to shake with fear	War-ble, to sing as Birds
Tre-pán, to ensnare	Wel-come, to salute
	Whi-ten, to make white
	Wi-den, to make broad
	Wi-ther, to fade
	Wor-ry, to teaze, to tear
	Wrin-kle, to crease, to fold

TABLE IV.

Nouns Substantive of three Syllables, accented and explained.
The Words which you cannot find here, look for in the two next Tables, in Words of three Syllables.

A Béttor, one that abets	Acquittal, a Discharge
Abridgement, a Shortening	Adjournment, a putting off
A'ccidence, a little Book of the first Rudiments of Grammar	A'djument, Help, Aid
Accident, Chance, Misfortune	Adjutant, an Assistant
Accomplice, a Companion	Admiral, a Sea Commander
	Adventure, a Chance
	A'dvocate, a Pleader
	Affi'ance, Confidence
	Affluence,

Affluence, <i>Wealth or Plenty</i>	Affailant, <i>one who assaults</i>
Aggregate, <i>Total</i>	Assessor, <i>a Setler of Taxes</i>
Aggressor, <i>the Assaulter</i>	Atchievement, <i>a great Act</i>
Agony, <i>violent Pain</i>	Atheism, <i>the denying of God</i>
Alderman, <i>a Magistrate</i>	Attribute, <i>a Property</i>
Alémbick, <i>a distilling Kessel</i>	Auction, <i>a public Sale</i>
Algebra, <i>short Arithmetic</i>	Audience, <i>a Hearing</i>
Alien, <i>a Foreigner</i>	Avenue, <i>a fine Walk or Passage</i>
Aliment, <i>Food, Nourishment</i>	Augury, <i>a Divination by Birds</i>
Alliance, <i>a League</i>	Axiom, <i>a self-evident Principle</i>
Allotment, <i>Appointment</i>	B
Almanack, <i>yearly Account of Time, Weather, &c.</i>	Bacchanals, <i>a drunken Feast</i>
Allówance, <i>Maintenance</i>	Bachelor, <i>an unmarried Man</i>
Almoner, <i>Disposer of Alms</i>	Baronet, <i>one below a Baron</i>
Alphabet, <i>all the Letters of a Language</i>	Barriſter, <i>a Lawyer</i>
Altitude, <i>Height</i>	Basilisk, <i>a venomous Creature</i>
Améndment, <i>Reformation</i>	Benefice, <i>an ecclesiastical Living</i>
Amneſty, <i>a general Pardon</i>	Bigotry, <i>Superſtition</i>
Amulet, <i>Charm</i>	Biſléxtilé, <i>Leap Year</i>
Anarchy, <i>want of Goverment</i>	Bláſphemy, <i>cursing God</i>
Anchoret, <i>an Hermet</i>	Botaniſt, <i>one ſkilled in Plants</i>
Animal, <i>any living Creature</i>	Bravery, <i>Courage</i>
Annóyance, <i>Damage Nuiſance</i>	Brevity, <i>Shortneſs</i>
Antichriſt, <i>a falſe Chriſt</i>	Bullion, <i>uncoin'd Gold or Silver</i>
Antidote, <i>a remedy for Poiſon</i>	C
Antipope, <i>a falſe Pope</i>	Cabinet, <i>a ſmall Cheſt</i>
Apérture, <i>an Opening</i>	Calamint, <i>an Herb</i>
Apoſtate, <i>a Backſlider</i>	Calendar, <i>an Almanack</i>
Apartment, <i>a Lodging</i>	Calenture, <i>a burning Fever</i>
Appendage, <i>an Addition</i>	Calumny, <i>Reproach</i>
Appendix, <i>a Supplement</i>	Candidate, <i>one who offers himſelf</i>
Aptitude, <i>Fitness, Diſpoſition</i>	Canibals, <i>Men-eaters</i>
Aqueduct, <i>a Conduét or Pipe</i>	Canopy, <i>a Covering over Head</i>
Arcánium, <i>a Secret</i>	Caravan, <i>a ſort of Waggon</i>
Architect, <i>a Maſter Builder</i>	Cárdinal, <i>a Priest of Rome</i>
Argument, <i>Reason or Proof</i>	Carriage, <i>the Carriage of Goods</i>
Armada, <i>a great Navy</i>	Cartilage, <i>a griſly Subſtance</i>
Artery, <i>a Blood Veſſel</i>	Catalogue, <i>a Liſt of Names</i>
Article, <i>a Chief Head</i>	Catechiſm, <i>a ſhort System</i>
Artifice, <i>Cunning</i>	Catherine, <i>a Woman's Name</i>

<i>Cávalry, the Horsemen</i>	<i>Courtesy, Civility</i>
<i>Cavalcáde, a Show on Horse- back</i>	<i>Criticism, nice judging</i>
<i>Cáveat, a Caution</i>	<i>Crucifix, a Cross</i>
<i>Cavity, Hollowness</i>	<i>Crudity, Rawness</i>
<i>Cáeladine, an Herb</i>	<i>Cúcumber, a Summer Fruit</i>
<i>Centúry, an hundred Years</i>	<i>Custody, Prison, Safehold</i>
<i>Champion, a valliant Man</i>	<i>Customer, a Buyer</i>
<i>Chancellor, an Officer</i>	<i>Cylinder, a Roller</i>
<i>Chastity, Purity</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>Chiméra, an idle Conceit</i>	<i>Daffodil, a Flower</i>
<i>Chrónicles, Histories</i>	<i>Dalliance, Wantonness</i>
<i>Cinnamon, a Spice</i>	<i>Debéntures, Bills, &c.</i>
<i>Circuit, a Compass about</i>	<i>Debauchée, a lewd Person</i>
<i>Citadel, a strong Fort</i>	<i>Décalogue, the Commandments</i>
<i>Citizen, a Freeman of a City</i>	<i>Decanter, a glass Bottle</i>
<i>Cognizance, Knowledge</i>	<i>Decorum, Decency, Order</i>
<i>Colloquy, a Conference</i>	<i>Decrement, decrease or Waste</i>
<i>Combatant, a Fighter</i>	<i>Deference, Respect, Submission</i>
<i>Comedy, a Play</i>	<i>Delegate, one Commissioned</i>
<i>Committee, a select Company</i>	<i>Delinquent, an Offender</i>
<i>Cómplement, Remainder</i>	<i>Demerit, ill-deserving</i>
<i>Compliment, a Ceremony</i>	<i>Dénsity, Thickness</i>
<i>Compósure, Calmness of Mind</i>	<i>Depéndant, one depending</i>
<i>Cómputant, an Accomptant</i>	<i>Deponent, an Evidence</i>
<i>Comptróller, an Inspector</i>	<i>Députy, that acts for another</i>
<i>Concernment, Affair, business</i>	<i>Destiny, Fate</i>
<i>Concordance, Agreement</i>	<i>Detriment, Hurt, Damage</i>
<i>Cencurrence, a running to- gether</i>	<i>Diadem, a Royal Crown</i>
<i>Cónference, a Discourse</i>	<i>Diagram, a Scheme</i>
<i>Confluence, a Concourse</i>	<i>Dialect, a peculiar Speech</i>
<i>Confórmist, one who conforms</i>	<i>Dialogue, a Discourse</i>
<i>Conjecture, Guess, Opinion</i>	<i>Diamond, a precious Stone</i>
<i>Connivance, a winking at</i>	<i>Diary, a Day-Book</i>
<i>Cónsequence, Result</i>	<i>Dictátor one that dictates</i>
<i>Contéxture, a joining together</i>	<i>Director, a Guide or Manager</i>
<i>Cóntinence, Chastity</i>	<i>Disaster, Misfortune</i>
<i>Continent, firm Land</i>	<i>Discipline, good Order</i>
<i>Convéyance, a Deed</i>	<i>Dishónour, Disgrace</i>
<i>Córoner, an Officer</i>	<i>Disputant, a Disputer</i>
<i>Cóverture, a Covering</i>	<i>Dissénter, one that dissents from</i>
	<i>Disturbance, Disorder trouble</i>
	<i>Dívidend, a Part or Share</i>
	<i>Divíser,</i>

Divisor, Number you divide by	Equity, Justice
Document, Instruction	Eringo, a Plant
Drapery, Cloathing	Errata, Errors
Dueller, one who fights Duels	E'stimate, value or Eſtimation
Dungeon, a dark ſtrong Hold	Eucharift, the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament
E	Evidence, Plainneſs Witneſs
Eclipse, a Circle	Exactor, one who exacts
E'ffigies, Image, Likeneſs	Examen, a Trial or Proof
Ejectment, a caſting out	E'xcrement, Ordure, Dung
Electer, who chuſes	Exercise, Labour, Motion
E'legy, a Funeral Song	Exiſtence, Being
Elements, the firſt Principles	E'xorcift, a Conjuror
Elephant, a large Beaſt	Exſtacy, a Trance or Swoon
Ellipſis, an oval Figure	F
E'logy, an Oration in praiſe	Faction, a Party
Embargo, an arreſt upon ſhips	Faculty, Ability, Talent
E'mbaſſy, a Commiſſion	Falconer, Manager of Hawks
Embryo, imperfected State	Fallacy, Deceit
Eminence, Height	Fality, untruth
Emperor, a Sovereign Prince	Fanatic, an over zealous Profeſſor of Religion
Emphaſis, Strength of Pronunciation	Farrier, an Horſe Doctor
Empirick, a Mountebank	Faſhion, Mode, Dreſs
Endorſement, a Writing on the Back of	Favorite, a Darling
Endowment, a natural Gift	Fellowſhip, a Partnership
E'nergy, Force, Efficacy	Ferula, a fooliſh Inſtrument uſed in ſome Schools
Engineer, an Artiſt	Festival, a Feaſt or Holiday
Enigma, Riddle	Fiction, a feigned Story
E'nimity, Hatred, Violence	Filaments, ſmall Fibres
Enſample, Example	Finery, fine Attire
E'nterprize, an Attempt	Firmament, the Sky
Enticement, an Allurement	Fiſhery, the Trade of Fiſhing
E'ntity, a Being	Fiſtula, an Ulcer
Epicure, a Glutton	Flagelet, a Wind Inſtrument
Epigram, a ſhort witty Poem	Flattery, ſawning, weeding
Epilogue, a Concluſion	Fluction, a Flowing
Epistle, a Letter	Foppery, Fantaſticalneſs
E'pitaph an Inſcription	Foreſter, a Keeper of a Foreſt
Epithet, a proper Term	Forfeiture, loſing one's right
Equator, the Equinoctial Line	Forgery, Counterſeiting
E'quipage, Attendance	Formaliſt

