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REVISED EDITION



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MAJOR, W. F.

ENGLISH...

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# MAVOR'S SPELLING BOOK



LONDON:  
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED,  
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL.



# THE ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF EASY AND  
FAMILIAR LESSONS:

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE READING AND SPELLING  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE

By E. H. MONTAUBAN, M.A.



LONDON:

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED,  
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL.







## PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

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MAVOR'S "ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK" has for more than half a century taken rank as an educational classic. But even a classic may fall behind the times. Some years ago this work was ably revised and remodelled by Mr. Cecil Hartley. But again the world has moved on; and, to keep pace with the times, a further revision has been found desirable. This has been thoroughly and carefully effected under the editorship of Mr. E. H. Montauban, M.A., and "Mavor," in addition to its value as a spelling book, may now fairly claim to be an up-to-date compendium of the items of general information best worth knowing; in a word, the "Whitaker" of the schoolroom.

A a



Ass

B b



Bull

C c



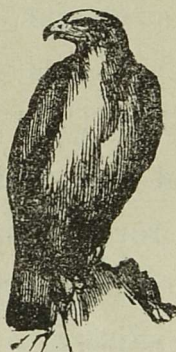
Cat

D d



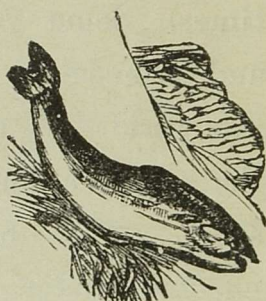
Deer

E e



Eagle

F f



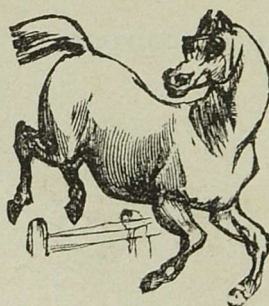
Fish

G g



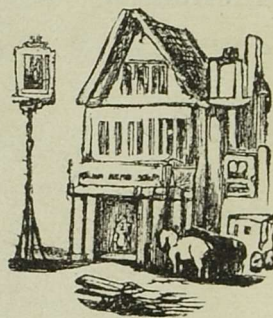
Grenadier

H h



Horse

I i



Inn



J j

K k

L l



Jay



King



Lion

M m

N n

O o



Miser



Nurse



Owl

P p

Q q

R r



Pig

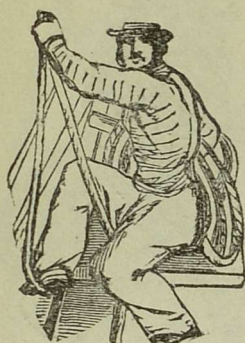


Queen.



Raven

S s



Sailor

T t



Tiger

U u



Urn

V v



Vulture

W w



Wolf

X x



Xerxes

Y y



Yacht

Z z



Zebra



*Letters promiscuously arranged.*

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

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

*The Italic Alphabet regularly arranged.*

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

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

*Old English Capitals.*

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

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

*Double and Triple Letters, Diphthongs, &c.*

Æ OE fl fi ff ffi ffl æ œ &  
AE OE fl fi ff ffi ffl ae oe and

## LESSON 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

## LESSON 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

## LESSON 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

## LESSON 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

\* Pronounced *st*, *si*.



## LESSON 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

## LESSON 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

## LESSON 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

## LESSON 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

## LESSON 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go in.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

## LESSON 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

## LESSON 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go

## LESSON 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me! it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on

## LESSON 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?



## LESSON 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

## LESSON 2.

bid	hid	lid	God	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

## LESSON 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

## LESSON 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

## LESSON 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

## LESSON 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

## LESSON 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

## LESSON 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

## LESSON 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

## LESSON 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

## LESSON 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

## LESSON 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

## LESSON 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

## LESSON 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

*Lessons in Words not exceeding Three Letters.*

## LESSON 1.

His pen is bad.  
 I met a man.  
 He has a net.  
 We had an egg.

## LESSON 2.

Let me get a nap  
 My hat was on.  
 His hat is off.  
 We are all up.

## LESSON 3.

His pen has no ink in it.  
 Bid him get my hat.  
 I met a man and a pig.  
 Let me go for my top.



## LESSON 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.  
 I can eat an egg.  
 The dog bit my toe.  
 The cat and dog are at war

## LESSON 5.

You are a bad boy, if you pull off the leg of  
 a fly.  
 A fox got the old hen, and ate her.  
 Our dog got the pig.  
 Do as you are told, or it may be bad for you.

## LESSON 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat.  
 Do not let the cat lie on the bed.  
 Pat her, and let her lie by you.  
 See how glad she is now.  
 Why does she cry mew?  
 Let her run out.

*Easy Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

half	gall	tell	gill	doll
pelf	hall	well	kill	loll
wolf	pall	yell	mill	poll
balk	tall	dwell	pill	droll
talk	wall	knell	till	roll
walk	small	quell	will	stroll
bilk	stall	shell	chill	dull
milk	bell	smell	drill	gull
silk	cell	spell	skill	hull
folk	fell	swell	spill	lull
bulk	hell	bill	still	full
hulk	sell	fill	swill	bull

pull	thumb	blend	long	drink
balm	cramp	spend	song	slink
calm	stamp	bind	prong	think
palm	hemp	find	wrong	monk
qualm	limp	hind	strong	sunk
psalm	bump	kind	throng	drunk
helm	dump	mind	bung	slunk
whelm	hump	rind	dung	trunk
yelp	camp	blind	hung	pant
skelp	damp	grind	rung	rant
whelp	lamp	wind	sung	grant
halt	champ	bond	clung	plant
malt	clamp	fond	flung	slant
salt	jump	pond	stung	bent
belt	pump	fund	swung	dent
felt	stump	fang	wrung	lent
melt	thump	gang	strung	rent
pelt	trump	bang	bank	sent
welt	hymn	pang	rank	tent
smelt	limn	rang	blank	vent
spelt	band	twang	crank	went
gilt	hand	ling	drank	scent
hilt	land	ring	flank	scene
jilt	sand	sing	plank	scythe
tilt	brand	wing	prank	scheme
spilt	grand	bring	shank	school
stilt	stand	cling	thank	spent
bolt	strand	fling	link	dint
colt	bend	sling	pink	hint
jamb	fend	sting	sink	lint
lamb	mend	swing	wink	mint
bomb	rend	thing	blink	tint
comb	send	wring	brink	flint
tomb	tend	spring	chink	font
		string	clink	front



hunt	shark	scorn	short	bush
blunt	spark	thorn	snort	push
grunt	frank	lorn	fort	bask
barb	cork	torn	port	cask
garb	fork	mourn	sport	mask
herb	stork	worn	wort	task
verb	pork	shorn	cash	flask
curb	work	sworn	dash	desk
bard	lurk	burn	gash	risk
card	murk	turn	hash	brisk
hard	turk	churn	lash	frisk
lard	marl	spurn	mash	whisk
yard	snarl	carp	rash	busk
herd	twirl	harp	sash	dusk
ward	whirl	sharp	clash	husk
bird	hurl	bars	crash	musk
third	purl	cars	flash	rusk
cord	churl	stars	gnash	tusk
lord	barm	cart	plash	gasp
ford	farm	dart	smash	hasp
word	harm	hart	trash	rasp
sword	charm	mart	quash	clasp
board	warm	part	wash	grasp
hoard	swarm	smart	flesh	wasp
scarf	form	start	fresh	lisp
dwarf	storm	tart	dish	crisp
wharf	worm	chart	fish	lass
turf	barn	quart	wish	mass
scurf	yarn	warp	gush	pass
bark	fern	wart	rush	brass
dark	stern	flirt	blush	class
hark	born	shirt	brush	glass
lark	corn	skirt	crush	grass
mark	horn	spirt	flush	less
park	morn	sort	plush	mess

bless	zest	sloth	owl	aisle
chess	blest	doth	fowl	laugh
dress	chest	moth	growl	yacht
tress	crest	wroth	gnat	cat
stress	fist	broth	gnaw	dog
hiss	hist	cloth	rhyme	man
kiss	list	froth	thyme	boy
miss	mist	troth	knack	girl
bliss	grist	welch	kneel	egg
boss	twist	filch	knob	hen
moss	whist	milch	know	cock
dross	wrist	haunch	knock	book
gloss	host	launch	knight	bee
cross	most	bench	fight	fly
loss	post	tench	light	coach
toss	ghost	arch	might	cart
fuss	cost	march	night	stick
truss	lost	parch	right	pen
cast	tost	batch	sight	ink
fast	crost	hatch	tight	pie
last	dust	latch	blight	tart
mast	gust	catch	flight	milk
past	just	fetch	plight	jack
vast	must	itch	bright	tom
blast	rust	ditch	breeze	sam
ghast	crust	pitch	sneeze	will
best	thrust	witch	freeze	fish
jest	hath	awl	lymph	mam
lest	bath	bawl	nymph	dad
nest	lath	crawl	nigh	bed
pest	path	drawl	thigh	fire
rest	pith	cow	sigh	smoke
test	smith	bow	high	sun
vest	with	vow	ache	moon
west	both	now	adze	stars



desk	south	mud	hands	buoy
rod	dark	mire	head	schism
stick	light	rock	face	czar
cane	night	teeth	neck	tow
house	day	eyes	toe	drachm
cow	rain	nose	choir	gaol
gate	snow	lips	pique	quoit
east	hail	legs	lieu	aye
west	wind	arms	quay	quoit
north	stone	feet	mulct	ewe

*Common Words to be known at Sight.*

And	but	he	who	when	had
an	no	she	whom	be	will
the	not	it	whole	am	would
of	with	him	which	art	shall
for	up	her	you	is	should
from	down	we	your	are	may
to	or	us	what	was	might
on	if	our	these	were	can
by	all	they	those	been	could
this	none	them	there	have	must
that	as	their	some	has	try

*Words to be known at Sight with Capitals.*

The	But	We	Could	Are	What
An	If	Us	Will	Who	These
Of	No	Our	Had	Their	There
And	All	You	From	Them	Was
For	Not	Be	That	Those	Were
On	He	Might	Whole	With	Been
To	As	Would	Has	They	Have
This	She	Shall	Am	When	Must
By	It	May	Art	Some	Boy
Up	Him	Can	Is	Which	Girl
Or	Her	Should	Whom	Your	Child

*Lessons on the E final.*

Al	ale	gor	gore	rip	ripe
bab	babe	har	hare	rob	robe
bal	bale	hat	hate	rod	rode
ban	bane	her	here	rop	rope
bar	bare	hid	hide	rot	rote
bas	base	hop	hope	rud	rude
bid	bide	hol	hole	rul	rule
bil	bile	kit	kite	sal	sale
bit	bite	lad	lade	sam	same
can	cane	mad	made	sid	side
cam	came	man	mane	sir	sire
car	care	mar	mare	sit	site
cap	cape	mat	mate	sol	sole
con	cone	mil	mile	sur	sure
cop	cope	mod	mode	tal	tale
dal	dale	mol	mole	tam	tame
dam	dame	mop	mope	tap	tape
dar	dare	mor	more	tar	tare
dat	date	mut	mute	tid	tide
din	dine	nam	name	tim	time
dol	dole	nod	node	ton	tone
dom	dome	nor	nore	top	tope
dot	dote	not	note	tub	tube
fam	fame	od	ode	tun	tune
fan	fane	pan	pane	van	vane
fat	fate	par	pare	val	vale
fin	fine	pil	pile	vil	vile
fir	fire	pin	pine	vin	vine
for	fore	pol	pole	vot	vote
gal	gale	por	pore	wid	wide
gam	game	rat	rate	win	wine
gat	gate	rid	ride	wir	wire



*Progressive Lessons, consisting of Easy Words of One Syllable.*

## LESSON 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean hen	A warm muff

## LESSON 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
I can call	You will fall	He may beg
I can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was shot

## LESSON 3.

She is well	He does hope	He is not cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not hop	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

## LESSON 4.

Take this ball	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

## LESSON 5.

Spell that word	I like good boys
Do not cry	But not bad ones
I love you	Come and read
Look at it	Hear what I say
Do you love me	Do as you are told
Be a good lad	Mind your book

## LESSON 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

## LESSON 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and should she find a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him and kill him soon.

## LESSON 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite, to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

## LESSON 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made for you to eat, you must not waste it.

## LESSON 10.

What are eyes for? To see with.  
What are ears for? To hear with.  
What is a tongue for? To talk with.  
What are teeth for? To eat with.  
What is a nose for? To smell with.  
What are legs for? To walk with.

## LESSON 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as though



the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you.

## LESSON 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

## LESSON 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as though she were hurt.

## LESSON 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All that has life can feel as well as you can.

## LESSON 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten, if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

## LESSON 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold ; and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in : it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

## LESSON 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done ; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind, that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends ; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, so long as he stayed at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

---

*Words of Arbitrary Sound.*

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe



*Words of One Syllable, containing the Diphthongs.*

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

<i>ai</i>		<i>ea</i>		
Aid	chair	pea	ream	pease
laid	stair	sea	seam	tease
maid	bait	tea	team	please
paid	gait	flea	bream	seas
braid	wait	plea	cream	fleas
staid	said	each	dream	cease
gain	<u>saith</u>	beach	fleam	peace
main	<i>ei</i>	leach	gleam	grease
pain	neigh	peach	steam	east
rain	weigh	reach	scream	beast
blain	eight	teach	stream	feast
brain	weight	bleach	beam	least
chain	reign	breach	dean	eat
drain	vein	preach	mean	beat
grain	feign	beak	lean	feat
train	rein	peak	clean	heat
slain	heir	leak	glean	meat
stain	their	weak	heap	neat
swain	<u>height</u>	bleak	leap	peat
twain	<i>oi</i>	freak	reap	seat
sprain	voice	sneak	cheap	teat
strain	choice	speak	ear	bleat
faint	void	scream	dear	cheat
paint	soil	squeak	fear	treat
saint	toil	deal	hear	wheat
plaint	broil	meal	near	realm
plait	spoil	peal	sear	dealt
faith	coin	seal	year	health
air	join	teal	blear	wealth
fair	loin	steal	clear	stealth
hair	groin	sweal	smear	breast
pair	joint	beam	spear	sweat
	point		ease	threat

death	coal	<i>ie</i>	<i>ui</i>	bough
breath	foal	brief	suit	bound
search	goal	chief	fruit	found
earl	shoal	grief	juice	hound
pearl	roam	thief	sluice	pound
earn	foam	liege	bruise	round
learn	loam	mien	cruise	sound
earth	loan	siege	build	wound
dearth	moan	field	guild	ground
hearth	groan	wield	built	sour
heart	oar	yield	<u>guilt</u>	flour
great	boar	shield	<i>au</i>	gout
bear	roar	fierce	fraud	doubt
pear	soar	pierce	daunt	lout
<u>oa</u>	boast	tierce	jaunt	pout
coach	roast	grieve	haunt	rout
poach	toast	thieve	vaunt	bought
roach	boat	lies	caught	thought
goad	coat	pies	taught	ought
load	goat	ties	fraught	though
road	moat	flies	<u>aunt</u>	four
toad	float	—	<i>ou</i>	pour
woad	throat	<i>ue</i>	loud	tough
loaf	broad	quest	cloud	rough
oak	groat	guest	plough	your

### *Lessons in Words of One Syllable.*

#### LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good: she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? No.



Her aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone. There was a hole in the box, and a mouse crept in, and ate it all. She then cried so much that the nurse thought she was hurt ; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it ; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat all the cake, and not to give a bit to John.

## LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll ; and her good aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now, these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind aunt gave her some thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

## LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child ; she did at all times what she was told. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work ; so her aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her aunt, and Miss



Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have been kept at home, and lost the sight of the doll's house.

## LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? he said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

## LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could not well see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice-milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so; no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, it was thought



he would die : but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

## LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields ; he found a nest, and took out the young birds ; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them : so the poor things were soon dead ; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest ;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry ; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back ; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank ! I know he did not mean to let them die ; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird who would have fed them, and could take care of them ? How would he like one to steal him from his home ?

## LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth : you do not know what ails it ; but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could stir the fire, though she had been told she must not do it ; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried ; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate ; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain ; and she can not work, or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her

## LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys ; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart ; but it was full of great stones, and he could not

draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things; if the dog had not been good, he would have tried to bite them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

#### LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds if she were to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

#### *Words of Two Syllables Accented on the First.*

*Observation.* The Double accent ("), when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"py, pronounced cop-py.

Ab-ba	a"-cid	ad-der	a''-gile
ab-bot	a-corn	ad-dle	a-gue
ab-ject	a-cre	ad-vent	ail-ment
a-ble	ac-rid	ad-verb	ai-ry
ab-scess	ac-tive	ad-verse	al-der
ab-sent	ac-tor	af-ter	al-ley
ab-stract	act-ress	a-ged	al-mond
ac-cent	ad-age	a-gent	a''-loe



al-so	ar-rant	band-box	beat-er
al-tar	ar-row	ban-dy	beau-ty
al-ter	art-ful	bane-ful	bed-ding
al-um	art-ist	ba"-nish	bee-hive
al-ways	art-less	bank-er	beg-gar
am-ber	ash-es	bank-rupt	be-ing
am-ble	as-pect	ban-ner	bed-lam
am-bush	as-pen	ban-quet	bed-time
am-ple	as-sets	ban-ter	bel-fry
an-chor	asth-ma	bant-ling	bell-man
an-gel	au-dit	bap-tism	bel-low
an-ger	au-thor	barb-ed	ber-ry
an-gle	aw-ful	bar-ber	be-som
an-gry	ax-is	bare-foot	bet-ter
an-cle	a-zure	bare-ness	be"-vy
an-nals	Bab-ble	bar-gain	bi-as
an-swer	bab-bler	bark-ing	bi-ble
an-tic	ba-by	bar-ley	bid-der
an-vil	back-bite	oa"-ron	big-ness
a-ny	back-ward	bar-ren	bi-got
ap-ple	ba-con	bar-row	bil-let
a-pril	bad-ger	bar-ter	bind-er
a-pron	bad-ness	base-ness	bind-ing
apt-ness	baf-fle	bash-ful	birch-en
ar-bour	bag-gage	ba-sin	bird-lime
arch-er	bai-liff	bas-ket	birth-day
arc-tic	ba-ker	bat-ten	bish-op
ar-dent	ba"-lance	bat-tle	bit-ter
ar-dour	bald-ness	bawl-ing	bit-tern
ar-gent	bale-ful	bea-con	black-en
ar-gue	bal-lad	bea-dle	black-ness
ar-id	bal-last	bea-my	blad-der
ar-med	bal-lot	beard-less	blame-less
ar-mour	bal-sam	bear-er	blan-dish
ar-my	band-age	beast-ly	blan-ket

bleak-ness	boo-ty	brit-tle	buz-zard,
bleat-ing	bor-dei	bro-ken	Cab-bage
bleed-ing	bor-row	bro-ker	ca"-bin
ble"-mish	bot-tle	bru-tal	ca-ble
bless-ing	bot-tom	bru-tish	cad-dy
blind-fold	bound-less	bub-ble	ca-dence
blind-ness	boun-ty	buck-et	call-ing
blis-ter	bow-er	buc-kle	cal-lous
bloat-ed	box-er	buck-le	cam-brie
blood-shed	boy-ish	buck-ram	cam-el
bloo"-dy	brace-let	bud-get	cam-let
bloom-ing	brack-et	buf-fet	can-cel
blos-som	brack-ish	bug-bear	can-cer
blow-ing	brag-ger	bu-gle	can-did
blub-ber	bram-ble	bul-ky	can-dle
blue-ness	bran-dish	bul-let	can-ker
blun-der	brave-ly	bul-rush	can-non
blunt-less	brawl-ing	bul-wark	cant-er
blus-ter	braw-ny	bum-per	can-vass
board-er	bra-zen	bump-kin	ca-per
boast-er	break-fast	bun-dle	ca-pon
boast-ing	breast-plate	bun-gle	cap-tain
bob-bin	breath-less	bun-gler	cap-tive
bod-kin	breed-ing	bur-den	cap-ture
bo"-dy	brew-er	bur-gess	car-cass
boil-er	bri-ber	burn-er	card-er
bold-ness	bri-dal	burn-ing	care-ful
bol-ster	bri-dle	bur-nish	care-less
bond-age	brief-ly	bush-el	car-nage
bon-fire	bri-er	bus-tle	car-rot
bon-net	bright-ness	butch-er	car-pet
bon-ny	brim-mer	but-ler	cart-er
boo-by	brim-stone	but-ter	carv-er
book-ish	bri-ny	but-tock	case-ment
boor-ish	bris-tle	bux-om	cas-ket



east-or	cheap-ness	cler-gy	com-mon
cas-tle	cheat-er	cle"-ver	com-pact
cau-dle	cheer-ful	cli-ent	com-pass
ca"-vil	che"-mist	cli-mate	com-pound
cause-way	che"-rish	clog-gy	com-rade
caus-tic	cher-ry	clois-ter	con-cave
ce-dar	chest-nut	clo-ser	con-cert
ceil-ing	chief-ly	clo"-set	con-cord
cel-lar	child-hood	clou-dy	con-course
cen-sure	child-ish	clo-ver	con-duct
cen-tre	chil-dren	clo-ven	con-duit
cer-tain	chim-ney	clown-ish	con-flict
chal-dron	chi"-sel	clus-ter	con-gress
chal-ice	cho-ler	clum-sy	con-quer
chal-lenge	chop-ping	clot-ty	con-quest
cham-ber	chris-ten	cob-bler	con-stant
chan-cel	chuc-kle	cob-web	con-sul
chand-ler	churl-ish	cock-pit	con-test
chan-ger	churn-ing	cod-lin	con-text
chang-ing	ci-der	cof-fee	con-tract
chan-nel	cin-der	cold-ness	con-trite
cha"-pel	ci-pher	col-lar	con-vent
chap-lain	cir-cle	col-lect	con-vert
chap-let	cis-tern	col-lege	con-vex
chap-man	ci"-tron	col-lop	con-vict
chap-ter	ci"-ty	co-lon	cool-er
char-coal	clam-ber	co"-lour	cool-ness
char-ger	clam-my	com-bat	coop-er
charm-er	cla"-mour	come-ly	cop-per
charm-ing	clap-per	com-er	co"-py
char-ter	cla"-ret	co"-met	cord-age
chas-ten	clas-sic	com-fort	cor-ner
chat-tels	clat-ter	com-ma	cos-tive
chat-ter	clean-ly	com-ment	cost-ly
cheap-en	clear-ness	com-merce	cot-ton

co'-ver	cur-rent	ce'-uge	drunk-ard
coun-cil	cur-ry	dic-tate	duke-dom
coun-sel	curs-ed	di-et	dul-ness
coun-tar	cur-tair	dif-fer	du-rance
coun-ty	cur-ved	dun-ness	du-ty
coup-let	cus-tard	dim-ple	dwelling
court-ly	cus-tom	din-ner	dwin-dle
cow-ard	cut-ler	dis-cord	Ea-ger
cou-sin	cyn-ic	dis-mal	ea-gle
crac-kle	cy-press	dis-tance	east-er
crack-er	Dab-ble	dis-tant	eat-er
craf-ty	dag-ger	do-er	ear-ly
crea-ture	dai-ly	dol-lar	earth-en
cre"-dit	dain-ty	dol-phin	e"-cho
crib-bage	dai-ry	do-nor	ed-dy
crook-ed	dal-ly	dor-mant	e-dict
cross-ness	da"-mage	doub-let	ef-fort
crotch-et	da"-mask	doubt-ful	e-gress
crude-ly	dam-sel	doubt-less	ei-ther
cru-el	dan-cer	dough-ty	el-bow
cru-et	dan-dle	dow-er	el-der
crum-ple	dan-driff	dow-las	em-blem
erup-per	dan-gle	down-ward	em-met
erus-ty	dap-per	dow-ny	em-pire
crys-tal	dark-ness	drag-gle	emp-ty
cud-gei	darl-ing	dra"-gon	end-less
cul-prit	das-tard	dra-per	en-ter
cum-ber	daz-zle	draw-er	en-try
cun-ning	dear-ly	draw-ing	en-voy
cup-board	dear-ness	dread-ful	en-vy
cu-rate	dead-ness	dream-er	eph-od
cur-dle	death-less	dri-ver	e"-pic
cur-few	debt-or	drop-sy	e-qual
curl-ing	de-cent	drub-bing	er-ror
cur-rant	de-ist	drum-mer	es-say



es-sence	fel-low	fore-sight	gal-lop
e"-thic	fe"-lon	fore-head	gam-ble
e-ven	fe-male	fo"-rest	game-ster
ē"-ver	fen-cer	for-mal	gam-mon
e-vil	fen-der	for-mer	gan-der
ex-it	fer-tile	fort-night	gaunt-let
eye-sight	fer-vent	for-tune	gar-bage
Fa-ble	fes-ter	found-er	gar-den
fa'-bric	fet-ter	foun-tain	gar-gle
fa-cing	te-ver	fowl-er	gar-land
fac-tor	fid-die	fra-grant	gar-ment
fag-got	fi"-gure	free-ly	gar-ner
faint-ness	fill-er	fren-zy	gar-nish
faith-ful	fil-thy	friend-ly	gar-ret
fal-con	fi-nal	fri"-gate	gar-ter
fal-low	fin-ger	fros-ty	ga-ther
false-hood	fi"-nish	fro-ward	gau-dy
fa"-mine	firm-ness	fruit-ful	ga-zer
fa"-mish	fix-ed	full-er	geld-ing
fa-mous	fla"-gon	fu-my	gen-der
fan-cy	fla-grant	fun-nel	gen-tile
far-mer	flan-nel	fun-ny	gen-tle
far-row	fla-vour	fur-nace	gen-try
far-ther	flesh-ly	fur-nish	ges-ture
fast-en	flo-rist	fur-row	get-ting
fa-tal	flo-wer	fur-ther	gew-gaw
fa-ther	flus-ter	fu-ry	ghast-ly
faul-ty	flut-ter	fus-ty	gi-ant
fa-vour	fol-low	fu-tile	gib-bet
fawn-ing	fol-ly	fu-ture	gid-dy
fear-ful	fon-dle	Gab-ble	gig-gle
fea-ther	fool-ish	gain-ful	gild-er
fee-ble	foot-step	gal-lant	gild-ing
feel-ing	fore-cast	gal-ley	gim-let
feign-ed	fore-most	gal-lon	gin-ger

gir-dle	griev-ance	hap-py	hem-lock
girl-ish	griev-ous	ha"-rass	herb-age
giv-er	grind-er	har-bour	herds-man
glad-den	gris-kin	hard-en	her-mit
glad-ness	gris-ly	har-dy	her-ring
glean-er	grist-ly	harm-ful	hew-er
glib-ly	groan-ing	harm-less	hic-cup
glim-mer	gro-cer	har-ness	hig-gler
glis-ten	grot-to	har-row	high-ness
gloo-my	ground-less	har-vest	hil-lock
glo-ry	guilt-less	hast-en	hil-ly
glos-sy	guil-ty	hat-ter	hin-der
glut-ton	gun-ner	hate-ful	hire-ling
gnash-ing	gus-set	ha-tred	hob-ble
gob-let	gus-ty	haugh-ty	hog-gish
god-ly	gut-ter	haunt-ed	hogs-head
gold-en	guz-zle	ha-zard	hold-fast
gos-ling	Ha"-bit	ha-zel	hol-land
gos-pel	hack-ney	ha-zy	hol-low
gos-sip	had-dock	hea"-dy	ho-ly
gou-ty	hag-gard	heal-ing	ho"-mage
grace-ful	hag-gle	hear-ing	home-ly
gram-mar	hail-stone	heark-en	ho"-nest
gran-deur	hai-ry	heart-en	ho"-nour
gras-sy	halt-er	heart-less	hood-wink
gra-tis	ham-let	hea-then	hope-ful
gra-ver	ham-per	hea"-ven	hope-less
gra-vy	hand-ful	hea"-vy	hor-rid
gra-zing	hand-maid	he-brew	hor-ror
grea-sy	hand-some	hec-tor	hos-tage
great-ly	han-dy	heed-ful	host-ess
great-ness	hang-er	hel-met	hos-tile
gree-dy	hang-ing	help-er	hot-house
green-ish	han-ker	help-ful	hour-ly
greet-ing	hap-pen	help-less	house-hold



