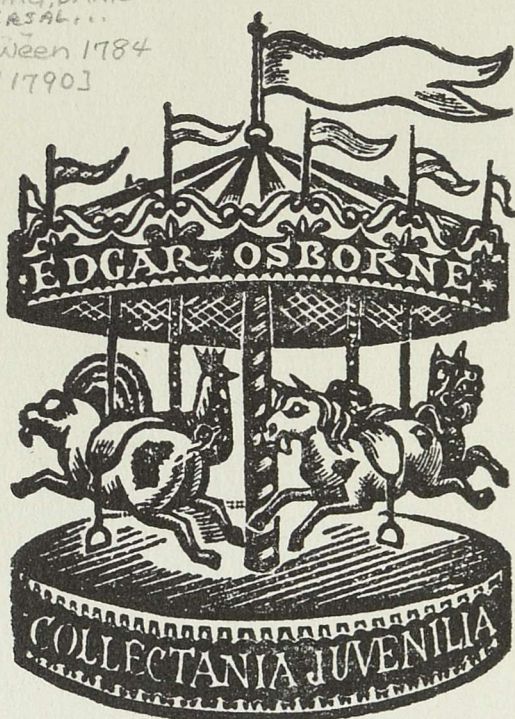
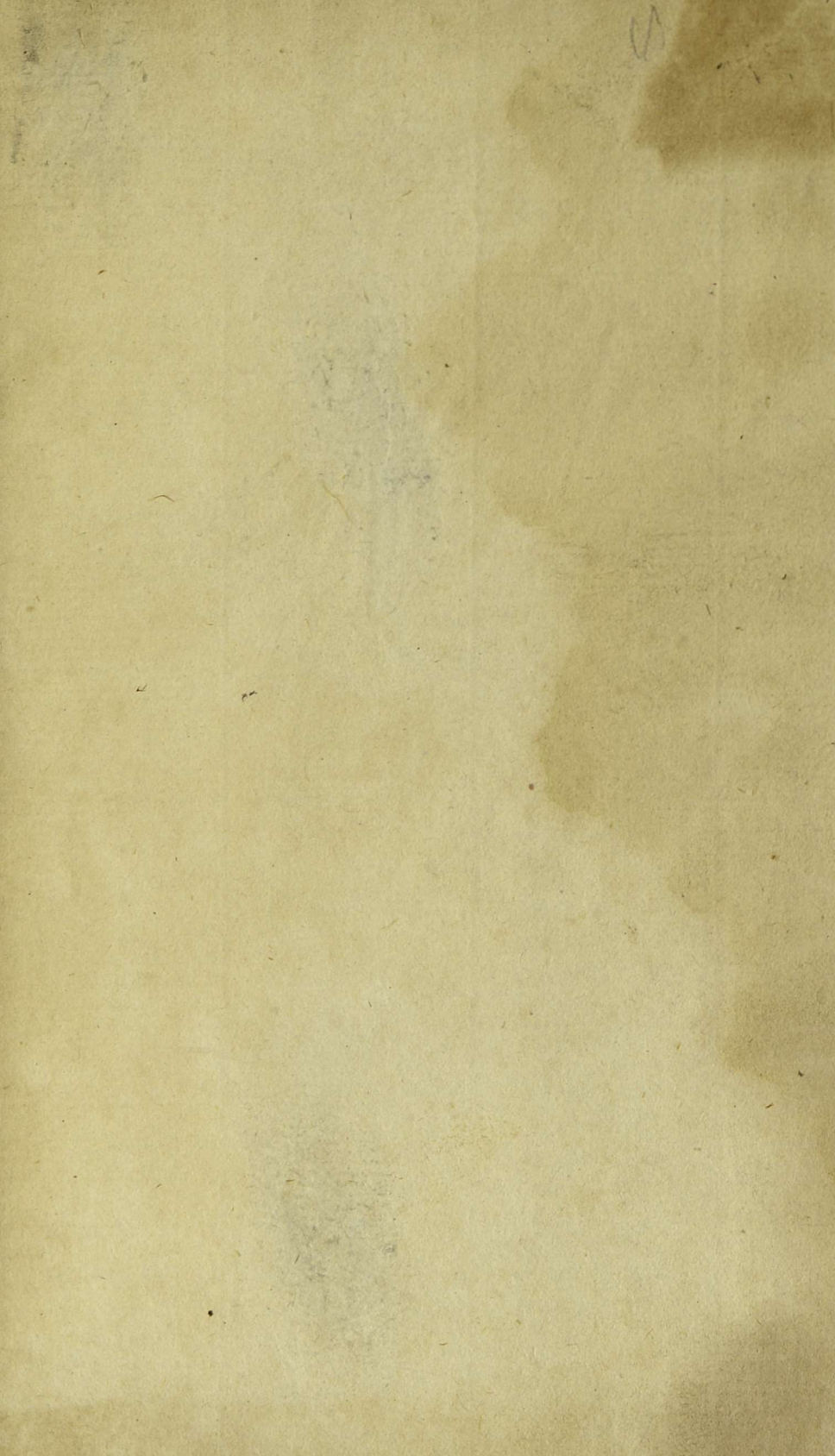


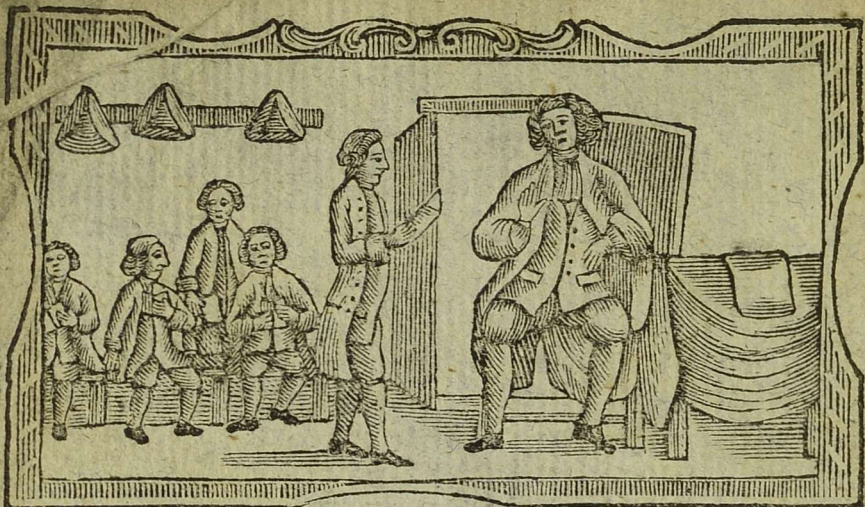


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UNIVERSAL...
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and 1790]



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T H E
Universal SPELLING - BOOK ;
 O R,
A NEW and EASY GUIDE
 T O T H E
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
 C O N T A I N I N G

I. Tables of Words in one, two, three, & four Syllables, with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children from three Years old & upwards, and yet so full of Sense, that such as can already read, may receive very great Instruction from them: Comprehending a Variety of Passages on moral & divine Subjects; also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind & Understanding.

II. A very easy and rational Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question & Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, by which any one may soon be acquainted with the English Tongue, with very 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 (plac'd alphabetically under their respective Heads) and are accented and explain'd for better Instruction of Youth, and the Information of those who would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being a useful Instructor for the School, Compting-house, &c.

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

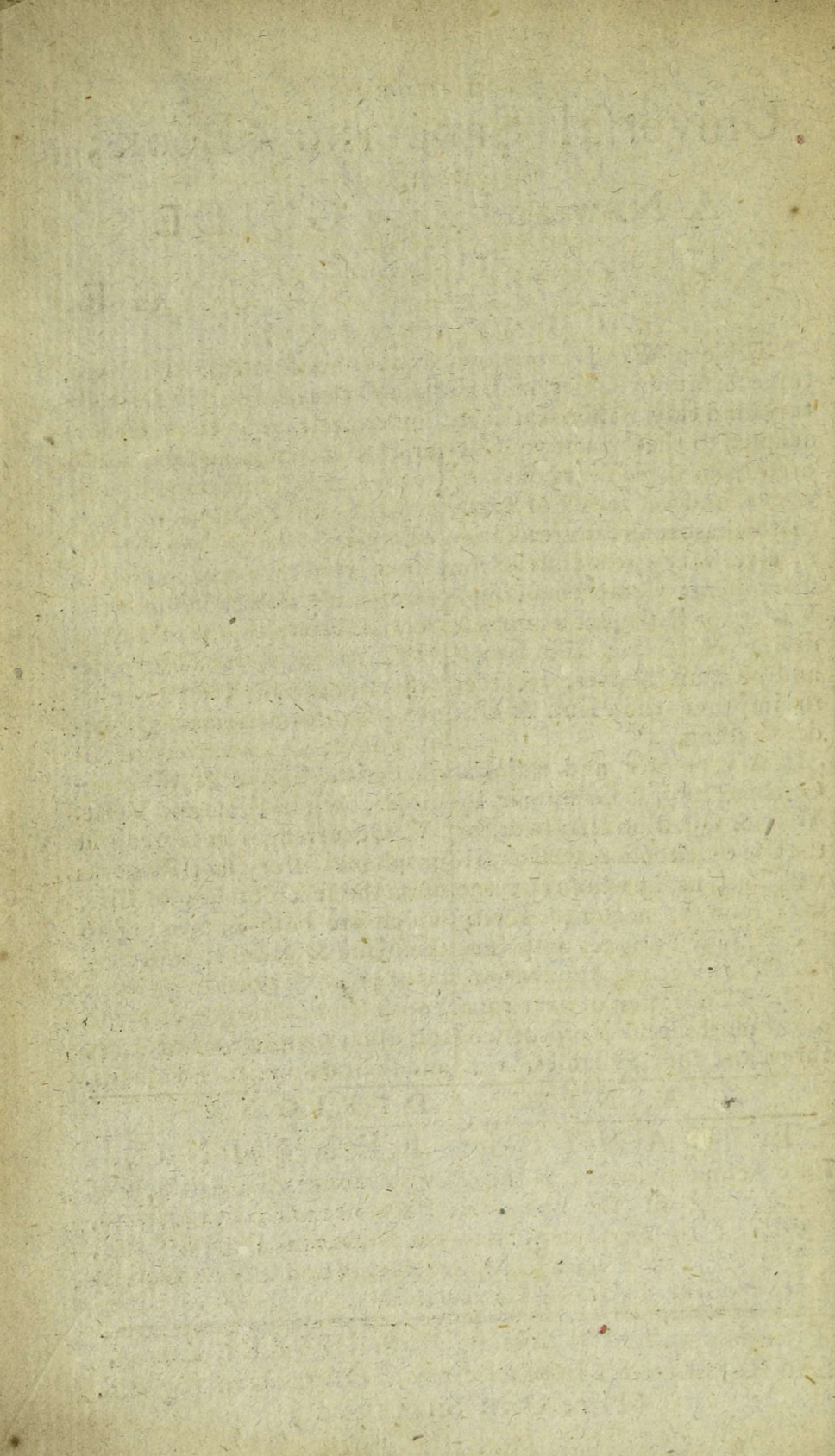
V. Occurrences in sacred and prophane History; short Remarks upon the seven Stages of Life, which are both improving to the Mind & Morals, and may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the usual temptations of Life, and their own unruly Passions.

A N E W E D I T I O N

By **DANIEL FENNING,**

Late Schoolmaster of BURES, in SUFFOLK, and AUTHOR of the USE of the GLOBES, PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, GUIDE to ALGEBRA, ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY, YOUNG MAN'S BOOK of KNOWLEDGE, and a NEW GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Printed and Sold Wholesale by S. JEWKES, *London.*
 And Retail by all Booksellers & Stationers in *England.*
 (Price ONE SHILLING.)



To the Right Honourable
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq.
Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON,
And one of its Representatives in Parliament.

My LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common and too customary Form of Dedications, by bestowing upon you unnecessary Encomiums; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your Lordship to be flattered.

It is a Pleasure indeed, that I have met with such Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your Lordship's Name to this Work; for which I return you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledge the Obligation of having the Liberty of sending it into the World under such protection.

Your Lordship will permit me to say, that tho' I have laid down Rules suitable to such an Undertaking, yet my Design is to teach Children something more than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the same Time, to inculcate into the Minds of Youth early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life: And I shall be very thankful, should I prove an Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the rising Generation from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrines, secret Whispers, and perpetual Insinuations of *Popish* Emiffaries.

I make no Doubt, therefore, that whatever Defects your Lordship may find in the *former* Part of my Plan, your *Candour* will excuse them on Account of the *latter*; since it is evident, that you are always willing to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

That the same kind Providence, which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your Lordship the Blessing of Health, and *that* of Prosperity to the City of *London*, and to the Kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty Desire of many, but of none more than of,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's obliged, obedient,

And most humble Servant,

London,
March 2, 1755.

A 3

D. FENNING.



P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader but more particularly to such as have the Care of Protestant Schools.

GENTLEMEN,

IN several of the former Editions of this Work, I desired you to encourage it no further than as you might think it more useful than Spelling-Books in general. 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 highly indebted to you, and to the Public, for encouraging me to put it to this new Impression, in which are several material Additions and Improvements.

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 *Acc, brace, grace, Buy, dry, fry, &c.* is dull and tiresome, both to the Child and his Teacher; and especially in those Schools where the Master or Mistress may think it necessary to go through all the Words in every Table; though they contain many Thousands: I say, this is tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, Pie, Tart, 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 Words of Two, Three, and Four Syllables, without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dull and dry to a grown-up Boy, as the aforesaid Repetitions do to a Child.

It is impossible, in a Book of this size, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in short, 'tis impossible to fix any particular Rules for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am convinced a Rod, Cane, or Ferula*, are of lit-

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

the Signification, except for Vice; for I have experienced, that with regard to Learning, Infants may generally 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.

The first Part of this Work contains Words from One to Four Syllables, with Lessons, 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.

After these, are given several pleasant Fables and useful Stories, the Explanation of Numbers and Figures, the Use of Contractions, and the different Meanings of Words that have nearly the same Sound. To which is subjoined, an Account of the Stops and Marks used in Reading and Writing, with the Sound and Use of some particular Vowels, Consonants, and Double Letters.

As for not giving more Examples concerning the dividing of Syllables, I assure you, 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 Rules and long Harangues, that are nothing else but Stumbling Blocks to adult Persons, much more to Children.

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-ster, Si-ster, Ve-stry, &c.* because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect, but I would 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,

PART II. contains a short and easy Epitome of *English Grammar*, which may soon be learn'd 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 'tis impossible to write true *English* without a Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue; But the *English* Tongue is now brought to such perfection, that Persons who have made *English Grammar* their Study, know it is a very erroneous Notion; and it must be merely

merely Pride and Arrogance to assert such a Thing, when not only the greatest Men of the Age have written to the contrary, but daily experience shews it to be absurd.

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, Adjectives, and Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the use of Schools, but for the better information of all young Persons in the Shop or Compting-House; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the meaning of Words, and have not the advantage of a Dictionary.

I own indeed the Explanations of the Words are short, & 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, it is sufficient: For this is so necessary a branch of Education, that bare *Spelling* without it, must be allowed to be of itself dry, useles, and insignificant.

PART IV. Contains many useful things in Verse and Prose, some of which are new, and others selected from eminent Authors; 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 insill into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependance upon God, humbly submitted to your serious Consideration.

PART V. Contains a Chronological account of remarkable Things before and since the Birth of Christ, together with several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with.

The APPENDIX is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read Old *English* Print, which sometimes falling in our Way, 'tis 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.

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

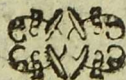
In fine, If upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons than *Spelling Books* in general, the candid Reader will excuse a few Imperfections.—And as for the whimsical and censorious *Critic*, whose whole Search and Labour is to cavil, and find Fault upon 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, as follows:

“ A famous *Critic* (says *Boccalini*) 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 trouble he had been at in collecting
 “ them together. In order to this, *Apollo* set before him a Sack
 “ of Wheat, just 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
 “ after having made a due Separation, was presented by *Apollo*
 “ with the Chaff only for his Pains”.

I am, GENTLEMEN, Your very humble Servant,

London, May 3, 1767

D. FENNING.



T O

Mr. F E N N I N G,

O N H I S

Universal S P E L L I N G - B O O K.

W H E N genuine Merit claims the Muses' 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 *Dyce* we owe a great, a noble Plan :
In *Dikworth* shines confess the 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 inflamed, conduct the glorious Plan,
Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man.

H E N R Y D E L L.

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. *Letsome* (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. I am Sir

St. Paul's Church-Yard, Your very humble Servant

Jan 24, 1756,

B. PEARCE.

S I R,

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,

May 17, 1756,

JAMES HACKMAN.

S I R

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

Colchester,
July 12, 1756.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

GEORGE KILBY.

S I R,

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,
June 20, 1756

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.

R E.

R E C O M M E N D E R S.

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, of any Thing of this Sort extant.

The Right Hon. SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq; Patronizer.

Rev. Mr. <i>Bearcroft</i> ——— Mr. <i>Bernard</i> ——— Mr. <i>James Brome</i> ——— Mr. <i>Brome, jun.</i> ——— Dr. <i>Chalmers</i> ——— Mr. <i>Chalmers</i> ——— Dr. <i>Cockayne, APG</i> ——— Mr. <i>Creech, A. M.</i> ——— Mr. <i>Duncombe</i> ——— Dr. <i>Eugall</i>	Rev. Mr. <i>Edgcomb</i> ——— Mr. <i>Egerton</i> ——— Mr. <i>Ekins</i> ——— Mr. <i>Ferguson</i> ——— Mr. <i>Fiske</i> ——— Mr. <i>Fontaine</i> ——— Mr. <i>Fuller</i> ——— Mr. <i>Heckford</i> ——— Dr. <i>Hughes</i> ——— Mr. <i>Huxton</i>	Rev. Mr. <i>Johnson</i> ——— Mr. <i>Kilby</i> ——— Mr. <i>Lee</i> ——— Mr. <i>Letsome</i> ——— Mr. <i>Leapwell</i> ——— Mr. <i>Romaine</i> ——— Mr. <i>Tatham</i> ——— Mr. <i>Turner</i> ——— Mr. <i>Watson</i> ——— Dr. <i>Wilson</i>
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Merchants, Private Gentlemen, &c.

<i>Edmund Anguish, Esq.</i> Mr. <i>Bird</i> , late Master of the Boarding School, <i>Deptford</i> Mr. <i>Booth</i> , Master of the Boarding School at <i>Bromley</i> <i>F Cockayne, Esq.</i> Alderman Mr. <i>Robert Crawford, A. M.</i> <i>Newington-Butts.</i> Mr. <i>H. Deacon</i> , Philomath. Mr. <i>John Dupré</i> , Merchant Mr. <i>Earle</i> , Master of the Boarding School, at <i>Deptford</i> Mr. <i>Fletcher</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Flower</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Franklin</i> Mr. <i>Gauler</i> , Writing Master, <i>Kennington Lane.</i>	Mr. <i>Griffiths</i> , Writing Master <i>James Henckell, Esq.</i> Merchant Mr. <i>Samuel Hill</i> , Philometh. Mr. <i>Johnson</i> , Writing Master <i>Philip Jackson, Esq.</i> Mr. <i>Lane</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Lowe</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Parsons</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Quant</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Rose</i> , Master of the Academy at <i>Kew-Green</i> Mr. <i>John Rule, A. M.</i> and Master of the Academy <i>G. Hermitage-Street, Wapping.</i> Mr. <i>William Smith, Kew Green</i> Mr. <i>Thorley</i> , Writing Master Mr. <i>Williams</i> , Writing-Master
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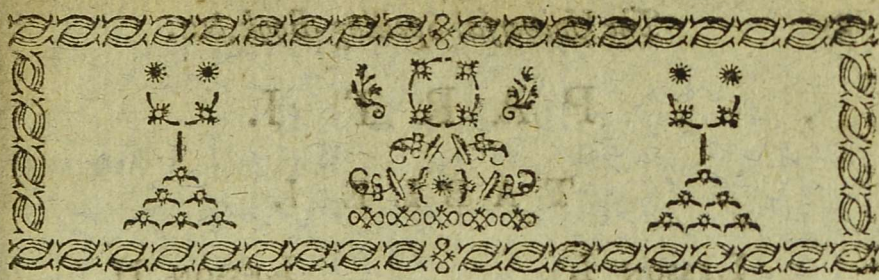
To the R E C O M M E N D E R S.

GENTLEMEN,

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

GENTLEMEN, *Your very humble Servant,*
London, May 4, 1767.

D. FENNING.



T H E
Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

The A L P H A B E T.

R O M A N.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

I T A L I C.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

Old English.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

V O W E L S.

a e i o u y.

C O N S O N A N T S.

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

D O U B L E L E T T E R S.

æ ff ffi ffl fi fl fb fh fi fk fl ffi fl ft &

N. B. I humbly desire all Masters and Mitresses, never to let a Child know there are two i's or two z's; but let them teach the Child to call the long j [jay] the sharp v [vee] for it is much better in every Respect.

PART I.

TABLE I.

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

an	en	in	on	un
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 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*.

T A B L E II.

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

I.				II.			
All	call	fall	shall	Bat	cat	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock
III.				IV.			
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	fand
dip	hip	nip	pip	bail	hail	pail	rail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	tot	hope	mope	pope	rope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	pink	wink	make	rake	fake	wake

T A B L E 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	giggs	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	cheefe	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
coiff	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	glafs	rug	thatch
mug	key	spit	stairs	sheet	roof

6. *Parts of the Body.*

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knees	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breft	leg	fit	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

7. *The World.*

Sun	east	cape	clay	brook	frost
moon	west	rock	dirt	pool	fnow
stars	north	land	bank	pond	mist
air	south	hill	sand	rain	dew
wind	earth	illes	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	fage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

9. Number, Weight, &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

T A B L E 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, a'e, ar, are, &c.

Al	ale	bas	bafe	cap	cape	dan	dane
ar	are	bid	bide	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bil	bile	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babē	bit	bite	cop	cope	din	dine
hal	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	sure
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
fir	fire	mil	mile	Kat	rate	tid	tide
for	fore	mir	mire	rid	ride	til	tile
Gal	gale	mod	mode	rip	ripe	tim	time
gam	game	mop	mope	rob	robe	tin	tine
gap	gape	mor	more	rod	rode	top	tope
gat	gate	mut	mute	rop	rope	tub	tube
gon	gone	Nam	name	rot	rote	tun	tune
Hal	hale	nap	nape	rud	rude	Us	use
har	hare	nil	nile	rul	rule	Val	vale
hat	hate	nod	node	Sal	fate	van	vane
her	here	not	note	fam	fame	vin	vine
hid	hide	Od	ode	fid	fide	vot	vote
hop	hope	or	ore	fir	fire	Wad	wade
Kin	kine	Pan	pane	fit	fitte	war	ware
kit	kite	par	pare	fol	fole	win	wine

T A B L E V.