- Formalist, a formal Person
 Fortitude, Courage
 Fraction, a broken Part
 Fratricide, killing of a Brother
 Friction, rubbing or chafing
 Frontier, the Limits or Border
 Function, Duty or Office
 Funeral, a Burying
 Furniture, Household Goods
 Fusion, melting of Metals
 Fustian, a sort of Cloth
 G
 Gallantry, Intrigue, Bravery
 Gallery, a sort of Balcony
 Galliot, a small Sea Vessel
 Gambadoes, a sort of Boots
 Gárdener, Dresser of Gardens
 Garniture, a Trimming
 General, a Commander
 Genesis, Creation
 Genius, Nature, Fancy
 Gentian, an Herb
 Gentilism, Heathenism
 Gentleman, of a good Family
 Gibberish, nonsensical Talk
 Glazier, a Worker in Glass
 Glimmering, a faint Light
 Government, Rule, Dominion
 Governor, a Ruler
 Granary, a Storehouse for Corn
 Grazer, one who feeds Cattle
 Gravity, Sobriety, Weight
 Guardian, a Manager
 Gudgeon, a small Fish
 H
 Habitude, Disposition
 Harbinger, one who provides
 Harmony, Melody, Agreement
 Harpsichord, a Musical Instrument
 Hecatomb, a Sacrifice of one hundred Oxen
 Hellebore, a Plant
 Hemisphere, Half the Globe
 Herbalist, one skilled in Plants
 Heretic, a Name given to all that are not Roman Catholics
 Heritage, Inheritance
 Heresy, Contrary to the Fundamentals of Religion
 Hexagon, a Figure of six Sides
 History, an Account of Things
 Homicide, Manslaughter
 Homily, a Sermon
 Hospital, a House for Sick
 Hugonots, a Nickname given to Protestants in France
 Humourist, a whimsical Person
 Hurricane, a violent Storm
 Hyacinth, a Flower so called
 Hypocrite, a Dissembler
 J and I
 Jacobites, a Name given to the Friends of James II.
 Javelin, a Half Pike
 Idiom, a Way of Speaking
 Idiot, a Fool
 Jealousy, Suspicion
 JEHOVAH, the sacred Name of God
 Jesuit, a Popish Priest
 Jeweller, a Dealer in Jewels
 Ignorance, want of Understanding
 Impeachment, Accusation
 Implements, Tools
 Impóstor, a Deceiver
 Imposthume, a Swelling
 Imposture, a Cheat
 Inchantment, a Charm
 Incident, happening by Chance
 Incisure, a Cut or Gash
 Incitement, Motive
 Inclosure,

Inclosure, a Place enclosed

Increment, Improvement

Indenture, a Writing indented

Indigo, a Plant

Inducement, a Motive

Indulgence, Fondness

Industry, Diligence

Infancy, Childhood

Infantry, the Foot Soldiers

Inference, a Conclusion drawn
from any Thing

Influence, Power over

Ingenúity, Genius

Injury, Wrong, Offence

Innocence, Harmlessness

Inquiry, a Search

Instrument, a Tool to work
with

Insurance, Security

Insolence, Impudence

Intendant, a Governor

Intercourse, Correspondence

Interest, Use, Money, Influence

Interim, in the mean while

Interlude, something done be-
tween the Acts of a Play

Intérment, a Burial

Interréign, Space between the
Reign of two Kings

Interstice, Space between

Interval, a Pause or Distance

Interview, mutual Sight

Intrúder, he that intrudes upon
another

Inventor, a Contriver

Irony, a Kind of Derision

Jubilee, a Year of Rejoicing

Judaism, the Jews Religion

K

Kidnapper, a Manseller

Kilderkin, 18 Gallons

Knavery, deceitful Dealing

L

Labyrinth, an intricate Place

Laity, the common People

Larceny, Theft

Latéran, the Pope's Palace

Latinist, one skilled in Latin

Latitude, Breadth

Lavendar, an Herb

Legacy, left by Will

Legion, about 5 or 6000

Lenity, Mildness

Leprosy, a dry Scurf

Lethargy, Drowsiness

Levity, Lightness

Libertine, a loose Liver

Líberthy, Freedom

Library, a Place for Books

Lieuténant, an Officer

Lígaments, Threads

Liturgy, a Form of Prayer

Logarithms, artificial Numbers

Longítude, Length

Lottery, a Game of Chance

Loyalty, Fidelity

Lucifer, the Devil

Luxury, Sensuality

M

Mackarel, a Fish well known

Meánder, a Winding

Mágistrate, Justice of Peace

Magnitude, Greatness

Mahomet, the Turkish Im-

postor

Maintenance, a Support

Malaga, a Sort of Wine

Manacles, Fetters

Mandámus, a Writ

Mánual, a Pocket Book

Mariner, a Seaman

Marmalade, a Sweetmeat

Martyrdom, the Death of a

Martyr

Masquerade,

Masquerade, <i>Disguise</i>	Murderer, <i>he who kills another</i>
Massacre, <i>butcherly Slaughter</i>	Museum, <i>a Study or Library</i>
Matricide, <i>Murder of a Mother</i>	Musqueteer <i>a Kind of Soldier</i>
Medicine, <i>a physical Remedy</i>	Mutiny, <i>Sedition, Revolt</i>
Medium <i>Middle, mean State</i>	Myriad, <i>the Number of 10,000</i>
Melilot, <i>an Herb</i>	Mystery, <i>a Secret Business</i>
Melody, <i>Harmony</i>	N
Memory, <i>the Faculty of Remembering</i>	Narrative, <i>a Relation or Story</i>
Mendicant, <i>a beggarly Friar</i>	Narrator, <i>a Relator of Things</i>
Menstruum, <i>dissolving Liquor</i>	Nation, <i>a People</i>
Merchandize, <i>Goods</i>	Nazarite, <i>one devoted to God</i>
Merriment, <i>Mirth, Jollity</i>	Nicety, <i>Exactness</i>
Messenger, <i>one who goes on any Errand</i>	Novator <i>a Changer or Usurper</i>
Metaphor, <i>Figure in Rhetoric</i>	Novelty, <i>Newness</i>
Meteor, <i>a Vapour</i>	Nuncio, <i>the Pope's Ambassador</i>
Microscope, <i>magnifying glass</i>	Nunnery, <i>a Place for Nuns</i>
Milliner, <i>a Seller of Ribbons</i>	Nutrimment, <i>Nourishment</i>
Million, <i>ten hundred thousand</i>	O
Minion, <i>a Favourite</i>	Obelisk, <i>this Mark +</i>
Minister, <i>a Preacher</i>	Obloquy, <i>evil speaking</i>
Miracle <i>a Thing beyond Nature</i>	Obsequies, <i>Funeral Rites</i>
Miscreant, <i>a Wretch</i>	Observance, <i>Respect</i>
Mission, <i>a sending</i>	Obstacle <i>Hindrance</i>
Mittimus, <i>a Warrant</i>	Occident, <i>the West</i>
Mockery, <i>Banter</i>	Ocean, <i>the Sea</i>
Modesty, <i>Bashfulness</i>	Octagon, <i>a Figure of 8 Sides</i>
Modicum, <i>a little Matter</i>	Octavo, <i>8 Leaves in a Sheet</i>
Moiety, <i>one Half</i>	Oculist, <i>one skilled in Eyes</i>
Monarchy, <i>kingly Government</i>	Officer, <i>one in Office</i>
Monastery, <i>a Place for Monks</i>	Opium, <i>a sleeping Potion</i>
Monitor, <i>an adviser</i>	Opponent, <i>one who opposes</i>
Monument, <i>a Tomb or Statue</i>	Orator, <i>an eloquent Person</i>
Moralist, <i>one skilled in Morals</i>	Ordinance, <i>a Decree</i>
Motion, <i>changing of Place</i>	Organist, <i>a player on an Organ</i>
Moveables, <i>personal Goods</i>	Orient, <i>the East</i>
Mountebank, <i>a Quack</i>	Orifice, <i>an Opening or Hole</i>
Mulberry, <i>a Fruit well known</i>	O'origin, <i>the first Rise, Stock</i>
Multitude, <i>a Number of People</i>	Ornament, <i>Beauty Finery</i>
Mummery, <i>a Masking, Buffoonery</i>	Orniture, <i>an Adorning</i>
	Overture, <i>a Proposal</i>
	P
	Paleness, <i>Whiteness</i>
	Palisades,

Palifádes, <i>small light Pales</i>	Pígeon, <i>a Bird well known</i>
Pánnier, <i>a Wicker Basket</i>	Pinnacle, <i>the highest top</i>
Parable, <i>a Simile</i>	Pleurify, <i>a Disease</i>
Paradise, <i>a Place of Pleasure</i>	Poetry, <i>Verse</i>
Paradox, <i>a puzzling Assertion</i>	Policy, <i>Craft</i>
Paragraph, <i>a division of a Book</i>	Polygon, <i>of many Corners</i>
Paramour, <i>a Lover</i>	Pomgránate, <i>a Fruit</i>
Parasite, <i>a Flatterer</i>	Pópery, <i>the Popish Religion</i>
Parentage, <i>Kindred</i>	Populace, <i>the common People</i>
Parity, <i>Equality</i>	Porphyry, <i>a fine Marble</i>
Partaker, <i>who partakes</i>	Portion, <i>a Lot or Share</i>
Párticle, <i>a small part of Matter</i>	Portráiture, <i>a Picture</i>
Patrisán, <i>a Favourite of a Party</i>	Potentate, <i>a Sovereign Prince</i>
Parvity, <i>Littleness</i>	Potion, <i>a Medicine</i>
Pasturage, <i>Pasture</i>	Poulterer <i>one who sells Fowls</i>
Patriarch, <i>a chief Father</i>	Preámble, <i>the Introduction</i>
Patricide, <i>a Murderer of his Father</i>	Précedent, <i>an Example</i>
Patriot, <i>a public Benefactor</i>	Precéptor, <i>a Master or Tutor</i>
Patronage, <i>Protection</i>	Précipice, <i>a steep Place</i>
Paucity, <i>Fewness, Brevity</i>	Preference, <i>a preferring</i>
Peasantry, <i>the Country People</i>	Prejudice, <i>Damage, Injury</i>
Pedagogue, <i>an Instructor</i>	Premium, <i>a Reward</i>
Pedestal, <i>the foot of a Pillar</i>	Presbyter, <i>a Lay Elder</i>
Pedigree, <i>Family or Descent</i>	Prescience, <i>Fore Knowledge</i>
Pelican, <i>a Bird</i>	President, <i>a Ruler</i>
Penalty <i>a Fine or Punishment</i>	Principle, <i>the first Cause</i>
Pendulum <i>a hanging Weight</i>	Privilege, <i>a great Advantage</i>
Pension, <i>a Salary</i>	Privity, <i>Knowledge, Consent</i>
Pentecost, <i>Whitsunday</i>	Probity, <i>Honesty</i>
Penury, <i>extreme Want</i>	Procédure, <i>a going on</i>
Pérfidy, <i>Treachery</i>	Prodígy, <i>beyond Nature</i>
Period, <i>a full Stop or End</i>	Progeny, <i>Offspring</i>
Perjury, <i>False Swearing</i>	Prophecy, <i>a Foretelling</i>
Perquisites, <i>Extraordinary Profit</i>	Próposál, <i>an Offer</i>
Personage, <i>an honourable Person</i>	Próselite, <i>one Converted</i>
Perúfal <i>a reading over</i>	Prostitute, <i>a Whore</i>
Péstilence, <i>the Plague</i>	Providence, <i>Foresight</i>
Peckerel, <i>a young Pike</i>	Províso, <i>a Caution or Caveat</i>
	Psálmody <i>a Singing of Psalms</i>
	Punishment, <i>Correction</i>
	Purity, <i>unmixed Honesty</i>
	Puritans, <i>a Nick Name</i>
	Purvéyor,