hu-man	jan-gle	king-dom	length-en
hum-ble	jar-gon	kins-man	le''-per
hu-mour	jas-per	kitch-en	le''-vel
hun-ger	jea''-lous	kna-vish	le''-vy
hun-ter	jel-ly	kneel-ing	li-bel
hur-ry	jest-er	know-ing	li-cense
hurt-ful	Je-sus	know-ledge	life-less
hus-ky	jew-el	knuc-kle	light-en
hys-sop	jew-ish	La-bel	light-ning
I-dler	jin-gle	la-bour	lim-ber
i-dol	join-er	lack-ing	li''-mit
i''-mage	join-ture	lad-der	lim-ner
in-cense	jol-ly	la-ding	lin-guist
in-come	jour-nal	la-dle	li-on
in-dex	jour-ney	la-dy	list-ed
in-fant	joy-ful	lamb-kin	lit-ter
ink-stand	joy-less	lan-cet	lit-tle
in-let	joy-ous	land-lord	live-ly
in-mate	• judg-ment	land-mark	li''-ver
in-most	jug-gle	land-scape	li''-zard
in-quest	jui-cy	lan-guage	lead-ing
in-road	jum-ble	lan-guid	lob-by
in-sect	ju-ry	lap-pet	lob-ster
in-sult	just-ice	lar-der	lock-et
in-sight	just-ly	la''-ther	lo-cust
in-stance	Keen-ness	lat-ter	lodg-ment
in-stant	keep-er	laugh-ter	lodg-er
in-step	ken-nel	law-ful	lof-ty
in-to	ker-nel	law-yer	log-wood
in-voice	ket-tle	lead-en	long-ing
i-ron	key-hole	lead-er	loose-ness
is-sue	kid-nap	lea-ky	lord-ly
i-tem	kid-ney	lean-ness	loud-ness
Jab-ber	kin-dle	learn-ing	love-ly
jag-ged	kind-ness	lea-ther	lo''-ver

low-ly	mea-ly	mo-ment	nap-kin
low-ness	mean-ing	mon-key	nar-row
loy-al	mea-sure	mon-ster	nas-ty
lu-cid	med-dle	month-ly	na-tive
lug-gage	meek-ness	mo"-ral	na-ture
lum-ber	mel-low	mor-sel	na-val
lurch-er	mem-ber	mor-tal	naugh-ty
lurk-er	me"-nace	mor-tar	na-vy
luc-ky	mend-er	most-ly	neat-ness
ly"-ric	men-tal	mo"-ther	neck-cloth
Mag-got	mer-cer	mo-tive	need-ful
ma-jor	mer-chant	move-ment	nee-dle
ma-ker	mer-cy	moun-tain	nee-dy
mal-let	me"-rit	mourn-ful	ne-gro
malt-ster	mes-sage	mouth-ful	neigh-bour
mam-mon	me"-tal	mud-dle	nei-ther
man-drake	me"-thod	mud-dy	ne"-pew
man-gle	mid-dle	muf-fie	ner-vous
man-ly	migh-ty	mum-ble	net-tle
man-ner	mil-dew	mum-my	new-ly
man-tle	mild-ness	mur-der	new-ness
ma-ny	mill-stone	mur-mur	nib-ble
mar-ble	mil-ky	mush-room	nice-ness
mar-ket	mill-er	mu-sic	nig-gard
marks-man	mi"-mic	mus-ket	night-cap
mar-row	mind-ful	mus-lin	nim-ble
mar-quis	min-gle	mus-tard	no-ble
mar-shal	mis-chief	mus-ty	nog-gin
mar-tyr	mi-ser	mut-ton	non-age
ma-son	mix-ture	muz-zle	non-sense
mas-ter	mock-er	myr-tle	non-suit
mat-ter	mo"-del	mys-tic	nos-tril
max-im	mo"-dern	Nail-er	nos-trum
may-or	mo"-dest	na-ked	no"-thing
may-pole	mois-ture	name-less	no-tice



no"-vel	out-most	par-rot	pew-ter
no"-vice	out-rage	par-ry	phi-al
num-ber	out-ward	par-son	phren-zy
nur-ture	out-work	part-ner	phy"-sic
nut-meg	own-er	par-ty	pic-kle
Oaf-ish	oys-ter	pas-sage	pick-lock
oak-en	Pa-cer	pas-sive	pic-ture
oat-meal	pack-age	pass-port	pig-my
ob-ject	pack-er	pas-ture	pil-fer
ob-long	pack-et	pa"-tent	pil-grim
o-chre	pad-dle	pave-ment	pil-lage
o-dour	pad-dock	pay-ment	pill-box
of-fer	pad-lock	pea-cock	pi-lot
of-fice	pa-gan	peb-ble	pim-ple
off-spring	pain-ful	pe"-dant	pin-case
o-gle	paint-er	ped-lar	pin-cers
oil-man	paint-in	peep-er	pinch-ing
oint-ment	pa"-lace	pee-vish	pi-per
old-er	pa"-late	pelt-ing	pip-pin
o"-live	pale-ness	pen-dant	pi-rate
o-men	pal-let	pen-man	pitch-er
on-set	pam-phlet	pen-ny	pit-tance
o-pen	pan-cake	pen-sive	pi"-ty
op-tic	pa"-nic	peo-ple	pi"-vot
o-pal	pan-try	pep-per	pla-ces
o"-range	pa-per	per-fect	pla"-cid
or-der	pa-pist	pe"-ril	plain-tiff
or-gan	par-boil	pe"-rish	pla"-net
o"-ther	par-cel	per-jure	plan-ter
o-ral	parch-ing	per-ry	plas-ter
ot-ter	parch-ment	per-son	plas-tic
o-ver	par-don	pert-ness	plat-ter
out-cast	pa-rent	pes-ter	play-er
out-cry	par-ley	pes-tle	play-ing
out-er	par-lour	pet-ty	plea"-sant

plot-ter	preach-er	pry-ing	quick-en
plu-mage	pre"-bend	pru-dence	quick-ly
plum-met	pre-cept	pru-dent	quick-sand
plump-ness	pre-dal	psalm-ist	qui-et
plun-der	pre"-face	psalt-er	quin-sy
plu-ral	pre"-late	pub-lic	quin-tal
ply-ing	pre-lude	pub-lish	quit-rent
poach-er	pre"-sage	puc-ker	qui"-ver
pock-et	pre"-sence	pud-ding	quo-rum
po-et	pre"-sent	pud-dle	quo-ta
poi-son	press-er	puff-er	Rab-bit
po-ker	pric-kle	pul-let	rab-ble
po-lar	prick-ly	pul-pit	ra-cer
po"-lish	priest-hood	pump-er	rack-et
pom-pous	pri-mate	punc-ture	ra"-dish
pon-der	pri"-mer	pun-gent	raf-fle
pop-py	prin-cess	pun-ish	raf-ter
port-al	pri-vate	pup-py	rag-ged
pos-set	pri"-vy	pur-blind	rail-er
post-age	prob-lem	pure-ness	rai-ment
pos-ture	proc-tor	pur-pose	rain-bow
po-tent	pro"-duce	pu-trid	rai-ny
pot-ter	pro"-duct	puz-zle	rai-sin
pot-tle	prof-fer	Quad-rant	ra-kish
poul-try	pro"-fit	quag-mire	ral-ly
pound-age	pro"-gress	quaint-ness	ram-ble
pound-er	pro"-ject	qua-ker	ram-mer
pow-er	pro-logue	qualm-ish	ram-pant
pow-der	pro"-mise	quar-rel	ram-part
prac-tice	pro"-phet	quar-ry	ran-cour
prais-er	pros-per	quar-ter	ran-dom
pran-cer	pros-trate	qua-ver	ran-ger
prat-tle	proud-ly	queer-ly	ran-kle
prat-tler	prow-ess	que-ry	ran-sack
pray-er	prowl-er	quib-ble	ran-som



rant-er	ri''-vet	sa-bre	scho''-lar
ra''-pid	roar-ing	sack-cloth	sci-ence
ra''-pine	rob-ber	sad-den	scoff-er
rap-ture	rock-et	sad-dle	scol-lop
rash-ne	roll-er	safe-ly	scorn-ful
ra''-ther	ro-man	safe-ty	scrib-ble
rat-tle	ro-mish	saf-fron	scrip-ture
ra''-vage	roo-my	sai-lor	scru-ple
ra-ven	ro-sy	sa''-lad	scuf-fle
raw-nes	rot-ten	sal-ly	scull-er
ra-zor	round-ish	sal-mon	sculp-ture
read-er	ro-ver	salt-ish	scur-vy
rea''-dy	roy-al	sal-vage	seam-less
reap-er	rub-ber	sal-ver	sea-son
rea-son	rub-bish	sam-ple	se-cret
re''-bel	ru-by	san-dal	seed-less
re-cent	rud-der	san-dy	see-ing
reck-on	rude-ness	san-guine	seem-ly
rec-tor	rue-ful	sap-ling	sell-er
re''-fuse	ruf-fle	sap-py	se''-nate
rent-al	rug-ged	satch-el	sense-less
rest-less	ru-in	sa''-tin	sen-tence
re''-vel	ru-ler	sa''-tire	se-quel
ri''-band	rum-ble	sau-cer	ser-mon
rich-es	rum-mage	sau-sage	ser-pent
rid-dance	ru-mour	sa''-vage	ser-vant
rid-dle	rum-ple	sa-ver	ser-vice
ri-der	run-let	saw-yer	set-ter
ri-fle	run-ning	say-ing	set-tle
right-ful	rup-ture	scab-bard	shab-by
ri''-gour	rus-tic	scaf-fold	shac-kle
ri-ot	rus-ty	scam-per	sha''-dow
rip-ple	ruth-less	scan-dal	shag-gy
ri-val	Sab-bath	scar-let	shal-low
ri''-ver	sa-ble	scat-ter	sham-bles

shame-ful	sin-gle	sor-row	sta"-tute
shame-less	sin-ner	sor-ry	stead-fast
shape-less	si-ren	sot-tish	stee-ple
sha-pen	sis-ter	sound-ness	steer-age
sharp-en	sit-ting	span-gle	stic-kle
sharp-er	skil-ful	spar-kle	stiff-en
shat-ter	skil-let	spar-row	sti-file
shear-ing	skim-mer	spat-ter	still-ness
shel-ter	slack-en	speak-er	stin-gy
shep-herd	slan-der	speech-less	stir-rup
sher"-iff	slat-tern	spee-dy	sto"-mach
sher-ry	sla-vish	spin-dle	sto-ny
shil-ling	sleep-er	spin-ner	stor-my
shi-ning	slee-py	spi"-rit	sto-ry
ship-wreck	slip-per	spit-tle	stout-ness
shock-ing	sli-ver	spite-ful	strag-gle
short-en	slop-py	splin-ter	stran-gle
sho"-vel	sloth-ful	spo-ken	strick-en
shoul-der	slug-gard	spon-gy	strict-ly
show-er	slum-ber	sport-ing	stri-king
shuf-fle	smell-ing	spot-less	strip-ling
shut-ter	smug-gle	sprin-kle	struc-ture
shut-tle	smut-ty	squan-der	stub-born
sick-en	snaf-fle	squeam-ish	stu-dent
sick-ness	snag-gy	sta-ble	stum-ble
sight-less	snap-per	stag-ger	stur-dy
sig-nal	sneak-ing	stag-nate	sub-ject
si-lence	snuf-fle	stam-mer	suc-cour
si-lent	sock-et	stan-dish	suck ling
sim-per	sod-den	sta-ple	sud-den
sim-ple	soft-en	star-tle	suf-fer
si"-new	so"-lace	state-ly	sul-len
sin-ful	so"-lemn	sta-ting	sul-ly
sing-ing	so"-lid	sta-tue	sul-tan
sing-er	sor-did	sta"-ture	sul-try



sum-mer	tam-my	thor-ny	tot-ter
sum-mit	tam-per	thought-ful	tow-el
sum-mons	tan-gle	thou-sand	tow-er
sun-day	tan-kard	thrash-er	town-ship
sun-der	tan-sy	threa"-ten	tra-ding
sun-dry	ta-per	throb-bing	traf-fic
sup-per	tap-ster	thump-ing	trai-tor
sup-ple	tar-dy	thun-der	tram-mel
sure-ty	tar-get	thurs-day	tram-ple
sur-feit	tar-ry	tick-et	tran-script
sur-ly	tar-tar	tic-kle	trans-fer
sur-name	taste-less	ti-dy	trea-cle
sur-plice	tas-ter	tight-en	trea-son
swad-dle	tat-tle	till-age	trea"-sure
swag-ger	taw-dry	till-er	trea-tise
swal-low	taw-ny	tim-ber	treat-ment
swan-skin	tell-er	time-ly	trea-ty
swar-thy	tem-per	tinc-ture	trem-ble
swear-ing	tem-pest	tin-der	trench-er
sweep-ing	tem-ple	tin-gle	tres-pass
sweet-en	tempt-er	tin-ker	tri"-bune
sweet-ness	te"-nant	tin-sel	tric-kle
swell-ing	ten-der	tip-pet	tri-file
swift-ness	ter-race	tip-ple	trig-ger
swim-ming	ter-ror	tire-some	trim-mer
sys-tem	tes-ty	ti-tle	tri"-ple
Tab-by	thank-ful	tit-ter	trip-ping
ta-ble	thatch-er	tit-tle	tri-umph
tac-kle	thaw-ing	toil-et	troop-er
ta-ker	there-fore	to-ken	tro-phy
ta"-lent	thick-et	ton-nage	trou"-ble
tai-lor	thiev-ish	tor-ment	trou-sers
tal-low	thim-ble	tor-rent	tru-ant
tal-ly	think-ing	tor-ture	truc-kle
tame-ly	thirs-ty	to-tal	tru-ly

trump-et	use-ful	vir-tue	weal-thy
trun-dle	ush-er	vi"-sage	wea"-pon
trus-ty	ut-most	vi"-sit	wea"-ther
tuck-er	ut-ter	vix-en	weep-ing
tues-day	Va-cant	vo-cal	weigh-ty
tu-lip	va-grant	vol-ley	wel-fare
tum-ble	vain-ly	voy-age	wheat-en
tum-bler	va"-lid	vul-gar	whis-per
tu-mid	val-ley	vul-ture	whis-tle
tu-mour	va"-nish	Wa-fer	whole-some
tu-mult	van-quish	wag-gish	wick-ed
tun-nel	var-let	wag-tail	wi"-dow
tur-ban	var-nish	wait-er	will-ing
tur-bid	va-ry	wake-ful	win-ter
tur-key	vas-sal	wal-let	wis-dom
turn-er	vel-vet	wal-low	wit-ness
tur-nip	vend-er	walk-er	wit-ty
turn-stile	ve"-nom	wal-nut	wo-ful
tur-ret	ven-ture	wan-der	won-der
tur-tle	ver-dant	want-ing	wor-ship
tu-tor	ver-dict	wan-ton	wrong-ful
twi-light	ver-ger	war-fare	Year-ly
twin-kle	ver-juice	war-like	yearn-ing
twit-ter	ve"-ry	war-rant	yel-low
tym-bal	ves-per	war-ren	yeo-man
ty-rant	ves-try	wash-ing	yon-der
Um-pire	vex-ed	wasp-ish	young-er
un-cle	vi"-car	waste-ful	young-ster
un-der	vic-tor	wa-ter	youth-ful
up-per	vi"-gour	watch-ful	Za-ny
up-right	vil-lain	wa-ver	zea"-lot
up-shot	vint-n	way-lay	zea"-lous
up-ward	vi-ol	way-ward	ze"-nith
ur-gent	vi-per	weak-en	ze"-phyr
u-sage	vir-gin	wea-ry	zig-zag



*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

## LESSON 1.

The dog barks. The hog grunts. The pig squeaks. The horse neighs. The cock crows. The ass brays. The cat purrs. The kitten mews. The bull bel-lows. The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep al-so bleat. The li-on roars. The wolf howls. The tiger growls. The fox barks. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The spar-row chirps. The swal-low twit-ters. The rook caws. The bit-tern booms. The tur-key gob-bles. The pea-cock screams. The bee-tle hums. The duck quacks. The goose cac-kles. Mon-keys chat-ter. The owl hoots. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake his-ses. Lit-tle boys and girls talk and read.

## LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner : I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet : it will be rea-dy soon, then Tho-mas shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates ? The clock strikes one ; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat ? No ; you shall have some-thing ni-cer ? Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you ; and here are some peas and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

## LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very plea-sant morn-ing ; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing



to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and ga-ther ho-ney. Then the lit-tle boy met a dog, and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew a-way. Then the lit-tle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle ei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

## LESSON 4.

Tho-mas, what a cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you could read on-ly lit-tle words; and you were forced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny **heep** and lambs. He took a great deal of care f them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, ear wa-ter to Jrink, and if they were sick



he was ve-ry good to them ; and when they climb-d up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms ; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile and play them a tune, and sing to them ; so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold. Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up always at night in the fold ; so she came to her mo-ther, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night ! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up ? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way, if I can, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us ; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self ; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout ; and she got out of the field, and got into a fo-rest full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold ; but the fold was a great way off : and the wolf saw her, and



seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den spread all over with bones and blood ; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, I have brought you a young fat lamb ; and so the cubs took her, and tore her to pieces and ate her up.

## LESSON 5.

There was once a lit-tle boy who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court ; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. Pray what was his name ? Nay, indeed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too : he al-ways cried if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was !

Well ; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow, wow, wow ; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him ; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cried loud-er, Bow, wow, wow ; but he only meant to say, Good morning, how do you do ? But this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as e-ver he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out : and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy lived, to tell them where he was.



When he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow, wow ; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door.

What do you want, you black dog ? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch ; and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch : but he was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folke laugh-ed at him because he was a cow-ard.

## LESSON 6.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became thick with clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears, and sitting down in a sulky humour would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish ; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields ; and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds and greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. “ Do you see,” said Robert, “ what a change has taken place ? Last night the ground was parched ; the flowers, and all the things, seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change ? ” Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morn-ing had done all this good.



*Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Second.*

A-base	a-las	as-sent	be-numb
a-bate	a-lert	as-sert	be-quest
ab-hor	a-like	as-sist	be-seech
ab-jure	a-live	as-sume	be-seem
a-bove	al-lege	as-sure	be-set
a-bout	al-lot	a-stray	be-sides
ab-solve	al-lude	a-stride	be-siege
ab-surd	al-lure	a-tone	be-smear
ac-cept	al-ly	at-tend	be-smoke
ac-count	a-loft	at-test	be-speak
ac-cuse	a-lone	at-tire	be-stir
ac-quaint	a-long	at-tract	be-stow
ac-quire	a-loof	aus-tere	be-stride
ac-quit	a-maze	a-vail	be-tide
ad-duce	a-mend	a-vast	be-times
ad-here	a-mong	a-venge	be-tray
ad-jure	a-muse	a-verse	be-troth
ad-just	an-noy	a-vert	be-tween
ad-mit	ap-peal	a-void	be-wail
a-dorn	ap-pear	a-vow	be-ware
ad-vice	ap-pease	a-wait	be-witch
ad-vise	ap-plaud	a-wake	be-yond
a-far	ap-ply	a-ware	blas-pheme
af-fair	ap-point	a-wry	block-ade
af-fix	ap-proach	Bap-tize	bom-bard
af-flict	ap-prove	be-cause	bu-reau
af-front	a-rise	be-come	Ca-bal
a-fraid	ar-raign	be-daub	ca-jole
a-gain	ar-rest	be-fore	cal-cine
a-gainst	as-cend	be-head	ca-nal
ag-gress	as-cent	be-hold	ca-price
ag-grieve	a-shore	be-lieve	ca-reer
a-go	a-side	be-neath	ca-ress
a-larm	as-sault	be-nign	car-touch



ca-rouse	con-cur	con-sult	de-coy
cas-cade	con-demn	con-sume	de-cree
ce-ment	con-dense	con-tain	de-cry
cock-ade	con-dign	con-tempt	de-duct
co-herc	con-dole	con-tend	de-face
col-lect	con-duce	con-tent	de-fame
com-bine	con-duct	con-test	de-feat
com-mand	con-fer	con-tort	de-fect
com-mend	con-fess	con-tract	de-fence
com-ment	con-fide	con-trast	de-fend
com-mit	con-fine	con-trol	de-fer
com-mune	con-firm	con-vene	de-file
com-mute	con-form	con-verse	de-fine
com-pact	con-found	con-vert	de-form
com-pare	con-front	con-vey	de-fraud
com-pel	con-fuse	con-vict	de-grade
com-pile	con-fute	con-vince	de-gree
com-plain	con-geal	con-voke	de-ject
com-plete	con-gest	con-vulse	de-lay
com-ply	con-join	cor-rect	de-light
com-port	con-joint	cor-rupt	de-lude
com-pose	con-jure	cur-tail	de-mand
com-pound	con-nect	De-bar	de-mean
com-press	con-nive	de-base	de-mise
com-prise	con-sent	de-bate	de-mit
com-pute	con-serve	de-bauch	de-mur
con-ceal	con-sign	de-cay	de-mure
con-cede	con-sist	de-cease	de-note
con-ceit	con-sole	de-ceit	de-nounce
con-ceive	con-sort	de-ceive	de-ny
con-cern	con-spire	de-cide	de-part
con-cert	con-strain	de-claim	de-pend
con-cise	con-straint	de-clare	de-pict
con-clude	con-stringe	de-cline	de-plore
con-coot	con-struct	de-coot	de-port

de-pose	di-rect	dis-pose	em-ploy
de-prave	dis-arm	dis-praise	en-act
de-press	dis-burse	dis-sect	en-chant
de-privé	dis-cern	dis-solve	en-close
de-pute	dis-charge	dis-til	en-dear
de-ride	dis-claim	dis-tinct	en-dite
de-robe	dis-close	dis-tort	en-dorse
de-scant	dis-course	dis-tract	en-due
de-scend	dis-creet	dis-tress	en-dure
de-scribe	dis-cuss	dis-trust	en-force
de-sert	dis-dain	dis-turb	en-gage
de-serve	dis-ease	dis-use	en-grail
de-sign	dis-gorge	di-verge	en-grave
de-sire	dis-grace	di-vert	en-gross
de-sist	dis-guise	di-vest	en-hance
de-spair	dis-gust	di-vide	en-join
de-spite	dis-join	di-vine	en-joy
de-spoil	dis-junct	di-vorce	en-large
de-spond	dis-like	di-vulge	en-list
de-stroy	dis-mast	dra-goön	en-rage
de-tach	dis-may	E-clipse	en-rich
de-tain	dis-miss	ef-face	en-robe
de-tect	dis-mount	ef-fect	en-rol
de-ter	dis-own	ef-fuse	en-slave
de-test	dis-pand	e-ject	en-sue
de-vise	dis-part	e-lapse	en-sure
de-volve	dis-pel	e-late	en-tail
de-vote	dis-pend	e-lect	en-throne
de-vour	dis-pense	e-lude	en-tice
de-vout	dis-perse	em-balm	en-tire
di-fuse	dis-place	em-bark	en-tomb
di-gest	dis-plant	em-boss	en-trap
di-gress	dis-play	em-brace	en-treat
di-late	dis-please	em-pale	en-twine
di-lute	dis-port	em-plead	e-quip



e-raise	ex-pert	fore-stall	in-cline
e-rect	ex-pire	fore-tell	in-clude
es-cape	ex-plain	fore-warn	in-crease
es-cort	ex-plode	for-give	in-cur
es-pouse	ex-ploit	for-lorn	in-deed
es-py	ex-plore	for-sake	in-dent
es-tate	ex-port	for-swear	in-duce
es-teem	ex-pose	forth-with	in-dulge
e-vade	ex-pound	ful-fil	in-fect
e-vent	ex-press	Gal-loon	in-fer
e-vert	ex-punge	ga-zette	in-fest
e-vict	ex-tend	gen-teel	in-firm
e-virce	ex-tent	gri-mace	in-flame
e-voke	ex-tinct	gro-tesque	in-flate
ex-act	ex-tol	Im-bibe	in-flect
ex-ceed	ex-tort	im-bue	in-flict
ex-cel	ex-tract	im-mense	in-form
ex-cept	ex-treme	im-merse	in-fuse
ex-cess	ex-ude	im-mure	in-grate
ex-change	ex-ult	im-pair	in-hume
ex-cise	Fa-tigue	im-part	in-ject
ex-cite	fer-ment	im-peach	in-lay
ex-claim	fif-teen	im-pede	in-quire
ex-clude	fo-ment	im-pel	in-sane
ex-cuse	for-bade	im-pend	in-scribe
ex-empt	for-bear	im-plant	in-sert
ex-ert	for-bid	im-plore	in-sist
ex-hale	fore-bode	im-ply	in-snare
ex-haust	fore-close	im-port	in-spect
ex-hort	fore-doom	im-pose	in-spire
ex-ist	fore-go	im-press	in-stall
ex-pand	fore-known	im-print	in-still
ex-pect	fore-run	im-prove	in-struct
ex-pend	fore-show	im-pute	in-sult
ex-pense	fore-see	in-cite	in-tend

in-tense	mis-hap	out-bid	per-verse
in-ter	mis-judge	out-brave	per-vert
in-thral	mis-lay	out-dare	pe-ruse
in-trench	mis-lead	out-do	pla-card
in-trigue	mis-name	out-face	pos-sess
in-trude	mis-spend	out-grow	post-pone
in-trust	mis-place	out-leap	pre-cede
in-vade	mis-print	out-live	pre-clude
in-veigh	mis-quote	out-right	pre-dict
in-vent	mis-rule	out-run	pre-fer
in-vert	mis-take	out-sail	pre-fix
in-vest	mis-teach	out-shine	pre-judge
in-vite	mis-trust	out-shoot	pre-mise
in-voke	mis-use	out-sit	pre-pare
in-volve	mo-lest	out-stare	pre-pense
in-ure	mo-rose	out-strip	pre-sage
Ja-pan	Neg-lect	out-walk	pre-scribe
je-june	O-bey	out-weigh	pre-sent
jo-cose	ob-ject	out-wit	pre-serve
La-ment	ob-late	Pa-rade	pre-side
lam-poon	o-blige	pa-role	pre-sume
Ma-chine	ob-lique	par-take	pre-tence
main-tain	ob-scure	pa-trol	pre-tend
ma-lign	ob-serve	per-cuss	pre-text
ma-nure	ob-struct	per-form	pre-vail
ma-raud	ob-tain	per-fume	pre-vent
ma-rine	ob-tend	per-fuse	pro-ceed
ma-ture	ob-trude	per-haps	pro-claim
mis-call	ob-tuse	per-mit	pro-cure
mis-cast	oc-cult	per-plex	pro-duce
mis-chance	oc-cur	per-sist	pro-fane
mis-count	of-fend	per-spire	pro-fess
mis-deed	op-pose	per-suade	pro-found
mis-deem	op-press	per-tain	pro-fuse
mis-give	or-dain	per-vade	pro-ject



# ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

pro-late	re-charge	re-grate	re-peat
pro-lix	re-cite	re-gret	re-pel
pro-long	re-claim	re-hear	re-pent
pro-mote	re-cline	re-hearse	re-pine
pro-mulge	re-cluse	re-ject	re-place
pro-nounce	re-coil	re-joice	re-plete
pro-pel	re-coin	re-join	re-ply
pro-pense	re-cord	re-lapse	re-port
pro-pose	re-count	re-late	re-pose
pro-pound	re-course	re-lax	re-press
pro-rogue	re-cruit	re-lay	re-prieve
pro-scribe	re-cur	re-lease	re-print
pro-tect	re-daub	re-lent	re-proach
pro-tend	re-deem	re-lief	re-proof
pro-test	re-doubt	re-lieve	re-prove
pro-tract	re-dound	re-light	re-pulse
pro-trude	re-dress	re-lume	re-pute
pro-vide	re-duce	re-ly	re-request
pro-voke	re-fect	re-main	re-quire
pur-loin	re-fer	re-mand	re-quite
pur-sue	re-fine	re-mark	re-scind
pur-suit	re-fit	re-mind	re-seat
pur-vey	re-flect	re-miss	re-sent
Re-bate	re-float	re-mit	re-serve
re-bel	re-flow	re-morse	re-side
re-bound	re-form	re-mote	re-sign
re-buff	re-fract	re-move	re-sist
re-build	re-frain	re-mount	re-solve
re-buke	re-fresh	re-new	re-sort
re-call	re-fund	re-nounce	re-spect
re-cant	re-fuse	re-nown	re-spire
re-cede	re-fute	re-pair	re-pond
re-ceipt	re-gain	re-past	re-store
re-ceive	re-gale	re-pay	re-strain
re cess	re-gard	re-peal	re-tail

re-tain	sub-side	un-bar	un-lade
re-tard	sut-sist	un-bend	un-like
re-tire	sub-tract	un-bind	un-load
re-tort	sub-vert	un-blest	un-lock
re-tract	suc-ceed	un-bolt	un-loose
re-treat	suc-cinct	un-born	un-man
re-trieve	suf-fice	un-bought	un-mask
re-turn	sug-gest	un-bound	un-moor
re-veal	sup-ply	un-brace	un-paid
re-venge	sup-port	un-case	un-ripe
re-vere	sup-pose	un-caught	un-safe
re-verse	sup-press	un-chain	un-say
re-vert	sur-round	un-chaste	un-seen
re-vile	sur-vey	un-clasp	un-shod
re-volt	sus-pend	un-close	un-sound
re-volve	sus-pense	un-couth	un-spent
re-ward	There-on	un-do	un-sung
ro-mance	there-of	un-done	un-taught
Sa-lute	there-with	un-dress	un-tie
se-clude	tor-ment	un-fair	un-true
se-cure	tra-duce	un-fed	un-twist
se-dan	trans-act	un-fit	un-wise
se-date	tran-scend	un-fold	un-yoke
se-duce	tran-scribe	un-gird	up-braid
se-lect	trans-fer	un-girt	up-hold
se-rene	trans-form	un-heard	u-surp
se-vere	trans-gress	un-hinge	Where-as
sin-cere	trans-late	un-hook	with-al
sub-due	trans-mit	un-horse	with-draw
sub-duct	tran-spire	un-hurt	with-hold
sub-join	trans-plant	u-nite	with-in
sub-lime	trans-pose	un-just	with-out
sub-mit	tre-pan	un-knit	with-stand
sub-orn	trus-tee	un-known	Your-self
sub-scribe	Un-apt	un-lace	your-selves



*Entertaining and Instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

## LESSON 1.

Gold is of a yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal hea-vi-er than most other things. Men dig it out of the earth. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and often lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade. Sovereigns and guineas are made of gold; and so are half-sovereigns and half-guineas, and watches sometimes, and many other things. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beater very thin; much thinner than leaves of paper.

## LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. Kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper mixed with other metal. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. Saucepans are made of brass; and the locks upon the doors, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the saucepan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you, if you were to eat it.

## LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it serves to make us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel are made of



iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows, to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

## LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece. lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-ping-pan and the re-flect-or, are all co-ver-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the wea-ther-glass.



Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-silver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the earth.

## LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry; and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweetmeats, orange, and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone. But soon after this little boy was very sick, and e-ve-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he



got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

## LESSON 6

Now there was an-o-ther boy, who was one of Harry's school-fellows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy; he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slyly up stairs, and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it se-ve-ral weeks, and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was obliged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

## LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-o-ther little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a swarm of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-o-ther, and a piece to an-o-ther,



till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-ge-ther mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and, because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left their sport, and came and stood round him. And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intended to eat an-o-ther day, and he said, Here, old man; here is some cake for you. The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes himself.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

#### LESSON 8.

The noblest employment of the mind or man is to study the works of the Creator. To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. If he cast his eye towards the clouds,



will he not find the heavens full of its wonders ? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me" ?

While the planets pursue their courses ; while the sun remaineth in his place ; while the comet wandereth through space, and returneth to its destined spot again ; who but God could have formed them ? Behold how awful their splendour ! yet they do not diminish ; lo, how rapid their motion ! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce ; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain : have not wisdom and power ordained the whole ? Who biddeth the grass to spring up ? Who watereth it at its due seasons ? Behold the ox croppeth it ; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it ? Who is he that provideth for them but the Lord ?

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.*

Ab-di-cate	al-der-man	ar-mo-ry
ab-ju-gate	a-li-en	ar-ro-gant
ab-ro-gate	am-nes-ty	at-tri-bute
ab-so-lute	am-pli-fy	a"-va-rice
ac-ci-dent	a"-nar-chy	au-di-tor
ac-cu-rate	an-ces-tor	au-gu-ry
ac-tu-ate	a"-ni-mal	au-tho-rize
ad-ju-tant	a"-ni-mate	Ba"-che-lor
ad-mi-ral	an-nu-al	back-sli-der
ad-vo-cate	ap-pe-tite	hack-ward-ness
af-fa-ble	a"-ra-ble	bail-a-ble
a"-go-ny	ar-gu-ment	bal-der-dash



ba''-nish-ment	ca''-su-al	com-pro-misc
bar-ba-rous	ca''-su-ist	con-fer-ence
bar-ren-ness	ca''-ta-logue	con-fi-dence
bar-ris-ter	ca''-te-chise	con-flu-ence
bash-ful-ness	ca''-te-chism	con-gru-ous
bat-tle-ment	ce''-le-brate	con-ju-gal
beau-ti-ful	cen-tu-ry	con-quer-or
be''-ne-fice	cer-ti-fy	con-se-crate
be''-ne-fit	cham-ber-maid	con-se-quence
bi''-go-try	cham-pi-on	con-so-nant
blas-phe-my	cha''-rac-ter	con-sta-ble
blood-suck-er	cha''-ri-ty	con-stan-cy
blun-der-buss	chas-tise-ment	con-sti-tute
blun-der-er	chi''-val-ry	con-ti-nence
blun-der-ing	che''-mi-cal	con-trary
blus-ter-er	che''-mis-try	con-ver-sant
bois-te-rous	cin-na-mon	co-pi-ous
book-bind-er	cir-cu-late	cor-di-al
bor-row-er	cir-cum-flex	cor-mo-rant
bot-tom-less	cir-cum-spect	co''-ro-ner
bot-tom-ry	cir-cum-stance	cor-po-ral
boun-ti-ful	cla''-mo-rous	cor-pu-lent
bro-ther-ly	cla''-ri-fy	cos-tive-ness
bur-den-some	clas-si-cal	cost-li-ness
bur-gla-ry	clean-li-ness	co''-ve-nant
bu-ri-al	co-gen-cy	co''-ver-ing
Ca''-bi-net	cog-ni-zance	co''-vet-ous
cal-cu-late	co''-lo-ny	coun-sel-lor
ca''-len-dar	co''-me-dy	coun-te-nance
ca''-pi-tal	com-fort-less	coun-ter-feit
cap-ti-vate	co''-mi-cal	coun-ter-pane
car-di-nal	com-pa-ny	cour-te-ous
care-ful-ly	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
car-mel-ite	com-ple-ment	cow-ard-ice
car-pen-ter	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness

cre"-di-ble	do"-cu-ment	fal-li-ble
cre"-di-tor	do-lo-rous	fa-ther-less
cri"-mi-nal	dow-a-ger	faul-ti-ly
cri"-ti-cal	dra-pe-ry	fer-ven-cy
cro"-co-dile	dul-ci-mer	fes-ti-val
crook-ed-ness	du-ra-ble	fe-ver-ish
cru-ci-fy	E"-bo-ny	fil-thi-ly
cru-di-ty	e"-di-tor	fir-ma-ment
cru-el-ty	e"-du-cate	fish-e-ry
crus-ti-ness	e"-le-gant	flat-te-ry
cu-bi-cal	e"-le-ment	fla"-tu-lent
cu-cum-ber	e"-le-phant	fool-ish-ness
cul-pa-ble	e"-le-vate	fop-pe-ry
cul-ti-vate	e"-lo-quence	for-ti-fy
cu-ri-ous	e"-mi-nent	for-ward-ness
cus-to-dy	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cus-to-mer	em-pha-sis	frau-du-lent
Dan-ger-ous	e"-mu-late	free-hold-er
de-cen-cy	e"-ne-my	fri"-vo-lous
de"-di-cate	e"-ner-gy	fro-ward-ly
de"-li-cate	en-ter-prise	fu-ne-ral
de"-pu-ty	es-ti-mate	fur-be-low
de"-ro-gate	e"-ve-ry	fu-ri-ous
de"-so-late	e"-vi-dent	fur-ni-ture
des-pe-rate	ex-cel-lence	fur-ther-more
des-ti-ny	ex-cel-lent	Gain-say-er
des-ti-tute	ex-e-crate	gal-lan-try
de"-tri-ment	ex-e-cute	gal-le-ry
de-vi-ate	ex-er-cise	gar-den-er
di-a-dem	ex-pi-ate	gar-ni-ture
di-a-logue	ex-qui-site	gar-ri-son
di-a-per	fa"-bu-lous	gau-di-ly
di"-li-gence	fa"-cul-ty	ge"-ner-al
dis-ci-pline	faith-ful-ly	ge"-ne-rate
dis-lo-cate	fal-la-cy	ge"-ner-ous



gen-tle-man	hoa-ri-ness	in-ter-est
ge"-nu-ine	ho-li-ness	in-ter-val
gid-di-ness	ho"-ues-ty	in-ter-view
gin-ger-bread	hope-ful-ness	in-ti-mate
glim-mer-ing	hor-rid-ly	in-tri-cate
glo-ri-fy	hos-pi-tal	Jo"-cu-lar
glut-ton-ous	hus-band-man	jol-li-ty
god-li-ness	hy"-po-crite	jo-vi-al
gor-man-dize	I-dle-ness	ju-gu-lar
go"-vern-ment	ig-no-rant	jus-ti-fy
go"-ver-nor	i"-mi-tate	Kid-nap-per
grace-ful-ness	im-ple-ment	kil-der-kin
gra"-du-ate	im-pli-cate	kins-wo-man
grate-ful-ly	im-po-tence	kna-vish-ly
gra"-ti-fy	im-pre-cate	knot-ti-ly
gra"-vi-tate	im-pu-dent	La-bour-er
gree-di-ness	in-ci-dent	lar-ce-ny
griev-ous-ly	in-di-cate	la"-te-ral
gun-pow-der	in-di-gent	le"-ga-cy
Han-di-ly	in-do-lent	le"-ni-ty
hand-ker-chief	in-dus-try	le"-pro-sy
har-bin-ger	in-fa-my	le"-thar-gy
harm-less-ly	in-fan-cy	le"-ve-ret
har-mo-ny	in-fi-nite	li"-be-ral
haugh-ti-ness	in-flu-ence	li"-ber-tine
hea"-vi-ness	in-ju-ry	li"-ga-ment
hep-tar-chy	in-ner-most	like-li-hood
he"-rald-ry	in-no-cence	li-on-ess
he"-re-sy	in-no-vate	li"-te-ral
he"-re-tic	in-so-lent	lof-ti-ness
he"-ri-tage	in-stant-ly	low-li-ness
her-mi-tage	in-sti-tute	lu-na-cy
hi"-de-ous	in-stru-ment	lu-na-tic
hind-er-most	in-ter-course	lux-u-ry
his-to-ry	in-ter-dict	Mag-ni-fy

ma''-jes-ty	Na-ked-ness	or-der-ly
main-te-nance	nar-ra-tive	or-di-nance
mal-a-pert	na''-tu-ral	or-gan-ist
ma''-nage-ment	ne''-ga-tive	o''-ri-gin
man-ful-ly	ne''-ther-most	or-na-ment
ma''-ni-fest	night-in-gale	or-tho-dox
man-li-ness	no''-mi-nate	o-ver-flow
ma''-nu-al	no''-ta-ble	o-ver-sight
ma''-nu-script	no-ta-ry	out-ward-ly
ma-ri-gold	no-ti-fy	Pa-ci-fy
ma''-ri-ner	no''-vel-ist	pal-pa-ble
mar-row-bone	no''-vel-ty	pa-pa-cy
mas-cu-line	nou''-rish-ment	pa''-ra-dise
mel-low-ness	nu-me-rous	pa''-ra-dox
me''-lo-dy	nun-ne-ry	pa''-ra-graph
melt-ing-ly	nur-se-ry	pa''-ra-pet
me''-mo-ry	nu-tri-ment	pa''-ra-phrase
men-di-cant	Ob-du-rate	pa''-ra-site
mer-can-tile	ob-li-gate	pa''-ro-dy
mer-chan-dize	ob-lo-quy	pa-tri-arch
mer-ci-ful	ob-so-lete	pa''-tron-age
mer-ri-ment	ob-sta-cle	peace-a-ble
mi''-ne-ral	ob-sti-nate	pec-to-ral
mi''-nis-ter	ob-vi-ous	pe''-cu-late
mi''-ra-cle	oc-cu-py	pe''-da-gogue
mis-chiev-ous	o''-cu-list	pe''-dant-ry
mo''-de-rate	o-di-ous	pe''-nal-ty
mo''-nu-ment	o-do-rous	pe''-ne-trate
moun-te-bank	of-fer-ing	pe''-ni-tence
mourn-ful-ly	o''-mi-nous	pen-sive-ly
mul-ti-tude	o''-pe-rate	pe''-nu-ry
mu-si-cal	op-po-site	per-fect-ness
mu-ta-ble	o''-pu-lent	per-ju-ry
mu-tu-al	o''-ra-cle	per-ma-nence
mys-te-ry	o''-ra-tor	per-pe-trate



per-se-cute	pro"-so-dy	Sa-cra-ment
per-son-age	pros-pe-rous	sa-cri-fice
per-ti-nence	pro"-test-ant	sa"-la-ry
pes-ti-lence	pro"-ven-der	sanc-ti-fy
pe"-tri-fy	pro"-vi-dence	sa"-tir-ist
pe"-tu-lant	punc-tu-al	sa"-tis-fy
phy"-sic-al	pu"-nish-ment	sau-ci-ness
pi-e-ty	pu-ru-lent	sa-vou-ry
pil-fer-er	py"-ra-mid	scrip-tu-ral
pin-na-cle	Qua"-li-fy	scrupu-lous
plen-ti-ful	quan-ti-ty	se-cre-cy
plun-der-er	quar-rel-some	se"-cu-lar
po-et-ry	que"-ru-lous	sen-su-al
po"-li-cy	qui-et-ness	se"-pa-rate
po"-li-tic	Ra"-di-cal	ser-vi-tor
po"-pu-lar	ra-kish-ness	se"-ve-ral
po"-pu-lous	ra"-ve-nous	si"-nis-ter
pos-si-ble	re-cent-ly	si"-tu-ate
po-ta-ble	re"-com-pence	slip-pe-ry
po-ten-tate	re"-me-dy	so"-phis-try
po"-ver-ty	re"-no-vate	sor-ce-ry
prac-ti-cal	re"-pro-bate	spec-ta-cle
pre-am-ble	re"-qui-site	stig-ma-tize
pre"-ce-dent	re"-tro-grade	stra"-ta-gem
pre"-si-dent	re"-ve-rend	straw-ber-ry
pre"-va-lent	rhe"-to-ric	stre"-nu-ous
prin-ci-pal	ri"-bald-ry	sub-se-quent
pri"-son-er	righ-te-ous	suc-cu-lent
pri"-vi-lege	ri"-tu-al	suf-fo-cate
pro"-ba-ble	ri"-vu-let	sum-ma-ry
pro"-di-gy	rob-be-ry	sup-ple-ment
pro"-fli-gate	rot-ten-ness	sus-te-nance
pro"-per-ly	roy-al-ty	sy"-ca-more
pro"-per-ty	ru-mi-nate	sy"-co-phant
pro"-se-cute	rus-ti-cate	syl-logism

sym-pa-thize	U-su-al	vil-la-ry
sy''-na-gogue	u-su-rer	vi-o-late
Tem-po-rize	u-su-ry	vo-ta-ry
ten-den-cy	ut-ter-ly	Way-fa-ring
ten-der-ness	Va-can-cy	wick-ed-ness
tes-ta-ment	va''-cu-um	wil-der-ness
ti''-tu-lar	va''-ga-bond	won-der-ful
to''-le-rate	ve-he-ment	wor-thi-ness
trac-ta-ble	ve''-ne-rate	wrong-ful-ly
trea-che-rous	ve''-no-mous	Yel-low-ness
tur-bu-lent	ve''-ri-ly	yes-ter-day
tur-pen-tine	ve''-te-ran	youth-ful-ness
ty''-ran-nize	vic-to-ry	Zea''-lous-ly

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.*

A-ban-don	ad-van-tage	ap-point-ment
a-base-ment	ad-ven-ture	ap-praise-ment
a-bet-ment	ad-vert-ence	ap-pren-tice
a-bi-ding	ad-vi-ser	a-qu'a''-tic
a-bo''-lish	ad-um-brate	ar-ri-val
a-bor-tive	ad-vow-son	as-sas-sin
ab-surd-ly	af-firm-ance	as-sem-ble
a-bun-dance	a-gree-ment	as-sert-or
a-bu-sive	a-larm-ing	as-sess-ment
ac-cept-ance	al-low-ance	as-su-ming
ac-com-plish	al-migh-ty	as-su-rance
ac-cord-ance	a-maze-ment	as-to''-nish
ac-cus-tom	a-mend-ment	a-sy-lum
ac-know-ledge	a-muse-ment	ath-le''-tic
ac-quaint-ance	an-gel-ic	a-tone-ment
ac-quit-tal	an-noy-ance	at-tain-ment
ad-mit-tance	an-o''-ther	at-tem-per
ad-mo''-nish	a-part-ment	at-tend-ance
a-do-rer	ap-pel-lant	at-ten-tive
a-dorn-ing	ap-pend-age	at-tor-ney



at-trac-tive	con-joint-ly	de-form-ed
at-tri''-bute	con-junct-ly	de-light-ful
a-vow-al	con-jure-ment	de-lin-quent
au-then-tic	con-ni-vance	de-li''-ver
Bap-tis-mal	con-si''-der	de-lu-sive
be-com-ing	con-sist-ent	de-me''-rit
be-fore-hand	con-su-mer	de-mo''-lish
be-gin-ning	con-sump-tive	de-mon-strate
be-hold-en	con-tem-plate	de-mure-ness
be-liev-er	con-tent-ment	de-ni-al
be-long-ing	con-tin-gent	de-nu-date
be-nign-ly	con-tri''-bute	de-par-ture
be-stow-er	con-tri-vance	de-pend-ant
be-tray-er	con-trol-ler	de-po-nent
be-wil-der	con-vert-er	de-po''-sit
blas-phe-mer	con-vict-ed	de-scend-ant
bom-bard-ment	cor-rect-or	de-sert-er
bra-va-do	cor-ro-sive	de-spond-ent
Ca-bal-ler	cor-rupt-ness	de-stroy-er
ca-rous-er	cos-me''-tic	de-struc-tive
ca-the-dral	cre-a-tor	de-ter-gent
clan-des-tine	De-ben-ture	de-vour-er
co-e-qual	de-can-ter	dic-ta-tor
co-he-rent	de-ceas-ed	dif-fu-sive
col-lect-or	de-ceit-ful	di-mi''-nish
com-mand-ment	de-ceiv-er	di-rect-or
com-mit-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-a-ble
com-pact-ly	de-ci-sive	dis-as-ter
com-pen-sate	de-claim-er	dis-bur-den
com-plete-ly	de-co-rum	dis-ci-ple
con-demn-ed	de-cre''-pit	dis-cou''-rage
con-fis-cate	de-cre-tal	dis-co''-ver
con-found-er	de-fence-less	dis-dain-ful
con-gres-sive	de-fen-sive	dis-fi''-gure
con-jec-ture	de-file-ment	dis-grace-ful

dis-heart-en	em-bez-zle	Fa-na''-tic
dis-ho''-nest	em-bow-el	fan-tas-tic
dis-ho''-nour	em-broi-der	fo-ment-er
dis-junc-tive	e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance
dis-or-der	em-pan-nel	for-bid-den
dis-pa''-rage	em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful
dis-qui-et	e-mul-gent	for-sa-ken
dis-re''-lish	en-a-ble	ful-fill-ed
dis-sem-ble	en-a''-mel	Gi-gan-tic
dis-ser-vice	en-camp-ment	gri-mal-kin
dis-taste-ful	en-chant-er	Har-mo'-nics
dis-til-ler	en-count-er	hence-for-ward
dis-tinct-ly	en-cou''-rage	here-after
dis-tin-guish	en-croach-ment	her-me''-tic
dis-tract-ed	en-cum-ber	he-ro-ic
dis-tri''-bute	en-dea''-vour	hi-ber-nal
dis-trust-ful	en-dorse-ment	hu-mane-ly
dis-turb-ance	en-du-rance	I-de-a
di-ur-nal	e-ner-vate	i-den-tic
di-vi-ner	en-fet-ter	il-lus-trate
di-vorce-ment	en-large-ment	im-a''-gine
di-vul-ger	en-light-en	im-mo''-dest
do-mes-tic	en-tice-ment	im-pair-ment
dra-ma''-tic	en-ve''-lop	im-mor-tal
E-clec-tic	en-vi-rons	im-peach-ment
e-clips-ed	e-pis-tle	im-pel-lent
ef-fect-ive	er-ra''-tic	im-pend-ent
ef-ful-gent	e-spou-sals	im-port-er
e-lec-tive	e-sta''-blish	im-pos-tor
e-le''-ven	e-ter-nal	im-pri''-son
e-li''-cit	ex-alt-ed	im-pru-dent
e-lon-gate	ex-hi''-bit	in-car-nate
e-lu-sive	ex-ter-nal	in-cen-tive
em-bar-go	ex-tin-guish	in-clu-sive
em-b	ex-tir-pate	in-cul-cate



in-cum-bent	ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive
in-debt-ed	ma-rau-der	pro-ceed-ing
in-de-cent	ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive
in-den-ture	ma-ture-ly	pro-phe"-tic
in-duce-ment	me-an-der	pur-su-ance
in-dul-gence	me-cha"-nic	Quin-tes-sence
in-fer-nal	mi-nute-ly	Re-coin-age
in-fla-mer	mis-con-duct	re-deem-er
in-for-mal	mis-no-mer	re-dun-dant
in-form-er	mo-nas-tic	re-lin-quish
in-fringe-ment	more-o-ver	re-luc-tant
in-ha"-bit	Neg-lect-ful	re-main-der
in-he-rent	noc-tur-nal	re-mem-ber
in-he"-rit	Ob-ject-or	re-mem-brance
in-hi"-bit	o-bli-ging	re-miss-ness
in-hu-man	ob-lique-ly	re-morse-less
in-qui-ry	ob-serv-ance	re-ni-tent
in-si"-pid	oc-cur-rence	re-nown-ed
in-spi"-rit	of-fend-er	re-ple"-nish
in-stinc-tive	of-fen-sive	re-ple"-vy
in-struct-or	off-scour-ing	re-proach-ful
in-su-rance	op-po-nent	re-sem-ble
in-vent-or	or-gan-ic	re-sist-ance
in-ter-ment	out-land-ish	re-spect-ful
in-ter-nal	Pa-ci"-fic	re-venge-ful
in-ter-pret	par-ta-ker	re-view-er
in-tes-tate	pa-the"-tic	re-vi-ler
in-tes-tine	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-val
in-trin-sic	per-fu-mer	re-volt-er
in"-va-lid	per-spec-tive	re-ward-er
in-vei-gle	per-verse-ly	Sar-cas-tic
Je-ho-vah	po-lite-ly	scor-bu-tic
La-co"-nic	po-ma-tum	se-cure-ly
lieu-te"-nant	per-cep-tive	se-du-cer
Mag-ni"-fic	pre-pa-rer	se-ques-ter

se-rene-ly	tri-um-phant	un-skil-ful
sin-cere-ly	Un-co''-ver	un-sta-ble
spec-ta-tor	un-daunt-ed	un-thank-ful
sub-mis-sive	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful	un-wor-thy
tes-ta-tor	un-god-ly	un-com-mon
thanks-giv-ing	un-grate-ful	Vice-ge-rent
to-bac-co	un-hap-py	vin-dic-tive
to-ge''-ther	un-ho-ly	Who-e''-ver
trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed	with-hold-en
tri-bu-nal	un-ru-ly	with-stand-er

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*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.*

Ac-qui-esce	con-tro-vert	En-ter-tain
af-ter-noon	cor-re-pond	Gas-co-nade
al-a-mode	coun-ter-mine	gaz-et-teer
am-bus-cade	coun-ter-vail	Here-up-on
an-ti-pope	De''-bo-nair	Im-ma-ture
ap-per-tain	dis-a-buse	im-por-tune
ap-pre-hend	dis-a-gree	in-com-mode
Ba''-lus-trade	dis-al-low	in-com-plete
bar-ri-cade	dis-an-nul	in-cor-rect
bom-ba-zin	dis-ap-pear	in-dis-creet
brig-a-dier	dis-ap-point	in-ter-cede
buc-ca-neer	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-cept
Ca''-ra-van	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-change
ca-val-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-fere
cir-cum-scribe	dis-com-pose	in-ter-lard
cir-cum-vent	dis-con-tent	in-ter-lope
co-in-cide	dis-en-chant	in-ter-mit
com-plai-sance	dis-en-gage	in-ter-mix
com-pre-hend	dis-en-thral	in-ter-vene
con-de-scend	dis-es-teem	Mag-a-zine
con-tra-dict	dis-o-bey	mis-ap-ply



mis-be-have	Re''-col-lect	su-per-sede
O-ver-charge	re''-com-mend	There-up-on
o-ver-flow	re-con-vene	Un-a-ware
o-ver-lay	re-in-force	un-be-lief
o-ver-look	re''-fu-gee	un-der-go
o-ver-spread	re''-par-tee	un-der-mine
o-ver-take	re''-pre-hend	un-der-stand
o-ver-throw	re''-pre-sent	un-der-take
o-ver-turn	re''-pri-mand	un-der-work
o-ver-whelm	Se''-re-nade	Vi-o-lin
Per-se-vere	su-per-scribe	vo''-lun-teer

*Words of Three Syllables pronounced as Two, and accented on the First Syllable.*

*Cion, sion, tion*, sound like *shon*,  
either in the middle, or at the  
end of Words.

*Ce, ci, sci*, and *ti*, sound like *sh*.

*Cial, tial*, commonly sound like  
*shal*.

*Cian, tian*, like *shan*.

*Cient, tient*, like *shent*.

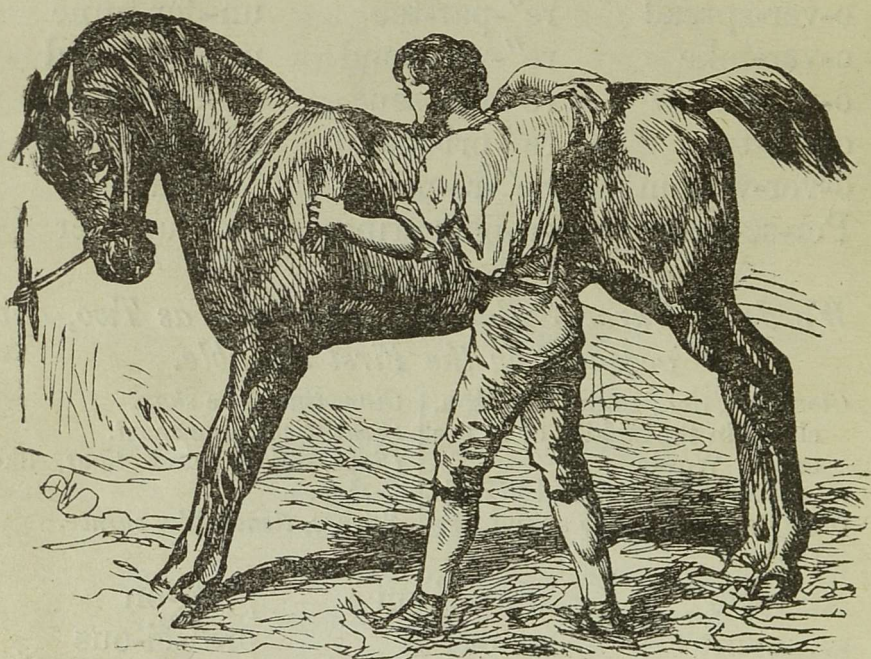
*Cious, scious*, and *tious*, like  
*shus*.