Lessons in Words of one Syllable very easy to spell and read, and by which a Child may begin to know his Duty to God and Man.

If any of the following Lessons be too long, they are so ordered that the Child may spell and read only Part of them, according to his Capacity, or the Direction of the Master.

L E S S O N I.

Be a good Child.	Strive to learn.
Love and fear God.	Tell no Tales.
Mind your Book.	Call no ill Names.
Love your School.	

L E S S O N II.

Do not lie nor swear.	Use no ill Words at
Do not cheat nor steal.	Play.
Play not with bad Boys.	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 into 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?

L E S S O N 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

L E S S O N 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.

L E S S O N 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.

L E S S O N 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.

T A B L E VI.

Words of two Syllables, and accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot	af-ter	ar-bour,	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-for	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	fir-ing	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	gof-pel
bor-der	cut-ler	flut-ter	grate-ful
bri-er	Dar-ling	fod-der	graf-sy
brim-stone	di-al	fog-gy	grace-ful
bro-ken	di-et	fol-ly	gra-vy
bus-kin	din-ner	fop-pish	grit-ty
but-ter	doc-tor	fo-rest	gru-el
Cab-bage	doc-trine	for-ty	gul-let
ca-per	drum-mer	found-ling	gun-ner
car-rot	drunk-ard	fret-ful	gun-shot
car-ter	dung-hill	fro-ward	gut-ter
cham-ber	du-ty	fro-zen	Ham-let
chan-nel	dy-er	fru-gal	ham-mer
chap-man	El-bow	fu-el	hand-ful
chap-ter	em-bers	fun-nel	han-dy
chat-ter	em-blem	fur-long	hang-er
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	far-mer	gar-land	hart-horn
com-ment	fa-tal	gar-ment	har-vest
com-merce	fat-ling	gar-ret	haf-ty
com-mon	fe-male	gar-ter	hatch-et
con-cord	fen-der	gen-try	help-ful
con-quer	fen-ning	gi-ant	her-mit
con-quest	fe-ver	gib-bet	hin-der
con-sul	fid-ler	gip-sey	hind-rance
con-trite	fil-let	glim-mer	ho-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
hus-band	lof-ty	Of-fer	pur-blind
I-cy	lord-ly	of-fice	pur-chace
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
jock-ey	ma-ny	par-don	ran-som
jol-ley	mar-gin	parents	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-ley	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
kitch-en	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
fad-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
fan-dy	sim-per	stop-page	ti-dings
fam-pler	sin-ful	stop-per	tim-ber
fat-chel	sin-ner	sto-ry	tin-der
fat-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	trench-er
scan-dal	skip-per	sud-den	tri-al
scan-ty	flan-der	suf-fer	trum-pet
scar-let	flat-tern	ful-ky	truf-ty
scat-ter	sten-der	ful-len	tu-lip
scol-lop	fli-my	ful-ly	tum-bler
scorn-ful	slip-per	ful-try	tu-mult
scra-per	sloth-ful	sum-mer	tun-nage
scul-ler	slug-gard	sum-mon	tur-key
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per	tur-nip
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face	tur-ner
self-ish	slut-tish	sur-ly	turn-pike
sen-tence	smo-ky	Tab-by	turn-stile
ser-mon	smug-gler	tal-ly	tu-tor
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly	Va-cant
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner	va-grant
sha-dy	sor-rel	ta-per	var-nish
thame-ful	sot-tish	tap-ster	va-ry
thar-pen	spi-der	tar-dy	vel-lum
thar-per	spin-ner	tar-nish	vel-vet
that-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	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	wafp-iffi	wif-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	wafte-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-ffy	won-der

T A B L E VII.

Words of Two Syllables accented on the Second Syllable.

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

C

con-tent

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

in-cur	mis-place	pro-pose	re-trench
in-dent	mis-print	pro-pound	re-turn
in-dulge	mis-rule	pro-rogue	re-vere
in-fect	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-vere
in-ject	o-mit	re-course	sha-lot
in-scribe	op-prefs	re-duce	sub-join
in-flave	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-tense	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-prefs	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	tran-scend
mis-lead	pre-sume	re-restrain	tran-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-plant	un-clothe	un-hurt	un-seen
trans-pose	un-close	un-just	un-sound
tre-pan	un-cut	un-lace	un-fung
Un-apt	un-dress	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-twist
un-blest	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-horse	un-say	with-stand

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

As-pect	Flus-ter	Jus-tice	prof-trate
Baf-ket	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
baf-tard	Glif-ter	Nof-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Of-trich	Res-cue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pas-tor	res-pite
cuf-tard	gris-tle	pif-tol	Sif-ter
cuf-tom	Hof-tage	pop-lar	fys-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	prob-lem	Vef-try
dif-tant	Jaf-per	prof-per	ves-ture
dif-tinct	Im-age	prof-pect	Whif-per

T A B L E VIII.

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

L E S S O N 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.

L E S S O N 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 love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and con-demn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know your Du-ty to God and Man, and God will bless you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-self in-to hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

L E S S O N III. *An Exhortation to Virtue; and undivided for Triol.*

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. *Praise to God.*

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-fi-ness
ad-vo-cate	Ca-bi-net	E-le-ment
al-co-ran	ca-pi-tal	e-le-phant
al-der-man	ca-pi-tol	e-lo-quent
al-ma-nack	can-dle-stick	e-ne-my
al-pha-bet	can-di-date	en-ter-prize
an-ti-dote	car-pen-ter	ec-sta-cy
ap-pe-tite	ca-te-chism	Fal-fi-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

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-sy	nun-ne-ry	fan-ti-ness
he-re-tick	nu-tri-ment	for-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-fu-er
la-ti-tude	pi-e-ty	tri-ni-ty
la-ven-der	pin-na-cle	tur-pen-tine
le-ga-cy	po-pe-ry	tur-pi-tude
le-pro-sy	prin-ci-pal	tym-pa-ny
li-ber-tine	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-tick	pro-phe-sy	va-ni-ty
Ma-gi-strate	pro-se-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-ness	Ye-ster-day
ut-ter-ance	wil-der-ness	youth-ful-ness
Wea-ri-ness	work-man-ship	Zea-lous-ness

T A B L E X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-ba-se-ment	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-ta-stic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-ven-tor
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hold-en	gre-na-do	re-sem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap-ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-ya-do	hence-for-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-e-qual	il-lu-strate	sur-vey-or
co-ha-bit	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
con-sump-tive	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-trib-ute	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-trib-ance	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-ven-ber	un-mind-ful
en-fam-ple	Ob-serv-ance	un-thank-ful
e-ter-nal	oc-cur-rence	un-time-ly
en-vi-ron	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy

T A B L E X I.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-ad-mit
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-as-cend
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-cog-nise
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-ferē	re-col-lect
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-com-mend
buc-can-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-com-pose
Can-no-nade	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-ra-de	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	su-per-add
coun-ter-mand	mis-em-ploy	su-per-fine
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	su-per-fede
de-bo-nair	Na-za-reene	su-per-vise
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	Un-der-go
dis-ap-point	o-ver-charge	un-der-neath
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-cloud	un-der-sell
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-come	un-der-stand
dis-con-cert	o-ver-drive	un-der-stood
dis-en-gage	o-ver-grown	un-der-take
do-mi-neer	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
En-ter-tain	o-ver-stock	un-der-went
e-ver-more	o-ver-throw	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teen	Pal-li-fade	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	pan-ta-loon	Yef-ter-night

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 remind you of it a-gain.

Remember then, God expects your early youth-ful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must obey him.

You must not neglect to serve him at Church in public Worship; but be very ready at all Times when you are called up-on to serve him.

You must not go to serve God by Force, nor be angry or sorry when you are called to Church or to Prayers; for then he will be angry with you, because you disobey him and your Parents.

LESSON II. *Of duty to parents, &c.
undivided for Trial.*

He who 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 who 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

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more: For those Children who 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 set in the Seat of the Scornful: But his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his Crying: Correct thy Son, and he shall give thee Rest; yea he shall give Delight unto thy Soul

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

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

T A B L E XII.

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

Ac-cep-ta-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-pe-ten-cy	He-to-ro-dox	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nour-a-ble	fanc-tu-a-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hof-pi-ta-ble	fo-li-ta-ry
con-tro-ver-fy	Im-po-ten-cy	spe-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
dif-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	tc-le-ra-bly
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Va-lu-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

T A B L E 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-ous	au-da-ci-ous
ac-com-mo-date	a-po-lo-gy	au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-ri-ty	e-qui-vo-cal	out-ra-gi-ous
be-ha-vi-our	ex-te-nu-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	sta-bi-li-ty
com-mu-ni-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	Tri-en-ni-al
con-tem-pla-tive	li-ti-gi-ous	Ve-ra-ci-ty
De-bi-li-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty	vi-cif-fi-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

T A B L E 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-gif-la-tive
Be-a-ti-fic	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to
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-ref-pon-pent	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-fal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vi-fed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der ta-ken	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 confets that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confets, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now who fear the Lord, confets, 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. *The 136th Psalm.*

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* into 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 for ever,

23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

26. O give Thanks unto the God of Heaven; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. *The 139th Psalm. Of the Majesty of God.*

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and know me; thou knowest my down-fitting 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 excellent for me, I cannot attain unto it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. How dear are thy 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 Wick- edness in me, & 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 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 unto my Sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes: keep them in the Midst of thine Heart.

3. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.

4. Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the Issues of Life.

5. Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and perverse Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-Hand, nor to the Left: remove thy Foot from Evil.

7. For the Ways of a Man are before the Eyes of the Lord; and he pondereth all his Goings.

8. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him:

9. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood;

10. An Heart that divideth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to do Mischiefs;

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.

* * 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 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 farther advanced.—What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in Pity to such as cannot; and to those that have the Care of dull Children, I speak it purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their End be answered much better.



T A B L E, X V.

Contains some useful FABLES.

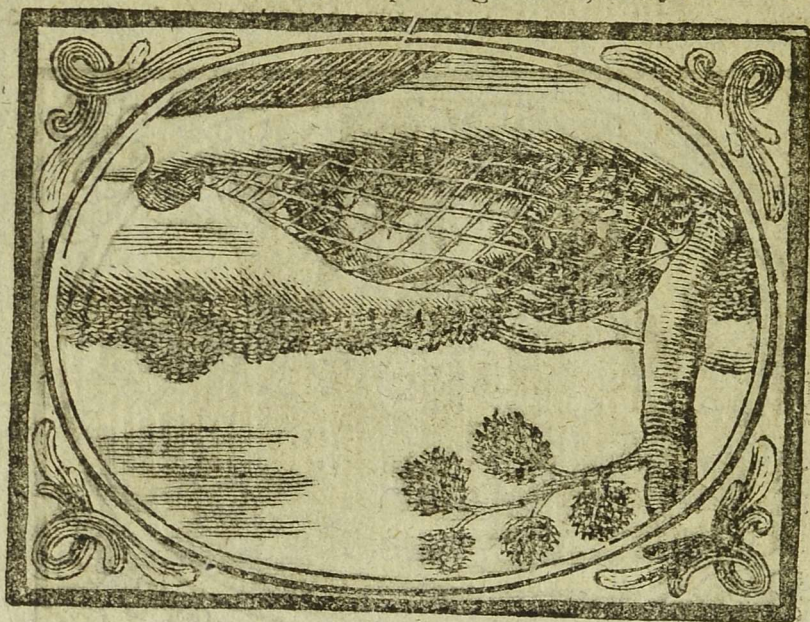
FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples*

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. Wont 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.

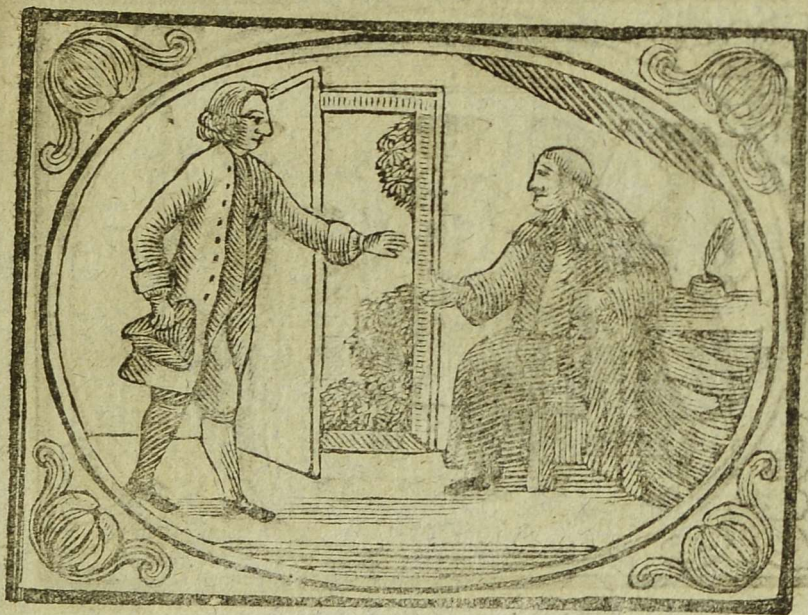
The Lion seeing the Mouse so busy, thanked him for his good Will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little Creature as a Mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the Mouse, what strength cannot do, Art and Resolution often effect; you saved my Life, & gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

The Mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the Net, yet set about to gnaw it asunder in several Places, which, after great pains he completed, and set the Lion free.

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*, & asked him to give him a Guinea: Give you a Guinea! said 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'll 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 tho' 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 Wag; but upon second Thoughts I will not have thy cheap Blessing; for I find, if it were worth but 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.



TABLE 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 it; and many were the Opinions of the Town Folks concerning it.

A grave skilful *Mason* said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as *Stone*. A *Carpenter* said, that *Stone* might do pretty well, but in his Opinion, good strong *Oak* was much better.

A *Currier* being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like *Leather*.

MORAL.] 'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, though a whole Nation suffers by it. Their own Profit and selfish Views are all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The same in V E R S E.

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 it was better by far to defend it with *Oak*.
A *Currier* (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there is nothing like *Leather*.

MORAL.] Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion, and Friends ;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it.
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,
Ev'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 tho' they weretold of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One day four of them, *Smith, Brown, Jones* and *Robinson*, took it into their heads to play the Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been long in before *Smith* was drowned; *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran Home half dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School 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

E

Tears

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 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.

Do you therefore take Care to keep your Children in order at Home, and depend on it, says the Master, I will do my Duty and keep them in awe of me at School: But however, says he, as they have been all naughty, disobedient Boys, I will certainly chastise them.

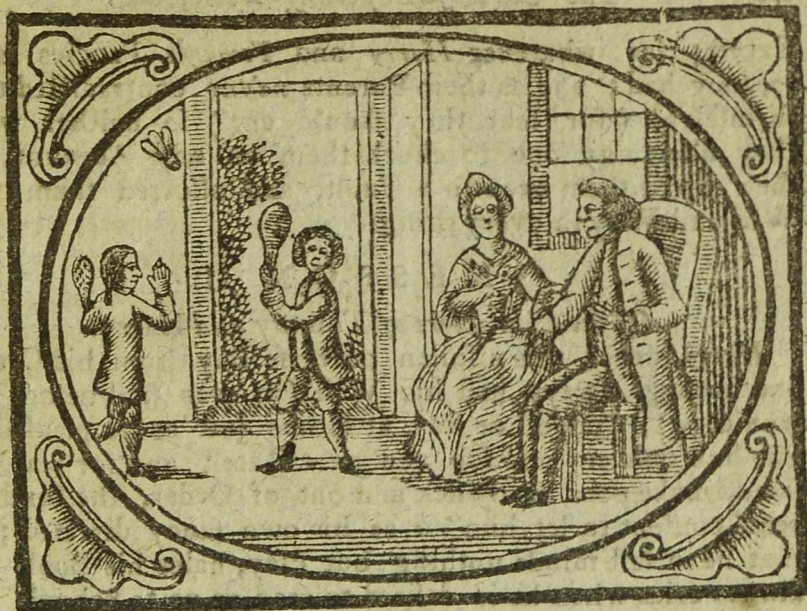
L E S S O N III.

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? then pray Sir, says his Master if you can swim so well, what Business had you in the Water when you should have been at School? you don't want to learn to swim, you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake.---Take him up, take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected.



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 Temptation 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 discontented, and foolishly upbraided each other, not 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

* Having been both an Eye and Ear Witness of several Circumstances of Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent Clergymen, private Gentlemen, and Schoolmasters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable Tale, by Way of Caution and Admonition, for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter, or Apprentice, should reap Benefit thereby, so as to regulate their Lives, and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents and Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be very thankful, and think myself amply satisfied for my Trouble.

Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy's* Fancies stood to, they had; 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 Way in every thing.

* L E S S O N II.

Of the Characters 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.

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 Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think of 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.

* Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several Schoolmasters) 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.

L E S S O N 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 to mind his Learning, and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding School; and accordingly their Father provided a Master, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which it appeared he deserved, by the Improvement

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

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he 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 *Mama*, *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 it: But *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce.

He hates his Brother *Tommy* because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good advice, but to no Purpose, for he is bent upon being bad; 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, and *Harry* seems well pleased at it.

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, 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, and be a good Friend to you.

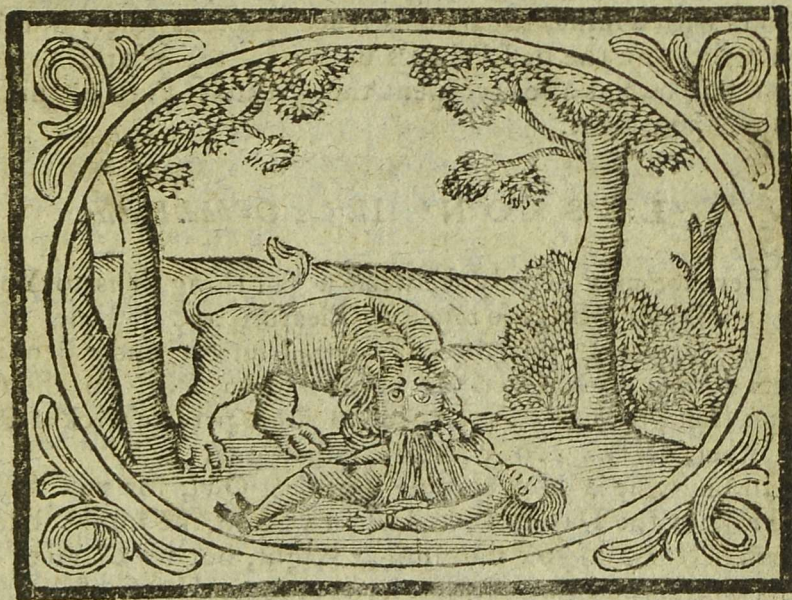
LESSON III.

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

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

and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, 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 surprized 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 Mischief, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked unguarded Fool, for as soon as my Father dies, I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. *Of the Happy Life of Tommy, and the wretched End of Harry.*

LESSON I. *The Folly of receiving bad Advice.*

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

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

He left *Tommy* 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 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 any Good, for he never comes near them. In short, *Harry's* Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance: and he has besides those, some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

LESSON II. *Of bad Habits.*

Here we may plainly see what a sad thing it is 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, 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 sordid and shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage, and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left, as to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him: A Respect, says he (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surpris'd 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 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 be for your Good; but if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it when too late.

The Thing is this: If you can but be so much Master of yourself as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short, you shall want for nothing.

Here was Love indeed! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an Offer? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude? Instead of this he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a *Hector*, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he never would live such a *hum-drum* Life as he lived; then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman nor his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed, 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 lavish, 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 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 themselves now very secure; but even *thither* divine Vengeance follow 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 grateful 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 Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue—Wicked Wretch that I am! God be merciful to me, a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old Words, *don't care*, but too late; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffered to tear him to Pieces, as a 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, 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 Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

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

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

T A B L E XVII.

OF FIGURES OF NUMBERS.

N. B. It is supposed that the Youth by this time knows something of Numbers or Figures, so as to tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful Table, which every Master and Mistress may teach their Scholars by Degrees with Ease.

One	1	I	Forty	40	XL
Two	2	II	Forty five	45	XLV
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One-hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two-hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four-hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five-hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six-hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven-hundred	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight-hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Nine-hundred	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	One-thousand	1000	M
Thirty-five	35	XXXV			

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27	Twenty-seven	1600	One thousand six hundred
62	Sixty two	1783	One thousand seven hundred and eighty - three, or
107	One hundred and seven		M. DCC. LXXXIII.
704	Seven hundred and four		

T A B L E 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. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College
A. D. in the Year of our Lord	B. D. Batchelor of Divinity
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	Bp. Bishop
A. R. Queen Anne	Abp. Archbishop
	Bart. Baronet

B. V. Blessed Virgin	J. R. King James
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds	K. King
Col. Colonel	Km. Kingdom
C. R. King Charles	Knt. Knight
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Ldp. Lordship
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Ladp. Ladyship
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	Lev. Leviticus
Dec. December	Lieut. Lieutenant
Deut. Deuteronomy	L. L. D. Doctor of the Ca- non and Civil Law
Ditto (or D ^o) the same	Luk. Luke
Du. Duke	M. Marquis
Dukm. Dukedom	Madm. Madam
E. Earl	M. D. Doctor of Physic
Earlm. Earldom	Md. Medicine
Eccl. Ecclesiastes	Mdm. Memorandum
Ep. Epistle	Mr. Master
Eph. Ephesians	Mrs. Mistress
Esai. Esaias	MS. Manuscript
Esq. Esquire	MSS. Manuscripts
Exon. Exeter	N. B. Mark well
Ex. Exodus or Example	Nov. November
Feb. February	N ^o . Number
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Obj. Objection
Gal. Gallatians	Oct. October
Gen. Genesis	Parl. Parliament
Gen ^{mo} . Generallissimo	Philom. a Lover of the Ma- thematics
Gent. Gentleman	P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College
Hon. Honourable	Q. Queen or Question
Hd. Honoured	Regr. Register
Heb. Hebrews	Reg. Dep. deputed Register
J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men	Rev. Revelation
Isa. Isaiah	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
J. D. Doctor Juris, or Doctor of Law	Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful
Joh. or Jn ^o . John	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
Jon. Jonathan	St. Saint
Josh. Joshua	Sept. September
	Sr. Sir

S.T.P. Professor of Divinity	Theff. Theſſalonians
Tho. Thomas	Wp. Worſhipful
Theods. Theodorus	Xpr. Chriſtopher
Thes. Theophilus	Xt. Chriſt
	Xtn. Chriſtian

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	y ^e the
q. d. as if he ſhould ſay	y ⁿ then
q. l. as much as you pleaſe	y ^r your
q. ſ. a ſufficient quantity	y ^t that
v. verſe	& and
vide. ſee	&c. and ſo forth

T A B L E X I X.