Purv́eyor, a Provider
Pyramid, a tapering Figure

Q

Quádrangle, a Figure of four Sides

Quadrature, the squaring of any Thing

Quakerism, the Doctrin of Quakers

Quality, Condition, Nature

Quandary, Doubt

Quántity, Bigness, Extent

Quarantine, forty Days

R

Rampier, a Bank of Earth

Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing

Ratio, Reason, Relation

Ravishment, Rapture, Rape

Recítal, a Rehearsal

Réctangle, a right Angle

Rectitude, Uprightness

Rectory, a spiritual Living

Recúsants, Roman Catholics

Réference, Regard to

Regency, Government during a King's Minority

Regicide, a King-killer

Regimen, Government, Rule

Region, a Country

Register, a Book of Records

Reheársal, Relation, Report

Reluctance, Unwillingness

Rémedy, Cure, Help

Remittance, Return of Money

Rencounter, an Adventure

Réndezvous, a Meeting

Renegado, one who renounces his Religion

Repartée, a quick Reply

Repéntance, Sorrow

Replevin, a Writ so called

Reprisals, taking again

Republic, a Commonwealth

Requital, a Reward

Resemblance, a Likeness

Resentment, Displeasure

Residence, Place of Abode

Residue, Remainder

Resistance, withstanding

Respondent, he who answers

Retinue, Attendants

Retirement, Privacy

Retrenchment, cutting away

Revénue, yearly Profit

Revísal, a second Examination

Rhápsoody, a confused Collection

Rheumatism, a Disease

Ribaldry, a mean Discourse

Ritual, a Book of Rites

Royalty, King-ship

Rudiments, the first Principles

Ruffian, a desperate Villain

Runnagate, a Fugative

S

Sacrament, an holy Sign

Sacrilege, Church robbing

Sadduces, a People that denied the Being of Angels

Salary, stated Hire

Saltpetre, a kind of Mineral

Sánction, a Decree

Sanctity, Holiness

Sanhedrim, the supreme Council of the Jews

Sanity, Health, Soundness

Sapience, Prudence

Sardónix a precious Stone

Sáturday, the seventh Day

Satyríst, a Writer of Satyrs

Saxifrage, an Herb

Scaramouch, a Posture-master

Scavenger, a Dirt Gatherer

Schismatic, one guilty of unlawful Separation

Scrivener,

- Scrivener, a *Writer*
 Scrutiny, *Search*
 Scullion, a *Kitchen-Wench*
 Secrecy, *Privacy*
 Sectary, one of any *Seet*
 Section, a *Division*
 Sentiment, *Opinion*
 Sepulchre, a *Grave*
 Serenâde, *Night Music*
 Sérgeant, an *Officer*
 Series, *Order, Course*
 Servitor, a *Waiter*
 Servitude, *Slavery*
 Session, a *Meeting of Council*
 Settlement, a *Settled Revenue*
 Signature, a *Sign or Mark*
 Sillabub, *Milk and Wine*
 Simony, the *buying and selling*
 of Church Livings
 Skeleton, the *Bones of a hu-*
 man Body put together in
 due Order
 Solitude, *Retirement*
 Sonnettéer, a *small Poet*
 Sôphister, a *cavelling Disputer*
 Sorcery, *Witchcraft*
 Sovereign, a *Prince*
 Species, a *Kind or Sort*
 Specimen, an *Example*
 Spectâtor, a *Looker on*
 Spéctacle, a *public Sight*
 Speculum, a *Looking-glass*
 Station, our *Place or Calling*
 Stranguary, a *Disease*
 Strappâdo, a *Punishment*
 Strâtagem, a *subtile Invention*
 Suavity, *Pleasantness*
 Subsidy, a *Tax or Tribute*
 Subterfuge, *Evasion, Shift*
 Suicide, *Self-Murder*
 Sullenness, *Stubbornness*
 Summary, an *Abridgement*
 Supplement, an *Addition*
 Suppôsal, *Imagination*
 Súrplus, *over and above*
 Surgery, *Practice of a Surgeon*
 Surrogate, a *Deputy*
 Surveyor, *Measurer of Land*
 Survivor, *longest Liver*
 Sy'cophant, a *Flaterer*
 Symmetry, *Proportion*
 Symphony, *Harmony*
 Synagogue, a *Place of Worship*
 Synôpsis, a *brief View*

T

 Táffety, a *sort of foreign Silk*
 Tápestry, a *fine Manufacture*
 of Hanging
 Telescope, a *Glass to view dis-*
 tant Objects
 Temperance, *Moderation*
 Tendency, *Drift, Course*
 Tenement, a *Dwelling-house*
 Terrier, a *hunting Dog*
 Testament, a *Will*
 Testâtor, one who makes a
 Will
 Theâtre, a *Play-House*
 Tobácco, an *Indian Weed*
 Trágedy, a *mournful Play*
 Treasury, a *Place for Trea-*
 sure
 Triangle, a *Figure of three*
 Angles
 Tribunal, a *Judgment Seat*
 Trínity, the *Godhead*
 Truncheon, a *sort of Staff*
 Turmeric, an *Indian Herb*
 Turpentine, a *sort of Oil*
 Turpitude, *Filthiness*
 Tympany, a *hard Swelling*
 Tyranny, *cruel Government*

V

 Vacancy, an *empty Space*
 Vacuum,

Vacuum, a Space void of Bodies	Vótary, one who has devoted himself
Vagabond, an Idle Fellow	Votaress, a Female Votary
Valentine, a Romish Festival	Upholder, an Undertaker
Vanity, Folly Unprofitableness	U'rinal, a Glass for Urine
Variance, Differance	Usurer, one who lends for gain
Vassalage, Subjection	Uténsil, an Instrument or Tool
Vatican, a Library at Rome	U'tterance, Speech
Vehicle, a Carriage	Volcáo a burning Mountain
Venery, Lustfulness	W
Venison, the Flesh of a Buck	Wággoner, a waggon-driver
Ventricle, the Stomach	Wantonnefs, Waggishness
Verdigrise, Rust of Brass	Wapentake, a Division of a County
Verity, Truth	Warrener, a Keeper of a Warren
Version, a Translation	Weariness, Tiresomeness
Vertigo, a Giddiness	Wednesday, the fourth Day
Vestiges, Traces, Footsteps	Westminster, a City
Vícarage, the Benefice of a Vicar	Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter
Viñtals, Food	Widower, one who has buried his Wife
Vigilance, Watchfulness	Wilderness, a wild Place
Villager, Inhabitants of a Village	Wretchedness, Miserableness
Vintager, a manager of Grapes	Y
Violet, a Flower	Yeomanry, Body of Yeomen
Víñon, Sight, Revelation	Yesterday, the day last past
Umbrella, a Sort of Screen,	Z
U'nion, Agreement	Zabulon, a Dwelling Place
Universe, the whole World	Zodiac a circle in the Heavens
Voluntéer, one who serves willingly	

T A B L E V.

Nouns Adjective of three Syllables, accented and explained
 Those Words of three Syllables that you cannot find in this Table
 look for in Table IV. and VI.

A Bórtive, untimely	Accordant, agreeing
A'bsolute, unlimited	A'ccurate, exact, curious
Abstérgent, cleansing	Affable, courteous
A'bstinent, abstemious	Affrontive, abusive
Abúñive, apt to abuse	Alamóde, fashionable
Abundant, abounding	A'liquant, uneven

Alternate,

Altérnate, *by Turns*
 A'mbient, *encompassing*
 Amourous, *apt to fall in Love*
 A'ncient, *old*
 Annual, *yearly*
 Anxious, *over-thoughtful*
 Appárent, *manifest, plain*
 Applauding, *commending*
 A'pposite, *fit*
 Aqueous, *waterish*
 Arrogant, *proud, assuming*
 Astringent, *binding*
 Attentive, *heedful*
 Authentic, *of good Authority*

B

Bárbarous, *cruel*
 Benúmbed *deprived of Feeling*
 Besieged, *encompassed*
 Béstial, *beastly*
 Boisterous, *unruly, stormy*

C

Capital, *great, chief*
 Casual, *by Chance*
 Catholic, *universal*
 Circular, *round,*
 Circumspéct, *watchful, wise*
 Clámourous *noisy impertinent*
 Coéqual, *equal to another*
 Cómpetent, *fit convenient*
 Comical, *pleasant, witty*
 Complaisant, *obliging, civil*
 Concéited, *proud, affected*
 Conclusive, *ending*
 Conductive, *profitable helpful*
 Cóngruous, *convenient proper*
 Conjugal, *matrimonial*
 Consístent, *agreeable to*
 Cóntinent *chaste*
 Contingent, *that which may be*
 Conversant, *familiar*
 Cópious, *full abounding*
 Credible, *worthy of credit*

Credulous, *apt to believe*
 Cubical, *belonging to a cube*
 Culpable, *blame-worthy*
 Cumbersome, *troublesome*
 Cursory, *hasty, short*

D

Debonáir, *courteous*
 Decimal, *belonging to Ten*
 Définite, *limited*
 Delicate, *dainty*
 Dependent *depending*
 Desperate, *furious*
 Despotie, *arbitrary*
 Destitute, *forsaken*
 Dexterous, *cunning*
 Diffúsiue, *spreading*
 Discordant, *disagreeing*
 Dissolute, *loose, wanton*
 Dissuasive, *apt to dissuade*
 Diurnal, *daily*
 Dócible, *teachable*
 Dogmatic, *positive*
 Dolorous, *sorrowful*
 Dubious, *doubtful*
 Duplicate, *double*

E

Easterly, *towards the East*
 E'dible, *eatable*
 E'minent, *high, renowned*
 Emulgent, *stroking*
 Erratic, *wandering*
 Evasive, *crafty, deceitful*
 E'vident, *clear, plain*
 Exalted, *lifted up, excellent*
 Excellent, *choice valuable*
 Excessive, *beyond due bounds*
 Exempted, *privileged*
 Exotic, *outlandish*
 Explicit, *clear, plain*
 E'xquisite, *exact, perfect*
 Extensive, *wide*
 External, *outward*

Fabulous,

Fábulous, <i>feigned</i>	I'mpious, <i>ungodly</i>
Factionous, <i>sedition</i>	Important, <i>of great Concern</i>
Fallible, <i>that may err</i>	Improper, <i>inconvenient, unfit</i>
Fantástic, <i>whimsical</i>	Imprudent, <i>unwise</i>
Feculent, <i>full of Dregs</i>	Incentive, <i>stirring up</i>
Feminine, <i>of the Female Kind</i>	Incessant, <i>without ceasing</i>
Feverish, <i>tending to a Fever</i>	Inclusive, <i>comprehending</i>
Filial, <i>belonging to a Son</i>	Incompléte, <i>imperfect</i>
Flatulent, <i>windy</i>	Incónstant, <i>uncertain</i>
Flexible, <i>easy to bend, pliant</i>	Incorrect, <i>faulty, not correct</i>
Flustered, <i>half drunk</i>	Incorrupt, <i>untainted</i>
Forcible, <i>strong, violent</i>	Increate, <i>not created</i>
Fortunate, <i>lucky, successful</i>	Indécant, <i>unbecoming</i>
Fratérnal, <i>brotherly</i>	Indented, <i>notched</i>
Fraúduient, <i>crafty, deceitful</i>	I'ndigent, <i>needy, poor</i>
Frolicksome, <i>full of Mirth</i>	Indiscreet, <i>unwise</i>
Folminant, <i>thundering</i>	I'ndolent, <i>lazy, careless</i>
Furious, <i>mad, fierce</i>	Infamous, <i>scandalous</i>

G

Garrulous, <i>full of Talk</i>	I'nfinite, <i>without End</i>
Generous, <i>free, bountiful</i>	Infúsed, <i>soaked or steeped</i>
Genuine, <i>natural</i>	Inherit, <i>abiding</i>
Gigántic, <i>Giant like</i>	Inhuman, <i>barbarous</i>
Glóbular, <i>round as a Globe</i>	I'nnocent, <i>not guilty</i>
Glorious, <i>full of Glory</i>	Insecúre, <i>not safe</i>
Glutinous, <i>clammy</i>	I'nsolent, <i>saucy, proud</i>
Gorgeous, <i>costly</i>	Intérnal, <i>inward</i>
Gracious, <i>full of Grace</i>	I'ntimate, <i>familiar</i>
Gradual, <i>by Degrees</i>	Intrépíd, <i>fearless, undaunted</i>

H

Hallowed, <i>made holy</i>	Intrinsic, <i>inward, real</i>
Hazardous, <i>dangerous</i>	Invalid, <i>not good in law</i>
Heróic, <i>valiant</i>	Jocular, <i>pleasant, merry</i>
Hídeous, <i>frightful</i>	Itálic, <i>belonging to Italy</i>
Hydrópic, <i>dropsical</i>	Júvenile, <i>youthful</i>