*Science, tienoe*, like *shence*.

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre''-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe''-ci-ou
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Un-ci-al
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	unc-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi''-si-on

## LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

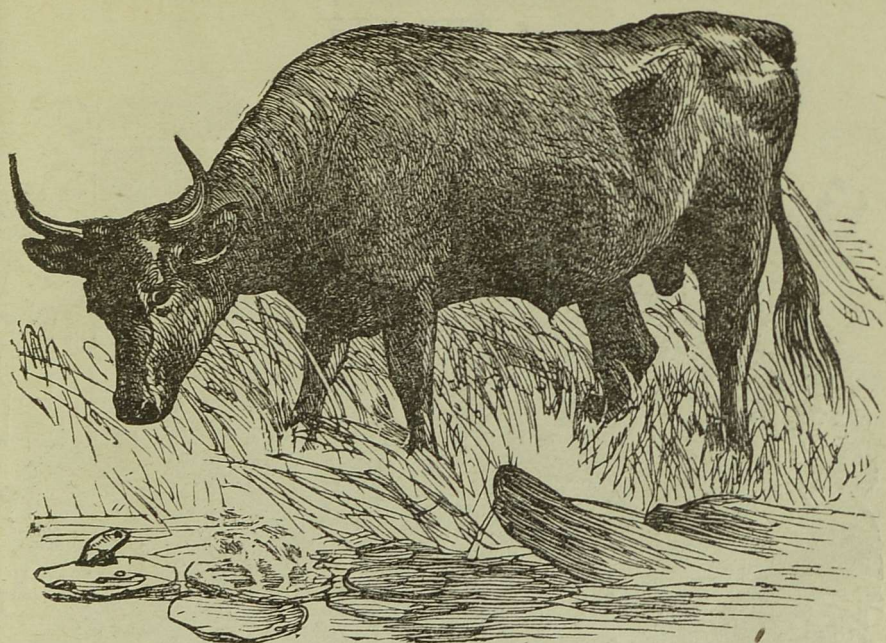
## 1. THE HORSE.



The horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable; he dis-tin-guish-es his com-pa-ni-ons, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs, which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip. The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is used for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, over-work, and torture this useful beast!



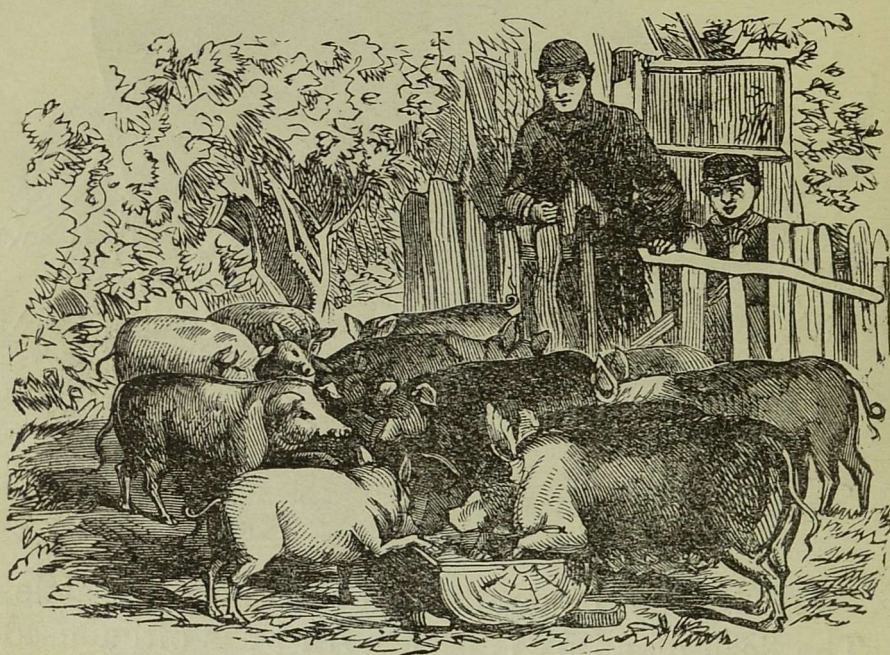
## 2. THE OX.



Ox is the general name for horned cattle. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or a cart; his flesh supplies us with food: the blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; the fat is made into candles; the hide into shoes and boots; the hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; the horn is made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and is used instead of glass for lanterns. The bones are used to make little spoons, knives, and forks for children, buttons, &c. Cows give us milk, which is excellent food; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.



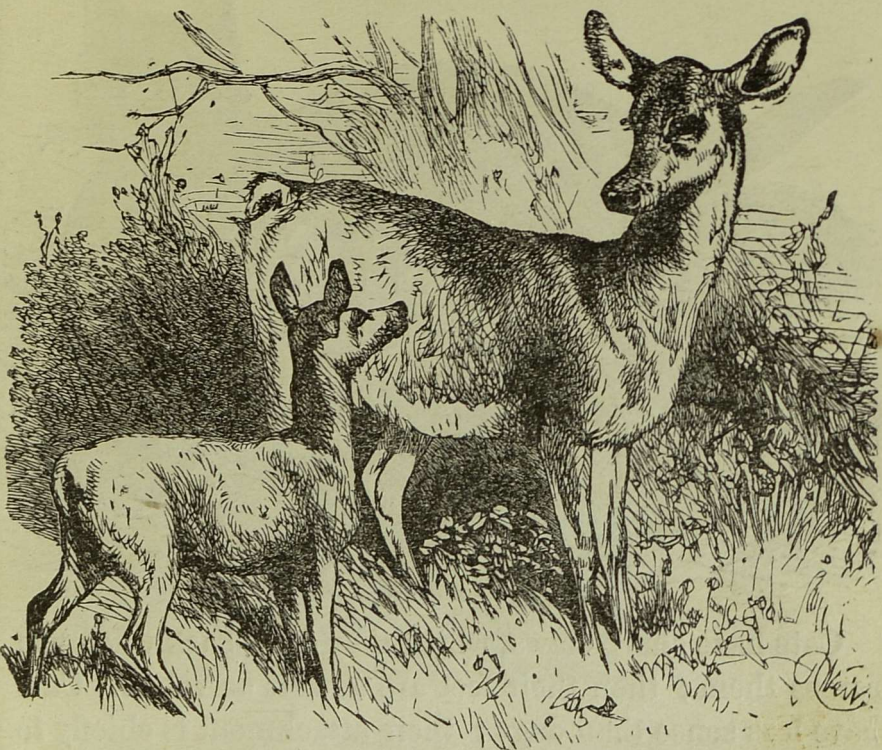
## 3. THE HOG.



The hog has a divided hoof, like the animals which we call cattle; but he really has the bones of his feet like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-ti-on; but it appears that even a pig may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.



## 4. THE DEER.

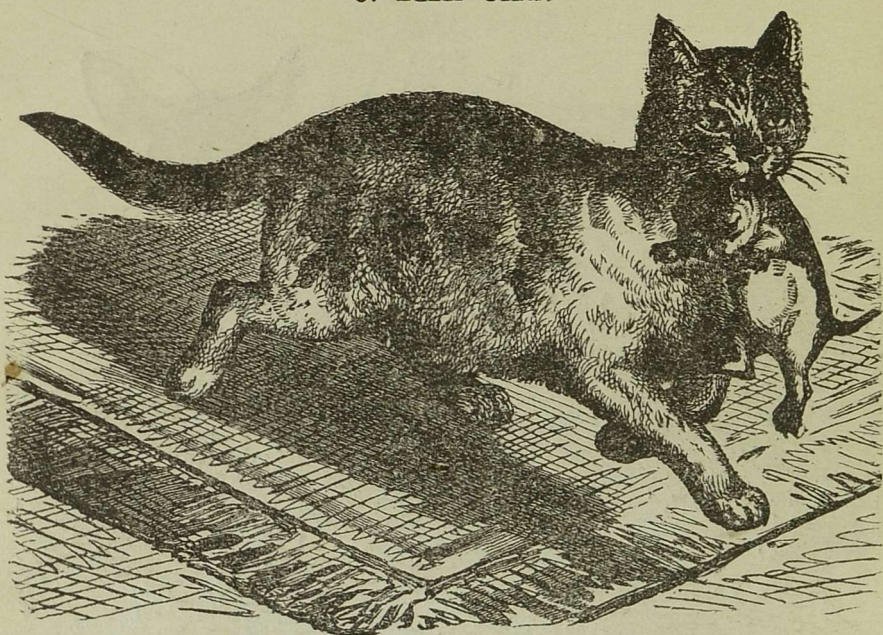


Deer shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring. If the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with the heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches. When they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered. The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with prodigious swiftness.



## 5. THE CAT.



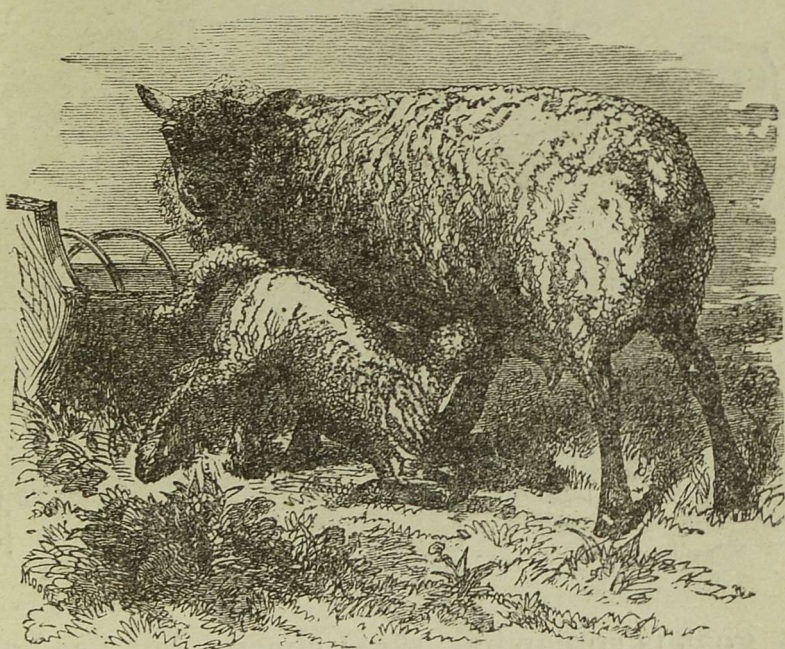
Cats have sharp claws, which they draw back when you caress them ; then their feet are as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs ; their attachment is chiefly to the house, but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye ; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise ; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line ; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner : they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes ; they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells ; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie down on soft beds.



## 6. THE SHEEP.

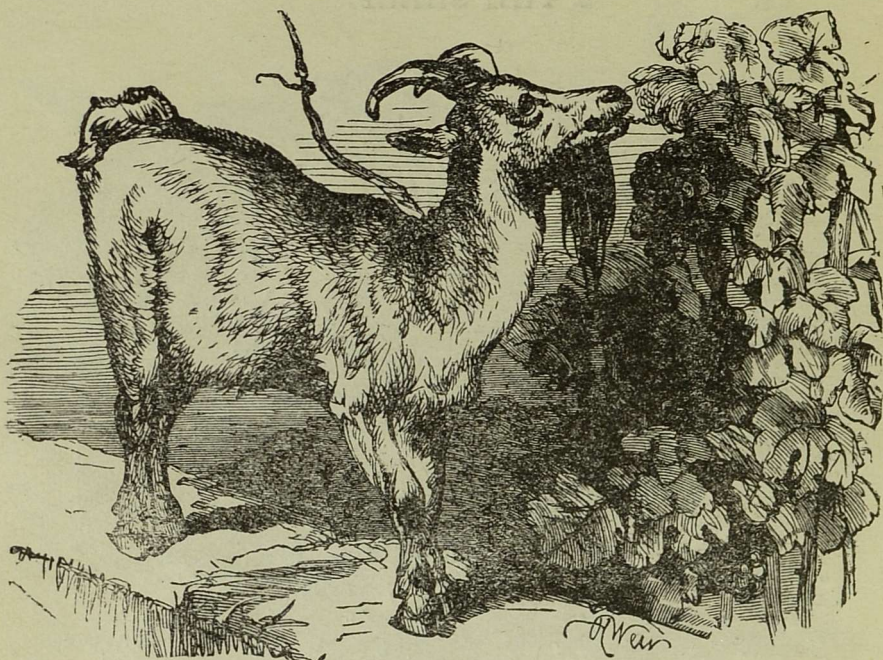


Sheep supply us with food, their flesh being called mutton; and with wool, which is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings; parchment is made from their skin, also leather, which is used to cover books, and for other purposes. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords manure for the earth. The male is called a ram, the female a ewe. A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet a ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side; she will then stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear.

In many countries sheep require the attendance of their shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.



## 7. THE GOAT.



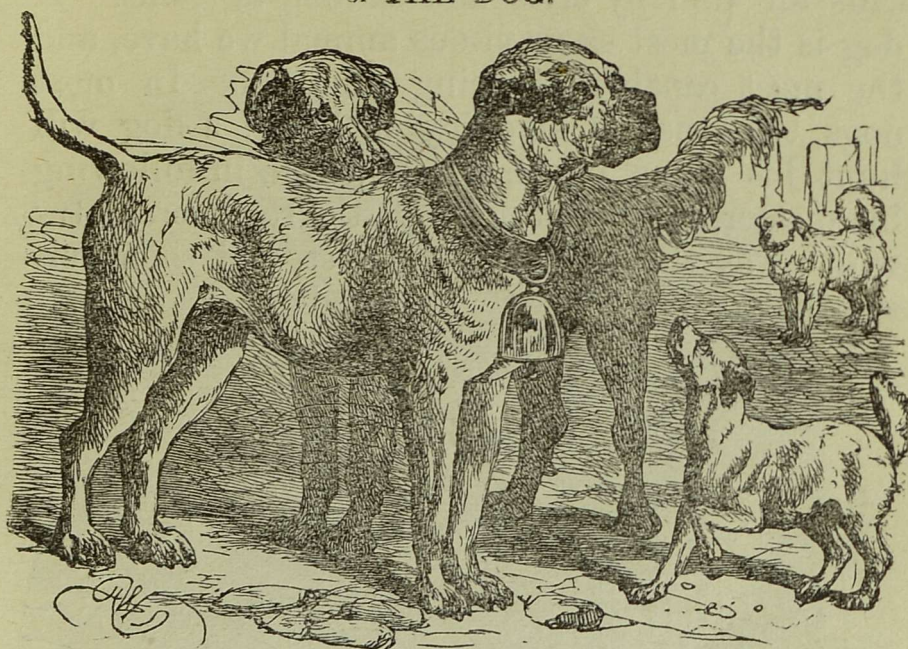
A goat is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is va-lu-a-ble for wigs ; cloth may also be made from the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young are called kids : the flesh of kids is esteemed ; gloves, boots, and shoes, are made of their skins ; persons of weak con-sti-tu-tions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful ; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.



## 8. THE DOG.

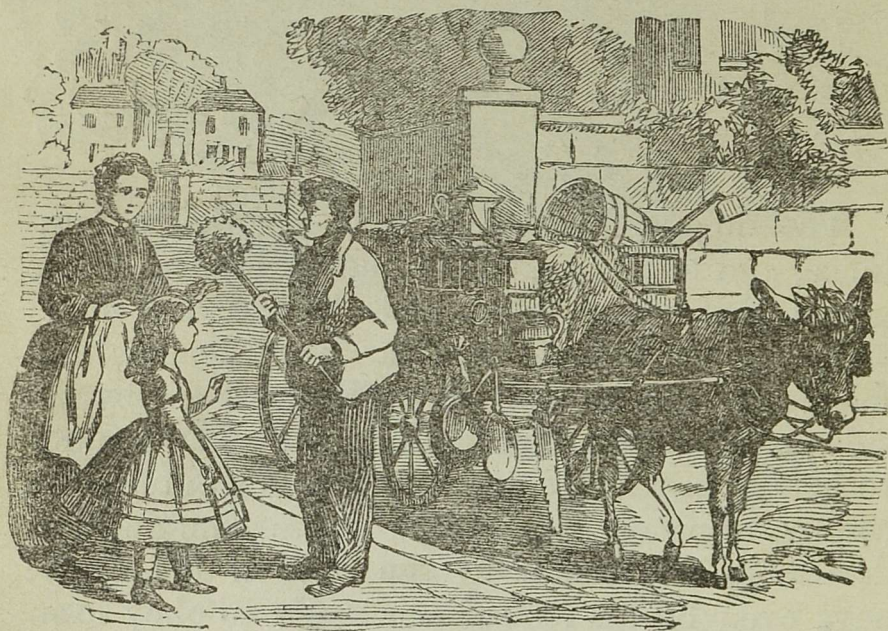


The dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pa-ni-on, and the friend of man ; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pa-ni-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice : nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him. Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives ; who knows his own name, when spoken to, and the voice of the domestics ; and who, when he has lost his master.



calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of being educated. In most dogs, the sense of smelling is keen; a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and, in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

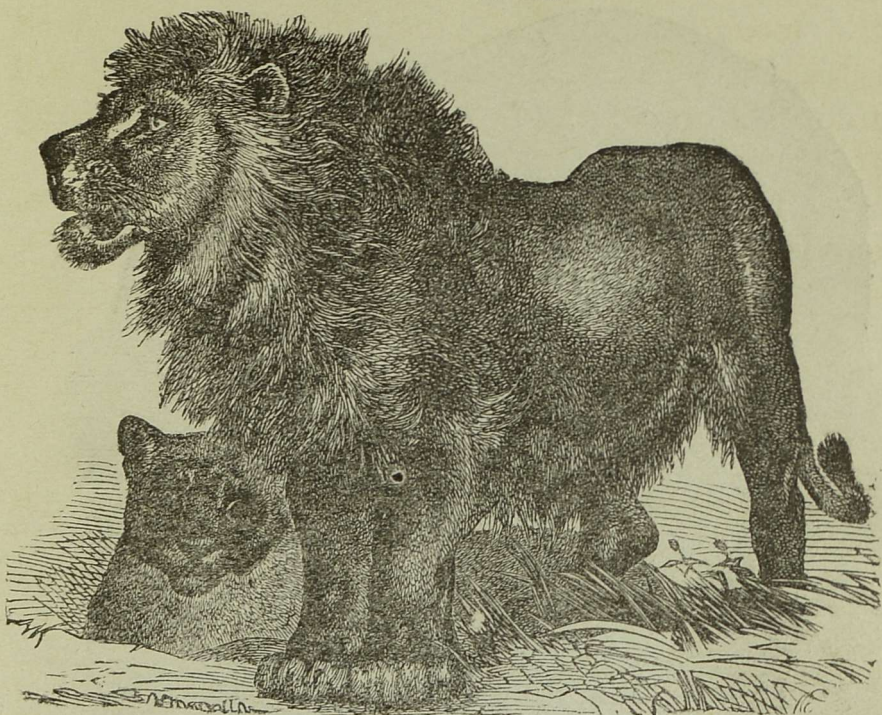
### 9. THE ASS.



The ass is humble, patient, and quiet. Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.



## 10. THE LION.



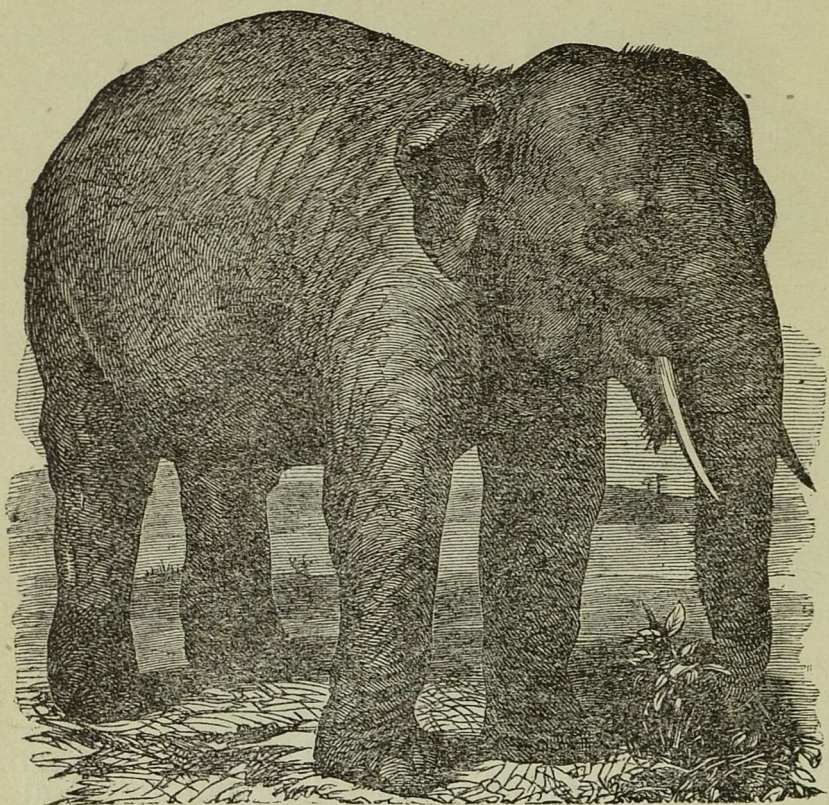
This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A hungry lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-tion. His roaring is so loud that it pierces the earlike thunder.



## 11. THE ELEPHANT.

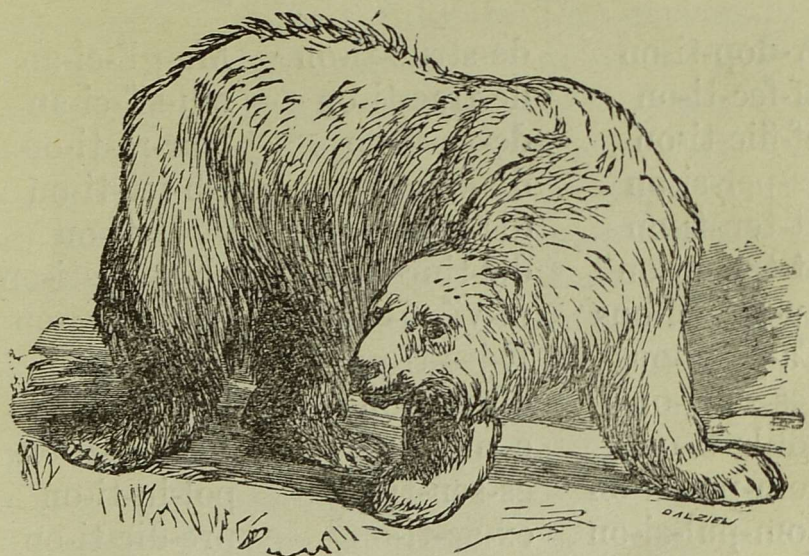


The elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it exerts its power only in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.



## 12. THE BEAR.



There are several kinds of bears ; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North A-mer-i-ca. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food ; but some of them which have been brought into England have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-tiv-i-ty and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength : its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of Four Syllables, pronounced as Three, and accented on the Second Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-por-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-fi"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Tempt-a-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on



*Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.*

Ab-so-lute-ly	be"-ne-fit-ed	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	boun-ti-ful-ness	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	bril-li-an-cy	de"-li-ca-cy
ac-cu-rate-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	de"-spi-ca-ble
a"-cri-mo-ny	Ca"-pi-tal-ly	dif-fi-cul-ty
ac-tu-al-ly	ca"-su-is-try	di"-li-gent-ly
ad-di-to-ry	ca"-ter-pil-lar	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	ce"-li-ba-cy	drom-e-da-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	cen-su-ra-ble	du-ra-ble-ness
ad-mi-ral-ty	ce"-re-mo-ny	Ef-fi-ca-cy
ad-ver-sa-ry	char-i-ta-ble	e"-le-gant-ly
ag-gra-va-ted	cir-cu-la-ted	e"-li-gi-ble
al-a-bas-ter	cog-ni-za-ble	e"-mi-nent-ly
a"-li-e-nate	com-fort-a-ble	e"-vi-dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-men-ta-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
al-ter-a-tive	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-e-cra-ble
a-mi-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-o-ra-ble
a"-mi-ca-ble	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-qui-site-ly
a"-mo-rous-ly	com-pe-ten-cy	Fa-vour-a-bly
a"-ni-ma-ted	con-fi-dent-ly	fe"-bru-a-ry
an-nu-al-ly	con-quer-a-ble	fi"-gu-ra-tive
an-swer-a-ble	con-se-quent-ly	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-te-cham-ber	con-sti-tu-ted	for-mi-da-ble
an-ti-mo-ny	con-ti-nent-ly	for-tu-nate-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	con-tro-ver-sy	frau-du-lent-ly
a"-po-plec-tic	con-tu-ma-cy	friv-o-lous-ly
ap-plica-ble	co-pi-ous-ly	Ge"-ne-ral-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co"-py-hold-er	ge"-ne-rous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	cor-po-ral-ly	gil-li-flow-er
au-di-to-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	go"-vern-a-ble
a-vi-a-ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	gra-da-to-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	cre"-dit-a-ble	Ha"-ber-dash-er
beau-ti-ful-ly	cus-tom-a-ry	ha"-bit-a-ble

he <sup>n</sup> -te-ro-dox	mal-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
ho <sup>n</sup> -nour-a-ble	mu-sic-al-ly	righ-te-ous-ness
hos-pi-ta-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sa-cri-fi-cer
hu-mor-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sal-a-man-der
Ig-no-mi-ny	na-vi-ga-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
i <sup>n</sup> -mi-ta-tor	ne <sup>c</sup> -ces-sa-ry	sa <sup>n</sup> -tis-fi-ed
in-do-lent-ly	ne <sup>c</sup> -cro-man-cy	se <sup>c</sup> -cre-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	neg-li-gent-ly	se <sup>c</sup> -pa-rate-ly
in-ti-ma-cy	no <sup>n</sup> -ta-ble-ness	ser-vice-a-ble
in-tri-ca-cy	nu-me-rous-ly	se <sup>c</sup> -ve-ral-ly
in-ven-to-ry	Ob-du-ra-cy	slo <sup>n</sup> -ven-li-ness
Ja <sup>n</sup> -nu-a-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	so <sup>n</sup> -li-ta-ry
ju-di-ca-ture	ob-vi-ous-ly	so <sup>n</sup> -ve-reign-ty
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-cu-pi-er	spe <sup>c</sup> -cu-la-tive
La-pi-da-ry	o <sup>n</sup> -cu-lar-ly	spi <sup>n</sup> -ri-tu-al
li <sup>n</sup> -ber-al-ly	of-fer-to-ry	sta <sup>n</sup> -tu-a-ry
li <sup>n</sup> -te-ral-ly	o <sup>n</sup> -pe-ra-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
li <sup>n</sup> -te-ra-ture	o <sup>n</sup> -ra-to-ry	sum-ma-ri-ly
lo <sup>n</sup> -gi-cal-ly	or-di-na-ry	Ta <sup>n</sup> -ber-na-cle
lu-mi-na-ry	Pa <sup>n</sup> -ci-fi-er	tem-po-ral-ly
Ma <sup>n</sup> -gis-tra-cy	pa <sup>n</sup> -la-ta-ble	ter-ri-fy-ing
mal-le-a-ble	par-don-a-ble	ter-ri-to-ry
man-da-to-ry	pa <sup>n</sup> -tri-mo-ny	tes-ti-mo-ny
mar-vel-lous-ly	pe <sup>n</sup> -ne-tra-ble	to <sup>n</sup> -le-ra-ble
ma <sup>n</sup> -tri-mo-ny	pe <sup>n</sup> -rish-a-ble	tran-si-to-ry
me <sup>n</sup> -lan-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	trib-u-ta-ry
me <sup>n</sup> -mo-ra-ble	pre <sup>n</sup> -ben-da-ry	tur-bu-len-cy
men-su-ra-ble	pre <sup>n</sup> -fer-a-ble	Va <sup>n</sup> -lu-a-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	va-ri-a-ble
mi <sup>n</sup> -li-ta-ry	pre <sup>n</sup> -va-lent-ly	ve <sup>n</sup> -ge-ta-ble
mi <sup>n</sup> -se-ra-ble	pro <sup>n</sup> -fit-a-ble	ve-he-ment-ly
mo <sup>n</sup> -de-rate-ly	pro <sup>n</sup> -mis-so-ry	ve <sup>n</sup> -ne-ra-ble
mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo <sup>n</sup> -nas-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er	vo <sup>n</sup> -lun-ta-ry
mo <sup>n</sup> -ral-i-zer	Ra <sup>n</sup> -ti-fi-er	War-rant-a-ble



*Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.*

Ab-bre-vi-ate	at-te"-nu-ate	con-sist-en-cy
ab-do"-mi-nal	a-vail-a-ble	con-ta"-mi-nate
a-bi"-li-ty	au-then-ti-cate	con-tempt-i-ble
a-bo"-mi-nate	au-tho"-ri-ty	con-tent-ed-ly
a-bund-ant-ly	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-test-a-ble
a-bu-sive-ly	bar-ba-ri-ty	con-ti"-gu-ous
ac-ce"-le-rate	be-a"-ti-tude	con-ti"-nu-al
ac-ces-si-ble	be-com-ing-ly	con-tri"-bu-tor
ac-com-pa-ny	be-ha-vi-our	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-count-a-ble	be-ne"-fi-cence	con-vers-a-ble
ac-cu-mu-late	be-ne"-vo-lence	co-op-e-rate
a-cid-i-ty	bi-no"-cu-lar	cor-po-re-al
ad-mi"-nis-ter	bi-o"-gra-phy	cor-re"-la-tive
ad-mo"-nish-er	bi-tu-mi-nous	cor-ro"-bo-rate
ad-ven-tur-er	Ca-la"-mi-tous	cor-ro-sive-ly
ad-ver-ten-cy	ca-lum-ni-ous	cu-ta-ne-ous
a-gree-a-ble	ca-non-i-cal	De-bi"-li-tate
al-low-a-ble	ca-pa-ci-ty	de-cre"-pi-tude
am-bas-sa-dor	ca-pi"-tu-late	de-fen-si-ble
am-bi"-gu-ous	cap-tiv-i-ty	de-fi"-ni-tive
am-phi"-bi-ous	ca-tas-tro-phe	de-for-mi-ty
a-na"-to-mist	ce-ler-i-ty	de-ge"-ne-rate
an-ge"-li-cal	cen-so-ri-ous	de-ject-ed-ly
an-ni-hi"-late	cir-cu-i-tous	de-li"-be-rate
a-no"-ma-lous	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-light-ful-ly
an-ta"-go-nist	chro-no"-lo-gy	de-li"-ne-ate
an-ti"-pa-thy	con-form-a-ble	de-li"-ve-rance
an-ti"-qui-ty	con-gra"-tu-late	de-mo"-cra-cy
a-po"-lo-gize	con-si"-der-ate	de-mon-str-a-ble
ap-per-ti-nent	con-sist-o-ry	de-no"-mi-nate
a-rith-me-tic	con-so"-li-date	de-plo-ra-ble
as-sas-si-nate	con-spi"-cu-ous	de-po"-pu-late
as-tro"-lo-ger	con-spi"-ra-cy	de-pre-ci-ate
as-tro"-no-mer	con-su-ma-ble	de-si-ra-ble

de-spite-ful-ly	en-am-el-ler	fru-ga"-li-ty
de-spond-en-cy	en-thu-si-ast	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-struc-ti-on	e-nu-me-rate	Ge-o"-gra-phy
de-ter-min-ate	e-pis-co-pal	ge-o"-me-try
de-test-a-ble	e-pit-o-me	gram-ma-ri-an
dex-te"-ri-ty	e-qui"-vo-cate	gram-mat-i-cal
di-min-u-tive	er-ro-ne-ous	gra-tu-i-ty
dis-cern-i-ble	e-the-re-al	Ha-bi"-li-ment
dis-co"-ve-ry	e-van-gel-ist	ha-bi"-tu-ate
dis-cri"-mi-nate	e-va"-po-rate	har-mo"-ni-cal
dis-dain-ful-ly	e-va-sive-ly	her-me-ti-cal
dis-grace-ful-ly	e-ven-tu-al	hi-la"-ri-ty
dis-loy-al-ty	ex-am-i-ner	hu-ma"-ni-ty
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ag-ge-rate	hu-mi"-li-ty
dis-pens-a-ry	ex-as-pe-rate	hy-poc-ri-sy
dis-sa"-tis-fy	ex-ceed-ing-ly	hy-poth-e-sis
dis-si"-mi-lar	ex-ces-sive-ly	I-den-ti-ty
dis-u-ni-on	ex-cu-sa-ble	i-dol-a-ter
di-vi"-ni-ty	ex-e"-cu-tor	il-li"-te-rate
dog-ma"-ti-cal	ex-e"-cu-trix	il-lu-mi-nate
dox-o"-logy	ex-em-pla-ry	il-lus-tri-ous
du-pli"-ci-ty	ex-fo-li-ate	im-men-si-ty
El-bri-e-ty	ex-hi"-la-rate	im-mor-tal-ize
ef-fec-tu-al	ex-on-e-rate	im-mu-ta-ble
ef-fe"-mi-nate	ex-or-bi-tant	im-pe"-di-ment
ef-fron-te-ry	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-pe"-ni-tence
e-gre-gi-ous	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-pe-ri-ous
e-jac-u-late	ex-tra"-va-gant	im-per-ti-nent
e-la"-bo-rate	ex-trem-i-ty	im-pe"-tu-ous
e-lec-to-rate	Fa-na"-ti-cism	im-pi-e-ty
e-lu-ci-date	fas-tid-i-ous	im-pla"-ca-ble
e-mas-cu-late	fa-tal-i-ty	im-po"-li-tic
em-pi"-ri-cal	fe-li"-city	im-por-tu-nate
em-po"-ve-rish	fer-til-i-ty	im-pos-si-ble
em-pha"-ti-cal	fra-gi"-li-ty	im-pov-er-ish



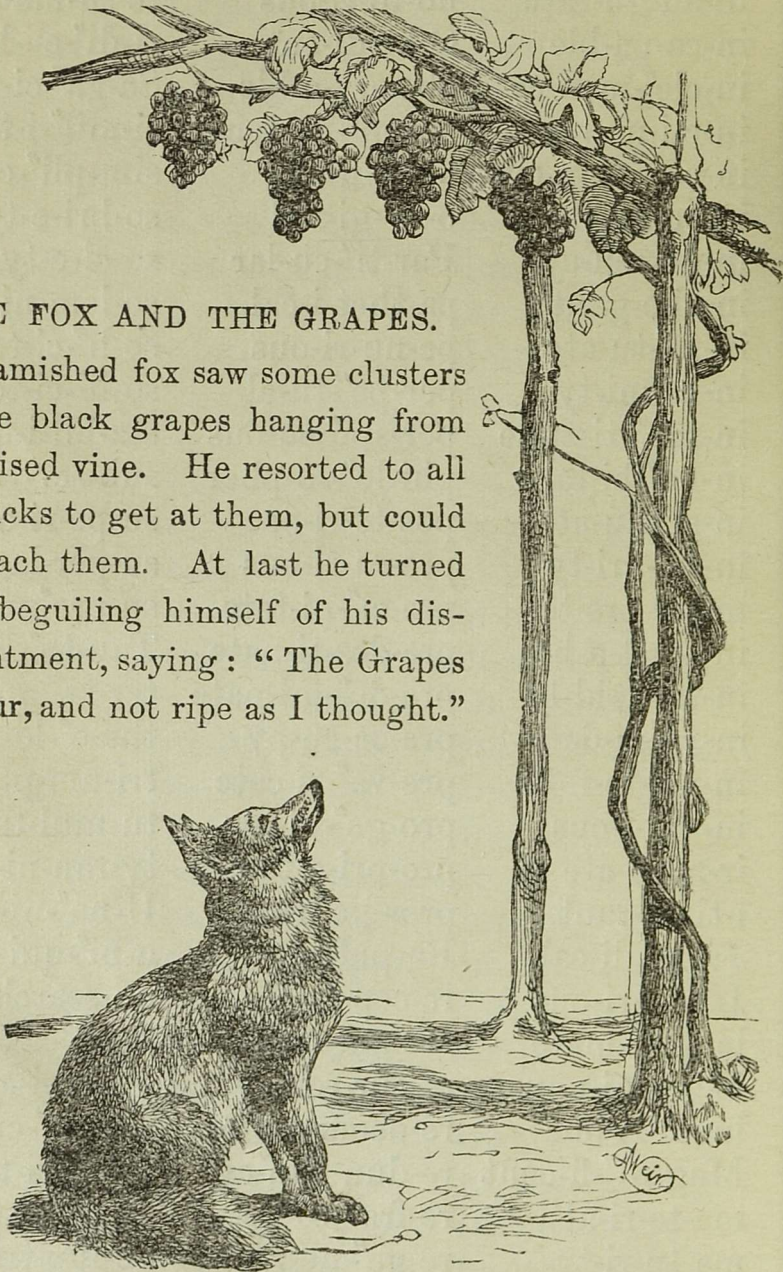
im-preg-na-ble	me-tro"-po-lis	re-luc-tan-cy
im-pro"-ba-ble	mi-ra"-cu-lous	re-mark-a-ble
im-prov"-a-ble	mu-ni"-fi-cence	re-mu-ne-rate
im-prov-i-dent	Na-ti"-vi-ty	re-splen-dent-ly
in-a"-ni-mate	non-sen-si-cal	re-sto-ra-tive
in-au-gu-rate	no-to-ri-ous	re-su-ma-ble
in-ca-pa-ble	O-be-di-ent	ri-di"-cu-lous
in-cle"-men-cy	ob-serv-a-ble	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-cli-na-ble	om-ni"-po-tent	si-mil"-i-tude
in-con-stan-cy	o-rac-u-lar	sim-pli"-ci-ty
in-cu-ra-ble	o-ri"-gi-nal	so-bri-e-ty
in-de-cen-cy	Par-ti"-cu-lar	so-ci-e-ty
in-el-e-gant	pa-thet-i-cal	so-lem-ni-ty
in-fa"-tu-ate	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li"-ci-tor
in-fir-mi-ty	per-pe"-tu-al	so-li"-ci-tous
in-gra"-ti-tude	per-spi"-cu-ous	sta-bil-i-ty
in-ha"-bi-tant	phi-lo"-so-pher	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-si"-nu-ate	pos-te-ri-or	su-pe-ri-or
in-te"-gri-ty	pre-ca-ri-ous	su-per-la-tive
in-ter-pre-ter	pre-ci"-pi-tate	su-pre"-ma-cy
in-tract-a-ble	pre-des-ti-nate	Tau-to"-lo-gy
in-tre"-pid-ly	pre-do"-mi-nate	ter-ra-que-ous
in-va"-li-date	pre-oc-cu-py	the-o"-lo-gy
in-ve"-te-rate	pre-va"-ri-cate	tri-um-phant-ly
in-vid-i-ous	pro-ge"-ni-tor	tu-mul-tu-ous
ir-ra-di-ate	pro-pri-e-tor	ty-ran-ni-cal
i-tin-e-rant	pros-pe"-ri-ty	U-na"-ni-mous
Ju-ri"-di-cal	Ra-pid-i-ty	u-bi"-qui-ty
La-bo-ri-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	un-search-a-ble
le-git-i-mate	re-cum-ben-cy	un-speak-a-ble
le-gu-mi-nous	re-cur-ren-cy	Va-cu-i-ty
lux-u-ri-ous	re-deem-a-ble	ver-na"-cu-lar
Mag-ni"-fi-cent	re-dun-dan-cy	vi-cis-si-tude
ma-te-ri-al	re-frac-to-ry	vi-va"-ci-ty
ma-tu-ri-ty	re-ge"-ne-rate	vo-lup-tu-ous

## SELECT FABLES.

## 1. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

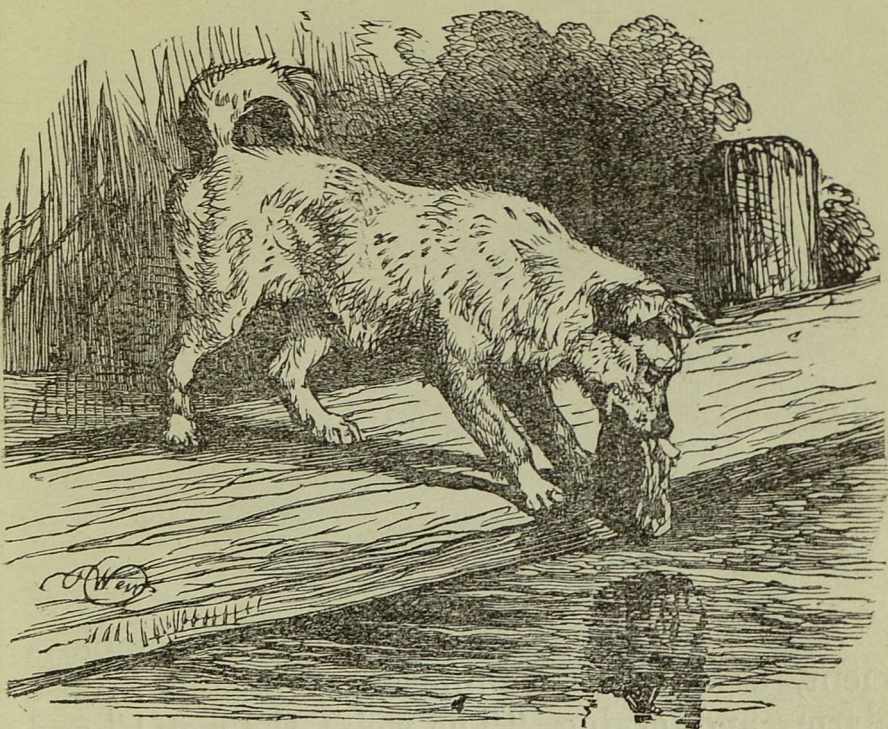
## THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A famished fox saw some clusters of ripe black grapes hanging from a trellised vine. He resorted to all his tricks to get at them, but could not reach them. At last he turned away beguiling himself of his disappointment, saying : " The Grapes are sour, and not ripe as I thought."





## 2. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed an-o-ther and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatch-ed at the shadow ; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed ! Un-happy creature that I am ! cried he : in grasp-ing at a shadow I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,  
 Nor idly grasp at every shade ;  
 Peace, competence, a life well spent,  
 Are treasures that can never fade ;  
 And he who weakly sighs for more,  
 Augments his miserv not his store.



## 3. THE SHEPHERD BOY AND THE WOLF

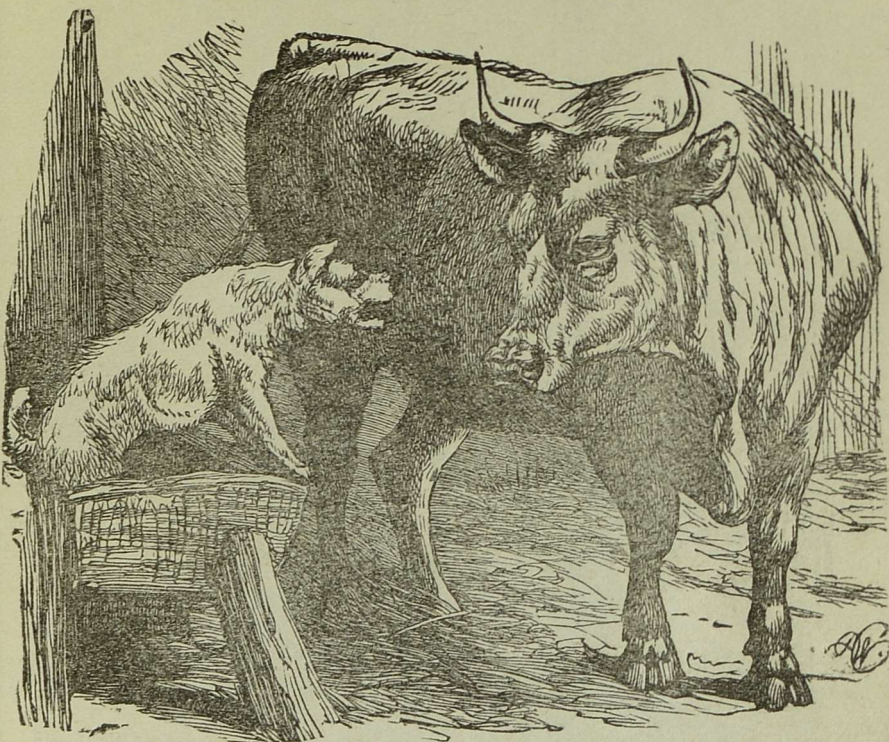


A shepherd boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them. This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length a wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,  
 Nor e'en in jest a lie repeat;  
 Who acts a base fictitious part,  
 Will infamy and ruin meet.  
 The liar ne'er will be believed  
 By those whom he has once deceived



## 4. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



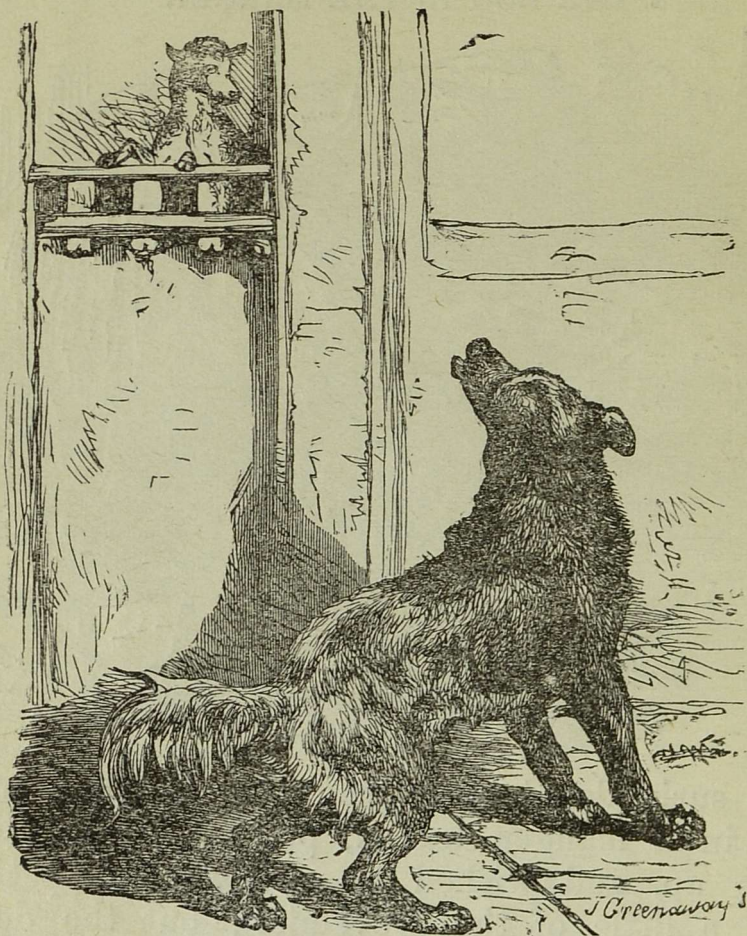
A surly dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger, an ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

The miser who hoards up his gold,  
 Unwilling to use or to lend,  
 Himself in the dog may behold,  
 The ox in his indigent friend.  
 To hoard up what we can't enjoy  
 Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.



## 5. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

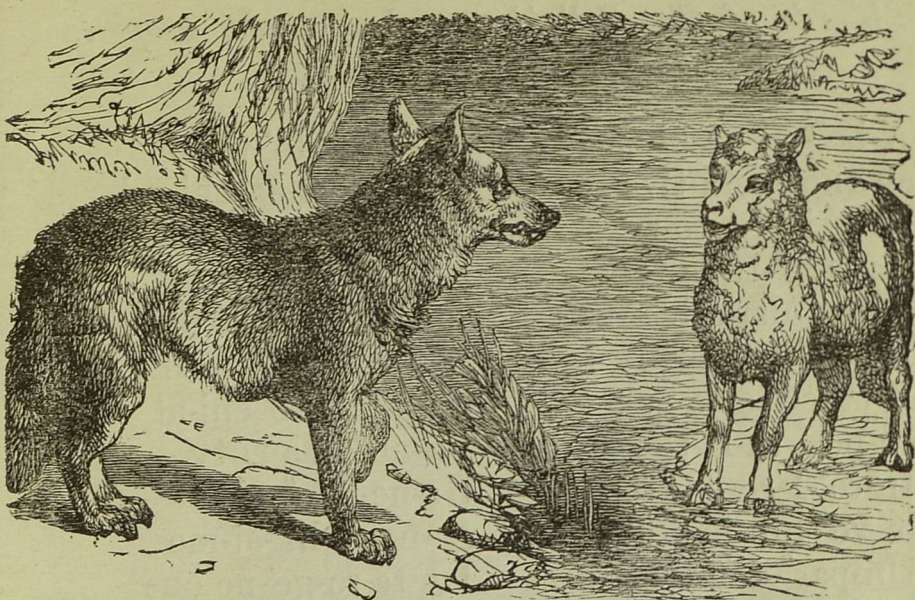


A she-goat left her kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. As soon as she was gone, a wolf ran to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the goat, I forget to embrace you ; open the door. No! replied the kid (looking through the window), I cannot, for though you feign very well the voice of my dam, I see that in every other respect you are a wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,  
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun.  
 Who turns sage counsels to a jest,  
 Takes the sure road to be undone.  
 A parent's counsels e'er revere,  
 And mingle confidence with fear.



## 3. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A wolf and a lamb by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the wolf perceive the lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the lamb, in a fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your sire encouraging the hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the lamb; my poor sire fell a victim to the butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your dam, then, replied the savage beast. My dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprang upon the defenceless lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagued with Strength and Power,  
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;  
 In vain they plead when tyrants low'r,  
 And seek to make the weak their prey:  
 No equal rights obtain regard,  
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.



*Words of Six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.*

A-bo"-mi-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
au-tho"-ri-ta-tive-ly	an-ti-mo-nar'-chi-cal
Con-ci"-li-a-to-ry	ar-chi-e-pis'-co-pal
con-gra"-tu-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-cra"-ti-cal
con-si"-der-a-ble-ness	Dis-sa''-tis-fac'-to-ry
De-cla"-ra-to-ri-ly	E-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
E-ja"-cu-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
ex-pos"-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi"-li-a-ri-ty
In-to"-ler-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
in-vo"-lun-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ra-lis'-si-mo
Un-par"-don-a-ble-ness	He-te-ro-ge'-ne-ous
un-pro"-fit-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-o"-gra-pher
un-rea"-son-a-ble-ness	im-mu-ta-bi"-li-ty
A-pos-to"-li-cal-ly	in-fal-li-bi"-li-ty
Be-a-ti"-fi-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-a"-ri-ty
Ce"-re-mo'-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
cir-cum-am"-bi-ent-ly	su-per-in-tend'-en-cy
con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sa"-li-ty
con-tu-me'-li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-so"-phi-cal
Di-a-bo"-li-cal-ly	An-ti-tri"-ni-ta-ri-an
di-a-me"-tri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bi"-li-ty
dis-o-be"-di-ent-ly	Dis-sa-tis-fac-ti-on
Em-ble-ma-ti-cal-ly	Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-si'-der-ate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-a"-li-ty
in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly	im-pe-ne-tra-bi"-li-ty
in-ter-ro"-ga-to-ry	in-com-pa-ti-bi"-li-ty
Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly	in-con-si"-der-a-ble-ness
me"-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-bi"-li-ty
Re-com-men'-da-to-ry	in-di-vi"-si-bi"-li-ty
Su-per-an'-nu-a-ted	La'-ti-tu-di-na'-ri-an
su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry	Va"-le-tu-di-na'-ri-an



## INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

*A Moral Tale.*

In a village, at a little distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas ; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.<sup>a</sup>

On the day when his second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating ; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them that he made them a present of the trees, in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the younger son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem, that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different course ; for he loitered away his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit,



he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit: and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other which you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect upon William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisted him in the culture of his tree, advising him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

From this happy change in his conduct, he derived the advantage, not only of enriching himself with a plentiful crop of fruit, but also of getting rid of bad and pernicious habits. His father was so perfectly satisfied with his reformation, that the following season he gave him and his brother the produce of a small orchard, which they shared equally between them.



## MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

*Which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.*

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all; yet without a friend the world is but a wilderness.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the bane of everything; it is like barren soil, on which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends, who is often changing them.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than they who are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution; the rest is all imaginary.



Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy: by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged: nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one who owns you for his benefactor. The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us, and we must do violence to our nature to shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down by the frowns of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

Philosophy is only valuable when it serves as the law of life, and not as the ostentation of science.

There cannot be a greater treachery than first to raise confidence and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance as to discover knowledge.

Some would be thought to do great things who are only tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ when he only blew the bellows



No man has a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack: and one falsehood requires a great many more to keep up the appearance of truth.

Fix upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

Blame not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with everything that sparkles; but great minds seldom have admiration, because few things appear new to them.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells everything, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance. The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hairs unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men are friends for their own occasions, but will not abide in the day of trouble.



A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never meet with a friend to his mind.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more lies in succession to maintain the first.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

Economy is no disgrace; it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury to another is a great injury to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; that of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow which can be as well performed to-day.

Habits of tenderness to the meanest animals beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

In youth we anticipate endless pleasures in future life, and in old age discover our mistake.

Charity is true when it gives without a chance of re-payment; and false when it gives in the expectation of profit.

#### ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

BY DR. FRANKLIN, OF AMERICA.

*REMEMBER that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad or sits idle one half of the day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense: he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

*Remember that credit is money.*—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.



*Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.*—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

*Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.*—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

*Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."*—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore, never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

*The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.*—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

*Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.*—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.



*Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testament, with the Syllables marked and accented.*

GENERAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING PROPER NAMES.

*C* has generally the sound of *k*.  
*es* at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as *Thales*, *Tha'lès*; *Archimedes*, *Ar-chim'e-dēs*.  
 The diphthong *aa* sounds like short *a*.  
 The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.  
*Œ* sounds like single *e*.  
*e* at the end of many words, forms a syllable, as *Penelope*, *Pe-nel'-o-pe*.  
*Pt* sounds like *t* by itself, as *Ptolemy*, *Tol'-e-my*.  
*G* has its hard sound in most names.  
*Ch* sounds like *k*, as *Christ*, *Krist*; or *Antioch*, *An-ti-ok*.