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 returnig 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 their Bible, & hold the beſt Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, & with due Attention, would have a quite different Effect upon their Minds.

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

- All, the whole
 Awl, *Cobler's tool*
 Allowed, granted
 Aloud, with a Noise
 Altar, for Sacrifice
 Alter, to change
 Ant, *Pismire*
 Aunt, an Uncle's Wife
 Arrant, notorious
 Errant, Message
 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
 Beckon, 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 Woolen
 Bays, Bay Tree
 Bate, vile
 Bals, 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
 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
 Buoy, to bear up
 Boy, a Male Child
 Buy, to purchase
 By, near
 Brace, a Couple
 Braze, to solder with Brass
 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	Cinque, five
Burrow, a Cover for Rabbits	Sink, a Drain
C	Cion, a young Shoot
Cain, a Man's Name	Sion, a City
Cane, to walk with	Cite, to summon
Calais, in France	Sight, seeing
Chalice, a Cup	Site, Situation
Call, by Name	Clause, an Article
Cawl, of a Wig or Bowels	Claws, Talons
Cannon, a great Gun	Cleaver, for chopping
Canon, a Rule or Law	Clever, ingenious
Catch, to lay Hold of	Climb, to clamber up
Ketch, a small Ship	Clime, Climate
Cattle, Cows, &c.	Close, to shut
Kettle, for boiling	Clothes, Apparel
Cieling, of a Room	Coarse, not fine
Sealing, setting a Seal	Course, Race Way
Cellar, a Vault	Coat, a Garment
Seller, that sells	Cot, a Cottage
Censer, for Incense	Quote, to cite or alledge
Censor, Reformer	Coin, Money
Censure, Judgment	Kine, Cows
Cent, an Hundred	Coit, to play with
Sent, did send	Kite, a Bird of Prey
Scent, a Smell	Comet, a blazing Star
Centaury, an Herb	Commit, do, act
Century, 100 Years	Coming, approaching
Centry, Guard	Cuminin, a Plant
Chair, to sit on	Common, Public
Chare, Job of Work	Commune, to converse
Chas'd, did chase	Concert, of Music
Chaste, continent	Confort, Wife
Chews, doth chew	Condemn, to sentence
Choose, to cull or pick	Contemn, to despise
Chouse, to cheat	Confidence, Impudence
Choir, Set of Singers	Confidents, trusty Friends
Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper	Council, an Assembly
Choler, Wrath	Counsel, Advice
Collar, for the Neck	Currant, a Berry
Chord, in Music	Current, passable
Cord, a small Rope	

Coufin, *Relation*
 Couzen, *to cheat*
 Creek, *of the Sea*
 Crick, *in the Neck*
 Cruse, *a little Vessel*
 Cruise, *to sail up and down*
 Cyguet, *a young Swan*
 Signet, *a Seal*
 Cypress, *a Tree*
 Cyprus, *an Island*

D

Dane, *of Denmark*
 Dean, *next to the Bishop*
 Deign, *vouchsafe*
 Dear, *valuable*
 Deer, *a Stag*
 Debtor, *that oweth*
 Deter, *to frighten from*
 Decease, *Death*
 Disease, *Distemper*
 Defer, *to delay*
 Differ, *disagree*
 Deference, *Respect*
 Difference, *Disagreement*
 Dependance, *relying on*
 Dependents, *Hangers on*
 Descent, *going down*
 Dissent, *disagree*
 Devices, *Inventions*
 Devises, *inventeth*
 Devizes, *a Town*
 Dew, *on the Grass*
 Due, *owing*
 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*
 Eaten, *swallowed*
 Eton, *a Town*
 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*
 Ewe, *Female Sheep*
 Yew, *Tree*
 You, *yourself*
 Your, *your own*
 Ewer, *a Bason*
 Ure, *Custom, Use*
 Exercise, *Employment*
 Exorcise, *conjure*
 Extant, *in Being*
 Extent, *Dimention*
 Eye, *to see with*
 I, *myself*
 Eyes, *to see with*
 Ice, *frozen Water*

F

Fain, *desirous*
 Feign, *dissemble*
 Faint, *wearry*
 Feint, *a Pretence*
 Fair, *handsome*
 Fare, *Food*
 Favour, *Kindness*
 Fever, *Dissemper*
 Feat, *Exploit*
 Feet, *our Feet*
 Felon, *a Criminal*
 Fellow, *a Whittow*
 File, *of Steel*
 Foil, *to overcome*
 Vile, *base, mean*
 Viol, *a Fiddle*
 Phillip, *with the Finger*
 Philip, *a Man's Name*
 Fir, *Deal Tree*
 Fur, *of wild Beasts*
 Flea, *an Insect*
 Flee, *to fly*
 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, *a 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, *large*
 Grater, *for Nutmeg*
 Greater, *larger*
 Greaves, *Leg Armour*
 Grieves, *he laments*
 Groan, *hard Sigh*
 Grown, *increased*
 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 Chace*
 Hall, *a great Room*
 Haul, *to pull*
 Hallow, *to consecrate*
 Hollow, *empty*
 Harrafs, *to tire and fatigue*
 Arias, *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'll, *he will*
 Hear, *hearken*
 Here, *in this Place*
 Heard, *did hear*
 Herd, *of Cattle*
 Hew, *to cut*
 Hue, *Colour*
 Hugh, *a Man's Name*
 Hie, *to haste*
 High, *lofty*
 Hoy, *a small Ship*
 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*
 Holm, *Holly*
 Home, *Dwelling*
 Whom, *who*
 Hoop, *for a Tub*
 Whoop, *to halloo*
 Hour, *of the Day*
 Our, *our own*

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, *Babes*
 Intense, *excessive*
 Intents, *Purposes*

K

Kill, *to murder*
 Kiln, *to dry malt*
 Kis (or Cis) *Saul's Father*
 Kifs, *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*
 Knew, *did know*
 New, *not worn or used*
 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 Window
 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
 Left, for Fear that
 Lessen, to make less
 Lesson, in Reading
 Lesser, smaller
 Lessor, that grants a Lease
 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
 Lo, behold
 Low, mean, humble
 Loth, unwilling
 Loath, to nauseate
 Loose, slack
 Lose, not win
 Lower, more low
 Lowr, to frown

M

Made, finished
 Maid, a Virgin
 Main, chief
 Mane, of a Horse
 Mail, Armour
 Male, he or him
 Manner, Custom
 Manor, Lordship
 Mare, She of the Horse
 Mayor, of a Town
 Marsh, watry Ground
 Mash, to mince
 Marshal, Head General
 Martial, Warlike
 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
 Meddler, 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
 Might, Power
 Mite, in Cheese
 Mighty, powerful
 Moiety, Half

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

Morning, before Noon

Mourning, lamenting

Muscle, a shell Fish

Muzzle, to tie the Mouth

Muslin, fine Linen

Muzzling, tying the Mouth

N

Nought, bad

Naught, 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

Pare, to cut or chip

Pear, a Fruit

Palate, Taste, Relish

Pallet, Painter's Colour Board

Pall, Funeral Cloth

Paul, a Man's Name

Poll, Mary

Parasite, a Flatterer

Parricide, a Parent Killer

Parcel, small bundle

Partial, biassed

Person, he or she

Parson, a Priest

Pastor, a Minister

Pasture, Grazing Land

Patience, Mildness

Patients, sick People

Patron, Protector

Pattern, Copy

Pause, a Stop

Paws, of a Bear

Peace, Quietness

Peas, Pulse

Piece, a Part

Peal, in ringing

Peel, to strip off

Peer, Nob'emán

Pier, of a Bridge

Penitence, Repentance

Penitents, Repentants

Peter, a Man's Name

Petre, Salt-petre

Pick, chuse

Pique, a Grudge

- Pies, *Pastry*
 Poise, *to balance*
 Pilate, *a Judge*
 Pilot, *a Guide at Sea*
 Pillar, *round Column*
 Pillow, *to lay the Head on*
 Pint, *half a Quart*
 Point, *the sharp End*
 Pistol, *a small Gun*
 Pistole, *a Spanish Coin*
 Place, *to set in Order*
 Plaice, *a Kind of Fish*
 Plait, *a Fold*
 Plate, *Silver*
 Pleas, *Law Suits*
 Please, *to satisfy*
 Poesy, *Poetry*
 Posy, *Motto on a Ring*
 Pole, *a long Stick*
 Poll, *Head or Vote*
 Poor, *Needy*
 Pore, *to look close*
 Poplar, *a Tree*
 Popular, *loved by the People*
 Porcelain, *China Ware*
 Purslain, *an Herb*
 Pour, *down*
 Power, *Might*
 Practise, *Exercise*
 Practise, *to profess, to study*
 Praise, *Commendation*
 Prays, *intreateth*
 Pray, *to beseech*
 Prey, *a Booty*
 Precedent, *an Example*
 President, *a Governor*
 Presence, *the being present*
 Presents, *Gifts*
 Princes, *King's Sons*
 Princess, *King's Daughter*
 Principal, *Chief*
 Principle, *first cause*
 Profit, *Gain*
 Prophet, *an inspired Person*
 Prophecy, *foretelling*
 Prophecy, *to foretell*
 Proud, *haughty*
 Prude, *a Precise Woman*
- Q
- Quarry, *a Stone Pit*
 Querry, *a Groom*
 Quaver, *to shake a Note*
 Quiver, *for Arrows*
 Quean, *a Harlot*
 Queen, *King's Wife*
- R
- Race, *running*
 Raze, *demolish*
 Raddish, *Garden Root*
 Reddish, *inclined to Red*
 Rain, *Water*
 Reign, *to Rule*
 Raisins, *dried Grapes*
 Reason, *Argument*
 Raize, *to lift up,*
 Rays, *Beams of Light*
 Rare, *uncommon*
 Rear, *to erect*
 Read, *did read a Book*
 Read, *to peruse*
 Relick, *Remainder*
 Relict, *a Widow*
 Rest, *Ease*
 Wrest, *to force*
 Rome, *a City*
 Room, *Chamber*
 Rhyme, *Verses*
 Rime, *Frost*
 Rice, *Indian Corn*
 Rise, *Advancement*

- Rie, a Kind of Grain
 Rye, a Town in *Sussex*
 Wry, crooked
 Rigger, that rigs or fits out
 Rigour, Severity
 Ring, Circle
 Wring, to twist
 Right, just, true
 Rite, Ceremony
 Wright, Workman
 Write, to write a Letter
 Rhode, an Island
 Road, Highway
 Rode, did ride
 Row'd, did row
 Roe, Deer
 Row, Rank
 Ruff, Neckcloth
 Rough, uneven
 Rung, did ring
 Wrung, twisted
- S
- Sail, of a Ship
 Sale, selling
 Sage, wise
 Sedge, Shear Grass
 Scar, Mark of a Wound
 Scare, to frighten
 Scent, a Smell
 Sent, ordered away
 Sense, Understanding
 Since, afterwards
 Saver, that saves
 Saviour, Deliverer
 Savour, Taste
 Say, speak
 Sey, Sort of Cloth
 Scene, Front of a Theatre
 Seen, beheld
 Sea, Ocean
 See, behold
- Seal, an Impression
 Zeal, ardent Affection
 Sealing, a Letter
 Cieling, of a Room
 Seam, adjoining
 Seem, to pretend
 Seas, the Waters
 Sees, doth see
 Seize, lay hold of
 Season, proper time
 Seizing, taking Possession
 Sects, Parties in Religion
 Sex, Male and Female
 Seignior, Grand Turk
 Senior, Elder
 Sew, with a Needle
 Sue, to intreat
 Shear, to clip
 Sheer, to go off
 Shire, a County
 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
 Sink, a Kennel
 Cinque, Five
 Sleight, Dexterity
 Slight, to despise
 Sloe, wild Plum
 Slough, miry Place
 Slow, not speedy
 So, thus
 Sow, the Land

Sole, of the Foot
 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, pilfer
 Steel, hardned Iron
 Strait, 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
 Tenor, 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
 Tic, to Fasten
 Ties, doth tie
 Tile, on a House
 Toil, Labour
 Title, of Honour
 Tittle, Point
 To, unto
 Toe, Part of the Foot
 Tow, Hemp or Flax
 Two, also
 Two, a Couple
 Told, reported
 Toll'd, did toll a Bell
 Tongs, for the Fire
 Tongues, Languages
 Tour, a Journey
 Tower, lofty Building
 Treaties, Conventions
 Treatise, Discourse

V

Vale, Valley
 Veil, a Covering
 Vain, meanly proud
 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*
 Weight, *for Scales*
 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*
 Week, *seven Days*
 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*
 Vile, *base*
 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*
 Ewe, *a Sheep*

T A B L E X X.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently:

<p>Absent An Attribute A Collect A Compact A Compound The Confines A Conduct A Desert A Ferment Fréquent</p>	<p>Pronounced differently when we say</p>	<p>To absent To attribute To collect To compact To compound He confines To conduct To desert To ferment To fréquent</p>	<p>A Minute An Object A Présent A Projéct A Rébel A Récord Réfufe A Sùbject A Tórmént An Unit</p>	<p>Pronounced differently when we say</p>	<p>Minúte To objéct To présent To projéct To rebél To recórd To refúse To sùbjéct Totormént To uníte</p>
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TABLE 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. *HOW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?*

Scholar. There are six, viz. a Comma, a Semicolon, a Colon, 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 Semicolon, thus (;) a Colon, 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, and 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*

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 those 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*.

T A B L E XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks and their Use.

Master. **W**HAT other Marks are there?
Scholar. There are twelve, as follow:

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

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 *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* ^{punish} *the Wicked*, should be, *God will punish the Wicked*.

M. *What is the Use of Crotchets?*

S. *Crotchets* [] serve to inclose a short *Sentence* in the *Body* of a longer one; as thus, he wrote a *Treatise* of [or concerning] the *Globes*.

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

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

M. *When is a Hyphen used?*

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

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

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

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

S. An *Obelisk* or *Dagger* (†) is often used in large *Books*, and in many *Quotations*, and refers 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* in the *Old* and *New Testament*.

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

S. A *Parenthesis* () like *Crotchets*, serves to include a short Sentence in the Body of a longer one; and yet so that the Sentence itself will 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 Things.* 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.

i. *Of Vowels.*

Master. **W** H A T 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 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. eo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. &c. are called Diphthongs.

M. What are the proper Diphthongs?

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded; as ai, in *Bair*; 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 are 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 Triphthongs?

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*, *Lieutenant* is Pronounced *Lestenant*, &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*, *ci*, *cite*, also, *Cedar*, *Cellar*, *Centry*, *Cinder*, *Cistern*, and *Cypher*, are all pronounced *si*, *fit*, *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*) *Achyb*, *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, for *Choir, and Chorister,* are pronounced like *Quire* and *Quirister.*

M. Is not *ch* sounded like *sh*?

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, *Capuchin, Champaign, Chavalier, Machine,* are pronounced *Capushin, Shampaign, Shevalier, Masheen, &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, *Golly, Gem, Gender, Giant, Gill,* are pronounced *Jelly, Fem, Fender, &c.*

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

M. How is *gh* sounded?

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

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

M. How is *gn* sounded?

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

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. *Ph* in general sounds like *f*, as in *Phantom, Philip, Phrensy;* and being joined with *th*, they all lose their Sound, except *t*; thus, *Phthisick* is not only pronounced but spelt *Tifick, 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, Lisle, 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,* but before *a, o, and u,* *c* sounds like *k*; as in *Scalp, Scold, Scull, &c.*

M. How is *sch* sounded?

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

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

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

S. No; for they all sound like *shi* before *o* in particular; but *ci* and *ti* sound also like *shi* before *a*: Thus, *vicious*, *tenacious*, &c. are pronounced *visshious*, *tenashious*; *Conscience*, *Conscious*, &c. are pronounced *Consshience*, *Consshious*, &c. and *Motion*, *Oration*, are sounded like *Moshun*, *Orashun*, &c. so also *partial*, *special*, &c. are pronounced *parshal*, *speshial*, &c.

6. Of (Xi.)

M. How is *xi* pronounced?

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

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

M. What is the Difference between those 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 Consonant *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*, *vphold*, 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.



PART II.

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

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

TABLE I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by Grammar?
Scholar. Grammar signifies the Art of *Speaking* and *Writing* our native Language right and according to Rule.

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

S. They are several distinct *Parts*, into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and some Languages have more than others.

M. How many *Parts of Speech* are there in the English Tongue?

S. Nine

M. What are they called?

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

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

S. No, the *Latin* has but eight, 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

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 or 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.

T A B L E III.

O f N O U N S .

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

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

M. How many Kinds of Nouns are there?

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

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

S. A *Noun Substantive* (as we said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing, as *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Fork, Needle, Pin, &c.* are *Substantives*. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are *Substantives*; as *Joy, Sorrow, Life, Death, Time, Eternity, &c.*

M. Is there but one Sort of *Nouns Substantive*?

S. No; there are two Sorts, *Nouns Substantives* 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 he 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, dexterous, furious, eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, 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.

M. *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 *Substantive* are joined together by a *Hyphen* or *Dasb,* 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-Loaf, 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,

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 simple 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.

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*.

N. B. The Word *more* is never used before the *Comparative* in *er*, nor the Word *most* before the *Superlative* in *est*; for *more higher*, is *more, more high*; and *most biggest*, 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 biggest*, that is, the *most, most high God*; which is but a dutiful and reasonable Appellation for such a BEING. See Psalm ix, ver. 2. and xiii. ver. 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 *Lisc*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

M. Do all Words make their Plurals according to these Rules?

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

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

S. In the *Singular* Number.

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

S. No Matter how many they consist of; for still they are but one *Flock*, or one *Multitude*.

M. Very well; but pray, have all Nouns the *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*,

Mercy, Truth, &c. have no *Plural*: And *Sheep, Deer, Fawn, Swine, Ashes, Bellows, Tongs, &c.* are alike both in *Singular* and *Plural*.

Of CASE.

M. *What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?*

S. The different Termination, or ending of a *Noun* in the *Latin Tongue*, 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*, and are known by the different ending of the *Words*.

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

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*

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*.

TABLE 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 follows:

Singular.			Plural.	
<i>I</i> , 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, 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, your and yours, their and theirs?*

S. *My, thy, her, your, and their, are used as Adjectives, and are always placed close to the Substantives; as, my Book, thy Father, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods. But mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are used when they are separated from the Substantive by a Verb, or to answer a Question: As whose Book is this? Mine, (i. e.) it is my Book. Whose Gloves are these? Hers, ours, yours, theirs. His is always the same; as, his Pen; this Pen is his.*

M. *What is the difference between who, which, and what?*

S. *Who is used when we speak of Persons only; which is used when we speak both of Persons and Things: and what is mostly used in asking a Question: Thus, the Man who commits Murder shall die. This is the Book which I bought, or this is the Child which I saw. What must I give for this Thing?*

M. *Are not some Pronouns contracted?*

S. *Yes; 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, whereabouts for about this Place, thereabouts for about that Place, whereabouts for about which or what Place, hereupon for upon this, thereupon for upon that, whereupon for upon which or what.*

TABLE V. Of VERBS.

Master. **WHAT** is a Verb?

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

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

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

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

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

M. *What is a passive Verb?*

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

M. Has the English Tongue any passive Verbs?

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

M. How then is the passive Verb formed?

S. By the *participle Passive* and the Help of these two small Words *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary* or *helping Verbs*.

M. What is a neuter Verb?

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

M. Is there no other Sort of Verbs?

S. There is another, called *impersonal Verbs*, because they are used only in the third Person Singular; as, *it rains, it hails, it snows*.

M. How many things belong to Verbs?

S. Three; *viz. Person, Mood, and Time or Tense*.

Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. How many Persons belong to a Verb?

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*

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 loves.</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 *lovest*, *burnest*; *loveth* or *loves*; *burneth* or *burns*.

☞ It is more agreeable to the modern Custom to say or write *loves* and *burns*, than *loveth* or *burneth*: 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.

M. 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 M O O D S.

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 out when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. How is the *Conjunctive, Subjunctive, or conditional Mood* known?

S. The *Conjunctive Mood* is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as *if, though, that, &c.* As I *should* have done it, *if* he and my Uncle had consented. I *must* go, *though* it rain. Take care *that* he gets 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, should*.

Of T E N S E S.

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

or *Times* of the *imperfect* Action of Thing *not done*; and *three Tenses* of the *perfect* Action *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 docs*, 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 V E R B S.

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] then adding [d] only, makes the preter; but still it has another Syllable. Thus, I dine, I love, &c. in the present, make dined and loved in the preter Tense, except you put the Word did to it, then it is, I dined, or did dine.

Of Irregular V E R B S.

M. What do you call irregular Verbs?

S. All such Verbs as are the very same in the preter as in the present Tense, or such whose preter Tense and passive Participle are quite contrary Words, are irregular Verbs.

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs?

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

M. Why so?

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

Present Tense, I read, or do read;

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

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

M. What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?

S. You see some Verbs are alike in both present and preter Tense;

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

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. **W**HAT is a Participle?

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

M. *How many Participles are there?*

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

M. *How is the Active Participle known?*

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

M. *How is the Passive Participle formed?*

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

Regular Verbs and their Participles, &c.

Present Tense,	<i>To love</i>	<i>turn</i> ,	<i>create</i> , &c.
Preter Tense,	<i>loved</i> ,	<i>turned</i> ,	<i>created</i> , &c.
Passive Participles,	<i>loved</i> ,	<i>turned</i> ,	<i>created</i> , &c.
Active Participles,	<i>loving</i> ,	<i>turning</i>	<i>creating</i> , &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 Participle,	blown,	fallen,	eaten, &c.

More Irregular Verbs, To read, &c.