I and J

Ignoble, <i>base</i>	L
Illegal, <i>contrary to Law</i>	Laboursome, <i>slavish</i>
Immérged, <i>plunged into</i>	Lacónic, <i>brief</i>
Immodest, <i>wanton, rude</i>	Lácteal, <i>milky</i>
Immoral, <i>profane</i>	Laterál, <i>sideways</i>
Impendant, <i>hanging over head</i>	Laudable, <i>commendable</i>
	Laxative, <i>loosening</i>
	Limited, <i>bounded</i>

Logical, *belonging to Logic*
 Lucrative, *gainful*
 Luminous, *full of Light*
 Lunatic, *distracted*
 Luscious, *over sweet*

M

Majestic, *noble, stately*
 Malignant, *hurtful*
 Manifest, *clear, evident*
 Maritime, *belonging to the Sea*
 Martial, *warlike, valiant*
 Masculine, *manly*
 Maternal, *motherly*
 Menial, *domestic*
 Menstrual, *monthly*
 Militant, *fighting*
 Mimical, *apish*
 Moderate, *temperate, sober*
 Momentous, *of Weight*
 Morbific, *causing diseases*
 Multiform, *of many Shapes*
 Musical, *belonging to Music*
 Mutable, *subject to change*
 Mutinous, *seditions*
 Mutual, *alike on both Sides*

N

Natural, *easy, free, unaffected*
 Nauseous, *loathsome*
 Nebulous, *cloudy*
 Negative, *denying*
 Negligent, *careless*
 Neighbourly, *friendly*
 Niggardly, *covetous*
 Noctious, *hurtful*
 Numerous, *great in Number*

O

Obdurate, *hardened, obstinate*
 Obliging, *civil, courteous*
 Obsolete, *out of date*
 Obvious, *clear, plain*
 Odious, *hateful*
 Odorous, *sweet smelling*
 Ominous, *ill-boding*

Operous, *laborous*
 Opportune, *convenient*
 Opposite, *over against*
 Opulent, *wealthy*
 Orderly, *regular*
 Overplus, *over and above*

P

Pacific, *peaceable*
 Palpable, *manifest, clear*
 Parallel, *equal to*
 Partial, *biased by a Party*
 Passable, *that may be passed*
 Paternal, *fatherly*
 Pathetic, *moving the Passions*
 Patable, *sufferable*
 Patient, *enduring*
 Pellucid, *clear, bright*
 Penitent, *sorrowful*
 Perilous, *dangerous*
 Permanent, *lasting*
 Perplexed, *confounded*
 Persuasive, *apt to persuade*
 Pervious, *easy to be passed*
 Petulant, *saucy*
 Piteous, *sad, grievous*
 Plausible, *seeming fair*
 Plenary, *full, compleat*
 Positive, *dogmatical*
 Possible, *that may be done*
 Posthumous, *after Death*
 Potable, *drinkable*
 Pragmatic, *over-busy, saucy*
 Precedent, *foregoing*
 Prévalent, *powerful*
 Previous, *going before*
 Primary, *principal*
 Primitive, *ancient*
 Probable, *like to be done*
 Projected, *contrived*
 Prominent, *jutting out*
 Prosperous, *fortunate*
 Puerile, *childish*
 Puissant, *powerful*

Punctual, *nice, exact*
 Pursuant, *according to*

Q

Quadratic, *four square*
 Quadruped, *four footed*
 Quadruple, *four fold*
 Quarrellsome, *apt to quarrel*
 Quiescent, *at rest*
 Quintuple, *five fold*

R

Radiant, *bright, shining*
 Redundant, *abounding*
 Refracted, *broken again*
 Refulgent, *shining, bright*
 Régular, *according to rule*
 Renewed, *begun afresh*
 Renowned, *famous*
 Réprobate, *cast off utterly*
 Repugnant, *contrary to*
 Réquisite, *necessary,*
 Resolute, *bold*
 Rétrograde, *going backward*
 Righteous, *upright, just*
 Riotous, *disorderly*
 Romántic, *idle, fabulous*

S

Sánative, *healing*
 Saturnine, *melancholy*
 Sávous, *that relishes well*
 Scandalous, *disgraceful*
 Scrúpulous, *nice, precise*
 Scurrilous, *scandalous*
 Seminal, *belonging to Seed*
 Sensitive, *that has sense*
 Sensual, *given to Pleasure*
 Serious, *sober, grave*
 Serpentine, *winding*
 Singular, *particular*
 Spérmatíc, *full of Speed*
 Sp hérical, *round*
 Spúrious, *counterfeit*
 Splenetic, *full of spleen*

Submíssive, *humble*
 Successful, *fortunate*
 Súmptuous, *rich, costly*
 Superfine, *very fine*
 Suspended, *put off*

T

Témporal, *belonging to time*
 Tenable, *that may be held*
 Terrible, *dreadful*
 Timorous, *fearful*
 Towardly, *obedient*
 Traiterous, *Traitor-like*
 Transpárent, *bright, clear*
 Tréacherous, *perfidious*
 Treméndous, *dreadful*
 Triplicate, *triple or threefold*
 Trivial, *of small concern*
 Turbulent, *boisterous*
 Tyrannous, *Tyrant-like*

V and U

Valiant, *stout, brave*
 Various, *changeable*
 Vehement, *earnest*
 Vendible, *saleable*
 Venomous, *poisonous*
 Venial, *pardonable*
 Vertical, *over Head*
 Vicious, *wicked, lewd*
 Vigorous, *lively, strong*
 Villainous, *base, wicked*
 Vindíctive, *revengeful*
 Violent, *boisterous, high*
 Ulcerous, *full of sores*
 Volatile, *airy, light*
 Ultimate, *final, utmost*
 Unéqual, *not equal*
 U'niform, *regular, even*
 Urinous, *belonging to Urine*

W

Whimfical, *full of fancies*
 Withered, *dried, faded*
 Wonderful, *surprising*

TABLE VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

N.B. Those Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here look for in the two last Tables.

A

A Bándon, *to forsake*
 A'bdicatē, *to renounce*
 Abolish, *to destroy*
 A'brogate, *to make void*
 Accóutre, *to dress, to trim*
 Acquiesce, *to comply with*
 A'ctuate, *to move, to quicken*
 Aggrandize, *to make great*
 A'gitate, *to put in motion*
 Antedate, *to date before Time*
 Antiquate, *to make void*
 Appertáin, *to belong to*
 A'rbitrate, *to determine*
 Ascertain, *to establish, to assure*

B

Beleáguer, *to besiege*

C

Cálcultate, *to reckon up*
 Celebrate, *to keep a Feast*
 Certify, *to give Notice*
 Circumscribe, *to limit*
 Circumvent, *to deceive*
 Civilize, *to make courteous*
 Clárisfy, *to make clear*
 Compénstate, *to make Amends*
 Compréhend, *to contain*
 Condescend, *to comply with*
 Cónsecrate, *to dedicate*
 Constitúte, *to appoint*
 Cónsummate, *to perfect*
 Contemplate, *to meditate*
 Continue, *to abide, to last*
 Contribute, *to give something*
 Controvért, *to dispute*
 Cóunterfeít, *to imitate*

D

Decípher, *to unfold*

Décorate, *to adorn*
 Deflówer, *to ravish*
 Demerit, *to deserve ill*
 Demolish, *to pull down*
 Demonstrate, *to shew plainly*
 Deposit, *to trust with another*
 Deprecate, *to pray against*
 Derogate, *to detract from, dis-*
 parage
 Dignify, *to advance to honour*
 Disabuse, *to undeceive*
 Disagree, *to differ*
 Disallow, *not to allow*
 Disannul, *to make void*
 Disapprove, *to blame*
 Discompose, *to trouble*
 Disengage, *to get off*
 Disesteem, *not to esteem*
 Dishónour, *to disgrace*
 Dislocate, *to put out of Joint*
 Disoblige, *to displease*
 Disparage, *to speak ill of*
 Dispeople, *to unpeople*
 Dispirit, *to discourage*
 Dispossess, *to deprive*
 Disquiet, *to trouble*
 Disregárd, *to slight*
 Disrelish, *to dislike*
 Dissipate, *to disperse or scatter*
 Distribute, *to divide or share*
 Disunite, *to separate*
 Dogmatize, *to assert positively*

E

Educate, *to nourish, to instruct*
 Elevate, *to lift up*
 Embarrass, *to clog, to hinder*
 Embellish, *to beautify*

G

Enámel, <i>to vary with spots</i>	Ipdispóse, <i>to make unfit</i>
Encircle, <i>to encompass</i>	Inhabit, <i>to dwell in</i>
Encounter, <i>to fight with</i>	I'nnovate, <i>to make new</i>
Encumber, <i>to perplex</i>	Instigate, <i>to set on, to provoke</i>
Enervate, <i>to weaken</i>	Institute, <i>to appoint, to ordain</i>
Enfeeble, <i>to make weak</i>	Intercéde, <i>to entreat for</i>
Engender, <i>to beget, to breed</i>	Intercept, <i>to prevent</i>
Enliven, <i>to make brisk or lively</i>	Interfere, <i>to clash with</i>
Entangle, <i>to ensnare</i>	Interject, <i>to cast between</i>
Entertain, <i>to receive kindly</i>	Intermix, <i>to mix with</i>
Environ, <i>to enclose</i>	Interpose, <i>to intermeddle</i>
Establish, <i>to settle</i>	Intérpret, <i>to explain</i>
E'xecute, <i>to put to Death</i>	Interrúpt, <i>to hinder, to stop</i>
Exhíbit, <i>to produce, or shew</i>	Intersect, <i>to cut in two</i>
E'xpédite, <i>to hasten</i>	Intersperse, <i>to scatter between</i>
Expiate, <i>to atone for</i>	Intervene, <i>to come between</i>
Explicate, <i>to unfold, to explain</i>	I'ntermate, <i>to shew</i>
Extínguish, <i>to put out</i>	Intítle, <i>to give Right to</i>
E'xtricate, <i>to disentangle</i>	Introdúce, <i>to bring in</i>
Exúndate, <i>to overflow</i>	Invéigle, <i>to allure, to entice</i>
F	I'nvocate, <i>to call upon</i>
Fálsify, <i>to counterfeit</i>	Irritate, <i>to provoke, or stir up</i>
Fascínate, <i>to bewitch</i>	Justify, <i>to clear one's self</i>
Fluctuate, <i>to waver in Opinion</i>	L
Fortify, <i>to fence, to make strong</i>	Lacerate, <i>to tear in Pieces</i>
G	Levigate, <i>to make plain</i>
Generate, <i>to beget</i>	M
Gratify, <i>to requite</i>	Macerate, <i>to make lean</i>
H	Magnify, <i>to enlarge</i>
Hesitate, <i>to doubt</i>	Manacle, <i>to bind, or fetter</i>
I	Mediate, <i>to intercede</i>
Idolize, <i>to worship, to adore</i>	Medicate, <i>to heal, to cure</i>
Illústrate, <i>to explain</i>	Meditate, <i>to think upon</i>
Imagine, <i>to fancy</i>	Mention, <i>to take Notice of</i>
Imitate, <i>to do the like</i>	Methodize, <i>to put in Order</i>
Imprégnate, <i>to make fruitful</i>	Miscárry, <i>not to succeed</i>
Imprison, <i>to put in Prison</i>	Misconst rue, <i>to interpret amiss</i>
Incarnate, <i>to clothe with Flesh</i>	Mítigate, <i>to pacify, to ease</i>
Incommóde, <i>to prejudice</i>	Mollify, <i>to make soft</i>
Incúlcate, <i>to advise often</i>	Mortify, <i>to grow dead</i>
Incumber, <i>to clog, to hinder</i>	Multiply, <i>to increase</i>
Incurvate, <i>to bow or bend</i>	N
I'ndicate, <i>to declare, to shew</i>	Nauseate, <i>to loath, to abhor</i>