A-bad'don	Bar-thol'o-mew	El-beth'el
A-bed'ne-go	Bar-ti-me'us	E-le-a'zar
A-bi'a-thar	Bar-zil'la-i	E-li'a-kim
A-bim'e-lech	Bash'e-math	E-li-e'zer
A-bin'a-dab	Be-el'ze-bub	E-li-hu
A'bra-ham	Be-er'she-ba	E-lim'e-lech
Ab'sa-lom	Bel-shaz'zar	El'i-phaz
Ad-o-ni'jah	Ben'ha-dad	E-liz'a-beth
A-grip'pa	Beth-es'da	El'ka-nah
A-has-u-e'rus	Beth'le-hem	El-na'than
A-him'e-lech	Beth-sa'i-da	El'y-mas
A-hith'o-phel	Bi-thyn'i-a	Em'ma-us
A-mal'e-kite	Bo-a-ner'ges	Ep'a-phras
A-min'a-dab	Cal'a-phas	E-paph-ro-di'tus
An'a-kims	Cal'va-ry	E-phe'si-ans
A-nam'e-lech	Can-da'ce	Eph'e-sus
An-a-ni'as	Ca-per'na-um	Ep-i-cu-re'ans
An'ti-christ	Cen'cre-a	E'sar-had'don
Ar-che-la'us	Ce-sa're-a	E-thi-o'pi-a
Ar-chip'pus	Cher'u-bim	Eu-roc'ly-don
Arc-tu'rus	Cho-ra'zin	Eu'ty-chus
A-re-op'a-gus	Cle'o-phas	Fe'lix
A-ri-ma-the'a	Co-ni'ah	Fes'tus
Ar-ma-ged'don	Dam-as'cus	For-tu-na'tus
Ar-tax-erx'es	Dan'i-el	Ga'bri-el
Ash'ta-roth	Deb'o-rah	Gad-a-renes'
As'ke-lon	Ded'a-nim	Gal-a'ti-a
As-syr'i-a	Del'i-lah	Gal'il-lee
Ath-a-li'ah	De-me'tri-us	Ga-ma'li-el
Au-gus'tus	Di-ot're-phes	Ged-a-li'ah
Ba'al Be'rith	Did'y-mus	Ge-ha'zi
Ba'al Ham'on	Di-o-nys'i-us	Ger-ge-zenes
Bab'y-lon	Dru-sil'la	Ger'i-zim
Bar-a-chi'ah	E-bed'me-lech	Gib'e-on-ites
Bar-je'sus	Eb-en-e'zer	Gid'e-on
Bar'na-bas	Ek'ron	Gol'go-tha



Go-mor'rah	Ke-tu'rah	Sa-be'ans
Had-ad-e'zer	Ki-kai'on	Sa-ma'ri-a
Ha-do'ram	La'chish	San-bal'lat
Hal-le-lu'jah	La'mech	Sa-phi'ra
Ha-nam'e-el	La-o-di-ce'a	Sa-rep'ta
Han'an-i	Laz'a-rus	Sen-na'che-rib
Han-a-ni'ah	Leb'a-non	Ser'a-phim
Haz'a-el	Lem'u-el	Shi-lo'ah
Her-mo'ge-nes	Lu'-ci-fer	Shim'e-i
He-ro'di-as	Lyd'i-a	Shu'lam-ite
Hez-e-ki'ah	Ma''ce-do'ni-a	Shu'nam-mite
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Mach-pe'lah	Sib'bo-leth
Hil-ki'ah	Ma-ha-na'im	Sil'o-am
Hor-o-na'im	Ma-nas'seh	Sil-va'nus
Ho-san'na	Ma-no'ah	Sim'e-on
Hy-men-e'us	Mar-a-nath'a	Sis'e-ra
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Mat'thew	Sol'o-mon
Ich'a-bod	Maz'za-roth	Steph'a-nas
Id-u-mæ'-a	Mel-chiz'e-dec	Su-san'nah
Jeb'u-site	Mer'i-bah	Sy-ro-phe-ni''ci-a
Jed-e-di'ah	Me-ro'dach	Tab'e-ra
Je-ho'a-haz	Mes-o-po-ta'mia	Tab'i-tha
Je-hoi'a-chin	Me-thu'se-lah	Te-haph'ne-hes
Je-hoi'a-kim	Mi-chai'ah	Ter'a-phim
Je-ho'ram	Mi'cha-el	Ter-tul'lus
Je-hosh'a-phat	Mir'i-am	The-oph'i-lus
Je-ho'vah	Mna'son	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Je-phun'neh	Mor'de-cai	Thy-a-ti'ra
Je-re-mi'ah	Mo-ri'ah	Ti-mo'the-us
Jer'i-cho	Na'a-man	To-bi'ah
Jer-o-bo'am	Na'o-mi	Vash'ti
Je-ru'sa-lem	Naph'ta-li	U-phar'sin
Jez'e-bel	Na-than'a-el	U-ri'ah
Im-man'u-el	Naz-a-rene'	Uz-zi'ah
Jon'a-dab	Naz'a-reth	Zac-che'us
Jon'a-than	Naz'a-rite	Zar'e-phath
Josh'u-a	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar	Zeb'e-dee
Jo-si'ah	Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Zech-a-ri'ah
I-sai'ah	Ne-he-mi'ah	Ze-de-ki'ah
Ish'bo-sheth	Rem-a-li'ah	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ish'ma-el	Reph'a-im	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Is'sa-char	Reu'ben	Ze-lo'phe-ad
Ith'a-mar	Rim'mon	Zer-u-i'ah
Ze'i'lah	Ru'ha-mah	Zip-po'rah

*Proper Names which occur in Ancient and Modern Geography, with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.*

Ab'er-deen	Car-a-ma'ni-a	Es-cu'ri-al
A''-bys-si''-ni-a	Car-tha-ge'na	Es-qui-maux'
Ac-a-pul'co	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	Es-tre-ma-du'ra
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	E-thi-o'pi-a
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Ce-pha-le'na	Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Ce-rau'ni-a	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Cer-cy'pha-læ	Fas-cel'li-na
Al-es-san'dri-a	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Fer-man'agh
A-mer'i-ca	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Fon-te-ra'bi-a
Am-phi'po-lis	Chan-der-na-gore'	For-te-ven-tu'ra
An-da-lu'sia	Chris-ti-a'na	Fred'er-icks-burg
An-nap'o-lis	Chris-ti-an-o'ple	Fri-u'li
An-ti-pa'ros	Con-nect'i-cut	Fron-tign-i-ac'
Ap'en-nines	Con-stanti-no'ple	Fur'sten-burg
Arch-an'gel	Co-pen-ha'gen	Gal-li-pa'gos
Au-ren-ga'bad	Cor-o-man'del	Gal-lip'o-lis
Ba-bel-man'del	Cor-y-pha'si-um	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Bab'y-lon	Cyc'la-des	Gan-gar'i-dæ
Bag'na-gar	Da-ghes'tan	Gar-a-man'tes
Bar-ba'does	Da-le-car'li-a	Gas'co-ny
Bar-ce-lo'na	Dal-ma'ti-a	Ge-ne'va
Ba-va'ri-a	Dam-i-et'ta	Ger'ma-ny
Bel-ve-dere'	Dar-da-nélles	Gib-ral'tar
Be-ne-ven'to	Dar-da'ni-a	Glou'ces-ter
Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Dau'phi-ny	Gol-con'da
Bis'na-gar	De-se-a'da	Gua-da-loupe'
Bok'ha-ra	Di-ar-be'ker	Guel'der-land
Bo-na-vis'ta	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis	Gu'ze-rat
Bos'pho-rus	Di-os-cu'ri-as	Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Bo-rys'the-nes	Do-do'na	Hei'del-burg
Bra-gan'za	Do-min'go	Hel-voet-sluis'
Bran'den-burg	Dom'in-i-ca	Her-man-stadt'
Bu-thra'tes	Dus'sel-dorf	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Bus-so'ra	Dyr-rach'i-um	His-pa-ni-o'la
By-zan'ti-um	Ed'in-burgh	Hyr-ca'ni-a
Caf-fra'ri-a	El-e-phan'ta	Ja-mai'ca
Cag-li-a'ri	E-leu'the-ræ	Il-lyr'i-cum
Cal-a-ma'ta	En-nis-kil'len	Is-pa-han'
Cal-cut'ta	Ep-i-dam'nus	Kamts-chat'ka
Cal-i-for'ni-a	Ep-i-dau'rus	Kim-bol'ton
Ca-pra'ri-a	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	Kon'igs-burg



La-bra-dor'	Neuf-cha-teau'	Sar-a-gos'sa
La-ce-dæ-mo'ni-a	Ni-ca-ra-gu'a	Sar-di''ni-a
Lamp'sa-cus	Nic-o-me'di-a	Schaff-hau'sen
Lan'gue-doc	Ni-cop'o-lis	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'
Lau'ter-burg	No-vo-go'rod	Si-be'ri-a
Leo-min'ster	Nu'rem-berg	Spitz-ber'gen
Li-thu-a'ni-a	Oc'za-kow	Switz'er-land
Li-va'di-a	Oo-no-las'ka	Tar-ra-go'na
Lon-don-der'ry	Os'na-burg	Thi-on-villé'
Lou'is-burg	O-ta-hei'te	Thu-rin'gi-a
Lou-is-i-a'na	O-ver-ys'sel	Tip-pe-ra'ry
Lu'nen-burg	Pa-lat'i-nate	To-bols'koi
Lux'em-burg	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Ton-ga-ta-booi'
Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Pat-a-go'ni-a	Tran-syl-va'ni-a
Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Penn-syl-va'ni-a	Tur-co-ma'ni-a
Ma-cas'sar	Phi-lip-villé'	Val-en-cien'nes
Ma''ce-do'ni-a	Pon-di-cher'ry	Ver-o-ni'ca
Mad-a-gas'car	Pyr-e-nees'	Ve-su'vi-us
Man-ga-lore'	Qui-be-ron'	Vir-gi''ni-a
Mar'a-thon	Qui-lo'a	U-ran'i-berg
Mar-tin-i'co	Quir-i-na'lis	West-ma'ni-a
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Rat'is-bon	West-pha'li-a
Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Ra-ven'na	Wol-fen-but'tel
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Ra'vens-burg	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Ro-set'ta	Xy-lop'o-lis
Mo-no-mo-ta'pa	Rot'ter-dam	Zan-gue-bar'
Na-to'li-a	Sal-a-man'ca	Zan-zi-bar'
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Sa-mar-cand'	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ne-rins'koi	Sa-moi-e'da	Zo-ro-an'der

*Proper Names which occur in Roman and Grecian History, authoritatively accented.*

Æs-chi'nes	Ar-chi-me'des	Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
A-ges-i-la'us	Ar-e-thu'sa	Bi-sal'tæ
Al-ci-bi'a-des	Ar-is-tar'chus	Bo-a-di-ce'a
A-lex-an'der	Ar-is-ti'des	Bo-e'thi-us
Al-ex-an-drop'olis	A-ris-to-de'mus	Bo-mil'car
A-nac're-on	Ar-is-top'h'a-nes	Brach-ma'nes
An-ax-i-man'der	Ar'is-to-tle	Bri-tan'ni-cus
An-do''ci-des	Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Bu-ceph'a-lus
An-tig'o-nus	Ath-en-o-do'rus	Ca-lig'u-la
An-tim'a-chus	Ba'ja-zet	Cal-lic'ra-tes
An-tis'the-nes	Bac-chi'a-dæ	Cal-lic-rat'i-das
A-pel'les	Bel-ler'o-phon	Cal-lim'a-chus

Cam-by'ses	E-paph-ro-di'tus	He-ge-sis'tra-tus
Ca-mil'lus	Eph-i-al'tes	He-ge-tor'i-des
Car-ne'a-des	Eph'o-ri	He-li-o-do'rus
Cas-san'der	Ep-i-char'mus	He-li-co-ni'a-des
Cas-si'o-pe	Ep-ic-te'tus	He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Ep-i-cu'rus	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Ce-the'gus	Ep-i-men'i-des	He-lo'tes
Char-i-de'mus	Er-a-sis'tra-tus	He-phæs'ti-on
Cle-oc'ri-tus	Er-a-tos'the-nes	Her-a'cli-tus
Cle-o-pa'tra	Er-a-tos'tra-tus	Her'cu-les
Cli-tom'a-chus	Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Her-mag'o-ras
Clyt-em-nes'tra	Eu-me-nes	Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Col-la-ti'nus	Eu'no-mus	Her-mi'o-ne
Com-a-ge'na	Eu-rip'i-des	Her-mo-do'rus
Con'stan-tine	Eu-ry-bi'a-des	He-rod'o-tus
Co-ri-o-la'nus	Eu-ryt'i-on	Hes-per'i-des
Cor-ne'lia	Eu-thy-de'mus	Hi-er-on'y-mus
Cor-un-ca'nus	Eu-tych'i-des	Hip-pag'o-ras
Cor-y-ban'tes	Ex-ag'o-nus	Hip-poc'ra-tes
Cra-tip'pus	Fa'bi-us	Hy-a-cin'thus
Ctes'i-phon	Fa-bri'ci-us	Hy-dro'pho-rus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	Fa-yo-ri'nus	Hy-stas'pes
Da-moc'ra-tes	Faus-ti'na	I-phic'ra-tes
Dar'da-nus	Faus'tu-lus	I-phi-ge'ni-a
Daph-ne-pho'ria	Fi-de'næ	I-so'cra-tes
Da-ri'us	Fi-de-na'tes	Ix-i-on'i-des
De-ceb'a-lus	Fla-min'i-us	Jo-cas'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus	Flo-ra'li-a	Ju-gur'tha
De-mon'i-des	Ga-bi-e'nus	Ju-li-a'nus
De-moc'ri-tus	Ga-bin'i-us	La-om'e-don
De-mos'the-nes	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Le-on'i-das
De-mos'tra-tus	Gan-y-me'des	Le-o-tych'i-des
Deu-ca'li-on	Gar-a-man'tes	Le-os'the-nes
Di-ag'o-ras	Gar'ga-ris	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Din-dy-me'ne	Ger-ran'i-cus	Lon-gi-ma'nus
Di-nom'a-che	Gor-di-a'nus	Lu-per-ca'li-a
Di-os-cor'i-des	Gor'go-nes	Lyc'o-phron
Do-don'i-des	Gor-goph'o-ne	Lyc-o-me'des
Do-mi'ti-a'nus	Gra-ti-a'nus	Ly-cur'gi-des
E-lec'tri-on	Gym-no-so-phis'tæ	Ly-cur'gus
E-leu-sin'i-a	Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas	Ly-sim'a-chus
Em-ped'o-cles	Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
En-dym'i-on	Har-poc'ra-tes	Man-ti-ne'us
E-pam-i-non'das	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-o	Mar-cel-li'nus



Mas-i-nis'sa	Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Sis'y-phus
Mas-sag'e-tæ	Pen-the-si-le'a	Soc'ra-tes
Max-im-i-a'nus	Phi-lip'pi-des	Sog-di-a'nus
Meg'a-ra	Phil-oc-te'tes	Soph'o-cles
Me-gas'the-nes	Phi-lom'bra-tus	So-pho-nis'ba
Me-la-nip'pi-des	Phil-o-me'la	Spith-ri-da'tes
Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Phil-o-pœ'men	Ste-sim'bro-tus
Me-nal'ci-das	Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	Ste-sich'o-rus
Me nec'ra-tes	Phi-los'tra-tus	Stra-to-ni'cus
Men-e-la'us	Phi-lox'e-nus	Sys-i-gam'bis
Me-nœ'ce-us	Pin'da-rus	Sy-sim'e-thres
Met-a-git'ni-a	Pis-is-trat'i-des	Te-lem'a-chus
Mil-ti'a-des	Plei'a-des	Tha-les'tri-a
Mith-ri-da'tes	Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	The-mis'to-cles
Mne-mos'y-ne	Pol-y-deu'ce-a	The-oc'ri-tus
Mne-sim'a-chus	Pol-y-do'rus	The-oph'a-nes
Nab-ar-za'nes	Pol-y-gi'ton	The-o-pol'e-mus
Na-bo-nen'sis	Pol-yg-no'tus	Ther-mop'y-læ
Nau'cra-tes	Pol-y-phe'mus	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Nec'ta-ne-bus	Por-sen'na	The-od'a-mas
Ne'o-cles	Pos-i-do'ni-us	Thu-cyd'i-des
Ne-op-tol'e-mus	Prax-it'e-les	Tim-o-de'mus
Ni-cag'o-ras	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Ti-moph'a-nes
Ni-coch'ra-tes	Psam-met'i-chus	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Nic-o-la'us	Pyg-ma'li-on	Tryph-i-do'rus
Ni-com'a-chus	Py-læm'e-nes	Tyn'da-rus
Nu-me-ri-a'nus	Py-thag'o-ras	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Nu'mi-tor	Quin-til-i-a'nus	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus	Quir-i-na'li-a	Vel-i-ter'na
Æd'i-pus	Qui-ri'nus	Ven-u-le'i-us
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus	Qui-ri'tes	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Om-o-pha'gi-a	Rhad-a-man'thus	Ven-ti'di-us
On-e-sic'ri-tus	Rom'u-lus	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Vir-i-do-ma'rus
Or-thag'o-ras	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Vi-tel-li-a'nus
Os-co-pho'ri-a	Sar-dan-ap'a-lus	Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Xan-tip'pus
Pa-læph'a-tus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Xe-nag'o-ras
Pal-a-me'des	Sca-man'der	Xe-noc're-tes
Pal-i-nu'rus	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Xe-noph'a-nes
Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Xen'o-phon
Par-rha'si-us	Se-mir'a-mis	Zen-o-do'rus
Pa-tro'clus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Zeux-id-a'mus
Pau-sa'ni-as	Si-mon'i-dee	Zor-o-as'ter



*Alphabetical Collection of Words nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.*

<i>Abel</i> , a man's name	<i>Baize</i> , coarse woollen cloth	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Able</i> , sufficient	<i>Bays</i> , a garland	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Be</i> , to exist	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Cellar</i> , a vault
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Beer</i> , malt liquor	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Bean</i> , a vegetable	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Axe</i> , a hatchet	<i>Bane</i> , ruin, poison	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cession</i> , retreat
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's axe	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick	<i>Bell</i> , to ring with	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Air</i> , the atmosphere	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Heir</i> , a legal successor	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Boar</i> , male swine	<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Clause</i> , part of a sentence
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Claws</i> , talons
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Climb</i> , to mount up
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Bough</i> , a branch	<i>Clime</i> , climate
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Bow</i> , to bend	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Ant</i> , an insect	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	<i>Course</i> , a race
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Buoy</i> , a water mark	<i>Corse</i> , a dead body
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bread</i> , food made of flour	<i>Council</i> , an assembly
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Counsel</i> , advice
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Burrow</i> , a rabbit hole	<i>Complement</i> , the remainder
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation	<i>Compliment</i> , a polite speech
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>By</i> , near	<i>Concert</i> , of music
<i>Auger</i> , a carpenter's tool	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase	<i>Consort</i> , a companion
<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly	<i>Cousin</i> , a relation
<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Brews</i> , breweth	<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat
<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Bruise</i> , to break	<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>But</i> , except	<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies
<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Butt</i> , a large cask	<i>Currant</i> , small fruit
<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Calendar</i> , an almanac	<i>Current</i> , a stream
<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth	<i>Creek</i> , a narrow bay
<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun	<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise
<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Canon</i> , a law	
<i>Baron</i> , a nobleman	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage	
<i>Barren</i> , unfruitful		
<i>Base</i> , mean		
<i>Bass</i> , a part in music		



<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>Feet</i> , part of the body	<i>Hair</i> of the head
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Heir</i> , the eldest son
<i>Cymbal</i> , a musical instrument	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument	<i>Hall</i> , a large room
<i>Symbol</i> , a sign	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Haul</i> to pull
<i>Dear</i> , costly	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Hear</i> to listen
<i>Deer</i> , a stag	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Dew</i> , vapour	<i>Fir</i> , a tree	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Fur</i> , fine hair	<i>Herd</i> , a flock
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Flee</i> , to run away	<i>Hie</i> , to haste
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Flea</i> , an insect	<i>High</i> , lofty
<i>Dependence</i> , trust	<i>Flew</i> did fly	<i>Hire</i> , wages
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney	<i>Ire</i> , great anger
<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Flour</i> , ground corn	<i>Him</i> , that man
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Flower</i> , a blossom	<i>Hymn</i> , a divine song
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Forth</i> , abroad	<i>Hole</i> , a cavity
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Fourth</i> , the number	<i>Whole</i> , not broken
<i>Diverse</i> , different	<i>Foul</i> , filthy	<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub
<i>Divers</i> , several	<i>Fowl</i> , a bird	<i>Whoop</i> , to shout
<i>Doe</i> , a female deer	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels	<i>Hew</i> , to cut
<i>Dough</i> , unbaked bread	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence	<i>Hue</i> , a colour
<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name
<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name	<i>Idle</i> , lazy
<i>Draught</i> , a drink	<i>Gesture</i> , action	<i>Idol</i> , an image
<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Jester</i> , a joker	<i>Aisle</i> , of a church
<i>East</i> , where the sun rises	<i>Gilt</i> , overlaid with gold	<i>Isle</i> , an island
<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Guilt</i> , sin	<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat
<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Grate</i> , for fire	<i>Imposture</i> , deceit
<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Great</i> , large	<i>In</i> , within
<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg	<i>Inn</i> , a public-house
<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Greater</i> , larger	<i>Incite</i> , to stir up
<i>You</i> , thou or ye	<i>Groan</i> , a deep sigh	<i>Insight</i> , knowledge
<i>Your</i> , belonging to you	<i>Grown</i> , increased	<i>Indite</i> , to dictate
<i>Ewer</i> , a water jug	<i>Guess</i> , to think	<i>Indict</i> , to accuse
<i>Eye</i> , the organ of sight	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor	<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Hart</i> , a deer	<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank
<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Heart</i> , the seat of life	<i>Intense</i> , excessive
<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Heal</i> , to cure	<i>Intents</i> , purposes
<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Heel</i> , part of the foot	<i>Kill</i> , to murder
<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Eel</i> , a fish	<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt
<i>Feint</i> , a pretence	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder	<i>Knave</i> , a rogue
<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Elm</i> , a tree	<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel
<i>Fair</i> , a market	<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Knead</i> , to work dough
<i>Fare</i> , food, hire	<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Need</i> , want
	<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Knew</i> , did know
	<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>New</i> , not worn
		<i>Knight</i> , a title honour
		<i>Night</i> , darkness



<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body	<i>Patience</i> , mildness
<i>Knot</i> , a tie	<i>Message</i> , an errand	<i>Patients</i> , sick people
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Messuage</i> , a house	<i>Peace</i> , quietness
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Metal</i> , substance	<i>Piece</i> , a part
<i>No</i> , not so	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour	<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman
<i>Lade</i> , to load	<i>Might</i> , power	<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge
<i>Laid</i> , placed	<i>Mite</i> , an insect	<i>Pint</i> , half a quart
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation	<i>Point</i> , a sharp end
<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Mown</i> , cut down	<i>Place</i> , situation
<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch	<i>Plaice</i> , a fish
<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mote</i> , an atom	<i>Pray</i> , to beseech
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh	<i>Prey</i> , booty
<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>More</i> , in quantity	<i>Precedent</i> , an example
<i>Lease</i> , contract for land, &c.	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen	<i>President</i> , governor
<i>Lace</i> , a cord	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth	<i>Principal</i> , chief
<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause
<i>Lesson</i> , a task	<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Prophet</i> , one who foretels
<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Nay</i> , no	<i>Profit</i> , gain
<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Neigh</i> , the voice of a horse	<i>Pause</i> , a stop
<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Noose</i> , a knot	<i>Paws</i> , feet of beasts
<i>Lose</i> , to suffer loss	<i>News</i> , tidings	<i>Pole</i> , a long stick
<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Oar</i> , to row with	<i>Poll</i> , the back of the head
<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal	<i>Rain</i> , water from the clouds
<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Reign</i> , to rule
<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Rein</i> , part of a bridle
<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Oh</i> , alas	<i>Raise</i> , to lift
<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted	<i>Rays</i> , beams of light
<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Old</i> , aged	<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape
<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Hold</i> , to keep	<i>Reason</i> , argument
<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>One</i> , in number	<i>Red</i> , a colour
<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Read</i> , perused
<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Our</i> , belonging to us	<i>Relic</i> , remainder
<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes	<i>Relict</i> , a widow
<i>Mayor</i> , a civic magistrate	<i>Pale</i> , wan	<i>Rest</i> , ease
<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Pail</i> , a wooden vessel	<i>Wrest</i> , to force
<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Rice</i> , Indian corn
<i>Mead</i> , a meadow	<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Rise</i> , advancement
<i>Meed</i> , reward	<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Ring</i> , a circle
<i>Medal</i> , a coin	<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Wring</i> , to twist
<i>Meddle</i> , to interfere	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Right</i> , just, true
<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony
<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Palette</i> , a painter's board	<i>Write</i> , to express by writing.
<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship
<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	
<i>Meat</i> , flesh		
<i>Meet</i> , fit		
<i>Metre</i> , to measure		



<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Wain</i> , a cart or wagon
<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Team</i> , a yoke of cattle	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Teem</i> , to abound	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Tenor</i> , purport	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Tenure</i> , terms of a lease	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Were</i> , plural of was
<i>So</i> , thus	<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Way</i> , a passage
<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Through</i> , by means of	<i>Weigh</i> , to balance
<i>Sole</i> , alone; a fish	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Time</i> , leisure	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Told</i> , related	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Tolled</i> , did toll	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Some</i> , a part	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse	<i>Wether</i> , a sheep
<i>Sum</i> , the whole	<i>Vain</i> , foolish	<i>Wet</i> moist
<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Vane</i> , a weather-cock	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Vale</i> , a valley	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Veil</i> , a covering	<i>Which</i> , what
<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle	

## APPENDIX.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

## SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

The general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound; all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as, *a, am, art*.

## SECT. II.—Of the Parts of Speech or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words, in language are nine, as follows:—

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an, and the*.

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood is a noun; as, *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An ADJECTIVE is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, *a good man, a fine city, a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pro-



nouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning ; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, you, they, who, which, what*. Pronouns adjective are *my, thy, his, her, its, our, their, your, this, that, these, those, which, what*, and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing ; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb : in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it* ; as, *the man runs, he runs, or she runs*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations : as, *I am ; thou art ; he, she, or it, is ; we are ; you are ; they are*. *I was ; thou wast ; he, she, or it, was ; we were ; ye were ; they were*.

6. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstances of it : as *yesterday I went to town ; you speak truly ; here comes John*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison : as *often, oftener, oftenest ; soon, sooner, soonest*. These may also be compared by the other adverbs *much, more, most, and very*.

Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now, then, lately, &c.* : to place ; as, *here, there, &c.* ; and to number or quantity ; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

7. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as, *John and James ; neither the one nor the other*. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions ; but the six following are sometimes adverbs : *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then*. *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

8. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things to each other : as, *I go with him ; he went from me ; divide this among you*.



The prepositions are as follows: *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

9. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! O or ah! alas! hark!*

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### SECT. III.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as *mill, sell.*

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as, *mail, sail.*

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as, *fulfil, skilful.*

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful.* Except *befell, recall, unwell.*

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully.*

RULE VI.—All participles in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, having*; *amuse, amusing.* Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing.*

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement.* Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment.*

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference.* Except *hindrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster.*

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless.* Except *always, also, and deplorable.*

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin, sinner*; *ship, shipping.*

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant



with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; as, *sleep, sleepy; troop, trooper.*

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit, committee; compel, compelled.*

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#### SECT. IV.—*Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.*

RULE I.—A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they laughs.

RULE II.—Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as, the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE III.—The pronouns *me, us, him, her* are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions; as, he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE IV.—When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an 's annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE V.—The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold or the man *which* bought it.

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#### SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

When we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall*

*you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question : and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

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#### SECT. VI.—*Directions for Reading with Propriety.*

Be careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c., and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hems*, *os*, and *ahs*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it.—This is the great, general, and most important rule of all, which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice when reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

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#### SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A capital, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or the end of a word; but is proper in the following cases :—

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.



2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as, the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

#### SECT. VIII.—*Stops and Marks used in Writing.*

A comma, marked thus (,), is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example—*Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when anything is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of Hosts!*

A parenthesis ( ) is used to include words in a sentence.



which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret ( $\Delta$ ) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out; as, *Evil communications corrupt man-<sup>good</sup>ners.*  $\Delta$

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words; as *watch-ing, well-taught.*


The apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as *lov'd, tho',* for *loved, though,* &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or ("), is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk and an obelisk or dagger (\* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand () signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED FOR DESPATCH IN WRITING.

A B. Able Seaman.	Capt. Captain.
Abp. Archbishop.	C.C.C. Corpus Christi College.
A.D. In the year of our Lord.	Cent. a Hundred.
A.M. or M.A. Master of Arts.	Col. Colonel.
A.M. Before Mid-day ( <i>Ante Meridiem</i> ).	C.M. Certificated Master.
A.M. In the year of the World.	Co. Company.
A.O.D. Ancient Order of Druids.	C.P.S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters.	C.S. Keeper of the Seals.
A.U.C. ( <i>an'no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ</i> ).	Cwt. a Hundredweight.
In the year of Rome.	D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
Bart. Baronet.	D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
B.C. Before Christ.	Dep. Deputy.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.	D.G. By the Grace of God.
Bp. Bishop.	Ditto, or do., the same.
C. stands for 100.	D.V. God willing.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.	E. East.
C.E. Civil Engineer.	E. Earl.
	e.g. for example.