Present Tense, *I read.*

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

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

N. B. Here 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, be, &c.* are joined to the *Participles*, they make up or complete the *passive Voice*; as, *I am loved, you are permitted, he is carried, we are burnt, 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,	caught,	caught.	Go,	went	gone.
Cleave,	clave,	} cleft, or } cloven.	Know,	knew,	known.
Do,	did,	done.	Lie,	lay,	lain.
draw,	drew,	drawn.	Lay	laid.	
Feed,	fed,		Ride,	rid,	rode.
Fling,	flung.		Ring,	rang,	rung.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	See,	saw,	seen.
Shine,	shone,	shined.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Speak,	spake,	} spoke or } spoken.	Weep,	wept.	
Spin,	spun.		Win,	won.	
Swear,	sware,	} swore or } sworn.	Work,	wrought.	
Think,	thought		Wring,	wrung	
			Write,	writ,	} wrote or } written.

T A B L E VII.
Of A D V E R B S.

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 *by*, *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*, *yesternight*.

M. *How are Adverbs joined to Adjectives?*

S. Thus: He is a [*very*] *good* Scholar, &c.

M. *How are they joined to a Verb?*

S. Thus: He *loves* [*sincerely*]; They *act* [*prudently*], &c.

M. *How are they joined to a Participle?*

S. Thus: He is a Man [*sincerely*] *striving* to do his Duty, &c.

M. *Do two Adverbs never follow one another directly?*

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

M. *Are not Adverbs sometimes compared like Adjectives?*

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

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

T A B L E VIII.
Of C O N J U N C T I O N S.

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*, *not*, *nor*, *also*, *if*, *although*, *because*, *either*, *except*, *however*, *likewise*, *moreover*, *namely*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*, *save*, *since*, *that*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *therefore*, &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.

T A B L E IX.

Of P R E P O S I T I O N S.

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. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. What are 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 I N T E R J E C T I O N S.

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 overmuch; or by
doubting,

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 those two Sorts, viz. *solitary* or *passive*, *social* or *active*.

M. Which are the solitary Interjections?

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

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 less burthened. Thus, Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar, a sensible insight into his own Language; for they being well understood the rest will soon follow.

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

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

2. Of the singular and plural Verb or Number, &c.

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

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

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, How many Apples *is* there? instead of, How many *are* there?—Here *is* Twenty; instead of, Here *are* Twenty*.

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are* relates to several *Substantives*, they may be both used indifferently, and that with good Sense; as thus, Here *is* taught *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, &c. which is as good *Grammar* as, Here *are* taught, for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather 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* 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

*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.

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 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 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 of 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 Substantives 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 'B-bess, a Governess of an Abbey	Bank-rupt, a broken Person
Ab-bey, a Monastery	Ban-ner, an Ensign or Standard
Ab-bot, Governor of an Abbey	Bed-lam, a House for mad People
Ab-stract, A short Account	Bé-ryl, a precious Stone
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	Bea-ver, the Name of a Beast
Ac-cés, Admittance, Approach	Bi-got, a superstitious Person
Ac-cord, Agreement	Bil-low, a Wave
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	Bi-shop, Head of the Clergy
Ad-der, a Serpent	Blan-ket, a Covering for a Bed
Ad-drés, Application	Ble-mish, a Spot, Disgrace
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship	Blif-ter, a watry Bladder
An-gel, a Spirit	Blos-som, a Flower
An-gle, a Corner	Bon-net, a Sort of Cap
An-nals, yearly Chronicles	Bor-der, an Edge
An-them, a divine Song	Boun-ty, Generosity
An-vil, a Smith's Iron	Bow-els, the Guts
B	Bre-vet, a Pope's Bull
Ba-bóon, a Kind of Monkey	Bride-groom, a new Married Man
Bád-ger, a Beast	Bride-well, an House of Correction
Ban-ker, a Trader in Money	

Brim-stone, a Mineral
 Bro-thel, A Bawdy house
 Brush-wood, small Wood
 Buck-et, a Vessel to carry Water
 Buck-ram, stiff Cloth
 Bud-get, a Bag
 Bul-wark, a strong Fort
 Bur-then, a Load
 But-ler, a Servant
 But-tress, a Prop or Pillar

C

Ca-bál, a Gang of Persons
 Cáb-bage, a Plant
 Cab-bin, a Room in a Ship
 Ca-ble, a Rope
 Cam-phire, Drug or Gum
 Ca-nál, an artificial River
 Cán-cer, a Sore
 Can-dor, Sincerity
 Can-non, a great Gun
 Ca-non, a Rule or Church
 Law
 Ca-pers, a Pickle
 Ca-price, Humour
 Car-bine, a short Gun
 Car-case, a dead Body
 Ca-réer, full Speed
 Cár-go, the Loading of a Ship
 Case-ment, a Window that
 opens
 Cas-lock, a Priest's Garment
 Cas-tle, a strong Place
 Cause-way, a raised Passage
 Cen-ter, the Middle Point
 Cen-try, a Watchman
 Cha-lice, a Communion Cup
 Cha-pel, a Place of Worship
 Char-ter, a Grant
 Chat-tels, Goods
 Chés-nut, a Fruit

Chil-blain, a sore swelling
 Cho-rus, a Concert
 Cin-ders, Ashes, Dust
 Cy-pher, such as (o) nothing
 Cir-cle, a round Figure
 Cis-tern, a Vessel for Water
 Cla-mour, Noise
 Cla-ret, red Wine
 Cli-mate, a certain Space of
 the Earth
 Clo-set, a small Room
 Clus-ter, a Bunch
 Clyf-ter, a purge backwards
 Cod-lin, an Apple
 Cof-fee, an indian Berry
 Cof-fer, a Chest,
 Coin-age, Making of Money
 Col-lege, a place for Learning
 Co-lon, a stop marked thus (:)
 Co-lumn, a Pillar
 Com-ment, an Interpretation
 Com-merce, Trade
 Com-pact, Agreement
 Com-pass, a mathematical
 Instrument.
 Con-cord, Agreement
 Coñ-fines, Bounds, Limits
 Con-flict, a Combat
 Con-flux, a flowing together
 Con-gress, a meeting together
 Con-sént, Agreement
 Cón-sort, a Companion
 Con-vent, a religious House
 Con-vex, the outside part
 Cop-per, a large Boiler
 Co-ral, a red Stone
 Cor-net, an Ensign
 Cor-nish, a Moulding
 Cor-sáir, a Sea Robber
 Có-vert, a shady Place

Coun-*tels, an Earl's Wife*
 Coun-*try, a Kingdom*
 Coun-*ty, Part of a Kingdom*
 Cou-*rage, Valour*
 Cox-*comb, a conceited Fellow*
 Cre-*dit, Reputation*
 Cri-*tic, a nice Censurer*
 Cris-*tal, a precious Stone*
 Cu-*bit, 1 Foot, 9 Tenths*
 Cud-*gel, a Staff*
 Cu-*pid, God of Love*
 Cu-*rate, an Inferior Priest*
 Cur-*rent, running Stream*
 Cy-*press, a Tree so called*

D

Dag-*ger, a short Sword*
 Da-*mask, flowered Silk*
 Dan-*drift, Scurf*
 Dan-*ger, Hazard*
 Das-*tard, a Coward,*
 Dea-*con, a Minister*
 De-*bâte, a Dispute*
 Dept-*or, one that owes Money*
 De-*gree, Advancement*
 De-*light, Joy*
 Dé-*luge, a Flood*
 De-*scend, a going down*
 De-*sign, an Invention*
 De-*spite, Envy*
 Di-*et, Food, also an Assembly*
 Dis-*gúst, a Distaste or Dislike*
 Dól-*lar, a foreign Coin*
 Do-*lour, Grief, Pain*
 Do-*tage, doating*
 Do-*zen, Twelve*
 Dra-*per, one that sells Cloth*
 Drop-*sy, a waterish Humour*
 Drug-*gist, one that deals in*
Drugs
 Du-*el, a Fight between two*
Persons

E

Eá-*gle, a Bird so called*
 Eas-*ement, a Refreshing*
 E-*cho, resounding of a Voice*
 E-*clipse, a Defect of Light*
 E/-*dict, a Proclamation*
 Ef-*fects, Goods*
 E/-*gress, a going forth*
 En-*gine, an Instrument*
 En-*voy, a Messenger*
 En-*vy, Spite*
 Er-*rand, a Message*
 E-*vent, Issue, Success*
 E/-*x-ile, Banishment*
 Ex-*it, Departure*
 Ex-*panse, the Firmament*
 Ex-*pence, Cost, Charge*
 Ex-*plot, a Manly Action*

F

Fá-*bric, a Building*
 Fa-*thom, a Measure of Six Feet*
 Fa-*tigue, Weariness*
 Fi-*gure, Shape*
 Fla-*vour, Relish*
 Flo-*rish, one skilled in Flowers*
 Flu-*id, a thin flowing Body*
 Fo-*rest, a large woody Place*
 For-*ger, a Counterfeiter*
 For-*tres, a fortified Place*
 Frag-*ment, a broken Piece*
 Fren-*zy, Madness*
 Fri-*day, the sixth Day*
 Fri-*gaté, a small Ship*
 Fro-*lic, a merry Prank*
 Fur-*row, a Trench*

G

Gau-*ging, measuring Casks*
 Gal-*lon, four Quarts*
 Ga-*mut, Scale of Music*
 Gar-*ret, the uppermost Room*

Gi-ant, a very large Person
 Gib-bet, a Gallows
 Glut-ton, a greedy Eater
 Gos-pel, the New Testameat
 Gos-sip, a tattling Woman
 Gram-mar, a Book teaching to
 speak correctly

Gri-máce, Hypocrisy
 Grif-tle, a bony Substance
 Gui-dance, guiding, leading
 Gut-ter, a Sink or Drain

H

Ha-bit, Custom, Cloathing
 Ha-ráigue, a public Speech
 Há-r-lot, a lewd Woman
 Har-ness, Horse Attire
 Har-vest, Reaping Time
 Hat-chet, a small Axe
 Ha-voock, Destruction
 Hei-fer, a young Cow
 Hel-met, an Head Piece
 Hem-lock, a poisonous Plant
 He-rald, an Officer
 Her-met, a solitary Person
 Hire-ling, one who takes Wages
 Ho-mage, Submission
 Ho-nour, Respect
 Hu-mour, Fancy
 Hun-ger, want of Food
 Hyf-top, an Herb

J and I

Jar-gon, Gibberish
 I-mage, a Picture or Statue
 Im-port, Meaning
 Im-pulse, a strong Persuasion
 In-come, Rent, Revenue
 In-dex, a Hand or Mark
 In-sect, a small living creature
 In-sult, an Affront
 In-trigue, a Plot

K

Ken-nel, Water Course
 Ker-nel, Inside of a Nut
 Kid-der, a Carrier
 Knuc-kle, a Joint

L

Lan-cet, a Surgeon's Instrument
 Lan-guage, Speech
 Le-gend, a fabulous Writing
 Li-bel, a scandalous Writing
 Li-cence, Leave
 Lim-ner, a Painter
 Li-quad, a flowing Body
 Lo-gic, the Art of Reasoning
 Lu-cre, Gain

M

Ma-chine, (pronounced Ma-
 sheen) an Engine
 Má-dam, a Title of Honour
 Mag-net, the Loadstone
 Mai-den, a young Woman
 Man-date, a Command
 Man-tle, a Cloak
 Mar-gin, the Brim or Edge
 Ma-tron, a Motherly Woman
 Max-im, a Principle
 May-or, a Magistrate
 Me-dal, a Coin
 Me-rit, Worth
 Mes-sage, an Errand
 Mi-mick, a Mocker
 Mir-rour, a Looking-Glass
 Mis-chief, Hurt
 Mí-ser, a covetous Fellow
 Mi-tre, a Bishop's Cap
 Mo-del, Frame or Fashion
 Mo-tive, Inducement
 Mot-to, a short Sentence
 Moun-tain, a Hill
 Mu-sic, Harmony

Mus-tard, a small Seed

N

Na-tive, one born in the Land

Na-vel, a Part of the Body

Na-vy, a Fleet of Ships

Non-age, under age

No-vel, a Story

Nur-ture, nourishing

Nu-fance, Annoyance

O

Ob-ject, that which presents
itself

O-dour, sweet Scent or Smell

O-men, Sign or Token

Or-phan, a fatherless Child

Out-rage, a violent affront

P

Pac-quet, a Parcel or Vessel

Pa-gan, an Heathen

Pa-lace, a Court

Pa-late, the Roof of the Mouth

Pal-sy, a Disease

Pa-nic, Fear on a sudden

Par-sley, an Herb

Pal-time, Sport

Pal-tor, a Minister

Pea-sant, a Country Fellow

Peb-bles, small Stones

Pri-mer, a little Book

Pro-blem, a Question

Pro-cess, Proceeding

Proc-tor, a spiritual Officer

Pro-duct, the Thing produced

Pro-ject, a Contrivance

Pro-phet, an inspired person

Pro-spect, a View

Pur-port, Meaning

Pur-pose, a Design

Pe-nance, Mortification

Per-tume, a sweet Scent

Phán-tom, a Ghost

Phy-sic, 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

Plas-ter, or Plaif-ter, a Cover

Pre-cept, Command

Pre-late, a Bishop

Pre-ténce, Excuse

Pre-text, Pretence

Pri-mate, chief Archbishop

Q

Qua-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

Rai-ment, a Garment

Ran-cour, Malice

Ran-dom, Uncertainty

Ra-pine, Robbery

Rap-ture, Transport of Mind

Rash-ness, Hastiness

Re-ccipt, a Discharge

Ré-cord, Register

Rec-tor, the Parson of a Parish

Re-fuge, a Place of Safety

Re-gárd, Respect

Re-liét, a Widow

Re-liét, Assistance

Ré-nown, Fame

Re-past, a Meal

Re-súlt, Conclusion

Ré-venge, Satisfaction

Ré-view, an Examination

Rid-dle, a dark Saying

Ri-gour, Harshness, Strictness

Ri-ot, Tumult, Noise

Ro-mánce, *a feigned Story*
 Rúb-bish, *Refuse, Dirt*
 Ru-bric, *the Church Service*

S

Sab-bath, *a Day of Rest*
 Sal-lad, *Food of raw Herbs*
 Sam-ple, *a Pattern*
 San-dal, *a Sort of Shoe*
 Sap-phire, *a Costly Stone*
 Sar-casm, *a Scoff or Taunt*
 Sat-chel, *a Bag for Books*
 Sa-turn, *one of the Planets*
 Scab-bard, *Sheath*
 Scan-dal, *Offence, Infamy*
 Scep-tre, *a Royal Staff*
 Scep-tic, *a Doubter*
 Scho-lar, *a learned Person*
 Sci-ence, *Knowledge*
 Scoun-drel, *a rascally Fellow*
 Sci-on, *a Graft*
 Scru-ple, *a Doubt*
 Sculp-ture, *Engraving*
 Seg-ment, *a piece cut off*
 Ser-pent, *a venomous Creature*
 Sex-ton, *a Church Officer*
 Sham-bles, *Butchers Stalls*
 Shar-per, *a Cheat*
 Si-byls, *certain Propheteſſes*
 Sig-nal, *a Sign given*
 Sig-net, *a Seal set in a Ring*
 Si-ren, *a Mermaid*
 Slo-ven, *a nasty Fellow*
 Slug-gard, *a sloathful Person*
 Soe-ket, *Part of a Candlestick*
 Son-net, *an Italian Poem*
 So-phist, *a subtle Disputer*
 Sor-row, *Grief*
 Spar-row, *a Bird*
 Spec-tre, *an Apparition*
 Spi-nage, *an Herb*
 Spin-net, *a musical Instrument*

Spín-ster, *a Maiden Woman*
 Squir-rel, *a small Beast*
 Sta-tue, *an Image*
 Sta-tute, *a Law*
 Sta-ture, *Shape, Size*
 Stew-ard, *an Overseer*
 Sti-pend, *a Salary*
 Stir-rup, *belonging to a Saddle*
 Sto-mach, *Part of the Body*
 Sto-rage, *Warehouse Room*
 Sto-ry, *a Tale*
 Strea-mer, *a Flag*
 Struc-ture, *a Building*
 Strum-pet, *a bold Harlot*
 Stub-ble, *Stalks of Corn*
 Stu-dent, *one who studies*
 Sub-stance, *Wealth*
 Sub-urbs, *Out Parts of a City*
 Suc-cess, *good Luck*
 Suc-cour, *Help, Assistance*
 Sut-frage, *a Vote*
 Sul-phur, *Brimstone*
 Sum-mit, *the highest Part*
 Sure-ty, *Safety, Bail*
 Sur-face, *the Outside*
 Sur-feit, *Indisposition*
 Sur-prize, *Astonishment*
 Sym-bol, *a Badge or Mark*
 Symp-tom, *a Sign or Token*
 Sys-tem, *a Scheme which unites
 many Things in Order*

T

Ta-ble, *a flat Surface or Index
 to a Book*
 Tay-lor, *a maker of Cloaths*
 Ta-lent, (of Gold) *worth
 5475^l.*
 Tal-low, *melted Fat*
 Tal-lon, *a Claw*
 Tan-kerd, *a Mug with a Lid*
 Tan-ner, *one who tans Hides*

- Táp-ster, a Drawer of Liquors
 Tar-get, a Shield
 Tas-sel, a bunch of Fringe
 Ta-vern, a House well known
 Tem-per, natural Disposition
 Te-nant, one who hires
 Te-net, a Doctrīne or Opinion
 Ten-ter, an Hook
 Ter-ras, a Bank of Earth
 Ter-ror, Fright
 Tes-ter Part of a Bed
 Tet-ter, an Humour
 Tex-ture, a weaving
 This-tle, a Prickly Plant
 Thun-der, a Noise in the Air
 Thurs-day, the fifth Day
 Tick-et, a small Note
 Tim-ber, Wood for Building
 Tinc-ture, Stain or Dye
 Tin-der, Burnt Rags
 Tin-ker, a Mender of Brass
 To-ken, a Gift
 Ton-age, a Duty to the King
 To-pic, Head of a Discourse
 Tor-rent, a violent Stream
 Tow-el, a wiping Cloth
 Tow-er, a Castle
 Traf-fic, Trade
 Tran-script, a Copy
 Tran-sit, a Pass
 Tra-vail, Labour Pains
 Trea-ble, a Medicine
 Trea-son, Disloyalty
 Trea-sure, Riches, Goods
 Tre-mour, a Trembling
 Tren-ches, deep Ditches
 Tri-bute, a Tax
 Trim-mer, a Sharper
 Troo-per, a Horse Soldier
 Tro-phy, a Sign of Victory
 Truf-tee, a Guardian
 Tri-al, an Examination
 Tues-day, the third Day
 Tu-mour, a Swelling
 Tu-mult, a Riot
 Tur-nip, a White Root
 Tur-ret, a small Tower
 Tu-tor, an Instructor
 Ty-rant, a Cruel Governor
 Ty-ro, a young Beginner
 V and U
 Va-grant, an Idle Person
 Val-ly, a low Part
 Va-lour, Courage
 Va-lue, Worth or Price
 Var-let a Knave
 Var-nish, a glossy Paint
 Vas-sal, a Slave
 Ud-der, Dug of a Cow
 Vel-vet, fine Silk Manufacture
 Ve-nom, Poison
 Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty
 Ver-dict, the Report of Juries
 Ver-dure, Greenness
 Ver-min, hurtful Creatures
 Ves-sel, a small Ship, &c.
 Ves-tals, a Sort of Priestesses
 Ves-tige, Footstep
 Ves-ture, Cloathing
 Vi-al, a small Glass Bottle
 Vi-car, a Deputy
 Vis-count, next Degree to Earl
 Vic-tim, a Sacrifice
 Vic-tor a Conqueror
 Vi-gour, Strength
 Vil-lage, a small Town
 Vil-lain, a Rogue
 Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine
 Vi-per, a Venomous Creature
 Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
 Vir-tue, Quality, Honesty
 Vi-sage, Countenance

Vif-ta, a View
 Ul-cer, a running sore
 Um-pire, an Arbitrator
 Un-cle, a Father's Brother
 Vol-ley, a Discharge of Guns
 Vo-lume, a complete Book
 Voy-age, a Passage by Sea
 Ur-chin, an unlucky Child
 U-rine, a Person's Water
 U-sage, Custom
 Ush-er, an Under-Master
 Vul-can, a Pagan God

W

Wa-fer, to seal Letters with
 Wag-gon, a Carriage
 Wal-let, a travelling Bag

Wal-nut, a large Nut
 Wal-ter, a Man's Name
 War-rant, a Written Order
 Wea-ther, the State of Air
 Wea-ver, one who weaves
 Wher-ry a small Boat
 Wick-et, a little Gate
 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-brúpt, unseasonable
 A[']b-sent, not present
 Ab-strúse, secret, difficult
 A[']b-furd, foolish
 A-cute, ingenious
 Ad-verse, not prosperous
 A-dult, full grown
 A-lért, Brisk
 Ar-dent, zealous
 Au-gúst, sacred

B

Bár-bed, bearded
 Be-nígn, courteous
 Blight-ed, blasted
 Boor-ish, clownish

Bráw-ny, sinewy, also lusty
 Bul-bous, roundish
 Bul-key, Big

C

Ca-lid, hot
 Cal-lous, hard, unfeeling
 Cal-low unfledged
 Can-did, sincere
 Cauf-tic, searing, burning
 Child-ish, Child-like
 Ci-vil, courteous
 Cle-ver, nice, ingenious
 Com-pléx, difficult
 Con-cave, hollow
 Con-císe, short
 Con-dígn, deserved
 Con-trite, penitent