Nóminate, to appoint
 Notify, to make known
 Nullify, to make void
 Numerate, to count, or number

O

Obligate, to bind or oblige
 Occupy, to possess, or use
 Operate, to work

P

Palliate, to disguise, or cover
 Paraphrase, to explain
 Penetrate, to dive into
 Perforate, to pierce through
 Perpetrate, to commit
 Persevere, to continue stedfast
 Petrify, to turn into stone
 Pinion, to pin or bind fast
 Pre-exist, to be before hand
 Prohibit, to forbid
 Promulgate, to make public
 Próstitute, to expose
 Putrify, to corrupt

Q

Quallify, to make fit

R

Radicate, to take Root
 Rarify, to make thin
 Ratify, to confirm
 Re-admit, to receive again
 Re-assign, to make over again
 Recollect to call to mind
 Recommend, to commit to, or
 speak well of
 Recreate, to divert
 Réctify, to correct, to amend
 Redouble, to double again
 Régulate, to set in Order
 Re-embark, to take shipping
 again
 Reimburse, to repay
 Reinforce, to strengthen
 Remonstrate, to shew by Rea-

Reposséss, to possess again
 Represent, to make appear
 Reprimand, to rebuke
 Rúminate, to ponder in Mind

S

Salivate, to flux by spitting
 Separate, to part or divide
 Sequéster, to put aside
 Signalize, to distinguish
 Solemnize, to celebrate
 Specify, to mention expressly
 Speculate, to contemplate
 Stigmatize, to disgrace
 Stipulate, to covenant
 Stupify, to make dull
 Subjugate, to subdue
 Substitute, to put in the room
 of another
 Suffocate, to stifle, or choak
 Superádd, to add over and
 above

Superscribe, to write over
 Supersede, to suspend
 Supervise, to oversee
 Surrender to yield up
 Súrrogate, to depute, to sub-
 stitute
 Sympathize, to suffer with

T

Tantalize, to mock, to balk
 Terminate, to limit, to bound
 Transfigure, to change in
 Shape

V and U

Vérify, to prove, to make good
 Versify, to make Verses
 Vilify, to debase
 Vindicate, to defend, to justify
 Violate, to break, to trans-
 gress
 Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave
 Undermine, to dig under

TABLE VII.

Nouns Substantive of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A Binteſtate, an Heir to Aſcénſion, an Aſcending	Asperity, Roughneſs
One dying without a Will	Asperſion, a Slander
Aboliſhment, a deſtroying	Aſtrology Prediction from the
Abortion, Miſcarriage	Stars
A'cceſſary, a Helper, or Adviſer	Aſtronomy, Knowledge of the
Accómpliſhment, a fulfilling	Heavenly Bodies
A'ccurateness, Exaétneſs	Aúditory, an Aſſembly of
Acidity, ſharpneſs	Hearers
Acknowledgment, Conf'eſſion	Authority, Rule or Power
A'crimony, tartneſs	B
Addition, an adding	Barbarians, barbarous People
Admiſſion, Entrance upon	Barometer, a Weather Glaſs
Adoleſcence, Youthfulneſs	Battalion, a large Body of Men
Adóption, an Adopting	Benefáctor, one who beſtows a
Adverſity, Affliction	Benefit
Advertency, Carefulneſs	Benéficence, Kindneſs
Advertiſement, Intelligence	Benevolence, Good Will
Affidávít, Witneſs upon Oath	Benignity, Goodneſs
Affinity, Relation	Biſection, the cutting in two
Alabaſter, a Sort of Marble	Bréviary, a Maſs-Book
Alácrity, Cheerfulneſs	Británia, Great Britain
Allegiance, Obedience	Brutality, Beaſtlineſs
A'llegory, a Figure in Rhetoric	Búrgomaſter, a Magiſtrate
Ambition a Thirſt after Great-	C
neſs	Calámitý, Miſfortune
Analysis, Reſolution, an Un-	Calidity, Heat
folding	Captivity, Slavery
Anathema, a ſolemn Curſe	Carnality, Fleſhlineſs
Anatomy, a Diſſection	Carnation, a Flower
Antagoniſt, an Adverſary	Celéritý, Swiftneſs
Antipathy, natural Averſion	Célibacy, ſingle Life
Antiquity, Oldneſs	Centúrión, Captain of Soldiers
Anxiety, Trouble of Mind	Céremony, Formality
Apology, an Excuse	Certíficate, a written Teſti-
Apoſtacy, a falling from Reli-	mony
gion	Ceſſation, a Ceasing
Apoſtrophe, a Mark, or Comma	Chronology, a Hiſtory of Time
A'rchiſecture, Art of Building	Circumference, the Circuit
Arithmetic, Science of Numbers	

Coáction, <i>Compulsion</i>	Contágion, <i>Infection</i>
Coadjutor, <i>a Fellow Helper</i>	Contention, <i>Strife</i>
Coalescence, <i>a growing together</i>	Contingency, <i>an Accident</i>
Cognition, <i>a judging</i>	Contraction, <i>a drawing together</i>
Coherency, <i>Agreement</i>	Contrition, <i>unfeigned Sorrow</i>
Cohesion, <i>a sticking together</i>	Cóntumacy, <i>Stubbornness</i>
Coition, <i>carnal Copulation</i>	Contumely, <i>Reproach</i>
Collation, <i>an Entertainment</i>	Contúfion, <i>a Bruise</i>
Collection, <i>a gathering</i>	Convention, <i>an Assembly</i>
Collegiate, <i>a Fellow Student</i>	Convexity, <i>Outside Roundness</i>
Collision, <i>a dashing of Bodies</i>	Corollary, <i>a Consequence</i>
Collusion, <i>Deceit</i>	Córpulency, <i>Grossness of Body</i>
Combustion, <i>an Uproar</i>	Corrófion, <i>a Gnawing</i>
Comedian, <i>a Stage Player</i>	Corruption, <i>Rottenness</i>
Commiffary, <i>a Church Officer</i>	Credentials, <i>Letters of Credit</i>
Commiffion, <i>a Trust</i>	Crédulity, <i>Readiness to believe</i>
Commodity, <i>Goods</i>	D
Commonáfty, <i>common People</i>	Damnation, <i>the Punishment of Hell Torments</i>
Commótion, <i>a Disturbance</i>	Debauchery, <i>Lewdness</i>
Community, <i>a Society</i>	Deception, <i>a deceiving</i>
Compendium, <i>an Abridgment</i>	Decifion, <i>a determining</i>
Cómpetency, <i>Sufficiency</i>	Declenfion, <i>a decaying</i>
Complácency, <i>Civility</i>	Declivity, <i>Steepness</i>
Complexion, <i>Colour of the Face</i>	Decoction, <i>a Seething</i>
Completion, <i>a fulfilling</i>	Decurfion, <i>a running down</i>
Compulfion, <i>Constraint</i>	Decuffion, <i>a shaking down</i>
Compunction, <i>Remorse</i>	Deduction, <i>a taking from</i>
Concavity, <i>inside Hollowness</i>	Defluxion, <i>a flowing down</i>
Conception, <i>a conceiving</i>	Deformity, <i>Ugliness</i>
Conceffion, <i>a granting</i>	Dejection, <i>a casting down</i>
Concinnity, <i>Aptness</i>	Delicacy, <i>Niceness, Tenderness</i>
Conclusion, <i>the End</i>	Demoniac, <i>one possessed by the Devil</i>
Concoction, <i>Digestion</i>	Depreffion, <i>a preffing down</i>
Concupifcence, <i>Lust, Desire</i>	Derifion, <i>a mocking</i>
Condénfity, <i>Thickness</i>	Defcenfion, <i>a descending</i>
Conformity, <i>Compliance</i>	Defertion, <i>a forfaking</i>
Congruity, <i>Agreeableness</i>	Defpóndency, <i>a defpairing</i>
Conjunction, <i>Union with</i>	Detrufion, <i>a thrufting down</i>
Confectary, <i>a Consequence</i>	Dexterity, <i>Readiness, Skill</i>
Confervator, <i>a Keeper</i>	Diagonal, <i>a flant line</i>
Confiftory, <i>a Spiritual Court</i>	

- Digestion, *Concoction*
 Dimension, *the just Measure*
 Directory, *that which directs*
 Disagrément, *Discord*
 Discomfiture, *Overthrow*
 Discretion, *Wisdom*
 Discussion, *an Examination*
 Disjunction, *a disjoining*
 Disloyalty, *Unfaithfulness*
 Dismission, *a sending away*
 Dispanſion, *a spreading abroad*
 Disparity, *Unlikeness*
 Dispersion, *a spreading &c.*
 Dissention, *Strife*
 Disunion, *Division*
 Diversity, *Variety*
 Docility, *Teachableness*
 Donation, *a Grant*
 Doxology, *a Divine Hymn*
 Duration, *Continuance*
 E
 Ebriety, *Drunkennes*
 Edition, *Publication of a Book*
 Efficacy, *Force, Virtue*
 Effigies, *Image, Likeness*
 Effusion, *a pouring out*
 Emergency, *Casualty*
 E'minency, *Excellency*
 Emissary, *a spy*
 Emotion, *a moving*
 Empyreum, *the highest Heaven*
 Encomium, *Commendation*
 Enormity, *Heinousness*
 Enthusiast, *one who fancies himself inspired*
 Epicurism, *Gluttony*
 Epiphany, *the 12th Day after Christmas*
 Epitome, *a short Account*
 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*
 Excellence, *a Title of Honor*
 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 Gain*
 Extraction, *a drawing out*
 Extrusion, *a driving out*
 F
 Facility, *Easiness*
 Fébruary, *the second Month*
 Fecundity, *Fruitfulness*
 Ferocity, *Fierceness*
 Fertility, *Plentifulness*
 Fidelity, *Faithfulness*
 Fixation, *a fixing*
 Flátulency, *Windiness*
 Fluidity, *a flowing*
 Formality, *Ceremony*
 Formation, *a Fashioning*
 Foundation, *the lowest Part*
 Fragility, *Brittleness*
 Fraternity, *Brotherhood*
 Fraudulency, *Deceitfulness*
 Frigidity, *Coldness, Impotency*
 Frugality, *Thriftiness*
 Fruition, *Enjoyment*
 Frustration, *a disappointing*
 Fumidity, *Smoakiness*
 Futurity, *the Time to come*
 G
 Garrulity, *Talkativeness*
 Gelidity, *Coldness*
 Gentility, *good Breeding*

- Geography, a description of the Earth
 Géometry, a Science, the measuring of Lines and Figures
 Gibbosity, a bunching out
 Gilliflower, a July Flower
 Gladiátor, a Fencer
 Gratuity, a Reward
- H
- Háberdasher, a seller of small Wares
 Hábiliment, Clothing
 Hilarity, Cheerfulness
 Homology, Proportion, Likeness
 Hostility, open War
 Humanity, Courtesy
 Humidity, Moisture
 Hyperbole, an Expression beyond the Truth
 Hypocrisy Deceit
 Hypothesis, a Supposition
- J and I
- Jaotation, a vain Boasting
 Ichnography, a Platform
 Identity, Sameness
 I'diotism, Simplicity
 Idolatry, Idol Worship
 I'gnominy, Dishonour, Shame
 Illátion, an Inference
 Illusion, Sham or Cheat
 Immensity, Boundlessness
 Immodesty, Wantonness
 Immunity, Freedom
 Imparity, Inequality
 Impediment, Hindrance
 I'mpotency, Weakness
 Impréssion, a Stamp
 Improbability, Dishonesty
 Impunity, Freedom from Punishment
 Inadvértence, Heedlessness
 Inánity Emptiness
- Incision, a Gash, or Cut
 Incurfion, an Inroad of Soldiers
 Indignity, an Affront
 Induction, a leading into
 Inaptitude, Unaptness
 Infinity, Endlessness
 Infirmary, a House for Sick
 Infirmary, Weakness
 Infusion, a pouring in
 Injection, a casting in
 Injunction, a Command
 Inquietude, Restlessness
 Inscription, a written Title
 Insertion, a putting in
 Inspection, Insight
 Intégrity, Honesty
 Intention, Design
 Intrusion, a thrusting one's self into Company
 Inversion, a turning
- L
- Laxation, a Loosening
 Legality, Lawfulness
 Legerdemáin, Slight of Hand
 Legislátor, a Lawgiver
 Licéntiate, one who has a Licence
 Limpidity, Clearness
 Líneament, Mark in the Form, Feature
 Literature, Learning
 Locality, the Being of a Thing in a Place
 Logician, one who reasons well
 Longevity, long Life
 Lubricity, Slipperiness
- M
- Magician, Conjurer
 Mágistracy, Office of a Magistrate
 Malignity, Ill-nature
 Manifesto, a Declaration