- Engr. Engineer.  
 Ep. Epistle.  
 Esq. Esquire.  
 Ex. Example.  
 Exec. Executor.  
 F.C.P. Fellow of College of Preceptors.  
 F.D. Defender of the Faith.  
 F.G.S. Fellow of Geological Society.  
 F.L.S. Fellow of Linnæan Society.  
 F.M. Field Marshal.  
 F.R.A.S. Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society.  
 F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.  
 F.S.A. Fellow of Society of Antiquaries.  
 F.Z.S. Fellow of Zoological Society. [Bath.  
 G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Gen. General.  
 Gent. Gentleman.  
 Gov. Governor.  
 G.P.O. General Post Office.  
 Hants. Hampshire.  
 Hon. Honourable.  
 H.M.S. Her Majesty's Ship.  
 Ibid. in the same place.  
 i.e. that is.  
 I.H.S. Jesus the Saviour of Men (*Hominum Salvator*).  
 Imp. Imperial.  
 Inst. Instant.  
 J.P. Justice of the Peace.  
 K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.  
 K.G. Knight of the Garter.  
 Knt. Knight.  
 lb. a Pound Weight.  
 L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.  
 Lieut. Lieutenant.  
 LL.B. Bachelor of Laws.  
 LL.D. Doctor of Laws.  
 L.S. the place of the Seal (*Locus Sigilli*).  
 LXX. the Septuagint.  
 M.A. Master of Arts.  
 Mad. Madam.  
 M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.  
 M.D. Doctor of Medicine.  
 Mem. (*me-men'to*). Remember.
- Messrs. or MM. Messieurs or Masters.  
 M.F.H. Master of the Fox Hounds.  
 Mons. Monsieur.  
 Mr. Mister.  
 Mrs. Mistress.  
 M.S. Sacred to the Memory.  
 MS. Manuscript.  
 MSS. Manuscripts.  
 N.B. note, or mark well.  
 Nem. con, or Nem diss. (*nem-i-ne con-tra-di-cen-te*, or *Nem-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te*). Unanimously.  
 No. (*nu-me-ro*). Number.  
 N.S. New Style.  
 O S. Old Style.  
 Oz. Ounce. [diem).  
 P.M. after Mid-day (*Post Meri-*  
 P.O.O. Post Office Order.  
 P.O.S.B. Post Office Savings Bank.  
 Prox. (*Proximo*) Next month.  
 P.S. Postscript.  
 P.T.O. Please Turn Over.  
 q.d. as much as to say.  
 Q.E.D. which was to be demonstrated. *Quod erat demonstrandum*.  
 Q.L. (*Quantum libet*). As much as you please.  
 Q.S. (*Quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.  
 Rev. Reverend.  
 R.I.C. Royal Irish Constabulary.  
 R.N. Royal Navy.  
 R.S.O. Railway Sub-Office (for Letters).  
 Sic, thus, or so.  
 S.P.C.K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.  
 S.P.G. Society for Propagation of Gospel.  
 Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo*). Last, or Of last month.  
 U.S.A. United States of America.  
 V.R. (*Victoria Regina*). Victoria Queen.  
 Viz. (*vi-del'-i cet*). Namely.  
 Wpl. Worshipful.  
 X. the Numeral for 10.  
 Xt. Christ.  
 Xms. Christmas.  
 &, and.  
 &c. and so forth.



*French and other Foreign Words and Phrases in common Use,  
with their pronounciation and explanation.*

- Aide-de-camp (*aid - de - cong*). Assistant to a general.
- A-la-mode (*al-a-mode*). In the fashion.
- Antique (*antéek*). Ancient, or relating to antiquity.
- A-propos (*ap-ro-po*). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By-the-by.
- Auto-da-fé (*auto-da-fá*). Act of faith (burning of heretics).
- Bagatelle (*ba-ga-tél*). Trifle.
- Beau (*bo*). A man dressed fashionably.
- Beau monde (*bo-mónd*). People of fashion.
- Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion or beauty.
- Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite literature. [ter.
- Billet doux (*bil-le-doo*). Love letter.
- Bon mot (*bon-mó*). Piece of wit.
- Bon ton (*bon tóng*). Fashion.
- Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private apartment.
- Carte blanche (*cart blansh*). Unconditional terms.
- Château (*shat-o*). Country seat.
- Chef-d'œuvre (*shay-deuvr*). Masterpiece.
- Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.
- Comme il faut (*com-e-fó*). As it should be.
- Con amore (*con-a-mó-re*). With love; Gladly.
- Congé d'élire (*congee-de-leer*). Permission to choose.
- Corps (*core*). Body.
- Coup de grace (*coo-de-gràs*). Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main (*coo-de-máin*). sudden enterprise.
- Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View, or Glance.
- Début (*de-bu*). Beginning.
- Dénouement (*de-noo-mong*). Finishing, or Winding up.
- Dernier ressort (*dern-yair-ressór*). Last resort.
- Depôt (*de-po*). Store, or Magazine.
- Dieu et mon droit (*dew-a-mon-druwau*). God and my right.
- Double entendre (*doo-bl an-tan-dr*). Double meaning.
- Douceur (*dooseur*). Present, or Bribe.
- Eclat (*ec-lá*). Splendour.
- Embonpoint (*ang-bong-pwóng*). Plump, Jolly.
- En masse (*an-máss*). In a mass.
- En passant (*an-pas-sang*). By the way.
- Ennui (*an-wée*). Tiresomeness.
- Entrée (*an-tray*). Entrance.
- Faux pas (*fo-pah*). Fault or Misconduct.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense (*honce swau kee mal e panse*). May Evil happen to him who evil thinks.
- Ich dien (*ik deen*). I serve.
- Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown.
- In pétto. Hidden, or in reserve.
- Je ne sais quoi (*zhe-ne-say-kwah*). I know not what.
- Jeu de mot (*zheu-de-mó*). Play upon words. [of wit.
- Jeu d'esprit (*zheu-de-sprée*). Play
- Mal à propos (*mal-ap-ro-po*). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.
- Mauvaise honte (*mo-vaiz honte*).— Unbecoming bashfulness.
- Nom de guerre (*nong de gáir*). Assumed name.
- Nonchalance (*non-shal-ance*). Indifference.
- Outré (*oot-ráy*). Preposterous.
- Perdue (*per-due*). Concealed.
- Petit maître (*petee maîtr*). Fop.
- Protégé (*pro-te-zháy*). A person patronised and protected.
- Rouge (*rooge*). Red, or Red paint.
- Sang froid (*sang froau*). Coolness.
- Sans (*sang*). Without.
- Savant (*savang*). A learned man.
- Soi-disant (*swau-dee-zang*). Pretended.
- Tapis (*ta-pee*). Carpet.
- Tête-à-tête (*tait-a-tait*). Face to face; Conversation of two persons.
- Unique (*yew-néek*). Singular.



*Explanation of Latin Words and Phrases in common use  
among English Authors.*

N.B.—The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad in-fin-i'-tam. <i>To infinity.</i>	Er-ra'-ta. <i>Errors.</i>
Ad lib'-i-tum. <i>At pleasure.</i>	Ex. <i>Late; as the ex-minister means the late minister.</i>
Ad ref-er-end'-um. <i>For consideration.</i>	Ex of-fi'-ci-o. <i>Officially.</i>
Ad va-lo'-rem. <i>According to value.</i>	Ex par'-te. <i>On the part of, or One side.</i>
A for-ti-o'-ri. <i>With stronger reason.</i>	Fac sim'-i-le. <i>Exact copy or resemblance.</i>
A'-li-as. <i>Otherwise.</i>	Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer.</i>
Al'-i-bi. <i>Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.</i>	Fi'-at. <i>Let it be done or made.</i>
Al'-ma ma-ter. <i>Kind mother; University.</i>	Fi'-nis. <i>End.</i>
Ang'-li-ce. <i>In English.</i>	Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing.</i>
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. <i>From a latter reason, or Behind.</i>	Ib'-i-dem. <i>In the same place.</i>
A pri-o'-ri. <i>From a prior reason.</i>	I'-dem. <i>The same.</i>
Ar-ca'-na. <i>Secrets.</i>	Id est. <i>That is.</i>
Ar-ca'-num. <i>Secret.</i>	Im-pri-ma'-tur. <i>Let it be printed.</i>
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. <i>Personal Argument.</i>	Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place.</i>
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. <i>Argument of blows.</i>	In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. <i>In person.</i>
Au-di' al'-ter-am par-tem. <i>Hear both sides.</i>	In sta'-tu quo. <i>In the former state.</i>
Bo'-nâ fi'-de. <i>In reality.</i>	In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning.</i>
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben-di. <i>Passion for writing.</i>	Ip'-se dix'-it. <i>Mere assertion.</i>
Com'-pos men'-tis. <i>In one's senses.</i>	Ip'-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact.</i>
Cre'-dat, or Cre-dat Ju-dæ'-us. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not).</i>	I'-tem. <i>Also, or Article.</i>
Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. <i>With many others.</i>	Ju'-re di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right.</i>
Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. <i>With privilege.</i>	Lo'-cum te'-nens. <i>Deputy.</i>
Da-tum, or Da'-ta. <i>Point or points settled or determined.</i>	Mag'-na Char'-ta (kar'-ta). <i>The great Charter of England.</i>
De fac'-to. <i>In fact.</i>	Me-men'-to mo'-ri. <i>Remember that thou must die.</i>
De'-i gra'-tia. <i>By the grace (or favour) of God.</i>	Me'-um et tu'-um. <i>Mine and thine.</i>
De ju'-re. <i>By right.</i>	Mul-tum in par'-vo. <i>Much in a small space.</i>
De'-sunt cæt'-er-a. <i>The rest is wanting.</i>	Ne plus ul'-tra. <i>No farther, or Greatest extent.</i>
Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. <i>O Lord, direct us.</i>	No'-lens vo'-lens. <i>Willing or not.</i>
Dram'-a-tis per-so-næ. <i>Characters represented.</i>	Non com'-pos, or Non compos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses.</i>
Er'-go. <i>Therefore.</i>	O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the times, O the manners.</i>
	Om-nes. <i>All.</i>
	O'-nus. <i>Burden.</i>
	Pas'-sim. <i>Everywhere.</i>
	Per se. <i>Alone, or By itself.</i>
	Pro bo'-no pub'-lico. <i>For the public benefit.</i>



Pro and Con. <i>For and against.</i>	Si'-ne qua non. <i>Indispensable requisite, or condition.</i>
Pro for'-ma. <i>For form's sake.</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Of its own kind.</i>
Pro hac vi'-ce. <i>For this time.</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Of its own kind.</i>
Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion.</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Of its own kind.</i>
Pro tem'-po-re. <i>For the time, or For a time.</i>	Sum'-mum bo'nū. <i>Greatest good.</i>
Quon'-dam. <i>Former.</i>	Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. <i>Three joined in one.</i>
Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. <i>May he rest in peace.</i>	Va-de me'-cum. <i>Constant companion.</i>
Re-sur'gam. <i>I shall rise again.</i>	Ver'-sus. <i>Against.</i>
Rex. <i>King.</i>	Vi-a. <i>By the way of.</i>
Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem-per i'-dem. <i>Always the same.</i>	Vice. <i>In the room of, or Instead of.</i>
Se-ri-a'-tim. <i>In regular order.</i>	Vi'-ce ver'-sâ. <i>The reverse.</i>
Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning any particular day.</i>	Vi'-de. <i>See.</i>
	Vul-go. <i>Commonly.</i>

## EARLY BRITAIN.

Britain was known to the ancients as the country whence Phœnician traders brought tin ore. This tin melted with copper, gave the very hard bronze used for weapons and armour. Cassiterides was the name given to these "tin islands." Probably the site of the mines was somewhere near the coast of Cornwall or the Scilly Isles. In the year 55 B.C., a Roman force under Julius Cæsar landed; they met with not very great success. Ten years later a more determined and successful attempt to subjugate the island was made. The Roman forces gradually spread throughout the country. Britain was under the rule of the Roman Emperors for 465 years.

The influence of Rome on the country and people was for good: roads were made, walls built, laws established, agriculture encouraged, and order generally reigned.

In the year 410 A.D. Rome was compelled to withdraw her troops from British territory, owing to dangers which were threatening her at home from the invading Huns.

After about fifty years of independence, the Britons called in the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, to aid them against their foes, the Picts and Scots. The Saxons, who had come to help, remained, settled, and invited others of their own people to come over. Eventually the greater part of Britain fell under the dominion of the "Heptarchy," or seven rulers.

The names of the seven states were Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria.



Christianity was introduced among the Saxons by St. Augustine in A.D. 597. Alfred the Great was the wisest and best of the Saxon kings. He instituted many excellent laws, divided the land into shires, and hundreds, and tithings, and established trial by jury. He founded the University of Oxford, and his son that of Cambridge.

About the year 1013 the Danes, who for the past two hundred years had been making invasions and descents upon the country, came over in large numbers and put an end to the Saxon dynasty. Sweyne was made king in 1013; he was followed by Canute, Harold and Hardicanute. In 1066 William of Normandy was proclaimed king of England.

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*The Sovereigns of England from the Norman Conquest to the present time, with the chief events of each reign.*

**WILLIAM I. (The Conqueror).** From 1066 to 1087.

Conquest of England. Feudal System. Curfew Bell. Domesday Book. Tower of London built.

**WILLIAM II. (Rufus).** From 1087 to 1100.

Crusades. First London Bridge built.

**HENRY I. (Beauclerc).** From 1100 to 1135.

Jerusalem taken by Crusaders. Loss of White Ship. Investiture dispute with the Pope.

**STEPHEN.** From 1135 to 1154.

Battle of the Standard, 1138. Civil Wars. Second Crusade.

**HENRY II.** From 1154 to 1189.

Thomas à Becket. Conquest of Ireland. Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.

**RICHARD I. (Cœur de Lion),** 1189 to 1199.

Third Crusade. Massacre of Jews. Office of Lord Mayor and Guilds of London established.

**JOHN (Lackland).** From 1199 to 1216.

Prince Arthur. Loss of French Provinces. Quarrel with the Pope. Magna Charta, 1215.

**HENRY III.** From 1216 to 1272.

War with Barons. Simon de Montfort. Battles of Lewes and Evesham, 1265. First House of Commons.

**EDWARD I. (Long Shanks).** From 1272 to 1307.

Conquest of Wales. War with Scotland. William Wallace. Dunbar. Stirling. Falkirk, 1298.

**EDWARD II. (Caernarvon).** From 1307 to 1327.

Battle of Bannockburn. John Wicliffe. King murdered in Berkeley Castle.

**EDWARD III.** From 1327 to 1377.

Wars with France and Scotland. Cressy, 1346; Calais, 1347; and Poitiers, 1356. Black Prince. Chaucer.

- RICHARD II.** From 1377 to 1399.  
Wat Tyler. Lollards. Invasion by Lancaster. Murder of King in Pontefract Castle.
- HENRY IV.** (Bolingbroke). From 1399 to 1413.  
Owen Glendower's Insurrection. Percys. Shrewsbury, 1403. Archbishop Scrope.
- HENRY V.** (Monmouth). From 1413 to 1422.  
War with France. Agincourt, 1415; Treaty of Troyes.
- HENRY VI.** From 1422 to 1461.  
Joan of Arc. Jack Cade. Wars of Roses.
- EDWARD IV.** (York). From 1461 to 1483.  
Wars of Roses. Earl of Warwick. Tewkesbury, 1471. Duke of Clarence, Caxton and Printing.
- EDWARD V.** 1483.  
Murdered by his Uncle, Richard of Gloucester, 1483.
- RICHARD III.** (Crookback). From 1483 to 1485.  
Murder of Princes. Bosworth Field.
- HENRY VII.** From 1485 to 1509.  
Lambert Simnel, Perkin Warbeck, Columbus, Sebastian Cabot, John Knox.
- HENRY VIII.** From 1509 to 1547.  
Wars with Scotland and France. Flodden Field, 1513. Reformation: Luther; Wolsey. Suppression of Monasteries.
- EDWARD VI.** From 1547 to 1553.  
War with Scotland: Pinkie, 1547. First and Second Prayer-books.
- MARY.** From 1553 to 1558.  
Lady Jane Grey. Religious Persecutions. Loss of Calais.
- ELIZABETH.** From 1558 to 1603.  
Mary Queen of Scots. Armada. Rebellion in Ireland. Shakespeare.
- JAMES I.** From 1603 to 1625.  
Present Translation of Bible made. Gunpowder Plot.
- CHARLES I.** From 1625 to 1649.  
John Hampden. Buckingham. Land. Civil War. Execution.
- COMMONWEALTH UNDER OLIVER CROMWELL AND RICHARD CROMWELL.** From 1649 to 1660.
- CHARLES II.** From 1660 to 1685.  
Savoy Conference. Dutch Wars, Plague and Fire of London. Titus Oates and Rye House Plots. Habeas Corpus Act. Test Act.
- JAMES II.** From 1685 to 1688.  
Monmouth's Rebellion. Revocation of Edict of Nantes. Seven Bishops. Revolution.
- WILLIAM III. AND MARY.** From 1689 to 1702.  
Glencoe. Act of Settlement. Londonderry and the Boyne. War with France.
- ANNE.** From 1702 to 1714.  
War of Spanish Succession. Marlborough. Union of England and Scotland, Gibraltar.
- GEORGE I.** From 1714 to 1727.  
Rebellion in favour of Pretender. South Sea Bubble.



GEORGE II. From 1727 to 1760.

Porteous Riots. War of Austrian Succession. Canada. India. Clive.  
Black Hole. Seven Years' War.

GEORGE III. From 1760 to 1820.

American War. Irish Rebellion and Union, 1801. French Revolution. Peninsular War. Nelson. Napoleon Buonaparte. Wellington. Waterloo, 1815. Affairs in India. Warren Hastings.

GEORGE IV. From 1820 to 1830.

Cato Street Conspiracy. Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

WILLIAM IV. From 1830 to 1837.

First Reform Bill. Abolition of Slavery.

VICTORIA. 1837.

Rebellion in Canada. Chartists. Wars with China. Indian Mutiny. Afghan War. Burmah War. Crimea. Abyssinian War. Repeal of Corn Laws. Second Reform Bill. Irish Church. Education Acts. Zulu War. Transvaal War. Ashantee War. Egyptian War. Franco-Prussian War. Home Rule Agitation. Indian Frontier Wars. Capture of Khartoum.

15

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

SINCE THE CONQUEST.

	Kings and Queens.	Born A.D.	Reign began	R.	Married.	Where buried.
Norman.	Will. Conq...	1027	1066	21	Matilda of Flanders.....	Caen, Norm.
	Will. Rufus	1057	1087	13	Never married .....	Winchester.
	Henry I. ...	1063	1100	35	Matilda of Scotland.....	Reading.
	Stephen ...	1105	1135	19	Matilda of Boulogne .....	Faversham.
Plantagenet.	Henry II. ...	1133	1154	35	Eleanor of Guienne.....	Fontevrault.
	Richard I....	1156	1189	10	Berengaria of Navarre ...	Fontevrault.
	John ... ..	1165	1199	17	Avisa of Gloucester, and Isabella of France .....	Worcester.
	Henry III....	1207	1216	56	Eleanor of Provence .....	Westminster.
	Edward I. ...	1239	1272	35	Eleanor of Castile .....	Westminster.
	Edward II....	1284	1307	20	Isabella of France .....	Gloucester.
	Edward III..	1312	1327	50	Philippa of Hainault .....	Westminster.
Richard II... 1366	1377	22	Ann of Luxemburg .....	Westminster.		
Lancast.	Henry IV....	1367	1399	14	Mary Bohun .....	Canterbury.
	Henry V. ...	1389	1413	9	Catherine of France .....	Westminster.
	Henry VI....	1421	1422	39	Margaret of Anjou .....	Windsor.
York.	Edward IV..	1442	1461	22	Elizabeth Woodville .....	Windsor.
	Edward V....	1471	1483	—	Never married .....	Unknown.
	Richard III..	1443	1483	2	Anne Neville .....	Leicester.
Tudor.	Henry VII... 1466	1485	24	Elizabeth of York.....	Westminster.	
	Henry VIII.. 1492	1509	38	Cath.of Arragon, A. Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Ann of Cleves, C. Howard, C. Parr	Windsor.	
	Edward VI..	1537	1547	6	Never married .....	Westminster.
	Mary ... ..	1516	1553	5	Philip, King of Spain.....	Westminster.
	Elizabeth ...	1533	1558	45	Never married .....	Westminster.
Stuart.	James I. ...	1556	1603	22	Anne of Denmark.....	Westminster.
	Charles I. ...	1600	1625	24	Henrietta of France.....	Windsor.
	Charles II... 1630	1660	25	Catherine of Portugal.....	Westminster.	
	James II. ...	1633	1685	3	Anne Hyde .....	Paris.
	William III..	1650	1688	13	Mary, daughter of James II.	Westminster.
	Mary II.....	1662	1688	6		Westminster.
Hanover.	Anne .....	1665	1702	12	George of Denmark.....	Westminster.
	George I. ...	1660	1714	13	Sophia of Zell.....	Hanover.
	George II....	1683	1727	33	Wilhelmina of Anspach...	Westminster.
	George III... 1738	1760	60	Charlotte of Mecklenburg	Windsor.	
	George IV ...	1762	1820	10	Caroline of Brunswick.....	Windsor.
	William IV..	1765	1830	7	Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	Windsor.
	VICTORIA ...	1819	1837		Albert of Saxe-Coburg ...	Vivat Regina.

CROMWELL declared Protector, 1653, died September 3rd, 1658. Richard, his son, Protector about 7 months and 20 days.



## BELIEFS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

## Ancient Egypt :—

The Egyptians revered many gods and goddesses. The chief ~~are~~ known as the Triad of Memphis, Osiris, Isis, and Horus.

Amongst the lesser gods come Seket, Toth, Ra, Sebek.

The Hindoo creed gave also a Triad : Krishna, Vishnu, Shiva.

## Ancient Greece and Rome :—

First come the Celestials.

1. Jupiter, Son of Saturn and Rhea.
2. Neptune, Son of Saturn and Rhea.
3. Vulcan, Son of Jupiter and Juno.
4. Mars, Son of Jupiter and Juno.
5. Mercury, Son of Jupiter and Maia.
6. Apollo, Son of Jupiter and Latona.
7. Juno, Daughter of Saturn and Rhea.
8. Minerva, Sprung from Jupiter's Brain.
9. Vesta, Daughter of Saturn.
10. Ceres, Daughter of Saturn.
11. Venus, Sprung from the foam of the Sea, near Cythera.
12. Diana, Daughter of Jupiter and Latona.

Then—

1. Saturnus, Son of Coelus and Terra, the God of Time.
2. Janus, the God of the Year, who presided over Peace and War.
3. Pluto, Brother of Jupiter, King of the Infernal World.
4. Baccus, Son of Jupiter and Semele, God of Wine.
5. Sol, Son of Hyperion, the Sun God.
6. Luna, Sister of Sol, Goddess of the Moon.

Next—

Terrestrials. The chief were :—

Pan, God of Shepherds.  
 Eolus, God of Winds.  
 Ceres, Goddess of Corn.  
 Hymen, God of Marriage.  
 Flora, Goddess of Flowers.  
 Pomona, Goddess of Fruits.  
 Mellona, Goddess of Bees.

There were also the Satyrs and Fauns, Dryads, Naiads, Lares and Penates, and the Genii.

THE MARINE DEITIES had their abode in the seas and large rivers.

The chief were :—

Oceanus and Tethys, his wife.  
 Nereus and Doris, his wife.  
 The Tritons, the attendants of Neptune and Amphitrite, his wife.  
 Proteus, the Keeper of his Father Neptune's sea flocks.

And finally—

THE INFERNAL DEITIES. The chief were :—

Pluto and Proserpine, his wife.  
 The Parcae, the Destinies or Fates.  
 The Furies.  
 Mors and Somnus.

The Infernal Regions consisted of—

1. The Elysian Fields, the eternal abode of the virtuous.
2. Tartarus, the abode of the base.

The Rivers of these Regions were—

Styx, Acheron, Phlegethon, Lethe, Cocytus, Avernus.

Charon was the ferryman to carry the souls over the Styx.

Cerberus, the three-headed dog of Pluto.

Under the heading of Old Mythology come—

The Three Graces : Aglaia, Euphrosyne, Thalia.

The Three Furies : Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphone.

The Three Fates : Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.

The Three Judges of Tartarus : Minos, Rhadamanthus, Æacus.

The Titans : Briareus, Gyges, Atlas, Hyperion, Japetus, Oceanus.

The Cyclops : Brontes, Steropes, Pyracmon.

The Nine Muses :

Clio	Muse of History.
Euterpe	„ Lyric Poetry.
Thalia	„ Comedy.
Melpomene	„ Tragedy.
Erato	„ Mimicry.
Polyhymnia	„ Sublime Hymns.
Calliope	„ Epic Poetry.
Urania	„ Astronomy.
Terpsichore	„ Choral Dance and Song.

The Gorgons : Who turned to stone all who beheld them.

The Harpies : Winged animals, with faces of women, bodies of birds, and claws of lions.

The Centaurs : Half horse, half man.

The Sirens, Nemesis, the Sphinx, Scylla and Charybdis, the Chimæra, the Golden Fleece.

The Heroes : Such as Ulysses, Agamemnon, Achilles, Ajax, Hector, Theseus, Jason.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE CLASSICAL WORLD :—

The Pyramids of Egypt.

The Tomb of Mausolus.

The Statue of Jupiter at Olympia, made by Phidias of ivory and gold.

The Colossus at Rhodes.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

The Palace of Cyrus.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE :—

Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, Thales.

FAMOUS GREEK WRITERS, etc. :—

Of Comedy : Aristophanes.

Of Tragedy : Æschylus Sophocles, Euripides.

Of History : Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon.

Of Philosophy : Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.



As an Orator : Demosthenes.

As Geographers : Strabo and Pausanias.

As the most ancient of Epic Poets : Hesiod and Homer.

As Lyric Poets : Alcæus, Anacreon, Sappho, Pindar.

FAMOUS ROMAN WRITERS, etc. :—

*Poets.*

M. A. Plautus } Plays.  
 Publius Terentius }  
 Publius Virgilius Maro, Epic Poet.  
 Quintus Horatius Flaccus, Lyric  
 Poet.  
 Publius Ovidius Naso, Poet.  
 Decimus Junius Juvenalis.  
 Marcus Valerius Martialis.

*Prose Writers.*

Caius Julius Cæsar.  
 Marcus Tullius Cicero.  
 Cornelius Nepos.  
 Marcus Terentius Varro.  
 Caius Sallustius Crispus.  
 Titus Livius.  
 Caius Cornelius Tacitus.

The great Mathematicians of Ancient Times were :—

Thales, Pythagoras, Anaxagoras, Hippocrates of Scio, Plato, Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy, Plutarch, Diophantus.

The Painters of Antiquity are not much known. The chief are ;—

Polygnotus of Thasos, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Apelles, Protogenes, Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius.

The chief Sculptors were :—

Pheidon (in wood), Phidias, Polycletus, Scopas, Myron, Alcamenes, Praxiteles, Apelles, Lysippus.

There were four great Roman Roads constructed in Britain :—

1. Watling Street : From Richborough, in Kent, to London ; and thence to Chester, and there dividing to Edinburgh and Anglesea.
2. Foss Way : From Devonshire to Bath, Leicester and Lincoln.
3. Ermine Street : Sussex to London and Lincoln.
4. Ickneild Way : Cirencester to York.

THE SEVEN SAXON DEITIES :—

	The Sun	gave us	Sun-day.
	The Moon	„	Mon-day.
	Tiw	„	Tues-day.
	Woden	„	Wednes-day
	Thor	„	Thurs-day.
	Freya	„	Fri-day.
	Sætur	„	Satur-day.

ENGLISH PROSE AND POETRY WRITERS.

Words in *Italics* are Names of Poets or Poetical Works.

14th Century : Wycliffe, Translation of Bible ; *Chaucer, Canterbury Tales.*

15th Century : Sir Thomas Malory, King Arthur.

16th Century : Tyndale, Translation of Bible ; Miles Coverdale, Translation of Bible ; R. Holinshed, Chronicles ; *C. Marlowe, Dr. Faustus ; Spencer, Faerie Queen ; Shakespeare, Plays ; Beaumont, Plays ; Fletcher, Plays ; James I., Doron Basilikon ; Bacon, Essays, Novum Organum.*

17th Century : Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* ; *Lovelace, Lucasta* ; Bishop J. Taylor, *Holy Living and Dying* ; *Milton, Paradise Lost, Areopagitica* ; *Herrick, Hesperides* ; *S. Butler, Hudibras* ; I. Walton, *Complete Angler* ; Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress* ; *Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, and Alexander's Feast* ; S. Pepys, *Diary* ; Locke, *On Human Understanding* ; Addison, *Spectator* ; Sir I. Newton, *Principia* ; *Congreve, Old Bachelor* ; De Foe, *Robinson Crusoe* ; *Pope, Essay on Man* ; Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*.