K

Cor-réct, *without Fault*

Cráf-ty, *cunning*

D

Dain-ty, *nice in Diet*

De-cent, *becoming*

De-múre, *over grave*

De-vout, *Godly*

Dire-ful, *terrible, cursed*

Dis-junct, *Disjoined*

Dí-vers, *sundry, several*

Di-vérse, *different*

Di-vine, *Heavenly*

Dóle-ful, *mournful*

Drow-sy, *sleepy, heavy*

Duc-tile, *flexible, tractable*

E

Ea-ger, *earnest*

Ear-nest, *steadfast*

En-tíre, *whole*

El-pic, *heroic*

Ex-act, *nice, curious*

Ex-empt, *free from*

Ex-tinct, *put out, dead*

F

Fá-cile, *easy to be done*

Fee-ble, *weak*

Fer-tile, *fruitful*

Fic-kle, *given to change*

Fla-grant, *manifest*

Flo-rid, *blooming, eloquent*

Flu-ent, *eloquent in Speech*

For-lórn, *helpless, forsaken*

Fór-mal, *affected*

Fra-grant, *of a sweet smell*

Fri-gid, *cold*

Fu-ture, *yet to come*

G

Gal-lant, *brave, genteel*

Gau-dy, *fine, gay*

Gen-teel, *neat, fine, gallant*

Gíd-dy, *wild, inconsiderate*

H

Hánd-some, *comely*

Haugh-ty, *proud*

Hea-dy, *strong, self will'd*

Hein-ous, *very wicked*

Ho-nest, *just*

Hor-rid, *dreadful*

Hof-tile, *Enemy like*

Húm-ble, *Modest*

Hu-mid, *moist*

I

Im-mênse, *exceeding great*

In-firm, *weak*

In-nate, *inbred*

K

Kná-vish, *deceitful, cheating*

L

Lan-guid, *weak, faint*

La-tent, *lying hid*

I-im-pid, *clear*

Lo-cal, *belonging to a Place*

Lof-ty, *high*

Lu-cid, *bright*

M

Ma-gic, *black, devilish*

Maim-ed, *hurt*

Ma-túre, *perfect*

Mígh-ty, *powerful*

Mi-núte, *small*

Mó-dern, *new*

Mo-dish, *fashionable*

Mun-dáne, *worldly*

N

Nér-vous, *sinewy*

Ne-ther, *lower*

Neu-ter, *of neither side*

No-cent, *hurtful*

Noi-some, *loathsome*

O

Ob-líque, *crooked*

Ob-scene, *filthy, rude*

Ob-scúre, *dark*

Oc-cult, *secret*

P

Pál-try, *pitiful, mean*

Paf-five, *apt to bear, or suffer*

Pee-vish, *fretful*

Per-dúe, *lost, hid*

Per-verse, *froward*

Plú-ral, *more than one*

Po-lite, *neat, genteel*

Pó-tent, *powerful*

Pris-tine, *ancient*

Pri-vate, *hid*

Pro-sáne, *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*

Rí-gid, *severe*

Ro-bútt, *lusty, strong*

Ró-guish, *knavish*

Roy-al, *kingly*

Rud-dy, *somewhat red*

Ru-ral, *Country-like*

Ruf-tic, *unmannerly*

S

Sa-ble, *dark*

Sa-cred, *holy*

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*

Sick-ly, *unhealthy*

Sin-cere, *honest*

Skít-tish, *wanton*

Slen-der, *not thick*

So-lar, *belonging to the Sun*

So-lid, *firm, lasting*

Sol-vent, *able to pay*

Sor-did, *mean, base*

Spee-dy, *hasty*

Spíen-did, *glorious*

Spright-ly, *brisk, lively*

Spun-gy, *full of holes*

Squa-lid, *foul, nasty*

Stag-nant, *standing still*

State-ly, *majestic*

Stea-dy, *even, firm*

Ste-ril, *unfruitful*

Stub-born, *obstinate*

Stu-pid, *dull, senseless*

Stur-dy, *resolute*

Sub-líme, *high, lofty*

Suc-cinēt, *brief, short*

Súd-den, *hasty, quick*

Sul-len, *gloomy*

Súl-try, *very hot*

Sun-dry, *several, many*

Sup-ple, *tender, pliant*

Su-prême, *highest*

Súr-plus, *over and above*

Swar-thy, *blackish*

T

Ta-cit, *silent*

Tar-dy, *dull, slow*

Taunt-ing, *scoffing*

Taw-dry, *foolishly gay*

Tef-ty, *peevish, churlish*

Tin-ged, *coloured*

Tor-pid, *benumbed, sleepy*

Tó-tal, *entire, whole*To-ward, *orderly*Tre-pid, *trembling*Tri-ple, *threefold*Truf-ty, *faithful*Tu-mid, *swelling*

V

Va-cant, *void*Va-pid, *dead flat*Ver-bal, *by Word of Mouth*Ver-dant, *green*Vis-cous, *clammy*Vi-tal, *of Life*Vi-vid, *lively*Un-wise, *foolish*Vó-cal, *belonging to the Voice*Up-ríght, *sincere, honest*Ur-bane, *courteous*Vúl-gar, *common*

W

Wan-ton, *light, waggish*Weal-thy, *rich*Weigh-ty, *heavy*Wo-ful, *full of Woe*Wool-len, *made of Wool*

Y

Year-ly, *every Year*

T A B L E 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-Báse, *to bring down*
 A-bate, *to diminish*
 A-bet, *to encourage*
 A-bide, *to continue*
 Ab-jure, *to renounce*
 A-bridge, *to shorten*
 Ab-scond, *to hide one's self*
 Ab-forb, *to swallow up*
 Ab-stract, *to separate*
 Ac-coft, *to address*
 Ac-crue, *to arise from*
 Ac-quit, *to discharge*
 Ad-here, *to cleave to*
 Ad-journ, *to put off*
 A-dópt, *to make one's Heir*
 A-dorn, *to beautify*
 Af-firm, *to maintain*
 Af-fix, *to fasten to*
 A-lay, *to assuage*

Al-ledge, *to bring for Proof*
 Al-lure, *to decoy or entice*
 A/m-ble, *to pace*
 Am-bush, *to lie in wait*
 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, *to lament*
 Bór-row, *to take upon Trust*
 Bur-nish, *to make bright*

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*

Ca-shier, to discharge
 Ce-ment, to join together
 Cén-sure, to blame
 Chal-lenge, to bid defiance
 Chaf-tise to punish
 Clát-ter, to make a Noise
 Co-hére, to stick together
 Col-lect, to gather together
 Cóm-bat, to fight
 Com-bine to join together
 Com-mend, to praise
 Com-mit, to deliver up
 Com-pare, to liken
 Cóm-pass, to surround
 Com-pél, to force
 Com-pile, to heap or gather
 Com-plain, to bewail
 Com-plete, to perfect
 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 unto
 Con-cert, to contrive
 Con-clude, to finish
 Con-demn, to find guilty
 Con-dense, to thicken
 Con-dole, to lament with
 Con-duce, to help much
 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 burden

Con-jóin, to put together
 Cón-jure, to deal with a wick-
 ed Spirit
 Con-júre, to charge upon oath
 Con-nect, to join
 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-test, to dispute
 Con-tract, to bargain with
 Con-trive, to invent
 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
 Có-vet, to desire
 Cou-ple, to join together
 Co-zen, to cheat
 Cur-táil, to diminish

D

Dáb-ble, to paddle in the Dirt
 Dal-ly, to sport with
 Da-mage, to hurt
 De-bár, 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-cess, to die
 De-cede, to part from
 De-cide, to conclude a Matter

De-cláim, *to speak against*

De-cline, *to refuse*

De-coy, *to entice*

De-cry, *to speak ill of*

De-feat, *to overthrow*

De-fer, *to put off*

De-fine, *to explain*

De-form, *to disfigure*

De-fraud, *to cheat*

De-fray, *to bear Expences*

De-fy, *to challenge*

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-note, *to point out or shew*

De-part, *to go from*

De-pend, *to rely upon*

De-plore, *to bewail*

De-plume, *to unfeather*

De-port, *to behave one's self*

De-prave, *to corrupt*

De-press, *to weigh down*

Des-cry, *to discern afar off*

De-sign, *to intend or purpose*

De-sist, *to leave off*

De-spoil, *to strip or rob one*

De-spond, *to despair*

De-ter, *to affright or discourage*

De-tect, *to discover*

De-test, *to abhor*

De-tract, *to take from*

Dic-tate, *to tell to another*

Dis-fuse, *to spread abroad*

Di-gress, *to go from*

Di-late, *to widen*

Di-lute, *to make thin*

Dis-arm, *to unweapon*

Dis-búrse, *to lay out*

Dis-card, *to discharge*

Dis-cern, *to perceive*

Dis-claim, *to disown*

Dis-close, *to discover*

Dis-pand, *to stretch out*

Dis-pel, *to drive away*

Dis-play, *to unfold*

Dis-sect, *to cut open*

Dis-sent, *to disagree*

Dis-tend, *to stretch out*

Dis-til, *to drop down*

Dis-tort, *to rest aside*

Dis-use, *to forbear to use*

Di-vert, *to turn aside from*

Di-vorce, *to put away*

Di-vulge, *to spread abroad*

Dwin-dle, *to waste away*

E

E-clípfse, *to darken*

Ef-face, *to destroy*

Ef-fect, *to perform*

E-ject, *to cast out*

E-late, *to puff up*

Em-bark, *to go on Shipboard*

E-mit, *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, to continue*

En-force, *to constrain*

En-gage, *to persuade*

En-hance, *to raise the Value*

En-tail, *to make over*

En-tice, *to tempt*

E-quip, *to furnish*

E-rase, *to blot out*

E-rect, *to build*

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-ist, to have a Being
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-tol, 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
Flou-rish, to prosper
For-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
Har-row, to break clods
Ha-zard, to venture
Ho-ver, to flutter

I and J

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-pend, to hang over head
Im-plóre, to beseech
Im-ply, to contain, to signify

Im-print, to fix in the mind
Im-pute, to ascribe
In-cite, to stir up
In-clude, to comprehend
In-cur, to fall under
In-dict, to accuse
In-dite, to dictate
In-fect, to corrupt or taint
In-jéct, 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-veigh, to rail against
In-vert, to turn upside down
In-vest, to put in possession
In-volve, to wrap or fold in

L

Lá-bour, to take pains
Lan-guish, to pine away

M

Main-táin, to uphold
Mán-gle, to rend or cut
Ma-nure, to till the Ground
Már-vel, to wonder
Mo-lést, to disturb
Máz-zle, to tie up the mouth

N

Neg-lect, to disregard
Nóu-rish, to maintain
Num-ber, to count or reckon

O

O-béy, to submit
Ob-trude, to thrust in, to com-
 pose
Oc-cur, to meet
Op-pose, to withstand
Op-press, to overburthen
Op-pugn, to resist
Or-dain, to appoint

P

Pár-boil, to boil in Part
 Par-ley, to talk with
 Pe-rish, to die
 Per-jure, to forswear
 Per-mit, to allow
 Per-plex, to disquiet
 Per-sist, to hold on
 Pe-rué, to read over
 Pic-kle, to preserve
 Pil-fer, to steal
 Pil-lage, to Plunder
 Po-lish, to make bright
 Pon-der, to consider
 Por-tráy, to paint truly
 Post-poné, to put off
 Pre-dict, to foretell
 Pre-fix, to set before
 Pre-mise, to treat of before
 Pre-scribe, to appoint
 Pre-sent, to give
 Pre-side, to rule over
 Pro-claim, to utter aloud
 Pro-duce, to bring forth
 Pro-long, to lengthen
 Pro-nounce, to utter
 Pro-pound, to propose
 Pro-rogue, to put off, to prolong
 Pro-tect, to defend
 Pro-tend, to stretch out
 Pú-zle, to confound

Q

Quib-ble, to equivocate
 Quick-en, to hasten

R

Ral-ly, to banter
 Ram-ble, to go astray
 Ran-sack to ríste
 Ran-som, to redeem
 Re-búke, to reprove
 Re-call, to call back

Re-cant, to unsay
 Re-cite to rehearse
 Re-claim, to amend
 Re-close, to close again
 Re-coil, to fly back
 Re-count, to relate
 Re-cruit, to supply
 Re-cur, to return
 Re-deem, to recover
 Re-dress, to reform
 Re-fel, to disprove or refute
 Re-fine, to purify
 Re-fit, to fit out again
 Re-flect, to think seriously
 Re-form, to amend
 Re-frain, to forbear
 Re-fresh, to revive
 Re-fund, to pay back
 Re-fute, to disprove
 Re-gain, to get again
 Re-gret, to be sorry for
 Re-hearse, to relate
 Re-join, to reply
 Re-lapse, to fall into again
 Re-late, to tell any Thing
 Re-lax, to loosen
 Re-lease, to let go
 Re-lent, to grow compassionate
 Ré-lish, to taste, to approve
 Re-márk, to take Notice
 Re-new, to begin afresh
 Re-pair, to amend
 Re-peal, to make void
 Re-peat, to say over again
 Re-pel, to drive back
 Re-pose, to rest
 Re-prefs, to restrain
 Re-pute, to esteem
 Re-quite, to reward
 Rés-cue, to deliver
 Re-lént, 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-pond, to answer
 Re-strain, to keep back
 Re-tain, to keep
 Re-tire, to withdraw
 Re-tract, to draw back
 Re-treat, to go away
 Re-trieve, to recover
 Re-veal, to discover
 Re-vere, 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

S

Sa-lute, to shew Respect, to kiss
 Scám-per, to run away
 Scat-ter, to disperse
 Se-clude, to shut out
 Se-duce, to mislead
 Sé-ver, to put asunder
 Sha-dow, to skreen
 Shat-ter, to break to Pieces
 Show-er, to pour down
 Shuf-fle, to shift
 Slum-ber, to sleep, to dose
 Smo-ther, to choak, to suffocate
 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

Sub-due, to bring under
 Sub-ject, to put under
 Sub-join, to add to
 Sub-mit, to yield, to refer to
 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
 Sup-plant, to undermine
 Sup-port, to uphold
 Sup-pose, to imagine
 Sur-charge, to overload
 Sur-mise, to suspect
 Sur-mount, to overcome
 Sur-pass, to excel
 Sur-round, to encompass
 Sur-vive, to outlive
 Sus-pend, to delay, to put off
 Swá-d-dle, to put round

T

Tar-nish, to sully
 Thick-en, to make thick
 Tin-kle, with a Bell
 Tor-mént, to put in Pain
 Tór-ture, to torment
 Tra-duce, to slander or accuse
 Trám-ple, to tread upon
 Tranf-act, to manage
 Tranf-cribe, to copy out
 Tranf-fer, to remove
 Tranf-gress, to trespass
 Tranf-mit, to convey
 Tranf-pierce, to run through
 Tranf-plant, to remove
 Tranf-pose, to change the Order
 Trá-vel, to go a Journey
 Trem-ble, to shake with Fear
 Tre-pán, to ensnare
 Tres-pass, to commit a Fault

Tru-ant, to loiter or idle
 Trun-dle, to roll along
 Túm-ble, to fall
 Twin-kle, to sparkle
 Twit-ter, to shake, to tremble
 V
 Va-nish, to disappear
 Va-pour, to brag
 Va-ry, to alter, to change
 Ven-ure, to hazard
 Vi-brate, to shake to and fro
 Vi-sit, to go see a Person

Vouch-safe, to condescend
 Up-braid, to reproach
 W
 Wád-dle, to go as a Duck
 Wal-low, to roll up and down
 War-ble, to sing as Birds
 Wel-come, to salute
 Whi-ten, to make white
 Wi-ther, to fade
 Wor-ry, to teaze, to tear
 Wrin-kle, to crease or fold

TABLE IV.

Nouns Substantives 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
 A'ccidents, a little Book of
 the first Rudiments of Grammar
 Accident, Chance, Misfortune
 Accómplice, a Companion
 Acquittal, a Discharge
 Adjournment, a putting off
 A'djument, Help, Aid
 Adjutant, an Assistant
 Admiral, a Sea Commander
 Advénture, a Chance
 A'dvocate, a Pleader
 Aff'ance, Confidence
 A'fluence, Wealth or Plenty
 Aggrégate, Total
 A ggresssor, the Assaulter
 A'gony, violent Pain
 Alderman, a Magistrate
 Alémbick, a distilling Vessel
 A'lgebra, short Arithmetic
 Alien, a Foreigner
 Aliment Food, Nourishment
 Alliance, a League

Allótment, Appointment
 Allowance, Maintenance
 Al'moner, Disposer of Alms
 Alphabet, all the Letters of a
 Language
 Altitude, Height
 Améndment, Reformation
 A'mnesty, a general pardon
 Amulet, Charm
 Anarchy, want of Government
 Anchorer, an Hermit
 Animal, any living Creature
 Antichrist, a false Christ
 Apérture, an Opening
 Apostate, a Backslider
 Apartment, a Lodging
 Appendage, an Addition
 Appendix, a Supplement
 A'ptitude, Fitness, Disposition
 Aqueduct, a Conduit or Pipe
 Arcánum, a Secret
 A'rchitect, a Master Builder
 Argument, Reason or Proof

Armada, a great Navy
 Artery, a Blood Vessel
 Article, a chief Head
 Artifice, Cunning
 Assailant, one who assaults
 Assessor, a Settler of Taxes
 Atchievement, a great Act
 A'theism, the denying of God
 Attribute, a Property
 Auction, a public Sale
 Audience, a Hearing

B

Bachanals, drunken Feasts
 Batchelor, an unmarried Man
 Baronet, one below a Baron
 Barrister, a Lawyer
 Basilisk, a venomous Creature
 Bigotry, Superstition
 Bissextile, Leap Year
 Blasphemy, cursing of God
 Botanist, one skilled in Plants
 Bravery, Courage
 Brevity, Shortness

C

Cabinet, a small Chest
 Calamint, an Herb
 Calendar, an Almanack
 Calenture, a burning Fever
 Calumny, Reproach
 Cannibals, Men-Eaters
 Caravan, a sort of Waggon
 Cardinal, a Priest of Rome
 Cartilage, a gristly Substance
 Catalogue, a List of Names
 Catechism, a short System
 Catharine, a Woman's Name
 Cavalry, the Horseman
 Caveat, a Caution
 Cavity, Hollowness
 Century, an hundred Years

Champion, a valiant Man
 Chancellor, an Officer
 Chimera, an idle Conceit
 Chronicles, Histories
 Circuit, a Compass about
 Citadel, a strong Fort
 Citizen, a Free man of a City
 Cognizance, Knowledge
 Colloquy, a Conference
 Combatant, a Fighter
 Comedy, a Play
 Committee, a Select Company
 Complément, Remainder
 Compliment, a Ceremony
 Compatant, an Accountant
 Comptroller, an Inspector
 Concernment, Affair, Business
 Concordance, Agreement
 Conference, a Discourse
 Confluence, a Concourse
 Conjecture, Guess, Opinion
 Connivance, a winking at
 Consequence, Result
 Continence, Chastity
 Continent, firm Land
 Conveyance, a Deed
 Coroner, an Officer
 Coverture, a Covering
 Courtesy, Civility
 Criticism, nice judging
 Crucifix, a Cross
 Crudity, Rawness
 Custody, a Prison or Safehold
 Customer, a Buyer
 Cylinder, a Roller

D

Daffodil, a Flower,
 Dalliance, Wantonness
 Debentures, Bills, &c.
 Debauchée, a Lewd Person

- Déference, *Respect, Submission*
 Delegate, *one commissioned*
 Delinquent, *an Offender*
 Demérit, *ill deserv'ing*
 Dénfity, *Thicknefs*
 Dépendent, *one depending*
 Deponent, *an Evidence*
 Députy, *that acts for another*
 Deftiny, *Fate*
 Detriment, *Hurt, Damage*
 Diadem, *a Royal Crown*
 Dialect, *a peculiar Speech*
 Dialogue, *a Discourse*
 Diary, *a Day Book*
 Dictator, *one that dictates*
 Disaster, *Missfortune*
 Discipline, *good Order*
 Dishonour, *Disgrace*
 Difputant, *a Difputer*
 Dividend, *a Part or Share*
 Divifor, *Number you divide by*
 Dócumént, *Inftruction*
 Drapery, *Cloathing*
 Dungeon, *a dark ftrong Hold*
- E
- Eclíptic, *a Circle*
 Effigies, *Image, Likenefs*
 Elector, *who choofes*
 Elegy, *a Funeral Song*
 Elements, *the first Principles*
 Ellípfis, *an oval Figure*
 E'mbaffy, *a Commiffion*
 Embryo, *imperfeét State*
 Eminence, *Height*
 Emperor, *a Sovereign Prince*
 Empírick, *a Mountebank*
 Endowment, *a Natural Gift*
 E'nergy, *Force, Efficacy*
 Enginéer, *an Artift*
 Enigma, *Riddle*
 Enmity, *Hatred, Violence*
- Enfámple, *Example*
 E'nterprize, *an attempt*
 Enticement, *an alluremēt*
 E'ntity, *a Being*
 Epicure, *a Glutton*
 Epigram, *a fhort witty Poem*
 Epilogue, *Conclufion*
 Epiftle, *a Letter*
 E'pítaph, *an Infcription*
 Epithet, *a proper Term*
 E'quipage, *Attendance*
 Equity, *Justice*
 Erráta, *Errors*
 E'ftimate, *Value or Eftimation*
 Evidence, *Witnefs*
 Exáctor, *one who exacts*
 Examen, *a Trial or Proof*
 E'xcrement, *Ordure, Dung*
 Exercife, *Labour, Motion*
 Exítence, *Being*
 E'xorciit, *a Conjuror*
 Extacy, *a Trance or Swoon*
- F
- Faction, *a Party*
 Faculty, *Ability, Talent*
 Falconer, *a Manager of Hawks*
 Fallacy, *Deceit*
 Falfity, *Untruth*
 Farrier, *an Horse Doctor*
 Fashion, *Mode, drefs*
 Favourite, *a Darling*
 Fellowship, *a Partnership*
 Festival, *a Feast or Holliday*
 Fíction, *a Feigned Story*
 Filaments, *small Fibres*
 Finery, *fine Attire*
 Firmament, *the Sky*
 Fishery, *the Trade of Fishing*
 Fiftula, *an Ulcer*
 Flattery, *fawning, wheedling*
 Fluxion, *a flowing*

Foppery, *Fantasticalness*
 Forgery, *counterfeiting*
 Formalist, *a formal Person*
 Fortitude, *Courage*
 Fraction, *a broken Part*
 Friction, *rubbing or chafing*
 Function, *Duty or Office*
 Funeral, *Burying*
 Furniture, *Household Goods*
 Fustian, *a sort of Cloth*

G

Gallantry, *Intrigue, Bravery*
 Gallery, *a sort of Balcony*
 Galliot, *a small Sea Vessel*
 Garniture, *a Trimming*
 General, *a Commander*
 Genesis, *Creation*
 Genius, *Nature, Fancy*
 Gibberish, *nonsensical Talk*
 Glazier, *a Worker in Glass*
 Glimmering, *a faint Light*
 Governor, *a Ruler*
 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*
 Hellebore, *a Plant*
 Hemisphere, *Half a Globe*
 Herbalist, *one skilled in Plants*
 Heritage, *Inheritance*
 Hexagon, *a Figure of six Sides*
 History, *an Account of Things*
 Homicide, *Man slaughter*
 Homily, *a Sermon*
 Hospital, *a House for Sick*
 Hurricane, *a violent Storm*
 Hyacinth, *a Flower so called*

Hypocrite, *a Dissembler*

J and I.