P

- Máthematics, the Science of
 Numbers, Magnitude, &c.
 Matrimony, Marriage
 Matúritý, Ripeness
 Máyoralty, Office of a Mayor
 Memórial, that which serves
 to bring to Remembrance
 Meridian, a Circle on the Globe
 Misdemeanor, an Offence
 Monition, a warning
 Mónastery, a College of Monks
 Morality, Virtue, Duty
 Mundanity, Worldliness
 Mutation, a changing
 N
 Narration, a Relation
 Nativity, Birth
 Náaturalist, one skilled in natu-
 ral Causes
 Necromancy, Conjuring
 Negátion, a denying
 Neutrality, Indifference
 Nobility, Nobleness of Birth
 Nonentity, a Thing not in
 Being
 Nonresidence, Failure of Re-
 sidence
 Nutrition, Nourishment
 O
 Objection, a replying against
 Oblation, an Offering
 Obliquity Crookedness
 Oblivion, Forgetfulness
 Obscenity, unclean speech
 Obscurity, Darkness, Privacy
 Obstínacy, Stubbornness
 Obstrúction, Hindrance
 OEconomy, Family Govern-
 ment, good Management
 Oration, a public Speech
 O'ratory, the Art of Eloquence
 Oríiginal, the first Beginning
 Orthography, true Writing
- Páralogism, a false Argument
 Parsimony, Sparingness
 Partítion, a Division
 Pátrimony, an Inheritance
 Pavílion, a Tent of State
 Peninsula, an Half Island
 Penultima, the last Syllable but
 one
 Percussion, a Striking
 Perdition, utter Ruin
 Perplexity, Doubtfulness
 Perseverence, Constancy
 Perversion, a seducing from
 Petition, a Request
 Philology, the Study of Lan-
 guages
 Philosophy, the Knowledge of
 natural and Moral Things
 Phlebotomy, Blood-letting
 Physician, a Doctor of Physic
 Plantation, a Settlement
 Plurality, more than one
 Poetáster, a sorry Poet
 Pollútion, Uncleaness
 Position, Place or Situation
 Precaution, Forewarning, No-
 tice, &c.
 Precession, a going before
 Prediction, a foretelling
 Predecéssor, one who was in
 Place before
 Pre-éminence, Advantage
 Prerogative, Privilege
 Présbytery, Eldership
 Presúmption, Boldness
 Pretension, Claim
 Prevention, Hindrance
 Probation, Proof, Trial
 Procession, a Solemn March
 Procurátor, a Solicitor
 Producción, a bringing forth
 Profession, a Calling or Trade

Proficient, <i>one who has made</i>	Retórtion, <i>a returning back</i>
Progress in any Art, &c.	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>	S
Proportion, <i>Agreement</i>	Sagacity, <i>Sharpness of Wit</i>
Proprietor, <i>the proper Owner</i>	Sánctimony, <i>Holiness</i>
Propriety, <i>Fitness</i>	Satiety, <i>Fulness</i>
Prosperity, <i>Success, Happiness</i>	Scrutation, <i>a Searching</i>
Protection, <i>Defence</i>	Seclusion, <i>a shutting out</i>
Prótestantism, <i>the Religion of</i>	Sécretary, <i>a Writer</i>
<i>the Protestants</i>	Secrétion, <i>a separating</i>
Protúberance, <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>	Sensátion, <i>a perceiving by Sense</i>
Purgation, <i>a cleansing</i>	Seraglio, <i>a Place for Concu-</i>
Púrgatory, <i>a Place of Punish-</i>	<i>bines</i>
<i>ment</i>	Severity, <i>Strictness</i>
Quatérnion, <i>the Number Four</i>	Similitude, <i>Likeness</i>
Quotation, <i>a Quoting</i>	Simplicity, <i>Honesty, Foolishness</i>
R	Sincerity, <i>Uprightness</i>
Rapidity, <i>Swiftness</i>	Sobriety, <i>prudent Carriage</i>
Reality, <i>the Truth of a Matter</i>	Society, <i>Company, Conversation</i>
Receptacle, <i>a Storehouse</i>	Solemnity, <i>a Solemn Action</i>
Reddition, <i>a restoring again</i>	Solidity, <i>Soundness, Hardness</i>
Redemption, <i>a Ransoming</i>	Soliloquy, <i>a talking to one's self</i>
Reduction, <i>a reducing</i>	Solution, <i>a resolving a Question</i>
Refection, <i>a Refreshment</i>	Sóvereignty, <i>Supreme Power</i>
Reflection, <i>Meditation</i>	Stability, <i>Firmness, Continu-</i>
Refraction, <i>a bending</i>	<i>ance</i>
Regulátor, <i>that which directs</i>	Státioner, <i>a Seller of Paper</i>
Rejéction, <i>a casting off</i>	Statuary, <i>a Carver of Images</i>
Reimbúrsement, <i>a paying back</i>	Stolidity, <i>Foolishness</i>
Religion, <i>the Worship of a God</i>	Stupidity, <i>Dullness</i>
Remission, <i>Forgiveness</i>	Sublimity, <i> loftiness, Height</i>
Restriction, <i>Restraint</i>	Submission, <i>a yielding to</i>
Resumption, <i>a resuming</i>	Substraction, <i>a taken one Num-</i>
Retention, <i>a retaining</i>	<i>ber from another</i>

Subvérſion, <i>Ruin, Deſtruction</i>	Transítion, <i>a paſſing from one</i>
Succeſſion, <i>a coming after</i>	<i>to another</i>
Sudation, <i>a Sweating</i>	Translation, <i>a removing</i>
Suggeſtion, <i>a putting in Mind</i>	Trapezium, <i>a four-sided figure</i>
Superſtructure, <i>that which is</i>	Tributary, <i>one that pays Tri-</i>
<i>built upon ſomething</i>	<i>bute</i>
Superviſor, <i>a Surveyor</i>	Trifyllable, <i>three Syllables</i>
Supremacy <i>chief Authority</i>	Tuition, <i>Care of Education</i>
Suſpenſion, <i>a ceaſing</i>	Tumidity, <i>a Swelling</i>
T	V and U

Tardiloquy, <i>Slowneſs of Speech</i>	Vacation, <i>being at Leiſure</i>
Tautology, <i>a repeating over</i>	Vacuity, <i>Emptineſs</i>
<i>again</i>	Validity, <i>Strength, Power</i>
Taxation, <i>a laying on of Taxes</i>	Ubiquity, <i>a being in all Places</i>
Temerity, <i>Raſhneſs</i>	Végetables, <i>Plants, Herbs, &c</i>
Témpérature, <i>Diſpoſition</i>	Velócity, <i>Swiftneſs</i>
Temptátion, <i>Enticement</i>	Veracity, <i>ſpeaking Truth</i>
Tenuity, <i>Smallneſs</i>	Vermillion, <i>a fine red Colour</i>
Térritory, <i>a Compaſs of Land</i>	Vérſifier, <i>a Maker of Verſes</i>
Theódolite <i>an Inſtrument for</i>	Vertuóſo, <i>an ingenious Perſon</i>
<i>Surveying Land</i>	Vibration, <i>a beating or ſhaking</i>
Theology, <i>Divinity</i>	Vicinity, <i>Neighbourhood</i>
Timidity, <i>Fearfulneſs</i>	Viciſſitude, <i>Change of Things</i>
Tradition, <i>a delivering down</i>	Virginity, <i>the Condition of a</i>
Traduction <i>a deſaming</i>	<i>Virgin</i>
Tranquillity, <i>Quietneſs of mind</i>	Vivacity, <i>Livelineſs</i>
Transcription, <i>a writing over</i>	Vocation, <i>a Calling, Employ</i>
<i>again</i>	Volition, <i>the Act of Willing</i>
Transfuſion, <i>a pouring out</i>	Urbanity, <i>good Breeding</i>
Transgreſſion, <i>a Violation</i>	Utility, <i>Profit, Uſefulneſs</i>

T A B L E VIII.

Nouns Adjective of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A ſtémious, <i>ſober, tempe-</i>	Affirmative, <i>poſitive</i>
<i>rate</i>	Allowable, <i>lawful</i>
Accéſſible, <i>approachable</i>	A'lterative, <i>changing ſlowly</i>
Accidéntal, <i>by Chance</i>	Ambíguous, <i>doubtful</i>
Accóuntable, <i>answering for</i>	A'miable, <i>lovely</i>
Adorable, <i>worthy of honour</i>	Amicable, <i>Friendly</i>
Æthereal, <i>belonging to the Hea-</i>	Amphíbious, <i>that live upon</i>
<i>vens</i>	<i>Land and Water</i>

Anónymous, without Name

Antecédent, going before

A'ntiquated, grown out of Date

Applicable, that may be applied

Arbitrary, absolute, free

Artícuate, distinct

Affiduous, diligent

Audacious, bold, daring

Auricular, belonging to the Ear

Auspicious, happy, prosperous

B

Beatífic, belonging to the Blessed

Bitúminous, clammy

Botanical, belonging to Herbs

C

Cadaverous, belonging to a Carcase

Canonical, according to the Cannons of the Church

Capacious, large

Carnivorous Flesh-devouring

Chimerical, imaginary

Circumjácent, round about

Circumvagrant, wandering about

Coeternal, equal in Eternity

Coexistent, being together

Collateral, not direct, sideways

Combustible, apt to take Fire

Commodious, convenient

Comparative, capable of Comparison

Compatible, that agrees with another

Compendious, very brief

Cómplicated, folded together

Conspícuous, easy to be seen

Contiguous, that is near

Convivial, social

Corporeal, of a bodily Substance

Cústomary, common

Cylíndrical, like a Cylinder

D

Decénial, of ten Years

Declarative, which serves to Declare

Deducible, that may be inferred

Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive

Delectable, delightful

Deliberate, prudent, advise

Delicious, pleasant to the Taste

Delirious, light-headed

Deposited, trusted with

Determinate, positive

Detestable, vile, to be hated

Dilatory, full of delays

Disaffected, not pleased with

Distributive, which serves to distribute

Divisible, that may be divided

Dogmatical, positive

E

Effeminate, womanish

Egregious, singular, rare, great

Elaborate, done with exactness

Elliptical, belonging to an Oval

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop

Equivalent, of equal Work

Erroneous, full of Error

Essential, necessary

Execrable, hateful, accursed

Expedient, necessary

Extempore, without Study

F

Facetious, pleasant, witty

Fallacious, deceitful

Familiar, free

Fictitious, feigned counterfeited

Fígurative, spoken by Figures

Formidable, dreadful

Fortúitous, accidental

Fundaméntal, principal

G

Génerated, begotten, produce

Granivorous, feeding on Grain	Indélible, not to be blotted out
H	Indépéndent, not depending
Hábitable, that may be dwelt in	Indifferent, unconcerned
Habítual, customary	Indurable, that may be endured
Harmonious, agreeable	Industrious diligent
Heretical, not confirmed in the true Faith	Ineffable, unspeakable
Héterodox, differing from the general Opinion	Infallible, that cannot err
Histórical, belonging to History	Infectious, apt to infect
Hónorary, belonging to Honour	Inflexible, not to be bent
Horizóntal, level	Ingenious, sharp, witty
Hóspitable, friendly	Ingenuous, free, sincere
Hydrópical, troubled with a Dropsy	Inglorious, dishonourable