Jacobites, *a Name given to the
 Friends of James the 11d.*
 Javelin, *a Half Pike*
 Idiom, *a Way of Speaking*
 Idiot, *a Fool*
 Jealousy, *Suspicion*
 JEHOVAH, *the sacred Name of
 God*
 Jésuit, *a Popish Priest*
 Jeweller, *a Dealer in Jewels*
 Impéachment, *Accusation*
 Implements, *Tools*
 Impóstor, *a Deceiver*
 Impostume, *a Swelling*
 Imposture, *a Cheat*
 Inchantment, *a Charm*
 Incident, *happening by Chance*
 Incisure, *a Cut or Gash*
 Incitement, *Motive*
 Inclosure, *a Place inclosed*
 Increment, *Improvement*
 Indígo, *a Plant*
 Indúcement, *a Motive*
 Indulgence, *Fondness*
 Industry, *Diligence*
 Infancy, *Childhood*
 Infantry, *the Foot Soldiers*
 Influence, *Power over*
 Ingenúity, *Genius*
 Injury, *Wrong, Offence*
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*
 Inqúiry, *Search*
 Insurance, *a Security*
 Intendant, *a Governor*
 Intercourse, *Correspondence*
 Interest, *Use, Money, Influence*
 Interim, *in the mean while*
 Intérment, *a Burial*
 Intérstice, *Space Between*

L

Interval, a Pause or Distance
 Interview, mutual Sight
 Inventor, a Contriver
 Irony, a Kind of Derision
 Jubilee, a Year of Rejoicing

K

Kidnapper, a Man-seller
 Kilderkin, 18 Gallons
 Knavery, Deccitful Dealing

L

Labyrinth, an Intricate Place
 Laity, the common People
 Larceny, Theft
 Latinist, one skilled in Latin
 Latitude, Breadth
 Leachery, Lust
 Legacy, left by Will
 Legion, about 5 or 6000
 Lenity, Mildness
 Leprosy, a dry Scurf
 Lethargy, Drowsiness
 Levity, Lightness
 Libertine, a loose Liver
 Liberty, Freedom
 Library, a Place for Books
 Lieutenant, an Officer
 Ligaments, Threads
 Liturgy, a Form of Prayer
 Longitude, Length
 Lottery, a Game of Chance
 Loyalty, Fidelity
 Lucifer, the Devil
 Luxury, Sensuality

M

Mackarel, a Fish well known
 Meander, a Winding
 Magistrate, Justice of Peace
 Magnitude, Greatness
 Maintenance, a Support
 Malaga, a Sort of Wine
 Manacles, Fetters

Mandamus, a Writ
 Manual, a Pocket Book
 Mariner, a Seaman
 Marmalade, a Sweet-Meat
 Masquerade, Disguise
 Medium, Middle, mean State
 Melilot, an Herb
 Melody, Harmony
 Mendicant, a beggarly Friar
 Merchandize, Goods
 Merriment, Mirth, Jollity
 Meteor, a Vapour
 Millener, a Seller of Ribbons
 Million, ten hundred thousand
 Minion, a Favourite
 Minister, a Preacher
 Miscreant, a Wretch
 Mission, a sending
 Mittimus, a Warrant
 Mockery, Banter
 Modesty, Bashfulness
 Modicum, a little Matter
 Moiety, one Half
 Monitor, an adviser
 Monument, a Tomb or Statue
 Motion, a changing of Place
 Moveables, personal Goods
 Mountebank, a Quack
 Multitude, a Number of People
 Muséum, a Study or Library
 Musquetéer, a Kind of Soldier
 Mutiny, Sedition, Revolt
 Myriad, the Number 10,000
 Mystery, a Secret or Business

N

Narrative, a Relation
 Nation, a People
 Nazarite, one devoted to God
 Nicety, Exactness
 Novelty, Newness
 Nutriment, Nourishment

O

O'belisk, *this mark* (†)
 Obloquy, *evil speaking*
 Obsequies, *Funeral Rites*
 Observance, *Respect*
 O'bstacle, *Hindrance*
 Occident, *the West*
 Ocean, *the Sea*
 Octagon, *a Figure of 8 Sides*
 O'culist, *one skilled in Eyes*
 Officer, *one in Office*
 Opponent, *one who opposes*
 O'rator, *an eloquent Person*
 Ordinance, *a Decree*
 Organist, *a Player on an Organ*
 Orient, *the East*
 Orifice, *an Opening or Hole*
 O'origin, *the first Rise, Stock*
 Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*
 Ornature, *an adorning*
 Overture, *a Proposal*

P

Palisadoes, *small light Pales*
 Pannier, *a Wicker Basket*
 Parable, *a Simile*
 Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*
 Paradox, *a puzzling Assertion*
 Paragraph, *a Division of a Book*
 Paramour, *a Lover*
 Parasite, *a Flatterer*
 Parentage, *Kindred*
 Parity, *Equality*
 Partaker, *who partakes*
 Particle, *a small part of Matter*
 Partisan, *a Favourite of a Party*
 Parvity, *Littleness*
 Pasturage, *Pasture*
 Patriarch, *a chief Father*
 Parricide, *Murderer of his Father*

Patriot, *a Public Benefactor*
 Patronage, *Protection*
 Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*
 Peasantry, *the Country People*
 Pedagogue, *an Instructor*
 Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*
 Pedigree, *Family or Descent*
 Pelican, *a Bird*
 Penalty, *a Fine or Punishment*
 Pendulum, *a hanging Weight*
 Pension, *a Salary*
 Pentecost, *Whitsunday*
 Penury, *extreme Want*
 Perfidy, *Treachery*
 Period, *a full Stop or end*
 Perjury, *false Swearing*
 Perquisites, *extraordinary Profit*
 Personage, *an honourable Person*
 Perusal, *a reading over*
 Pestilence, *the Plague*
 Peckerel, *a young Pike*
 Pigeon, *a Bird well known*
 Pinion, *the Wing or Feather*
 Pinnacle, *the highest Top*
 Pleurisy, *a Disease*
 Poetry, *Verse*
 Policy, *Craft*
 Polity, *Government*
 Polygon, *of many Corners*
 Pomegranate, *a Fruit*
 Pópery, *the Popish Religion*
 Populace, *the common People*
 Porphyry, *a fine Marble*
 Portion, *a Lot or Share*
 Portraiture, *the Picture of*
 Pótentate, *a Sovereign Prince*
 Potion, *a Medicine*
 Poulterer, *one who sells Fowls*
 Préamble, *the Introduction*

- Précédent, an Example
 Précepteur, a Master or Tutor
 Précipice, a steep Place
 Préférence, a preferring
 Préjudice, Damage, Injury
 Premium, a Reward
 Préscience, Fore-Knowledge
 Président, a Ruler
 Privité, Knowledge, Consent
 Probité, Honesty
 Procédure, a going on
 Prôdigy, beyond Nature
 Progeny, Offspring
 Prophétie, a Foretelling
 Propôsal, an Offer
 Prôselite, one converted
 Prostituée, a Whore
 Providence, Foresight
 Provisô, a Caution or Caveat
 Psalmody, a singing of Psalms
 Punishment, Correction
 Purity, unmixed Honesty
 Puritans, a Nick Name
 Purvéyor, a Provider
 Pyramid, a Tapering Figure
- Q
- Quâdrangle, a Figure of four
 Sides
 Quadrature, the squaring of
 any Thing
 Quakerism, the Doctrine of
 Quakers
 Quality, Condition, Nature
 Quandary, Doubt
 Quântity, Bigness, Extent
 Quarantine, forty Days
- R
- Rampire, a Bank of Earth
 Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing
 Ratio, Reason, Relation
 Ravishment, Rapture, Rape
 Recital, a Rehearsal
 Réctangle, right Angle
 Réctitude, Uprightness
 Rectory, a Spiritual Living
 Recúsants, Roman Catholicks
 Référence, Regard to
 Regency, Government during
 the King's Minority
 Regicide, a King Killer
 Régimen, Government, Rule
 Region, a Country
 Register, a Book of Records
 Rehearsal, Relation, Report
 Reluctance, Unwillingness
 Rémedy, Cure, Help
 Remittance, Return of Money
 Rencontre, an Adventure
 Réndezvous, a Meeting
 Renegade, one who renounces
 his Religion
 Repartée, a quick Reply
 Repentance, Sorrow
 Replevin, a Writ so called
 Reprisals, a taking again
 Republic, a Common Wealth
 Requital, a Reward
 Resemblance, a Likeness
 Résentment, Displeasure
 Résidence, Place of Abode
 Residue, Rémainder
 Résistance, a withstanding
 Respondent, he who answers
 Retinue, Attendance
 Retirement, Privacy
 Retrenchment, a cutting away
 Révenue, yearly Profit
 Révisal, a second Examination
 Rhapsody, a confused Collection
 Rhetoric, the Art of Speaking
 Rheumatism, a Disease
 Ribaldry, mean Discourse

- Rítual, a Book of Rites
 Royalty, Kingship
 Rudiments, the first Principles
 Russian, a desperate Villain
 Runagate, a Fugitive
 S
 Sacrament, an holy Sign
 Sacrilege, Church robbing
 Sadducees, a People that denied
 the being of Angels
 Salary, stated hire
 Saltpêtre, a Kind of Mineral
 Sâction, a Decree
 Sanctity, Holiness
 Sanhedrim, the supreme Council
 of the Jews
 Sanity, Health, Soundness
 Sapience, Prudence
 Sardónix, a precious Stone
 Sâturday, the seventh Day
 Satyrift, a Writer of Satire
 Saxitrage, an Herb
 Scaramouch, a Posture Master
 Scavenger, a Dirt Gatherer
 Schilmatic, one guilty of un-
 lawful Separation
 Scrivener, a Writer
 Scrutiny, Search
 Scullion, a Kitchen Wench
 Secrecy, Privacy
 Sectary, one of any Sect
 Section, a Division
 Sentiment, Opinion
 Sepulchre, a Grave
 Serenade, Night Music
 Sêrgeant, an Officer
 Series, Order, Course
 Servitor, a Waiter
 Servitude, Slavery
 Session, a Meeting of Counsel
 Settlement, a settled Revenue
 Signature, a Sign or Mark
 Syllabub, Milk and Wine
 Simony, the buying and selling
 of Church Livings
 Skeleton, the Bones of a human
 Body set in due Order
 Sonnettêer, a small Poet
 Sôphister, a cavilling 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
 Strangury, a Disease
 Strappâdo, a Punishment
 Stratagem, a subtle Invention
 Suavity, Pleasantness
 Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute
 Subterfuge, Evasion, Shift
 Suicide, Self-murder
 Sullenness, Stubbornness
 Summary, an Abridgement
 Supplement, an Addition
 Sûppôsal, Imagination
 Sûrplus, over and above
 Surgery, Practice of a Surgeon
 Surrogate, a Deputy
 Survéyor, a Measurer of Land
 Survivor, longest Liver
 Sy/cophant, a Flatterer
 Symmetry, Proportion
 Symphony, Harmony
 Synagogue, a Place of Worship
 Synôpsis, a brief View
 T
 Taffety, a Sort of Foreign Silk
 Tapettry, a fine Manufacture
 for Hangings

- Telescope, a Glass to view
distant Objects
 Temperance, Moderation
 Tendency, Drift, Course
 Tenement, a Dwelling-house
 Terrier, a hunting Dog
 Testament, a Will
 Testator, one who makes a Will
 Théâtre, a Playhouse
 Tobácco, an Indian Weed
 Trágedy, a mournful Play
 Treasury, a Place for Treasure
 Triangle, a Figure of three
Angles
 Tribúnal, 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 Emptiness
 Vacuum, a Space void of Bodies
 Vagabond, an Idle Fellow
 Valentine, a Roman Festival
 Vanity, Folly, Unprofitableness
 Variance, Difference
 Vassalage, Submission
 Vatican, a Library at Rome
 Vehicle, a Carriage
 Venery, Lustfulness
 Venison, the Flesh of a Buck
 Venticle, the Stomach
 Verdigrise, the Rust of Brass
 Verity, Truth
 Version, a Translation
 Vertigo, a Giddiness

- Véstiges, Traces, Footsteps
 Vicarage, the Benefice of a Vicar
 Victuals, Food
 Vigilance, Watchfulness
 Villager, Inhabitant of a Village
 Vintager, a Manager of Grapes
 Violet, a Flower
 Virágo, a stout Man-like Woman
 Vision, Sight, Revelation
 Umbrella, a Sort of Screen
 U'nion, Agreement
 Unity, Union
 Universe, the whole World
 Voluntéer, one who serves
willingly
 Vótary, one who has devoted
himself
 Vótarefs, a Female Votary
 Uphólder, an Undertaker
 Urinal, a Glass for Urine
 Usurer, one who lends for Gain
 Uténfil, an Instrument or Tool
 Utterance, Speech
 Volcano, a burning Mountain

W

- Wággoner, a Waggon Driver
 Wantonness, Waggishness
 Wapentake, a Division of a
County
 Warrener, a Keeper of a
Warren
 Weariness, Tiresomeness
 Wednesday, the fourth Day
 Westminster, a City
 Whitfunday, the seventh Sun-
 day after Easter
 Widower, one who has buried
his Wife
 Wilderness, a wild Place

Wretchedness, Miserableness

Y

Yeomanry, Body of Yeomen

Yesterday, the Day last past

Z

Zabulon, a Dwelling-Place

Zodiac, a Circle in the Heavens

T A B L E V.

Nouns Adjectives of three Syllables, accented and explained.

The Words of three Syllables that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

A Bórtive, untimely
 A/bsolute, unlimited
 Abstérgerit, cleansing
 A/bstinent, abstemious
 Abúfive, apt to abuse
 Abundánt, abounding
 Accordant, agreeing
 A/ccurate, exact, curious.
 Affable, courteous
 Affróntive, abusive
 Alamóde, fashionable
 A/liquant, uneven
 Alternate, by Turns
 Ambient, encompassing
 Amorous, apt to fall in love
 Antient, old
 Annual, yearly
 Anxious, over thoughtful
 Appárent, manifest, plain
 Applauding, commending
 A/pposite, fit
 Aqueous, waterish
 Arrogánt, proud, assuming
 Astringent, binding
 Attentive, heedful
 Authentic, of good Authority
 Autumnal, belonging to Autumn
 Bárbarous, cruel
 Benúmbed, deprived of Feeling
 Besieged, encompassed
 Béstial, beastly

Boistérous, unruly, stormy

C

Capítal, great, chief
 Casual, by Chance
 Catholick, universal
 Circular, round
 Circumspéct, watchful, wise
 Clámorous, noisy, imperious
 Coéqual, equal to another
 Competent, fit, convenient
 Comical, pleasant, witty
 Complaisant, obliging civil
 Conceited, proud, affected
 Conclúfive, ending
 Conducive, profitable, healthful
 Cóngruous, convenient, proper
 Conjugal, Matrimony
 Consistent, agreeable to
 Continent, chaste
 Contingent, that which may be
 Conversant, familiar
 Cópious, full, abounding
 Corporate, bodily, gross
 Corrosive, fretting, gnawing
 Crédible, worthy of Credit
 Credulous, apt to believe
 Critical, of nice Judgment
 Cubical, belonging to a Cube
 Culpable, blameworthy
 Cumberfome, troublesome

Cúrſory, *haſty, ſhort*

D

Debonáir, *courteous, ſprightly*

Décimal, *belonging to Ten*

Décíſive, *deciding, determining*

Defective, *wanting, imperfect*

Définitive, *limited*

Delicate, *dainty, neat*

Depéndant, *depending*

Déſolate, *uninhabited, loneſome*

Deſperate, *furious, dangerous*

Deſpónding, *deſpairing*

Deſpotic, *arbitrary*

Déſtitute, *forſaken*

Dexterous, *cunning, ſkilful*

Diffident, *doubtful*

Diffúſive, *ſpreading*

Discordant, *diſagreeing*

Diſſolute, *loofe, wanton*

Diſſonant, *untuneable jar-ring*

Diſſuaſive, *apt to diſſuade*

Diurnal, *daily*

Dú cible, *teachable*

Dogmatic, *poſitive*

Dólorous, *ſorrowful*

Doméſtic, *belonging to Home*

Drópfical, *ſubject to the Drophy*

Dubious, *doubtful*

Duplicate, *double*

Durable, *laſting*

E

Eaſterly, *towards the Eaſt*

Eccéntric, *not having the ſame Center*

E'dible, *eatable*

Efféctive, *which brings to paſs*

Emboſſed, *raiſed with Knobs*

Emergent, *ſudden, accidental*

E'minent, *high, renowned*

Emúlgent, *ſtroking*

Enormous, *out of Rule, héinous*

Erratick, *wandering*

Eternal, *of infinite Duration*

Evaſive, *crafty, deceitful*

Evident, *clear, plain*

Exalted, *lifted up, excellent*

El'cellent, *choice, valuable*

Exceſſive, *beyond due Bounds*

Exempted, *privileged*

Exotick, *outlandiſh*

Expensive, *chargeable, coſtly*

Explicit, *clear, plain*

E'xquiſite, *exact, perfect*

Exténſive, *wide*

External, *outward*

Extrinſick, *on the Outſide*

F

Fábulous, *feigned*

Faétious, *ſeditious*

Fallible, *that may err*

Fantáſtic, *whimiſical*

Feáſible, *what is likely to be*

Feculent, *full of Dregs*

Federal, *belonging to Covenant*

Feminine, *of the Female Kind*

Feveriſh, *tending to a Fever*

Filial, *belonging to a Son*

Finical, *affected, foppish, fine*

Flatulent, *windy*

Flexible, *easy to bend, pliant*

Fluſtered, *half drunk*

Forcible, *ſtrong, violent*

Fortunate, *lucky, ſucceſſful*

Frangible, *what may be broken*

Fratérnal, *brotherly*

Fraudulent, *crafty, deceitful*

Friſivulous, *of no Account, ſilly*

Frolickſome, *full of Mirth*

- Fulminant, *thundering*
 Furious, *mad, fierce*
- G
- Garrulous, *full of Talk*
 Generous, *free, bountiful*
 Genial, *joyful, pertaining to Marriage*
 Genuine, *natural*
 Gigantic, *Giant-like*
 Globular, *round as a Globe*
 Glorious, *full of Glory*
 Glutinous, *clammy*
 Gluttonous, *greedy devouring*
 Gorgeous, *costly*
 Gracious, *full of Grace*
 Gradual, *by Degrees*
- H
- Hallowed, *made holy*
 Hazardous, *dangerous*
 Heroic, *valiant*
 Hideous, *frightful*
 Horrible, *ghastly*
 Humourous, *full of odd Conceits*
 Hydrópical, *dropfical*
- I
- Ignóble, *base*
 Illegal, *contrary to Law*
 Immátüre, *not come to Perfection*
 Immersed, *plunged into*
 Imminent, *ready to come upon us*
 Immódest, *wanton, rude*
 Immoral, *profane*
 Immortal, *everlasting*
 Impendent, *hanging over Head*
 Imperfect, *unfinished*
 Impious, *ungodly*
- Implicit, *tacitly understood*
 Important, *of great Concern*
 Improper, *inconvenient, unfit*
 Imprudent, *unwise*
 Impudent, *shameless*
 Incéntive, *stirring up*
 Incessant, *without ceasing*
 Inclusive, *comprehending*
 Incomplete, *imperfect*
 Incompact, *not close fastened together*
 Inconstant, *uncertain*
 Incorréct, *faulty, not correct*
 Incorrupt, *untainted*
 Increate, *not created*
 Indécént, *unbecoming*
 Indented, *notched*
 Indigent, *needy, poor*
 Indirect, *unfair, unhandsome*
 Indiscreet, *unwise*
 Indolent, *lazy, careless*
 Infamous, *scandalous*
 Inférnal, *hellish*
 Infertile, *barren, unfruitful*
 Infinite, *without End*
 Infused, *soaked or steeped*
 Inherent, *abiding*
 Inhuman, *barbarous*
 Innocent, *not guilty*
 Insecúre, *not safe*
 Insípíd, *tasteless, flat*
 Insolent, *saucy, proud*
 Intérnal, *inward*
 Intestate, *dying without a Will*
 Intimate, *familiar*
 Intrépíd, *fearless, undaunted*
 Intrínfick, *inward, real*
 Invalid, *not good in Law*
 Invective, *railing, reproachful*
 Jocular, *pleasant, merry*
 Jovial, *merry*

It *Mick*, belonging to Italy
 Juvenile, youthful

L

Laboursome, slavish
 Laconic, brief
 Lactéal, milky
 Lateral, sideways
 Laudable, commendable
 Laxative, loosening
 Legible, easy to be read
 Lenitive, assuaging, healing
 Limited, bounded
 Lineal, belonging to a Line
 Literal, according to the Letter
 Logical, belonging to Logic
 Lubricous, slippery, uncertain
 Lucrative, gainful
 Luminous, full of Light
 Lunatic, distracted
 Luscious, over sweet

M

Majestic, noble, stately
 Malignant, hurtful
 Manifest, clear, evident
 Marginal, belonging to the
Margin
 Maritime, belonging to the Sea
 Martial, warlike, valiant
 Masculine, manly
 Maternal, motherly
 Ménial, domestic
 Menstrual, monthly
 Metalline, of the Nature of
Metal
 Militant, fighting
 Mimical, apish
 Mineral, belonging to Mines
 Moderate, temperate, sober
 Momentous, of Weight
 Morbific, causing Diseases
 Moveable, what may be moved

Mountainous, full of *Moun-*
tains

Multiform, of many Shapes
 Musical, belonging to music
 Mutable, subject to changes
 Mutinous, seditious
 Mutual, alike on both Sides
 Mystical, belonging to *Mystery*

N

Natural, easy, free, unaffected
 Nauseous, loathsome
 Negative, denying
 Negligent, careless
 Neighbourly, friendly
 Niggardly, covetous
 Nocturnal, nightly
 Noxious, hurtful
 Nubilous, cloudy
 Numeral, belonging to Number
 Numerous, great in Number
 Nuptial, pertaining to *Mar-*
riage

O

Obdurate, hardened, obstinate
 Obliging, civil, courteous
 O'bstinate, stubborn
 Obsolete, out of Date
 Obvious, clear, plain
 Ocular, belonging to the Eyes
 Odious, hateful
 Odourous, sweet smelling
 Offensive, displeasing
 O'minous, ill-boding
 Operose, laborious
 Opportune, convenient
 O'pposite, over against
 Opulent, wealthy
 Orderly, regular
 Orthodox, sound in Faith
 Overplus, over and above

P

Pacífick, peaceable
 Pálpable, manifest, clear
 Parallel, equal to
 Paréntal, belonging to Parents
 Pártial, biassed by a Party
 Passable, that may be passed
 Pastoral, belonging to a Shep-
 herd
 Patérnal, fatherly
 Pathetick, moving the Passions
 Pátible, sufferable
 Patient, enduring
 Pectoral, belonging to the
 Breast
 Pellúcid, clear, bright
 Pénitent, sorrowful
 Perilous, dangerous
 Permanent, lasting
 Perpléxed, confounded
 Pérsonal, belonging to a Per-
 son
 Persuáfive, apt to persuade
 Pértinent, fit for the purpose
 Pervious, easy to be passed
 Petulant, saucy
 Physical, belonging to Physic
 Piteous, sad, grievous
 Plausíble, seemingly fair
 Plenary, full, complete
 Plenteous, plentiful
 Popular, beloved by the People
 Portable, that may be carried
 Posítive, dogmatical
 Possíble, that may be done
 Posthumous, after Death
 Potable, drinkable
 Practical, belonging to Prac-
 tice
 Pragmátick, over busy, saucy
 Precedent, foregoing

Preceptive, belonging to Pre-
 cept
 Prévalent, powerful
 Previous, going before
 Primary, principal
 Primitive, ancient
 Probable, like to be done
 Prodigal, lavish, vain-glorious
 Projected, contrived
 Prolific, apt to breed, fruitful
 Prominent, jutting out
 Prosperous, fortunate
 Puerile, childish
 Puissant, powerful
 Púnctual, nice, exact
 Pursúant, according to

Q

Quadrátic, four square
 Quádrupe, four footed
 Quadruple, four fold
 Quarrellsome, apt to quarrel
 Querelous, apt to complain
 Quiéscént, at rest
 Quíntuple, five fold

R

Rádiant, bright, shining
 Radical, belonging to the Root
 Recúmbent, in a lying Posture
 Redundant, abounding
 Refracted, broken again
 Refulgent, shining bright
 Régular, according to Rule
 Relative, having Relation to
 Renewed, begun afresh
 Renowned, famous
 Réprobate, cast off utterly
 Repúgnant, contrary to
 Réquisite, necessary
 Resolute, bold
 Respléndent, shining
 Rétrograde, going backward

Reverend, *worthy of Honour*
 Réversed, *turned upside down*
 Righteous, *upright, just*
 Riotous, *disorderly*
 Romantic, *idle, fabulous*

S

Sabbatick, *belonging to the Sabbath*

Sánative, *healing*

Saturnine, *melancholy*

Sávoury, *that relishes*

Scandalous, *disgraceful*

Scholástic, *belonging to a Scholar*

Scorbutic, *troubled with the Scurvy*

Scrúpulous, *nice, precise*

Scurrilous, *scandalous*

Secular, *temporal, worldly*

Seizable, *that may be seized*

Seminal, *belonging to Seed*

Sensáble, *perceptible, witty*

Sensitive, *that has Sense*

Sensual, *given to Pleasure*

Serious, *sober, grave*

Serpentine, *winding*

Singular, *particular*

Specious, *fair in Appearance*

Spermátick, *full of Spleen*

Spurious, *counterfeit, false*

Strenuous, *active, vigorous*

Submíssive, *humble*

Succeſsive, *which follows*

Sámptuous, *rich, costly*

Superfíne, *very fine*

Suspended, *put off*

T

Temporal, *belonging to Time*

Tenable, *that may be held*

Tenebrous, *full of Darkness*

Terrible, *dreadful*

Timorous, *fearful*

Titular, *that bears a Title*

Towardly, *obedient*

Tráctable, *easily managed*

Traiterous, *Trator-like*

Tranſcéndent, *excellent*

Tranſient, *passing away*

Tréacherous, *perfidious*

Treméndous, *dreadful*

Trípartite, *divided in 3 Parts*

Triplicate, *triple, or threefold*

Trivial, *of small Concern*

Turbulent, *boisterous, disturbing*

Typical, *belonging to a Figure*

Tyrannous, *Tyrant-like*

V and U

Váliant, *stout, brave*

Variouſ, *changeable*

Vehement, *earnest*

Vendible, *saleable*

Venomous, *poisonous*

Venial, *pardonable*

Ventureſome, *bold, hardy*

Vertical, *over Head*

Vicious, *wicked, lewd*

Vigirous, *lively, strong*

Villainouſ, *base, wicked*

Vincible, *that may be overcome.*

Vindictive, *revengeful*

Víolent, *boisterous, high*

Viperouſ, *of the Viper Kind*

Virtuouſ, *endowed with Virtue*

Virulent, *venomous Quality*

Víſible, *that may be seen*

Víſual, *belonging to the sight*

Ulcerouſ, *full of Sores*

Ultimate, *final, utmost*

Unéqual, *not equal*
 U'niform, *regular, even*
 Unwieldy, *heavy, unactive*
 Volatile, *airy, light*
 Voluble, *quick of Speech*

Urinous, *belonging to Urine*
 W
 Whimsical, *full of Fancies*
 Withered, *dried, faded*
 Wonderful, *surprising*

T A B L E 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 Bandon, *to forsake*
 A'bdicare, *to renounce*
 Abolish, *to destroy*
 A/brogate, *to make void*
 Accoutre, *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*
 Appertain, *to belong to*
 Ascertain, *to establish*

B

Beleáguer, *to besiege*

C

Cálcúlate, *to reckon up*
 Celebrate, *to keep a Feast*
 Certify, *to give Notice*
 Circumcise, *to cut off the Fore-skin*
 Circumscribe, *to limit*
 Circumvent, *to deceive*
 Civilize, *to make courteous*
 Clárfify, *to make clear*
 Compéntate, *to make Amends*
 Compréhénd, *to contain*
 Condescend, *to comply with*
 Cónsecrate, *to dedicate*

Cónstitute, *to appoint*
 Consummate, *to perfect*
 Contemplate, *to meditate*
 Continue, *to abide, to last*
 Contribute, *to give something*
 Controvért, *to dispute*
 Correspond, *to write to one another*

Cóunterfeit, *to imitate*

D

Decipher, *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*
 Déprecate, *to pray against*
 Derogate, *to detract from, disparage*
 Dignity, *to advance, to honour*
 Disabuse, *to undeceive*
 Disagree, *to differ*
 Disallow, *not to allow*
 Disannul, *to make void*
 Disapprove, *to blame*
 Discompose, *to trouble*
 Disembark, *to go out of the Ship*
 Disengage, *to get off*
 Disesteem, *not to esteem*

M

Dishonour, 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
 Disregard, to slight
 Disrelish, to dislike
 Dissipate, to disperse, to scatter
 Distinguish, to discern between
 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
 Enamel, to vary with Spots
 Encircle, to encompass
 Encounter, to fight with
 Encumber, to perplex
 Enervate, to weaken
 Enfeeble, to make weak
 Engender, to beget, to breed
 Enliven, to make brisk or
 lively
 Entangle, to ensnare
 Entertain, to receive kindly
 Envenom, to infect with Poi-
 son
 Environ, to inclose
 Establish, to settle
 Execute, to put to Death
 Exhibit, to produce or shew
 Expedite, to hasten
 Expiate, to atone for
 Explicate, to unfold, to ex-
 plain

Extinguish, to put out
 Exundate, to overflow

F

Falsify, to counterfeit
 Fascinate, to bewitch
 Fluctuate, to waver in Opi-
 nion
 Fortify, to fence, to make
 strong

G

Generate, to beget
 Gratify, to require

H

Hesitate, to doubt

I

Idolize, to worship, to adore
 Illustrate, to explain
 Imagine, to fancy
 Imitate, to do the like
 Importune, to request
 Impréginate, to make fruit-
 ful
 Imprison, to put in Prison
 Incarnate, to cloath with
 Flesh
 Incommode, to prejudice
 Inculcate, to advise often
 Incumber, to clog, to hinder
 Incurvate, to bow, or bend
 Indicate, to declare, to shew
 Indispose, to make unfit
 Ingender, to beget, to produce
 Inhabit, to dwell in
 Innovate, to make new
 Instigate, to set on, to provoke
 Institute, to appoint, to or-
 dain
 Intercède, to intreat for
 Intercept, to prevent
 Interfere, to clash with
 Interject, to cast between

Intermix, to mix with
 Interpose, to intermeddle
 Interpret, to explain
 Interrúpt, to hinder, to stop
 Intersect, to cut in two
 Intersperse, to scatter between
 Intervene, to come between
 Intimate, to shew
 Intitle, to give Right to
 Introduce, to bring in
 Invéigle, to allure, to entice
 Environ, to encompass round
 Invocate, to call upon
 Irritate, to provoke, to stir up
 Justify, to clear one's self

L

Lácerate, to tear in Pieces
 Levigate, to make plain

M

Macerate, to make lean
 Magnify, to enlarge
 Manacle, to bind, or fetter
 Mediate, to intercede
 Medicate, to heal, to cure
 Meditate, to think upon
 Mention, to take Notice of
 Methodize, to put in Order
 Mi cerry, not to succeed
 Misconstrue, to interpret a-
 miss

Mitigate, to pacify, to ease
 Modify, to shape, to qualify
 Mollify, to make soft
 Mortify, to grow dead
 Multiply, to increase

N

Nauféate, to loath, to abhor
 Nominate, to appoint
 Notify, to make known
 Nullify, to make void
 Numerate, to count or Number

O

Obligatè, 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
 Persevére, to continue steadfast
 Personate, to represent a Per-
 son

Petrify, to turn into Stone
 Pinion, to pin or bind fast
 Pre-exist, to be before-hand
 Prohibit, to forbid
 Promulgate, to make public
 Prostitute, to expose
 Patrifify, to corrupt

Q

Qualify, to make fine

R

Radicatè, to take Root
 Rarefy, to make thin
 Ratify, to confirm
 Re-admit, to receive again
 Re-assign, to make over again
 Recognize, to take Knowledge
 of

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
 against
 Reimburse, to repay
 Reinforce, to strengthen

Remónstrate, to shew by Reason	Superscribe, to write over
Repossess, to possess again	Supersede, to suspend
Represent, to make appear	Supervise, to oversee
Reprimand, to rebuke	Surrender, to yield up
Rúminate, to ponder in Mind	Surrogate, to depute, to substitute
S	Sympathize, to suffer with
Salivate, to flux by Spitting	T
Separate, to part or divide	Tantalize, to mock, to baulk
Sequester, to put aside	Terminate, to limit, to bound
Signalize, to distinguish	Tolerate, to suffer, to bear with
Solemnize, to celebrate	Transfigure, to change in Shape
Spécify, to mention expressly	V and U
Speculate, to contemplate	Vérify, to prove, to make good
Stigmatize, to disgrace	Verfify, to make Verse
Stipulate, to covenant	Vilify, to debase
Stupify, to make dull	Vindicate, to defend, to justify
Subjugate, to subdue	Violate, to offend, to transgress
Substitute, to put in the Room of another	Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave
Suffocate, to stifle or choak	Undermine, to dig under
Superádd, to add over and above	

T A B L E VII.

Nouns Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A	Advérsity, Affliction
A Binstélate, an Herit to one dying without Will	Advertency, Carefulness
Abólishment, a destroying	Advertisement, Intelligence
Abortion, Miscarriage	Affidavit, Witness upon Oath
A'ccessary, a Helper or Adviser	Affinity, Relation
Accómplishment, a fulfilling	Alabáster, a Sort of Marble
A'ccurateneß, Exactness	Alácrity, Chearfulness
Acídity, Sharpness	Allegiance, Obedience
Acknowledgment, Confession	Allegory, a Figure in Rhetoric
A'crimony, Tartness	Allúßion, a Hint, an Implication
Addition, an adding	Ambition, a Thirst after Greatness
Admission, Entrance upon	Analysis, Resolution, an unfolding
Adoléscence, Youthfulness	
Adóption, an adopting	

- Anáthema, a solemn Curse
 Anatomy, a Dissection
 Annuity, a yearly Rent
 Antagonist, an Adversary
 A'ntipathy, natural Aversion
 Antiquity, Oldness
 Anxiety, Trouble of Mind
 Apology, an Excuse
 Apostacy, a falling from Religion
 Apotrophe, a Mark or Comma
 A'rchitecture, Art of Building
 Arithmetic, Science of Numbers
 Artillery, great Guns
 Ascension, an Ascending
 Asperity, Roughness
 Alperſion, a Slander
 Astrology, Prediction from the Stars
 Astronomy, Knowledge of the Heavenly Bodies
 Aúditory, an Assembly of Hearers
 Authority, Rule or Power
 B
 Barbarians, barbarous People
 Barometer, a Weather Glass
 Báttalion, a large Body of Men
 Benefáctor, one who bestows Benefit
 Benéficence, Kindness
 Benevolence, Good Will
 Benignity, Goodness
 Bisection, the cutting in two
 Bréviary, a Mass-Book
 Británnia, Great-Britain
 Brutality, Beastliness
 Búrgomaster, a Magistrate
 C
 Calámitý, a Misfortune
 Calidity, Heat
 Captivity, Slavery
 Carnality, Fleshliness
 Carnation, a Flower
 Cásualty, a Chance
 Celéridy, Swiftneſs
 Célibacy, ſingle Life
 Centúridion, Captain of Soldiers
 Céremony, Formality
 Certifícate, a written Teſtimony
 Ceſſation, a Ceasing
 Chronology, History of Time
 Circumference, the Circuit
 Citation, a Summons or Quoting
 Civility, Courteſy
 Coáction, a Compulſion
 Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper
 Coaleſcence, a growing together
 Cognítion, a judging
 Coherency, Agreement
 Cohesion, a ſticking together
 Coition, carnal Copulation
 Collation, an Entertainment
 Collection, a Gathering
 Collegiate, a Fellow Student
 Colliſion, a daſhing of Bodies
 Colluſion, Deceit
 Combution, an Uproar
 Comedian, a Stage Player
 Commentary, an Interpretation
 Commiſſary, a Church Officer
 Commiſion, a Trust
 Commodity, Goods
 Commonáldy, common People
 Commótion, a Diſturbance
 Community, a Society

Compéndium, an Abridgement
 Competency, Sufficiency
 Complacency, Civility
 Complexion, Colour of the Face
 Completion, a fulfilling
 Compression, a pressing together
 Compulsion, Constraint
 Compunction, Remorse
 Concavity, Inside Hollownes
 Conception, a conceiving
 Concession, a granting
 Concinnity, Aptness
 Conclusion, the End
 Concoction, Digestion
 Concupiscence, Lust, Desire
 Condensity, Thickness
 Conformity, Compliance
 Congruity, Agreeableness
 Conjunction, Union with
 Connexion, Relation to
 Confectary, a Consequence
 Conservator, a Keeper
 Consistory, a Spiritual Court
 Contagion, Infection
 Contention, Strife
 Contingency, an Accident
 Contraction, a drawing together
 Contrition, unfeigned Sorrow
 Contumacy, Stubbornness
 Contumely, Reproach
 Contusion, a bruise
 Convention, an Assembly
 Convexity, Outside Roundness
 Corollary, a Consequence
 Corpulency, Grossness of Body
 Corólion, a gnawing
 Corruption, Rottenness
 Credentials, Letters of Credit
 Credulity, Readiness to believe

D

Damnation, the Punishment of
 Hell Torments
 Debauchery, Lewdness
 Deception, a deceiving
 Decision, a determining
 Declension, a decaying
 Declivity, Steepness
 Decoction, a Scething
 Decursion, a running down
 Decussion, a shaking down
 Deduction, a taking from
 Defluction, a flowing down
 Deformity, Ugliness
 Dejection, a casting down
 Délicacy, Niceness, Tenderness
 Démocracy, Government by the People
 Demoniac, one possess'd by the Devil
 Depression, a pressing down
 Derision, a mocking
 Descension, a descending
 Desertion, a forsaking
 Desperado, a desperate Fellow
 Despondency, a despairing
 Detrusion, a thrusting down
 Dexterity, Readiness, Skill
 Diagonal, a slant Line
 Digestion, Concoction
 Dimension, the just Measure
 Directory, that which directs
 Disagrément, Discord
 Discómiture, Overthrow
 Discretion, Wisdom
 Discussion, an Examination
 Disjunction, a disjoining
 Dissoyalty, Unfaithfulness
 Dismission, a sending away
 Dispancion, a spreading abroad
 Disparity, Unlikeness

Dispersion, a Spreading, &c.
 Dissension, Strife
 Dissuasion, a persuading a-
 gainst
 Disunion, Division
 Diversity, Variety
 Docility, Teachableness
 Donation, a Grant
 Doxology, a divine Hymn
 Duration, Continuance

E

Ebriety, Drunkenness
 Edition, Publication of a Book
 Efficacy, Force, Virtue
 Effigies, Image, Likeness
 Effusion, a pouring out
 Emergency, Casualty
 Eminency, Excellency
 Emissary, a Spy
 Emotion, a Moving
 Empyreum, the highest Hea-
 ven
 Encomium, Commendation
 Enormity, Heinousness
 Enthusiast, one who fancies
 Epicurism, Gluttony
 Epiphany, the 12th Day after
 Christmas
 Epitome, a short Account
 Equality, Likeness
 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 Honour
 Exclusion, a shutting out
 Excursion, a Ramble

Exécutor, one who executes a
 Person's Will
 Exemption, a Privilege
 Exigency, Need
 Expansion, a spreading abroad
 Extension, a stretching out
 Extortion, unlawful Gain
 Extraction, a drawing out
 Extrusion, a driving out

F

Facility, easiness
 Fébruary, the second Month
 Fecúndity, Fruitfulness
 Ferocity, Fierceness
 Fertility, Plentifulness
 Fidelity, Faithfulness
 Fixation, a fixing
 Flátulency, Windiness
 Flúidity, a flowing
 Formality, Ceremony
 Formation, a fashioning
 Foundation, the lowest Part
 Fragility, Brittleness
 Fraternity, Brotherhood
 Fraudulency, Deceitfulness
 Frigidity, Coldness, Impotency
 Frugality, Thriftiness
 Fruition, Enjoyment
 Frustration, a disappointing
 Fumidity, Smoakiness
 Furacity, Thievishness
 Futurity, the Time to come

G

Garrulity, Talkativeness
 Gelidity, Coldness
 Gentility, good Breeding
 Geography, a Description of
 the Earth
 Geometry, a Science, the mea-
 suring of Lines and Figures

- Gibbosity, a bunching out
 Gillflower, a July Flower
 Gladiátor, a Fencer
 Gradation, a going Step by Step
 Grammarian, a Teacher of Grammar
 Gratuity, a Reward
- H
- Háberdasher, a Seller of small Wares
 Habiliment, Cloathing
 Hilarity, Ghearfulness
 Homology, Proportion, Likeness
 Hostility, open War
 Humanity, Courtesy
 Humidity, Moisture
 Hyperbole, an Expression beyond the Truth
 Hypocrisy, Deccit
 Hypothesis, a Supposition
- J and I
- Jactation, a vain boasting
 Ichnography, a Platform
 Identity, Sameness
 I'diotism, Simplicity
 Idólatry, Idol Worship
 U'gnominy, Dishonour, Shame
 Illation, an Inference
 Illusion, Sham or Cheat
 Immenstity, Boundlessness
 Immodesty, Wantonness
 Immunity, Freedom
 Imparity, Inequality
 Impediment, Hindrance
 Impiety, Ungodliness
 Impotency, Weakness
 Impréssion, a Stamp
 Improbability, Dishonesty
 Impunity, Freedom from Punishment
- Inadvertence, Heedlessness
 Inánity, Emptiness
 Incision, a Gash or Cut
 Incurfion, an Inroad of Soldiers
 Indignity, an Affront
 Induction, a leading into
 Inaptitude, Unaptness
 Inferiors, Persons of a lower Rank
- Infinity, Endlessness
 Infirmary, a House for Sick
 Infirmitie, Weakness
 Infusion, a pouring in
 Ingratitude, Unthankfulness
 Injection, a casting in
 Injunction, a Command
 Inquietude, Restlessness
 Inscription, a written Title
 Insertion, a putting in
 Inspection, Insight
 Integrity, Honesty
 Intention, Design
 Intrusion, a thrusting one's self into Company
- L
- Laxation, a loosening
 Legality, Lawfulness
 Legerdemain, Slight of Hand
 Legislator, a Law-giver
 Licéntiate, one who has a Licence
 Limpidity, Clearness
 Lineament, 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, Conjuror (*strate*)
 Magistracy, Office of a Magi-
 Malignity, Ill-Nature
 Manifesto, a Declaration
 Mathematics, the Science of
Numbers, Magnitude, &c.
 Matrimony, Marriage
 Matúriety, Ripeness
 Mayoralty, Office of a Mayor
 Memórial, that which serves to
bring to Remembrance
 Meridian, a Circle on the Globe
 Misdemeanor, an Offence
 Monastery, a College of Monks
 Monition, a Warning
 Morality, Virtue, Duty
 Mundanity, Worldliness
 Mutation, a changing

N

Narration, a Relation
 Nativity, Birth
 Naturalist, one skilled in natu-
ral Causes
 Necromancy, Conjuring
 Negation, a denying
 Neutrality, Indifference
 Nictation, winking with the
Eye
 Nobility, Nobleness of Birth
 Non-entity, a Thing not in
Being
 Non-residence, Failure of Re-
sidence
 Nutrition, Nourishment

O

Objéction, a Replying against

Oblation, an Offering

Obliquity, Crookedness

Oblivion, Forgetfulness

Obscenity, unclean Speech

Obscúriety, Darkness, Privacy
 Obstinacy, Stubbornness
 Obstruction, Hindrance
 Oeconomy, Family Government,
good Management
 Optation, a Desiring
 Oration, a public Speech
 O'ratory, the Art of Eloquence
 Original, the first Beginning
 Orthography, true Writing

P

Páralogism, a false Argument
 Parsimony, Sparingness
 Partition, a Division
 Pátrimony, an Inheritance
 Patriotism, Love of our Coun-
try
 Pavilion, a Tent of State
 Peninsula, an Half Island
 Penultima, the last Syllable but
one
 Percussion, a Striking
 Perdition, utter Ruin
 Perplexity, Doubtfulness
 Persevérance, 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
 Pollution, Uncleaness
 Position, Place or Situation
 Précaution, Forewarning, No-
tice, &c.
 Precession, a going before