I and J

Illiberal, niggardly	Insatiate, unsatisfied
Illiterate, unlearned	Insidious, treacherous
Illustrious, noble renowned	Intelligent, understanding
Immóderate, excessive	Intemperate, immoderate
Immutable, unchangeable	Intráctable, ungovernable
Impartial, just, equal	Invidious, envious
Impassable, not to be passed	Invincible, not to be overcome
Impatient, hasty	Ironical, sneering
Impenitent, not repenting	Irresolute, unresolved
Imperious, haughty, proud	Irreverent, unmannerly
Impertinent, silly, troublesome	Judicious, wise, discreet

L

Impetuous, violent	Laborious, painful
Implacable, not to be appeased	Lascivious, wanton, lustful
Importunate, troublesome	Legitimate, born in Wedlock
Impregnable, not to be taken	Libidinous, lustful
Improbable, unlikely	Licentious, rude, disorderly
Improvident, careless	Litigious, quarrelsome
Inanimate, without Life	Loquacious, full of Talk
Incestuous, guilty of Incest	Luxuriant, wanton, abounding

M

Incohérent, not agreeing	Magnanimous, courageous
Incómpetent, not fit	Magnificent, stately
Incongruous, unsuitable	Malevolent, full of Hatred
Inconsistent, not suiting	Malicious, spiteful
Incóntinent, unchaste	Material, momentous
Incredible, beyond Belief	Méditative, thoughtful
Inculpable, unblameable	Melanc holy, sad, pen sive

Mércenary, greedy of Gain	Precárious, uncertain
Mílitary, warlike	Precipitate, over hasty
Miráculous, wonderful	Predominant, ruling over
Mortíferous, deadly	Pre-existent, being before
Munificent, bounteous	Prepárativ, which serves to prepare
N	Preposterous, absurd
Návigable, fit for Ships	Prodigious, wonderful
Necéssitous, needy	Promiscuous, confus'd
Noctivagant, Nightwandering	Prophetical, belonging to a Prophet
Notorious, publicly known	Propitious, favourable
Numerical, denoting Numbers	Provincial, of a Province
O	Prudential, wise
Obedient, Submissive	Q
Obnoxious, subject to Punish- ment	Quadrupedal, four-footed
Obsequious, dutiful	Quotidan, daily
Octangular, having 8 Angles	R
Officious, obliging	Rapacious, ravenous
Omnipotent, all-powerful	Rátional, reasonable
Omniprésent, every where présent	Rebéllious, disobedient
Omníscient, all-knowing	Reciprocal, mutual
O'rdinary, common	Refractory, unruly, headstrong
Oriéntal, eastern	Regenerate, born again
Outrageous, fierce, violent	Remakable, worthy of Note
P	Réputable, of good Repute
Pálatable, pleasant to the Taste	Respónsible, able, answerable
Paróchial, of a Parish	Restorative, of a strengthening Nature
Particular, proper, peculiar	Revocable, that may be repealed
Parturient, ready to bring forth	Rhetorical, eloquent
Peculiar, particular, singular	S
Penurious, niggardly, covetous	Sacraméntal, belonging to the Sacrament
Péremptory, absolute, positive	Salácious, lustful
Perfidious, false, treacherous	Satyrical, sharp, severe
Pernicious, hurtful	Schismatical, guilty of Sepa- ration
Perpetual, everlasting	Séasonable, done in Season
Perspicious, clear plain	Sedentary, sitting
Political, belonging to Govern- ment	Seditious, factious
Posterior, latter	Sententious, full of pithy Sen- tences
Potential, powerful	
Prácticable, that may be prac- tised	

Séparable, <i>that may be separated</i>	Transfigured, <i>changed</i>
Septennial, <i>of Seven Years</i>	Triangular, <i>belonging to, or in the form of a Triangle</i>
Sexennial, <i>of Six Years</i>	Triennial, <i>of three Years</i>
Siderial, <i>starry</i>	Tumultuous, <i>riotous</i>
Significant, <i>clear, expressive</i>	Tyrannical, <i>Tyrant-like</i>
Sociable, <i>friendly</i>	V and U
Solícitous, <i>full of Care</i>	Váluable, <i>of great Price</i>
Sólitary, <i>lonesome</i>	Variable, <i>changeable</i>
Sophístical, <i>captious, deceitful</i>	Vegetative, <i>belonging to Vegetables</i>
Spíritual, <i>divine</i>	Venerable, <i>worthy of Reverence</i>
Spontáneos, <i>free, voluntary</i>	Venéreal, <i>lustful</i>
Subordinate, <i>inferior</i>	Vernacular, <i>natural</i>
Subservient, <i>helpful</i>	Vertiginous, <i>giddy</i>
Substantial, <i>solid, wealthy</i>	Vexatious, <i>troublesome</i>
Sufficient, <i>enough, capable</i>	Vindicative, <i>belonging to an Apology or defence</i>
Sulphureous, <i>full of Brimstone</i>	Unanimous, <i>of one Mind</i>
Superior, <i>uppermost, chief</i>	Univérsal, <i>general</i>
Susceptible, <i>capable of any Impression</i>	Unívocal, <i>of one Voice</i>
Suspicious, <i>distrustful</i>	Unscriptural, <i>not according to Scripture</i>
Symbolical, <i>of the Nature of a Sign</i>	Untenable, <i>not to be held by a Tenant</i>
Symphathétic, <i>pertaining to Sympathy</i>	Vóluntary, <i>free</i>
Synónimons, <i>of the same Signification</i>	Volúptuous, <i>given to pleasure</i>
T	Voracious, <i>greedy</i>
Tempestuous, <i>stormy</i>	Vúlnerable, <i>that may be wounded</i>
Temporary, <i>for a Time</i>	Uxórious, <i>over fond of a Wife</i>
Tenacious, <i>holding fast</i>	W
Terrestrial, <i>earthly</i>	Wárrantable, <i>justifiable</i>
Theatrical, <i>belonging to a Stage</i>	
Tólerable, <i>that may be endured</i>	

TABLE IX.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

N.B. Those Words of four Syllables, which you cannot find here, look for in the two last Tables.

A Bbréviate, <i>to make short</i>	Adulterate, <i>to forge or corrupt</i>
Abominate, <i>to abhor</i>	Alienate, <i>to estrange from</i>
Accelerate, <i>to put forward</i>	Alleviate, <i>to ease or assuage</i>
Administer, <i>to add or give to</i>	Annihilate, <i>to bring to nothing</i>

Anticipate, to prevent
 Appropriate, to claim to one's
 self, or turn to one's own Use
 Assimulate, to counterfeit
 Associate, to join with

C

Calumniate, to slander
 Capacitate, to make capable
 Capitulate, to come to Terms
 Characterize, to describe
 Coagulate, to congeal
 Commemorate, to celebrate
 Commiserate, to take Pity on
 Conciliate, to reconcile
 Confederate, to join together
 Congratulate, to rejoice with
 Co-operate, to work together
 Corroborate, to strengthen

D

Debilitate, to weaken
 Degenerate, to grow worse
 Denominate, to give Name to
 Denunciate, to denounce
 Depopulate, to unpeople or spoil
 Depreciate, to undervalue
 Dilucidate, to make clear
 Discontinue, to leave off
 Discriminate, to distinguish
 Dissatisfy, to displease
 Diversify, to make different

E

Enumerate, to reckon up
 Evacuate, to empty
 Evaporate, to breathe out
 Exhilarate, to make cheerful

Extenuate, to mitigate

I

Illuminate, to enlighten
 Inaugurate, to invest, or install
 Incorporate, to mix together
 Inebriate, to make drunk
 Infatuate, to bewitch
 Ingeminate, to redouble
 Ingratiate, to get into Favour
 Inoculate, to ingraft
 Insinuate, to give a Hint of
 Intoxicate, to make drunk
 Invalidate, to make void

M

Méliorate, to make better
 Monopolize, to engross a Com-
 modity to one's self

N

Necessitate, to force
 Negotiate, to traffic

O

Obliterate, to blot out

P

Predestinate, to decree or or-
 dain before-hand
 Premeditate, to contrive be-
 fore-hand
 Preponderate, to outweigh
 Prevaricate, to shufflle, to act
 deceitfully
 Prognosticate, to foretell

R

Re-edify, to build again
 Remunerate, to recompense
 Reverberate, to beat back

P A R T IV.

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

T A B L E I.

To make good INK.

TAKE five Ounces of the best blue Nut galls, break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces: then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain Water, or, if this cannot be got, soft Spring Water; let them stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabic, one Ounce of double refined Sugar, one piece of Indico, and put to the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas, (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the rest, and also a Piece of clear Alum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

N. B. Put in a Glass of Brandy, or Spirits, to keep it from freezing.

To make RED INK.

TAKE three Pints of stale Beer (rather than Vinegar) and four Ounces of ground Brazil Wood; simmer them together for an Hour: then put in four Ounces of Roach Alum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; and then strain it through a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabic: then Bottle it up, and stop it down till used.

TABLE II.

Containing a set of Alphabetical COPIES.

- A. **A** Covetous Man is never satisfied.
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.
A Lad's Manners often shape his Fortune.
- B. By Diligence and Care, you may learn to write fair.
Be wise and beware, and of Blotting take Care.
- C. Command you may, your Mind from Play.
Contentment is the best Fortune.
- D. Duty, Fear and Love, we owe to **GOD** above.
Demonstration is the best Way of Instruction.
- E. Every Plant and Flower, sets forth **GOD's** Power.
Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.
- F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
Frugality and Industry are the Hands of Fortune.
- G. Godliness and Contentment is great Gain.
Get what you can honestly, and use it frugally.
- H. He that swims in Sin, will sink in sorrow.
He is always poor, that is never contented.
- I. It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.
It is too late to spare when all is spent.
- J. Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
- K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
Knowledge of **GOD** is the best Kind of Knowledge.
- L. Learn to live, as you would wish to die.
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.
- M. Many think not of living till they are near dying.
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Under-
standing.
- N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World.
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
- O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
Omitting to do Good is committing of Evil.
- P. Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
- Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within.
Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire.
- R. Repentance comes too late when all is spent.
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.
- S. Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.
Some go fine and brave, only to play the Knave.
- T. Those who do nothing, will soon learn to do ill.
They never can be wise, that good Counsel despise.

- U. & V. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.
 Union and Peace make Discord cease.
 Vice is always attended with sorrow.
 Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
- W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.
 We dance well when Fortune plays.
- X. *Xenophon* counted the wise Man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.
- Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmary.
 Your Delight and Care should be to write fair.
- Z. Zeal in a good Cause deserves Applause.
 Zeal when blind is Religious Gunpowder.

TABLE III.

VERSES *on particular OCCASIONS, proper for WRITING-PIECES.*

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHAT Words, what Voices can we bring,
 Which Way our Accents raise,
 To welcome our mysterious King,
 And sing a Saviour's Praise,
 O 'tis too little all we can,
 For this unbounded Love;
 All that was ever wrote by Man.
 Or sung in Hymns above.

2. *On our SAVIOUR'S Crucifixion, or Good-Friday*

NO Songs of Triumph now be sung.
 Cease all your sprightly Airs:
 Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
 And Joy dissolve to Tears.
 If at this Sight we don't repent,
 What other Sight can move?
 Ingrateful! shall we not relent,
 And pay him Love with Love.