Prédiction, a foretelling
 Predecéssor, one who was in
 Place before
 Pre-éminence, Advantage
 Prerogative, Privilege
 Présbytery, Eldership
 Présumption, Boldness
 Prétension, Claim
 Prevention, Hindrance
 Probation, Proof, Trial
 Procession, a solemn March
 Proclivity, Proneness to a Thing
 Procurator, a Solicitor
 Production, a bringing forth
 Profession, a Calling or Trade
 Proficient, one who has made a
 Progress in any Art, &c.
 Progression, a going forward
 Prolixity, Tediousness
 Promontory, a rising Ground
 Promotion, a Preferment
 Propensity, Inclination of Mind
 Propinquity, Nearness
 Proportion, Agreement
 Proprietor, the proper Owner
 Propriety, Fitness
 Prosperity, Success, Happiness
 Protection, Defence
 Protestantism, the Religion of
 Protestants
 Protuberance, a swelling out
 Provision, Food
 Proximity, Nearness
 Pulsation, a Beating of the Pulse
 Punctilio, a Trifle
 Purgation, a Cleansing
 Purgatory, a Place of Punish-
 ment

Q

Quaternion, the Number Four
 Quotation, a Quoting

R

Rapidity, Swiftness
 Reality, the Truth of a Matter
 Receptacle, a Storehouse
 Reddition, a restoring again
 Redemption, a Ransoming
 Reduction, a Reducing
 Refection, a Refreshment
 Reflection, Meditation
 Refraction, a Bending
 Regulator, that which directs
 Rejection, a casting off
 Reimbursément, a paying back
 Relation, Kindred, also a Re-
 hearsal or a Likeness
 Religion, the Worship of God
 Remission, Forgiveness
 Repugnancy, Reluctance
 Restriction, Restraint
 Resumption, Resuming
 Retention, a retaining
 Retortion, a returning back
 Reversion, Right of Inheritance
 Re-union, uniting again
 Rogation, an asking
 Rotation, a turning round
 Rotundity, Roundness
 Rusticity, Clownishness

S

Sagacity, Sharpness of Wit
 Sanctimony, Holiness
 Satiety, Fullness
 Scrutation, a Searching
 Seclusion, a shutting out
 Secretary, a Writer
 Secrétion, a separating
 Security, Safety
 Seduction, a misleading
 Semicircle, a Half Circle
 Seminary, a Nursery
 Sensation, a perceiving by Sense

Seraglio, a Place for Concubines

Servility, the Condition of Slaves

Severity, Strictness

Similitude, Likeness

Simplicity, Honesty, Foolishness

Sincerity, Uprightness

Sobriety, prudent Carriage

Society, Company, Conversation

Solemnity, a solemn Action

Solidity, Soundness, Hardness

Soliloquy, a talking to one's self

Solution, a resolving a Question

Sovereignty, Supreme Power

Stability, Firmness Continuance

Stationer, a Seller of Paper

Statuary, a Carver of Images

Stolidity, Foolishness

Stupidity, Dullness

Subjection, Dependance

Sublimity, Loftiness, Height

Submission, a yielding to

Subtraction, a taking one Number from another

Subversion, Ruin, Destruction

Succession, a coming after

Sudation, a sweating

Suggestion, a putting in Mind

Superstructure, that which is built upon something

Supervisor, a Surveyor

Suppression, a putting a Stop to

Supremacy, chief Authority

Suspension, a ceasing

T

Tardiloquy, Slowness of Speech

Tautology, a repeating over again

Taxation, a laying on of Taxes

Temerity, Rashness

Temperature, Disposition

Tempation, Enticement

Tenuity, Smallness

Territory, a Compass of Land

Theodolite, an Instrument for surveying Land

Theology, Divinity

Timidity, Fearfulness

Tradition, a delivering down

Traduction, a defaming

Tranquility, Quietness of Mind

Transcription, a writing over again

Transfusion, a pouring out

Transgression, a Violation

Transition, a passing from one to another

Translation, a removing

Trapezium, a four-sided Figure

Tributary, one that pays Tribute

Trysyllable, three Syllables

Tuition, Care of Education

Tumidity, a Swelling

V and U

Vacation, being at Leisure

Vacuity, Emptiness

Validity, Strength, Power

Ubiquity, a being in all Places

Végetables, Plants, Herbs, &c.

Velocity, Swiftiness

Veracity, speaking Truth

Vermilion, a fine red Colour

Vérsier, a Maker of Verses

Virtuoso, an ingenious Person

Viaticum, a Popish Sacrament for the Sick

Vibration, a beating or shaking

Vicinity, Neighbourhood
 Vicissitude, Change of Things
 Virginity, the Condition of a
Virgin
 Vivacity, Liveliness

Vocation, a Calling, Employ
 Volition, the Act of Willing
 Urbanity, good Breeding
 Utility, Profit, Usefulness

T A B L E VIII.

Nouns Adjectives, of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A bstemious, sober, tem- perate	Botanical, belonging to Herbs
Accessible, approachable	C
Accidental, by Chance	Cadaverous, belonging to a Carcase
Accountable, answering for	Canonical, according to the Canons of the Church
Adorable, worthy of Honour	Capacious, large
Æthereal, belonging to the Heavens	Carnivorous, Flesh devouring
Affirmative, positive	Chimerical, imaginary
Allowable, lawful	Circumjacent, round about
A'lterative, changing slowly	Circumvagrant, wandering about
Ambiguous, doubtful	Coeternal, equal in Eternity
A'miable, lovely	Coexistent, being together
Amicable, friendly	Coïncident, happening together
Amphibious, that lives upon Land and Water	Collateral, not direct, sideways
Anonymous, without-Name	Combustible, apt to take Fire
Antecedent, going before	Commodious, convenient
A'ntiquated, grown out of Date	Comparative, capable of Com- parison
Applicable, that may be ap- plied	Compatible, that agrees with another
Arbitrary, absolute, free	Compendious, very brief
Articulate, distinct	Cómplicated, folded together
Affiduous, diligent	Comprehénsive, containing much
Audacious, bold, daring	Conspicuous, easy to be seen
Auricular, belonging to the Ear	Contiguous, that is near
Auspicious, happy, prosperous	Convivial, social
B	Corporeal, of a bodily Substance
Beatific, belonging to the Blessed	Cústomary, common
Bitúminous, clammy	Cylindrical, like a Cylinder

D

Decennial, of Ten Years
 Declarative, which serves to declare
 Deducible, that may be inferred
 Deficient, wanting
 Definitive, decisive, positive
 Delectable, delightful
 Deliberate, prudent, advised
 Delicious, pleasant to the Taste
 Delirious, light headed
 Deposited, trusted with
 Determine, positive
 Detestable, vile, to be hated
 Dilatory, full of Delays
 Disaffected, not pleased with
 Distributive, which serves to distribute
 Dissoluble, which may be dissolved
 Divisible, that may be divided

E

Effeminate, womanish
 Egregious, singular, rare, great
 Elaborate, done with exactness
 Elliptical, belonging to an Oval
 Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop
 Equivalent, of equal Worth
 Erroneous, full of Error
 Essential, necessary
 Execrable, hateful, accursed
 Exorbitant, extravagant
 Expedient, necessary
 Extempore, without study

F

Facetious, pleasant, witty
 Fallacious, deceitful
 Familiar, free
 Fictitious, feigned, counterfeited
 Figurative, spoken by Figures

Fórmidable, dreadful
 Fortúitous, accidental
 Fundaméntal, principal

G

Générated, begotten, produced
 Granívorous, feeding on Grain

H

Hábitable, that may be dwelt in
 Hábitual, customary
 Harmonious, agreeable
 Heretical, not confirmed in the true Faith
 Héterodox, differing from the general Opinion
 Históricoal, belonging to History
 Hónorary, belonging to Honour
 Horizóntal, level
 Hóspitable, friendly
 Hydrópical, troubled with a Dropsy

I and J

Illiberal, niggardly
 Illiterate, unlearned
 Illustrious, noble, renowned
 Imítatable, which may be imitated
 Immóderate, excessive
 Immutable, unchangable
 Impartial, just, equal
 Impassable, not to be passed
 Impatient, hasty
 Impenitent, not repenting
 Imperial, belonging to an Empire
 Imperious, haughty, proud
 Impertinent, silly, troublesome
 Impetuous, violent
 Implacable, not to be appeased
 Importunate, troublesome

N

Impregnable, *not to be taken*
 Improbable, *unlikely*
 Inanimate, *without Life*
 Incestuous, *guilty of Incest*
 Incoherent, *not agreeing*
 Incompetent, *not fit*
 Incongruous, *unsuitable*
 Inconsistent, *not suiting*
 Incontinent, *unchaste*
 Incredible, *beyond belief*
 Indelible, *not to be blotted out*
 Independent, *not depending*
 Indifferent, *unconcerned*
 Indurable, *that may be indured*
 Indutrious, *diligent*
 Ineffable, *unspeakable*
 Infallible, *that cannot err*
 Infectious, *apt to infect*
 Inflexible, *not to be bent*
 Ingenious, *sharp, witty*
 Ingenuous, *free, sincere*
 Inglorious, *dishonourable*
 Initial, *the first of all*
 Injurious, *hurtful*
 Inoffensive, *harmless*
 Insatiate, *unsatisfied*
 Insidious, *treacherous*
 Intelligent, *understanding*
 Intemperate, *immoderate*
 Intermural, *between two walls*
 Intractable, *ungovernable*
 Invidious, *envious*
 Invincible, *not to be overcome*
 Ironical, *sneering*
 Irresolute, *unresolved*
 Irreverent, *unmannerly*
 Judicious, *wise, discreet*
 L
 Laborious, *painful*
 Lascivious, *wanton, lustful*

Legitimate, *born in Wedlock*
 Libidinous, *lustful*
 Licentious, *rude, disorderly*
 Loquacious, *full of Talk*
 Luxuriant, *wanton, abounding*

M

Magnánimous, *courageous*
 Magnificent, *stately*
 Malevolent, *full of hatred*
 Malicious, *spiteful*
 Matériel, *momentous*
 Mechanical, *relative to Me-*
chanics
 Méditative, *thoughtful*
 Melancholy, *sad, pensive*
 Mercenary, *greedy of Gain*
 Methodical, *agreeable to Me-*
thod
 Military, *warlike*
 Miráculous, *wonderful*
 Mortiferous, *deadly*
 Munificent, *bounteous*
 N
 Návigable, *fit for Ships*
 Nécessitous, *needy*
 Noctivagant, *Night Wandering*
 Notorious, *publicly known*
 Numerical, *denoting Numbers*

O

Obedient, *submissive*
 Obnoxious, *subject to punish-*
ment
 Obsequious, *dutiful*
 Octangular, *having 8 Angles*
 Officious, *obliging*
 Omnipotent, *all-powerful*
 Omniprésent, *every where*
présent
 Omniscient, *all-knowing*

Ordinary, common
 Oriental, eastern
 Outrageous, fierce, violent

P

Palatable, pleasant to the Taste
 Parochial, of a Parish
 Particular, proper, peculiar
 Parturient, ready to bring forth
 Peculiar, particular, singular
 Penurious, niggardly, covetous
 Péremptory, absolute, positive
 Perfidious, false, treacherous
 Pernicious, hurtful
 Political, belonging to government
 Pontifical, Pope like
 Posterior, latter
 Potential, powerful
 Prácticable, that may be practised
 Precárious, uncertain
 Precipitate, over hasty
 Predominant, ruling over
 Pre-existent, being before
 Préferable, that is to be preferred before another
 Préparative, which serves to prepare
 Preposterous, absurd
 Prodigious, wonderful
 Promiscuous, confused
 Prophetical, belonging to a Prophet
 Propitious, favourable
 Provincial, of a province
 Prudential, wise

Q

Quadrupedal, four-footed
 Quotidian, daily

R

Rapacious, ravenous

Rational, reasonable
 Rébellious, disobedient
 Reciprocal, mutual
 Refractory, unruly, headstrong
 Regenerate, born again
 Remarkable, worthy of Note
 Réputable, of good repute
 Respónsible, able, answerable
 Restorative, of a strengthening Nature

Revocable, that may be repealed
 Rhetorical, eloquent

S

Sacramental, belonging to the Sacrament
 Salacious, lustful
 Satirical, sharp, severe
 Schismatical, guilty of Separation
 Séasonable, done in Season
 Sedentary, sitting
 Seditious, factious
 Sententious, full of pithy Sentences
 Separable, that may be separated
 Septennial, of Seven Years
 Sexennial, of Six Years
 Significant, clear, expressive
 Sociable, friendly
 Solitary, lonesome
 Solicitous, full of Care
 Sophistical, captious, deceitful
 Spiritual, divine
 Spontaneous, free, voluntary
 Subordinate, inferior
 Subservient, helpful
 Substantial, solid, wealthy
 Sufficient, enough, capable
 Sulphurous, full of Brimstone
 Superior, uppermost, chief

N 2

Suscéptible, capable of any Impression	Végetative, belonging to Vegetables
Suspicious, distrustful	Vénéral, lussful
Symbolical, of the Nature of a Sign	Venerable, worthy of Reverence
Symphathetic, pertaining to Sympathy	Venereal, lussful
Synónymous, of the same Signification	Vernacular, natural
	Vertiginous, giddy
	Vexatious, troublesome
	Vindicative, belonging to an Apology or Defence
T	Unanimous, of one Mind
Tempestuous, stormy	Univérsal, general
Témporary, for a Time	Univocal, of one Voice
Tenáacious, holding fast	Unscriptural, not according to Scripture
Terrestrial, earthly	Untenable, not to be held by a Tenant
Theatrical, belonging to the Stage	Vóluntary, free
Tólerable, that may be endured	Volúptuous, given to Pleasure
Transfigured, changed	Voracious, greedy
Triangular, belonging to or in the Form of a Triangle	Vúlnerable, that may be wounded
Tumultuous, riotous	Uxórious, over fond of a Wife
Tyrannical, Tyrant like	
V and U	
Váluable, of great Price	Warrantable, justifiable
Variable, changeable	

T A B L E XI.

Verbs of four Syllables accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of Four Syllables that cannot be found here, look for in the Two last Tables.

A Bbréviate, to make short	Anticipate, to prevent
Abominate, to abhor	Appropriate, to claim to one's self, or turn to one's own Use
Accelerate, to put forward	Assimulate, to counterfeit
Administer, to add, or give to	Associate, to join with
Aliénate, to estrange from	
Alleviate, to ease or assuage	C
Annihilate, to bring to nothing	Calumniate, to slander

Capacitate, to make capable
 Capitulate, to come to Terms
 Characterize, to describe
 Coagulate, to congeal
 Commemorate, to celebrate
 Commiserate, to pity
 Congratulate, to rejoice with
 Co-operate, to walk 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
 Diversity, to make different

E

Enumerate, to reckon up
 Evacuate, to empty
 Evaporate, to breath out
 Exhilarate, to make chearful
 Extenuate, to mitigate

I

Illuminate, to enlighten
 Inaugurate, to invest, or install

Incóporate, 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
 Monópolize, to engross

N

Necessitate, to force
 Negociate, to traffick

O

Obliterate, to blot out

P

Predestinate, to decree
 Premeditate, to contrive before hand
 Preponderate, to out-weigh
 Prevaricate, to shuffle, to act deceitfully

Prognosticate, to foretell

R

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

P A R T IV.

Contains 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 I N K.

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 Arabick, one Ounce of double refined Sugar, one Piece of Indigo, 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 Allum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

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

To make R E D I N K.

TAKETHree 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 Allum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; then strain it through a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabick; 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 & 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 with Contentment is great Gain.
 Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.
- H. He that swims in Sin must 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 Understanding.
- 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.

T A B L E III.

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

I. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHAT Words, what Voice can we bring,
Which Way our Accents raise.

To welcome thy 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 fourth 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 Content,
THE COMFORTER is come.
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul
But does thy influence feel!
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wavering Zeal.

ANOTHER.

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

T A B L E IV.

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

I. 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 softened Wax, with Ease will take
Those Images that first Impressions make:
If those are fair, their Actions will be bright;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. V I R T U E.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind:
Virtue's our Safe guard and our guiding Star,
That firs 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.

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 expresses.

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, amount 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, follows 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 Work 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 the 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 learned 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, & 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; & as we have nothing but what we receive from him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales, and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them; lest, upon strict Enquiry, they should prove false; and then Shame will not only attend thee for thy Folly, but thy Conscience will accuse thee of an Act of Injustice.

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

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

D. Discretion does not shew itself in words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action; In short, it is the Handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He is not 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 farther 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 very great Sin, as it is quite contrary

trary to the Nature of that Divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you; and if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave 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 that they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practice 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 **G O D**, 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 praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

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

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

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

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

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

Some People are lost for want of good Advice, others for want of giving good Heed to it; and some there are, 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.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

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

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

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

X. *Zenophon* 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.

Y. 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 blef-
sed and praised, now and for ever. *Amen.*

SHORT PRAYERS for INFANTS.

MORNING.

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
preserving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good
Night's Rest, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake. *Amen.*

To these the Children may add,

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

MORNING PRAYER for YOUTH.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting
God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this
Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and grant
that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any Kind
of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by thy
Government to do always that which 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 *G O D* 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 *Popish* Emissaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between religious Liberty, and *Popish* Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

PART V. TABLE I.

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

THE 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 <i>Jericho</i> fell down	1445
The Sun stood still at <i>Josua's</i> Word	1457
<i>Troy</i> taken and destroyed by the <i>Greeks</i>	1188
<i>Saul</i> anointed King over <i>Israel</i>	1098
<i>David</i> anointed King	1066
<i>Solomon</i> anointed King	1018
<i>Solomon's</i> Temple begun	1017
The Temple finished	1015
<i>Jerusalem</i> and the Temple destroyed	591
<i>Daniel</i> in the Den of Lions	541
The Temple rebuilt	519
<i>Alexander</i> the Great died	326
<i>Jerusalem</i> taken by <i>Pompey</i> and delivered to the <i>Romans</i>	66
<i>Herod</i> declared King of <i>Judea</i>	43
He seizes <i>Jerusalem</i> , and commits Outrages	40
<i>Herod</i> rebuilds the Temple	21
<i>John</i> the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months	

☞ If you add the present Year, viz. 1783, to any of their Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus, 1783 added to 4047, makes 5830 Years since the Creation. &c.

T A B L E II.

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

T HE Resurrection of <i>Jesus Christ</i> was after his Birth.	33
<i>Jerusalem</i> and the Temple destroyed by <i>Titus</i>	70
Christianity triumphs under <i>Constantine</i>	313
Pope <i>Boniface</i> Head of the Church	606
<i>Mahomet</i> sets up for a Saviour at <i>Mecca</i>	872
<i>England</i> conquered by the <i>Danes</i>	1012
Arts and Sciences first taught at <i>Cambridge</i>	1110
First War between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i>	1119
The Mariner's Compa's first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380
<i>Martin Luther</i> first confutes Popery	1517
<i>England</i> separates from the Church of <i>Rome</i>	
<i>Spanish</i> great Armada defeated	1588
Powder-Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason	1605
New River Water brought from <i>Ware</i> to <i>London</i>	1613

Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> 35,417	1625
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> 68,586	1665
The great Fire at <i>London</i> , which burnt 13,000 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
A terrible high Wind, <i>Nov.</i> 26	1703
The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, <i>April</i> 22	1715
Rebellion in the North	1715
The surprizing Meteor and Signs in the Air	1719
<i>Flamsteed</i> the great Astronomer died	1719
Sir <i>Isaac Newton</i> died	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, <i>Dec.</i> 24	1739
A splendid Comet from <i>December</i> to <i>February</i>	1743
The Rebels defeated at <i>Culloden</i> by the Duke of <i>Cumberland</i> , <i>April</i> 16	1746
Old Style ceased, <i>Sep.</i> 2	1752
<i>Minorca</i> taken <i>May</i> 20	1756
Admiral <i>Byng</i> shot, <i>March</i> 14	1757
<i>Louisbrough</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , <i>July</i> 22	1758
A complete Victory gained over the <i>French</i> in <i>Germany</i> by Prince <i>Ferdinand</i> , <i>August</i> 1	1759
King <i>George II.</i> died, <i>October</i> 25	1760
<i>Belleisle</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , <i>June</i> 7	1761
King <i>George III.</i> and Queen <i>Charlotte</i> crowned, <i>Sept.</i> 22	1761
War proclaimed with <i>Spain</i> , <i>Jan.</i> 4	1762
Prince of <i>Wales</i> born, <i>August</i> 12	1762
<i>Havannah</i> taken, <i>August</i> 19	1762
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> <i>March</i> 22	1763
General Warrants declared illegal, <i>Oct.</i> 21	1765
<i>Christian VII.</i> King of <i>Denmark</i> , visited <i>England</i> , <i>Aug.</i>	1768
Princess Dowager of <i>Wales</i> died, <i>Feb.</i> 8	1772
Battle at <i>Bunker's-Hill</i> , near <i>Boston</i> , <i>June</i> 7	1775
<i>Royal George</i> , of 100 Guns, sunk by Accident at <i>Spithead</i> , and Admiral <i>Kempensfelt</i> , with 800 Men, Women, and Children drowned, <i>August</i> 29	1782
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Holland</i> , <i>October</i> 6	
	1783



P O S T S C R I P T.

AS there are a great many People that 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.

Of the Seven STAGES of LIFE.

First STAGE. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. xi. v. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: for no sooner are we come to our Speech and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his 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

P O S T S C R I P T.

in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most pitious Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will inwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Readiness, and Extravagance do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteamest them as thy friends and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober. — Forlake 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 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 aſtright, and Suits of Law vex us; Wrongs of ill Neighbours teize, Loſſes in Trade oppreſs, and Cares for our Family confound us: The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of falſe Friends, do in a Manner conſume us: and very often Fortune and Proſperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adverſity on the other Hand frets us: and in this Condition we often paſs the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. *Prov.* ch. iii. v. 13,

This Stage of Life is alſo attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real happineſs here. For look backward, and 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 Diſeaſes of the Body; for remember, that by the ſame Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now deſcending to our laſt Stage.

Fifth STAGE. *Eccleſ.* ch. xi. v. 8.

Now the folly of our Youth, and the Abufe 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,

P O S T S C R I P T.

the field full of Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of fashions; Wealth we see is envied, Property contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. *Psalms* xc. v. 10. and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and Repeat his former follies with Delight: while he carries on his Head the infallible Token of his approaching Mortality. For when we come to those Years that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

C O N C L U S I O N.

T O T H E 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 overfond of censuring 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.