A N O T H E R.

DEAR Saviour, oh! what ails this Heart;
 Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
 Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
 Whose Death alone could ransom me.

Can I behold thy Pains so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat?
Canst thou pour forth such streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. *On EASTER-DAY.*

IF Angels sung a Saviour's Birth,
On that auspicious Morn;
Then let us imitate their Mirth,
Now he again is born.
Himself he humbled to the Grave,
Made Flesh like us: to shew
That we as certainly shall have
A Resurrection too.

4. *On WHIT-SUNDAY, or sending the Holy-Ghost, commonly
called Pentecost.*

HE's come, let every Knee be bent,
All Hearts new Joy resume,
Let Nations sing with one Consent,
THE COMFORTER is come.
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul
But does thy Influence feel!
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wav'ring Zeal.

A N O T H E R.

COME, HOLY SPIRIT, come and breathe
Thy spicy Odour on the Face
Of our dull Region here beneath,
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.
Come and Root out the pois'nous Weeds,
Which over-run and choak our Lives;
And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,
Whose quick'ning Power our Spirit revives.

TABLE IV.

VERSES upon various OCCASIONS, and proper for WRITING-PIECES.

1. A D V I C E.

LEARN to contemn all Praise betimes,
For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes.
With early Virtue plant thy Breast,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

2. E D U C A T I O N.

Youth like soften'd 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.

3. V I R T U E.

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.

4. R E L I G I O N.

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.

5. L E A R N I N G.

From Art and Study true Content must flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to know.
He most improves who studies with Delight,
And learns sound Morals while he learns to write.

6. I N D U S T R Y.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of Good Sense and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts:
Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

7. I D L E N E S S.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade.
By Work our long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. H O N E S T Y.

8. H O N E S T Y.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do,
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
A Man of the first Magnitude to me.

9. C U S T O M.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice:
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. S W E A R I N G.

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.

11. F R I E N D S H I P.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true;
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
And then his Love and Friendship most express.

12. F R U G A L I T Y.

Nor trivial Loss, nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole-Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise:
Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,
Farthings, long sav'd, amounts to Pounds at last.

13. G A M I N G.

All Cheats at Games keep gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play.
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,
And Murder, sometimes, follow Loss of Pence.

14. P R I D E.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgment, and Misguide the Mind;
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules,
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

A N O T H E R.

Whatever Nature has in Worth deny'd,
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride*:
Pride, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,
And fills up all the mighty Void of Sense.

TABLE V.

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

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 Burthen to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not Part with that little he had learnt for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that Man's Company, who has no Regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis 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 or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive from him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales, and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them; lest, upon strict 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.

C. Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instill into their little Minds early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of the one with the Eternity of the other; then will the Journey seem short, and your Trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action: In short, it is the Hand-maid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general, as well to your Enemies as to your Friends; and what is not in your Power, pray GOD to do for them.

E. Education grounded on good Principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be desolate in our Pleasure; and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness; and yet how few are there that consider their eternal Welfare: This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem: For it is a strong Tie, and an habitual Inclination between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take Care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a Man's Power (in all Moral Duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good Nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense: It is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford; and he also declares, that if we continue in Sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever. If then, neither these Promises nor Threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease who gives heed to every Thing he hears: Therefore every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that Divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and

and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

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

L. 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 they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

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

M. Make the Study of the Sacred Scriptures your daily Practice, and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them, as the real Oracles of GOD, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

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

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful: say nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers Wickedness, but even the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties; 'tis Time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power, or Fear, or any Thing bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie, to please or prejudice either.

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore 'tis 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.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour, and constant Attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

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

Q. Quiet

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within; for tho' 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.

Quarrellsome 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 the greater Sign of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty; for it actually makes Men in public affairs more serviceable; it makes Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd; while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for want of good Advice, others for want of giving good Heed to it: and some there are, that take up a Resolution before-hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters and Guardians, 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 nor Security in wicked Company, where the Good are often made Bad, and the Bad always worse: If your Business indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in Maturity; of which Writing and Arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, that they may not tempt you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors: And consider while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

Vicious Men may divert us, and Crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and

just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W. We often rise one above another in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.

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

We are in nothing more unhappy, than in not being truly sensible of our own Happiness in the favour of GOD, under a free and easy Administration.

X. *Xenophon* commended the *Persians* for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupt Nature.

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.

Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.
GRACES before MEAT.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bless it to me for *Jesus Christ's* Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner
[Breakfast or Supper.] *Amen.*

Before MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy Creatures to
our Use, and us to thy Service, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake.
Amen.

After MEAT.

For these, and all other Mercies, God's holy Name be blessed
and praised, now and for ever. *Amen.*

Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

M O R N I N G.

Thank GOD for a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord for pre-
serving me this Night from Fire and from sudden Death. *Amen.*

At NIGHT.

Pray God send me a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for pre-
serving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good Night's
Rest, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake. *Amen.*

To these the Children may add,

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and
make me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End.
Amen.

MORNING PRAYER FOR YOUTH.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting
God, who hath safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day,
defend me in the same with thy Mighty Power, and grant that
this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any kind of Dan-
ger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by thy Govern-
ment, to do always what is Righteous in thy Sight, through *Jesus*
Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

EVENING PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy Divine Majesty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. *Amen*.

N. B. Though I have made Choice of two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to set some Pattern and Example, and hope it will carefully be followed in some Sort or other. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have some good and suitable Prayer, (not long by any Means) which should be read sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by one of the best Readers in the School.

If it should be asked what Sort of Form of Prayer I mean, I answer, That besides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies, and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the King and Nation in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serve God at all Times in any Place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession, &c. &c. This I think so highly necessary, that I am persuaded that many Children and grown-up Persons have been led Captives to Superstition and Idolatry, for Want of knowing this to be their real Duty; and I am also fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the rising Generation, as it would naturally arm them against the crafty and pernicious Designs and Attempts of *Papish* emissaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between Religion, Liberty and *Papish* Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

PART V.

Containing several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with.

TABLE I.

Of KINGS before the Conquest

Monarchs Names.	Began to Reign	Reign'd.	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign	Reign'd.
Egbert	819	18	Edmund	940	6
Ethelwolf	837	20	Edred	946	9
Ethelbald	857	3	Edwin	955	4
Ethelbert	860	6	Edgar	959	6
Ethelred I.	866	6	Edward II.	975	4
Alfred	872	29	Ethelred II.	979	37
Edward I.	901	24	Edmund	1016	2
Athelstan	925	15	Ironside		

DANISH Line.

SAXON Line restored.

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign	Reign'd.
Canutus I.	1018	19	Edward ?	1041	24
Harold I.	1037	4	the Confes		
Canutus II.	1041	1	Harold II.	1065	1

T A B L E II.
Of KINGS and QUEENS since the Conquest.

Kings and Queens	Born A. D.	Began their Reign	Reigned Y. M. D.	Age
William Conq.	1027	1066 Oct. 14	20 10 26	60
Will. Rufus	1057	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	43
Henry I.	1058	1100 Aug. 2	55 4 0	77
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 2	49

The Line of PLANTAGENET 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. 20	50 5 1	65
Richard II	1366	1377 June 21	22 3 8	33

The Line of LANCASTER.

Henry IV	1367	1399 Sept. 29	23 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	15
Mary I	1516	1553 July 6	5 4 11	42
Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	69

The Union of the two KINGDOMS.

James I.	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22 6 3	58
Charles I	1600	1625 Mar. 27	23 10 3	48
Charles II	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	54
James II	1633	1685 Feb. 6	4 0 7	67
Mary II	1663	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	75
George III.	1738	1760 Oct. 25		

T A B L E III.

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

T HE Creation of the World	4047
Noah's Flood	2350
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt	1604
Moses born	1574
The ten Plagues of Egypt	1494
The Ten Commandments given	1494
Walls of Jericho fell down	1454
The Sun stood still at Joshua's Word	1457
Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks	1188
Saul anointed King over Israel	1098
David anointed King	1066
Solomon anointed King	1018
Solomon's Temple begun	1015
The Temple finished	1007
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	591
Daniel in the Den of Lions	541
The Temple rebuilt	519
Alexander the Great died	326
Jerusalem taken by Pompey and delivered to the Romans	66
Herod declared King of Judea	43
He seizes Jerusalem and commits Outrages	40
Herod rebuilds the Temple	21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months	

* * If you add the present Year, viz. 1794, to any of the Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1794 added to 4047, make 5841 Years since the Creation.

T A B L E IV.

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

T HE Resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his Birth	33
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by Titus	70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine	313
Pope Boniface, Head of the Church	606
Mahomet sets up for a Saviour at Mecca	872
England conquered by the Danes	1012
Arts and Sciences first taught at Cambridge	1110
First War between England and France	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380

Martin Luther first confutes Popery	1517
England separates from the Church of Rome	1536
Spanish great Armada defeated	1588
Powder-Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason	1605
New River Water brought from Ware to London	1613
Died of the Plague at London 35,417	1625
Died of the Plague at London 68,586	1665
The great Fire at London, which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices	1666
Eleven Days successive Snow	1674
A very great Comet	1680
A Frost for thirteen Weeks	1684
The terrible high Wind, Nov. 26	1703
The great and Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 22	1715
Rebellion in the North	1715
The surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air	1719
Flamsteed the great Astronomer died	1719
Sir Isaac Newton died	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, Dec. 24	1739
A splendid Comet from December to February	1743
The Rebels defeated at Calloden by the Duke of Cumber- land, April 16	1746
Old Style ceased, Sep. 2	1752
Minorca taken, May 20	1756
Admiral Byng shot, March 14	1757
Louisburg taken from the French, July 22	1758
Cherburg taken from the French, August 8	1758
A complete Victory gained over the French in Germany by Prince Ferdinand, August 1	1759
King George II. died October 25	1760
Belleisle taken from the French, June 7	1761
King George III. and Queen Charlotte crowned, Sep. 22	1761
War proclaimed with Spain, Jan. 4	1762
Prince of Wales born, August 12	1762
Havannah taken, August 19	1762
Peace proclaimed between England, France and Spain, March 22	1763
General Warrants declared illegal, Oct. 21	1765
Christian VII. King of Denmark, visited England, August	1768
Princess Dowager of Wales died Feb. 8	1772
Battle at Bunker's-Hill, near Boston, June 17	1775
General Peace	1783

POSTSCRIPT.

AS there are a great many People who cannot read old English Print, I thought it might be of great Service to insert the Alphabet in great and small Letters, and a Lesson or two, by which any Person may soon learn to read it well.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R
S T U V 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 &c.

If you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; 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 thine 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.

Of the Seven STAGES of LIFE.

First STAGE. Ecclesiastes, chap. 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, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning

P O S T S C R I P T.

seeming Things, but we are kept under the fear of the Rod and Correction, And no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second STAGE. Eccles. ch. xi. v. 9.

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the last, because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will introy thee in a Cloud of Miseries; and thou hast not Discernment enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and interest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober.——Forake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: But if thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third STAGE. Job, ch. v. ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But alas! what now are we much better in? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to Sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.

Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us; Wrongs of ill Neighbours tease, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us: The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other hand frets us; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. Prob. ch. iii. v. 13

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Happiness here. For look backwards, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Cares of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Discales of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

Fifth STAGE. Eccles. ch. xi. v. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life: For the House now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions; Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity vented, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. Psalm xc. v. 10. and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the insupportable Tokens of his approaching Mortality.—For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Age pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal Tabernacle is near at hand.

CONCLUSION.

TO THE

R E A D E R.

SHOULD you learn any Thing by what is penn'd,
(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End:
And should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can, commend,
" For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,
" He may in some Particulars miscarry."

F I N I S.