18th Century : Fielding, *Tom Jones* ; *C. Cibber, Plays* ; Lady Montagu, *Letters* ; *Chatterton, Rowley Poems* ; Smollett, *Roderick Random* ; *Gray, Elegy* ; *Goldsmith, Traveller* ; Hume, *History of England* ; *Garrick, Plays* ; Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws* ; Dr. Johnson, *Lives of the Poets* ; Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* ; Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of Roman Empire* ; Boswell, *Life of Dr. Johnson* ; *Burns, Tam O'Shanter* ; *Cowper, The Task* ; R. B. Sheridan, *School for Scandal, Plays*.

19th Century : *Keats, Endymion* ; *Shelley, Alastor* ; Lord Byron, *Childe Harold* ; Sir Walter Scott, *Marmion, Waverley*. S. T. Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner* ; C. Lamb, *Essays of Elia* ; *Winthrop M. Praed, Southey, Thalaba, Life of Nelson*. Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* ; *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends* ; *Hood, Song of the Shirt* ; D'Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature* ; *Wordsworth, The Excursion* ; T. Moore, *Irish Melodies* ; Lord Macaulay, *History of England* ; *Leigh Hunt, Story of Rimini* ; Hallam, *Constitutional History of England* ; De Quincey, *Opium Eater* ; *E. B. Browning, Aurora Leigh* ; J. S. Knowles, *Virginus* ; Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

### A LIST OF VERY FAMOUS PAINTERS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

							Flourished about B.C.
Zeuxis	...	...	...	...	Greece	...	400
Apelles	...	...	...	...	Greece	...	332
Quintus Faber, styled <i>Pictor</i>	...	...	...	...	Rome	...	291

					SCHOOL.		Died A.D.
Giotto	...	...	...	...	Florentine	...	1336
John van Eyck	...	...	...	...	Flemish	...	1441
Fra Angelico	...	...	...	...	Italian	...	1455
Albert Dürer	...	...	...	...	German	...	1528
Andrea (del Sarto)	...	...	...	...	Florentine	...	1520
Correggio	...	...	...	...	Lombardian	...	1534
Hans Holbein	...	...	...	...	German	...	1543
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	...	...	...	...	Florentine	...	1564
Titian	...	...	...	...	Venetian	...	1576
P. P. Rubens	...	...	...	...	Flemish	...	1640
Vandyck	...	...	...	...	Flemish	...	1641
Paul Potter	...	...	...	...	Dutch	...	1654
William Dobson	...	...	...	...	English	...	1646
Le Seur	...	...	...	...	French	...	1655
Velasquez	...	...	...	...	Spanish	...	1660



PAINTERS—*continued.*

			SCHOOL.			Died A.D.
Rembrandt	...	...	Dutch	...	...	1674
Claude Lorraine	...	...	French	...	...	1682
Murillo	...	...	Spanish	...	...	1685
Hogarth	...	...	English	...	...	1764
Gainsborough	...	...	English	...	...	1788
Sir J. Reynolds	...	...	English	...	...	1792
Raeburn	...	...	English	...	...	1823
Lawrence	...	...	English	...	...	1830
Etty	...	...	English	...	...	1849
J. M. W. Turner	...	...	English	...	...	1851
Landseer	...	...	English	...	...	1873
Doré	...	...	French	...	...	1883
J. L. E. Meissonier	...	...	French	...	...	1891
Sir J. E. Millais	...	...	English	...	...	1896
Lord Leighton	...	...	English	...	...	1896

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Pheidon (worked in wood)	...	...	flourished B.C.	869
Phidias, the greatest	...	...	"	442
Praxiteles	...	...	"	363
Lysippus	...	...	"	328
Michael Angelo Buonarotti	...	...	A.D.	1474-1564
Canova	...	...	"	1757-1822
John Flaxman	...	...	"	1754-1826
Francis Chantrey	...	...	"	1781-1841

ARCHITECTURE.

The five great orders are—The Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, the Tuscan and the Composite (Roman).

Founded on the Gothic, whose great feature is the Pointed Arch, is the greater part of the English and French Architecture of the periods 900-1600, and a revival of the Gothic style began about 1825.

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

William of Wickham	...	...	A.D.	1324-1405
Michael Angelo Buonarotti	...	...	"	1474-1564
Inigo Jones	...	...	"	1572-1652
Sir Christopher Wren	...	...	"	1632-1723
Sir John Vanburgh	...	...	"	1670-1726
James Gibbs	...	...	"	1674-1754
R. and J. Adam	...	...	"	1728-1794
Sir William Chambers	...	...	"	1726-1796
Augustus W. Pugin	...	...	"	1811-1852
Sir Charles Barry	...	...	"	1795-1860
James Fergusson	...	...	"	1808-1886
Sir George Gilbert Scott	...	...	"	1811-1878
George Edmund Street	...	...	"	1824-1881
E. Barry	...	...	"	1830-1881
John Gibson	...	...	"	1816-1892

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the dates of the most interesting events in the history of the world to the present time.

	B.C.		A.D.
Nineveh founded ... ..	2245	Commons first summoned to Parliament ... ..	1264
Thebes built... ..	2211	Wickliffe, the English Reformer, flourished ... ..	1369
The Chinese Monarchy founded, according to some historians	2207	Constantinople taken by the Turks ... ..	1453
Semiramis, Queen of Assyria ...	2075	Caxton introduced printing press	1470
The Calling of Abraham... ..	1921	Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco di Gama ... ..	1488
Moses born ... ..	1571	America discovered by Columbus	1492
Cecrops founded the Kingdom of Athens ... ..	1556	Martin Luther began Reformation ... ..	1517
Destruction of Troy ... ..	1184	Mexico conquered by Cortes ...	1519
Homer flourished ... ..	950	First Prayer Book of Edward VI.	1548
Olympian Era began ... ..	776	Massacre of St. Bartholomew ...	1572
Era of the building of Rome ...	753	Spanish Armada defeated ... ..	1588
Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadnezzar ... ..	598	Edict of Nantes ... ..	1598
Babylon taken by Cyrus... ..	538	East India Company chartered	1600
Confucius flourished ... ..	500	Union of Crowns of England and Scotland ... ..	1603
Battle of Marathon ... ..	490	Great Plague ... ..	1665
Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis ... ..	480	Habeas Corpus Act ... ..	1679
Jerusalem restored by Ezra ...	458	Revocation of Edict of Nantes ...	1685
Battle of Syracuse... ..	414	Gibraltar captured... ..	1704
First Punic War ... ..	264	South Sea Bubble ... ..	1720
Battle of Cannæ ... ..	216	New South Wales discovered ...	1770
Third Punic War ... ..	149	American Independence... ..	1776
Cæsar invaded Britain ... ..	55	French Revolution... ..	1789
Cæsar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia... ..	48	Irish Rebellion ... ..	1798
Battle of Philippi ... ..	42	Battle of Trafalgar... ..	1805
		Battle of Waterloo... ..	1815
	A.D.	Catholic Emancipation bill pas'd	1829
The Common Christian Era, as settled by Dionysius, began on January 1st, Christ being then fours old ... ..	1	Reform Bill ... ..	1832
Boadicea defeated ... ..	61	Queen Victoria's Accession ...	1837
Fall of Jerusalem ... ..	70	Abolition of Slavery in English Colonies ... ..	1838
Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum ... ..	79	Penny Post instituted ... ..	1840
First Invasion of Roman Empire by the Goths ... ..	249	Repeal of Corn Laws ... ..	1846
Sack of Rome by Alaric ... ..	410	French Revolution; Louis Philippe dethroned ... ..	1848
Birth of Mahomet at Mecca ...	569	The Great Exhibition ... ..	1851
Christianity brought to England by Augustine ... ..	597	Crimea ... ..	1854
The Mahometan Era of the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca begins ... ..	622	Indian Mutiny ... ..	1857
Charlemagne, King of France ...	788	Sir John Lawrence Viceroy of India ... ..	1864
Egbert, King of West Saxons ...	802	Disestablishment in Ireland ...	1869
Alfred, King of England... ..	871	Suez Canal opened ... ..	1869
William I., King of England ...	1066	Elementary Education Act ... ..	1870
Henry II. gains possession of Ireland ... ..	1172	Franco-German War ... ..	1870
Magna Charta signed by King John... ..	1215	Queen proclaimed Empress of India ... ..	1877
		Home Rule Bill introduced ...	1886
		Free Education Act ... ..	1891
		Chino-Japanese War ... ..	1894
		Graeco-Turkish War ... ..	1897
		Indian Frontier War ... ..	1897



## ARITHMETIC.

**A**RITHMETIC is the art or science of computing by numbers, and explaining their properties.

Numeration is the art of reading or writing the numbers, according to the following

## NUMERATION TABLE.

Units	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 1
Hundreds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 2 1
Thousands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4, 3 2 1
Tens of Thousands.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 4, 3 2 1
Millions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7, 6 5 4, 3 2 1
Tens of Millions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 7, 6 5 4, 3 2 1
Hundreds of Millions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 8 7, 6 5 4, 3 2 1

The seventh figure, as above, is named millions ; six more would be billions ; six more, trillions ; and so on. for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, decillions, &c. The largest number in the preceding table (987,654,321) would be thus written in words :—Nine hundred and eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one.

## NOTATION TABLE.

1	...	...	I.	30	...	...	XXX.
2	...	...	II.	40	...	...	XL.
3	...	...	III.	50	...	...	L.
4	...	...	IV.	60	...	...	LX.
5	...	...	V.	90	...	...	XC.
6	...	...	VI.	100	...	...	C.
7	...	...	VII.	101	...	...	CI.
8	...	...	VIII.	200	...	...	CC.
9	...	...	IX.	400	...	...	CCCC.
10	...	...	X.	500	...	...	D or ID.
11	...	...	XI.	600	...	...	DC.
12	...	...	XII.	900	...	...	DCCCC.
18	...	...	XVIII.	1000	...	...	M or CI <sub>3</sub>
19	...	...	XIX.	2000	...	...	MM.
20	...	...	XX.	5000	...	...	I <sub>5</sub> 00.
21	...	...	XXI.	10000	...	...	CCI <sub>5</sub> 00.

## SIGNS USED IN ARITHMETIC.

- $+$  named plus, signifies Addition, as  $4 + 2$  equal 6.  
 $-$  named minus, signifies Subtraction, as  $5 - 2$  equal 3.  
 $\times$  multiplied by, signifies Multiplication, as  $4 \times 2$  equal 8.  
 $\div$  divided by, signifies Division, as  $10 \div 2$  equal 5.  
 $=$  equal to, signifies Equality, as  $2 + 4 = 6$ .  
 $:$  is to } signify Proportion, as  $1 : 2 :: 3 : 6$ .  
 $::$  so is } These figures are thus read, as 1 is to 2 so is  
 $:$  to } 3 to 6.  
 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$  marks the Square Root, as  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .  
 $\sqrt[3]{\phantom{x}}$  marks the Cube Root, as  $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ .  
 $\sqrt[4]{\phantom{x}}$  marks the Fourth Root, as  $\sqrt[4]{16} = 2$ .  
 $\therefore$  signifies therefore.  
 $\because$  signifies because.  
 $Q$  or  $f$ , Quadrante or farthing.  
 $D$  or  $d$ , Denarii or pence.  
 $S$  or  $s$ , Solidi or shillings.  
 $L$  or  $l$ , Libræ or pounds.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Farthing, or a quarter.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Halfpenny, or a half.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  Three farthings, or three-quarters.

The *Sum* of two numbers is the result of adding them together.

The *Product* of two numbers is the result of multiplying them together.

(The multiplier is the number to multiply with.)

(The multiplicand is the number to be multiplied.)

The *Difference* of two numbers is the result of subtracting one from the other.

The *Quotient* of two numbers is the result of dividing one by the other.

The *Divisor* is the number to divide with.

The *Dividend* is the number to be divided.

The *Remainder* is the number left over when the work of division is finished.

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

It is said of George Bidder, the "Calculating boy," that he ascribed much of his facility in rapid calculation to the fact, that whereas most people were content to know their tables up to  $12 \times 12$ , he knew his perfectly up to  $24 \times 24$ . We give below tables up to  $20 \times 20$ . These known perfectly will prove of the greatest assistance.



# MULTIPLICATION TABLE CONDENSED IN SQUARES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400

## INVOLUTION.

Square of	1	is	1	Cube of	1	is	1
_____	2	.....	4	_____	2	.....	8
_____	3	.....	9	_____	3	.....	27
_____	4	.....	16	_____	4	.....	64
_____	5	.....	25	_____	5	.....	125
_____	6	.....	36	_____	6	.....	216
_____	7	.....	49	_____	7	.....	343
_____	8	.....	64	_____	8	.....	512
_____	9	.....	81	_____	9	.....	729
_____	10	.....	100	_____	10	.....	1000
_____	11	.....	121	_____	11	.....	1331
_____	12	.....	144	_____	12	.....	1728

## TABLES OF MONEY.

## ENGLISH COINS.—GOLD COINAGE.

The *standard gold coin* of England is made of a metal consisting of 22 parts of *pure gold* and 2 parts of *copper*. The pound sterling is represented by a gold coin called a *sovereign*, and from a pound troy of standard gold are coined  $46\frac{2}{3}$  sovereigns; so that the weight of each is exactly 5 dwts.  $3\frac{1}{10}$  grs., or nearly 123.274 grs.; and the *Mint* price of standard gold is £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

Gold is chiefly found in grains mixed with the sand of rivers in hot climates. It is obtained from mines in West Australia, India, and the Witwatersrand. According to "Hazell's Annual," for 1897 the output in nine months of 1896 from Witwatersrand was 1,674,355 ounces, from West Australia 193,405 ounces, and from India 228,767 ounces.

## SILVER COINAGE.

The *standard silver coin* consists of 37 parts of *pure silver* and 3 parts of *copper*; and a pound troy of this metal furnishes 66 shillings; so that the weight of a shilling is 3 dwts.  $15\frac{3}{4}$  grs.

The silver coinage of Great Britain, intended for general circulation, consists of crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, fourpences, and threepences. But silver is not a legal tender for more than 40s. at a time. The coining value of silver is 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

The silver coined at the British Mint from 1840 to 1856, inclusive, amounted to £4,750,248.

## BRONZE COINAGE.

The bronze coinage is composed of 95 parts *copper*, 4 *tin*, and 1 *zinc*. Forty-eight pennies are made from 1 lb. avoirdupois; or 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings.

## ENGLISH COINS FORMERLY USED.

A Groat ...	... Fourpence.	A Guinea ...	... £1 1s.
A Tester ...	... Sixpence.	A Carolus ...	... £1 3s.
A Noble ...	... 6s. 8d.	A Jacobus ...	... £1 5s.
An Angel ...	... 10s.	A Moidore ...	... £1 7s.
A Mark ...	... 13s. 4d.		



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The origin of all *Weights and Measures* in England was derived from a grain of wheat ; 32 of them, well dried and gathered from the middle of the ear, were to make one pennyweight ; 20 dwts. 1 ounce ; and 20 oz. 1 pound. It was subsequently thought better to divide the *pennyweight* into 24 equal parts, called *grains*.

THE TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES may be properly arranged under seven heads, agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect in January, 1826, viz. :—1. Length ; 2. Surface ; 3. Volume ; 4. Measures of Weight ; 5. Capacity ; 6. Space ; 7. Time and Motion.

## 2.—LENGTH, OR LINEAL MEASURES.

## LINEAL MEASURE.

12	lines or 3 barleycorns	...	...	make 1 inch, <i>in</i> .
4	inches	...	...	1 hand, <i>hd</i> .
9	inches	...	...	1 span, <i>sp</i> .
12	inches	...	...	1 foot, <i>ft</i> .
3	feet	...	...	1 yard, <i>yd</i> .
2	yards	...	...	1 fathom, <i>fa</i> .
5½	yards	...	...	1 rod, pole, or perch.
4	poles, or 22 yards, or 100 links	...	...	1 chain, <i>ch</i> .
40	poles, or 10 chains, or 220 yards	...	...	1 furlong, <i>f</i> .
8	furlongs, or 80 chains, or 1760 yards	...	...	1 mile, <i>m</i> .
3	miles	...	...	1 league, <i>lea</i> .
69½	miles	...	...	1 degree, °
360	degrees	...	...	circumference of the globe.

The statute pole is 5½ yards, but in some counties in England 6 yards are reckoned to the pole ; in the North, 7 yards ; and in Cheshire, 8 yards are reckoned a pole.

A mile in different countries varies considerably :—

The English mile contains	...	...	1760 Yards.
The Russian ditto	...	...	1167 "
The Irish and Scotch ditto	...	...	1984 "
The Italian ditto	...	...	2025 "
The Polish ditto	...	...	6075 "
The Spanish ditto	...	...	6600 "
The German ditto	...	...	8239 "
The Swedish and Danish ditto	...	...	11067 "
The Hungarian ditto	...	...	9113 "

In France they measure by the mean league of 3666 yards.

## CLOTH MEASURE.

This measure is used for all kinds of cloth, muslin, ribbon, &c.

The *yard* in Cloth Measure is the same as in Long Measure, but differs in its divisions and subdivisions.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	...	...	...	make	...	...	1 nail.
4 nails	...	...	...	„	...	...	1 quarter.
4 quarters	...	...	...	„	...	...	1 yard.
3 quarters	...	...	...	„	...	...	1 Flemish ell
5 quarters	...	...	...	„	...	...	1 English ell.
6 quarters	...	...	...	„	...	...	1 French ell.

## II.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

## SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

144 square inches	...	...	make	1 square foot, <i>s. f.</i>
9 „ feet	...	...	„	1 square yard, <i>s. yd.</i>
100 „ feet	...	...	„	1 square of flooring, <i>s. fl.</i>
272 „ feet	...	...	„	1 rod of brickwork, <i>r. b. w.</i>
30 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ yards	...	...	„	1 square pole, rod, or perch, <i>p.</i>
16 „ poles	...	...	„	1 square chain, <i>ch.</i>
40 „ poles, or 1210 square yards	...	...	„	1 square rood, <i>r.</i>
4 roods, or 10 chains, or 160 poles, or 4840 yards	...	...	„	1 square acre, <i>a.</i>
640 acres	...	...	„	1 square mile, <i>m.</i>
100 acres	...	...	„	1 hide of land.
40 hides	...	...	„	1 barony.

The square of a number is obtained by multiplying the number by itself, as  $12 \times 12 = 144$ , the square of 12.

By this measure all things that have length and breadth are measured.

Land is measured by *Gunter's Chain*, which is as follows :—

## LENGTH.

7·92 inches...	...	...	make	1 link.
12 inches, or 1·515 links	...	...	„	1 foot.
36 inches, or 4·545 links	...	...	„	1 yard.
198 inches, or 25 links	...	...	„	1 pole or perch.
792 inches, or 100 links, or 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles	...	...	„	1 chain.
7920 inches, or 1000 links, or 10 chains	...	...	„	1 furlong.
63,360 inches, or 8000 links, or 80 chains	...	...	„	1 mile.

## SQUARE.

62·726 square inches	...	...	„	1 square link.
2·295 square links	...	...	„	1 square foot.
20·655 square links	...	...	„	1 square yard.
625 square links	...	...	„	1 square pole.
10,000 square links	...	...	„	1 square chain.
25,000 square links, or 2·5 square chains	...	...	„	1 rood.
100,000 square links, or 10 square chains	...	...	„	1 acre.



## III.—MEASURES OF VOLUME.

## CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

277 $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches	...	...	make 1 standard gallon.
1728 cubic inches	...	...	„ 1 cubic foot, <i>ft.</i>
27 cubic feet	...	...	„ 1 cubic yard, <i>yd.</i>
1 cubic yard of earth	...	...	„ 1 load, <i>ld.</i>
40 cubic feet of rough, or	}	„	1 ton or load.
50 cubic feet of hewn timber			
40 cubic feet	...	...	„ 1 ton of shipped merchandise
42 cubic feet	...	...	„ 1 ton of shipping.
108 cubic feet	...	...	„ 1 stack of wood.
128 cubic feet	...	...	„ 1 cord of wood.

The dimensions of timber, stone, marble, excavations, and of all works which have length, breadth, and thickness, are taken by lineal measure ; but the contents are calculated by cubic measure.

A cube is a solid body, and has length, breadth, and thickness. To find the solid contents of any body, multiply the length by the breadth, and that again by the thickness. A cube number is found by multiplying the number twice into itself, as  $12 \times 12 \times 12 = 1728$ .

## IV.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

## TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains ( <i>gr.</i> )	...	...	...make 1 pennyweight, <i>dwt.</i>
20 pennyweights, or 480 grains	...	„	1 ounce, <i>oz.</i>
12 ounces, or 5760 grains	...	„	1 pound, <i>lb.</i>
$\frac{1}{24}$ of any mass of pure gold	...	„	1 carat.
$3\frac{1}{8}$ grains	...	...	„ 1 carat for weighing diamonds.

Jewellers divide the ounce Troy into 156 parts called grains.

By Troy weight are weighed gold, silver, jewels, and such liquors as are sold by weight.

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains ( <i>gr.</i> )	...	...	...make 1 scruple	...	...	Marked.
3 scruples, or 60 grains	...	„	1 drachm	...	...	3
8 drachms, or 480 grains	...	„	1 ounce	...	...	3
12 ounces, or 5760 grains	...	„	1 pound	...	...	lb.

This is the same as Troy weight, only differently sub-divided ; it is used by apothecaries in compounding medicines ; but they buy and sell their drugs by Avoirdupois weight.

## APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

						Marked.
60 minims m...	...	...	...equal	1 fluid drachm	...	<i>f</i> 3
8 drachms ...	...	...	...	1 ounce	...	<i>f</i> 3
20 ounces*	...	...	...	1 pint	...	<i>O</i>
8 pints ...	...	...	...	1 gallon	...	<i>gali.</i>
1 drop ...	...	...	...	1 gr.	...	
60 drops ...	...	...	...	1 drachm.	...	
4 drachms ...	...	...	...	1 tablespoonful.	...	
2 oz. 3	...	...	...	1 wineglassful.	...	
3 oz....	...	...	...	1 teacupful.	...	

\* Many apothecaries use the 16oz., but the Pharmacopœia has it 20oz.

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 $\frac{11}{32}$ grains ...	...	...	...make	1 dram.
16 drams ( <i>dr.</i> ) or 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	...	...	...	1 ounce, <i>oz.</i>
16 ounces, or 7000 grains	...	...	...	1 pound, <i>lb.</i>
14 pounds	...	...	...	1 stone.
28 pounds, or two stone	...	...	...	1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>
4 quarters, or 112 pounds	...	...	...	1 hundred, <i>cwt.</i>
20 hundreds	...	...	...	1 ton, <i>t.</i>

The grain is the same weight as the Troy grain, but is not used in Avoirdupois.

A pound Avoirdupois is equal to 14 oz. 11 dwt. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  grs. Troy ; so that the pound Avoirdupois is heavier than the pound Troy, as 17 to 14 nearly ; but the ounce Troy is heavier than the ounce Avoirdupois, as 79 to 72 nearly.

By Avoirdupois weight are weighed all the larger and coarser sorts of goods—as groceries, butter, cheese, butchers' meat, bread, corn, and all metals, except gold and silver.

Butchers, in weighing their meat, call 8 lbs. a stone.

## V.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

## DRY MEASURE.

4 gills ... make	1 pint, <i>pt.</i>	3 bushels make	1 sack, <i>sk.</i>
2 pints ...	1 quart, <i>qt.</i>	8 bushels	1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>
2 quarts ...	1 pottle.	4 quarters	1 chaldron, <i>chal.</i>
4 quarts ...	1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>	5 quarters	1 load, <i>ld.</i>
2 gallons	1 peck, <i>pec.</i>	80 bushels	1 last, <i>lt.</i>
4 pecks ...	1 bushel, <i>bus.</i>	12 barrels	1 last of meal.
4 bushels	1 coom.		

In some markets corn is sold by weight. The average bushel of wheat is 60 lbs. ; of barley, 47 lbs. ; of oats, 38 lbs. The standard bushel is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  deep, containing 2218·192 cubic inches.

This measure is applied to all dry goods—as corn, seeds, roots, &c. Heaped measure is abolished by Act of Parliament, except for such goods as “cannot be stricken or conveniently weighed”—as apples, peas, beans, potatoes, currants, gooseberries, &c.



## OLD WINE AND SPIRIT MEASURE.

4 gills ...	...	...	...	...	make 1 pint, <i>pt.</i>
2 pints ( <i>pts.</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 quart, <i>qt.</i>
4 quarts ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>
10 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 anker.
31½ gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 barrel.
42 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 tierce.
63 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 hogshead, <i>hhd.</i>
84 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 puncheon, <i>pun.</i>
2 hogsheads, or 126 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 pipe, <i>pi.</i>
2 pipes, or 252 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 tun.

## ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 pints ( <i>pts.</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	make 1 quart, <i>qt.</i>
4 quarts...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>
8 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 firkin, <i>ale.</i>
9 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 firkin, <i>fir, beer.</i>
2 firkins, or 18 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 kilderkin, <i>kil.</i>
2 kilderkins, or 36 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 barrel, <i>bar.</i>
1½ barrel, or 54 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 hogshead, <i>hhd.</i>
3 barrels, or 108 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 butt, <i>b.</i>

N.B.—The Imperial Gallon contains  $277\frac{274}{1000}$  cubic inches, and holds 10 lbs. avoirdupois of water. It is one-fifth larger than the old wine gallon : one-sixtieth smaller than the old beer gallon : and one-thirty-second larger than that which was used for dry goods.

## WHEATEN BREAD.

					lbs.	oz.	dr.
A peck loaf weighs ...	...	...	...	...	17	6	2
A half-peck loaf ...	...	...	...	...	8	11	1
A quartern loaf ...	...	...	...	...	4	5	8½
1 peck or stone of flour ...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
A bushel of flour ...	...	...	...	...	56	0	0
A sack of flour, or 5 bushels ...	...	...	...	...	280	0	0

## VI.—MEASUREMENT OF SPACE.

## ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds (") ...	...	...	...	...	make 1 minute '.
60 minutes ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 degree °.
30 degrees ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 sign, <i>s.</i>
45 „ ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 octant.
60 „ ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 sextant.
90 „ a right angle ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 quadrant.
180 „ two right angles ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 semicircle.
360 „ or twelve signs...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 circle.

3½ diameters nearly 1 circumference.

This table represents the division of a circle drawn round the circumference of the globe, and the greater part of it the division of any circle. It is used in trigonometrical, geographical, and astronomical calculations.

*Division of a degree, or mean apparent motion of the Sun.*

360 degrees equal 24 hours.		1 degree equals 4 minutes.
15 „ „ 1 hour.		¼ „ „ 1 minute.

## MEASURES OF SPACE.

A *circle* contains 360 degrees; a *degree*, 60 minutes; a *minute*, 60 seconds, &c., consequently a *semicircle* contains 180 degrees; a *quadrant*, 90 degrees; a *sextant*, 60 degrees; and an *octant*, 45 degrees; a *right angle* contains or is measured by 90 degrees, and two right angles by 180 degrees. The *circumference* of a circle is nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times its diameter, or, more accurately,  $3\cdot1416$  times; in other words, this number is the *circumference* of a circle whose *diameter* is unity; consequently the *diameter* of a circle is nearly  $\frac{7}{22}$ , or more accurately  $\cdot31831$  of its circumference.

## VII.—MEASUREMENT OF TIME AND MOTION.

## TIME.

60 seconds ( <i>sec.</i> )	...	...	...	...	make 1 minute, <i>min.</i>
60 minutes	...	...	...	...	,, 1 hour, <i>hr.</i>
24 hours	...	...	...	...	,, 1 day, <i>da.</i>
7 days	...	...	...	...	,, 1 week, <i>wk.</i>
4 weeks, or 28 days	...	...	...	...	,, 1 lunar month, <i>mo.</i>
$365\frac{1}{4}$ days	...	...	...	...	,, 1 Julian year, <i>yr.</i>
12 calendar months	...	...	...	...	,, 1 year.
100 years	...	...	...	...	,, 1 century.

Thirty days hath September,  
 April, June and November;  
 February twenty-eight,  
 Thirty-one the others date;  
 But in Leap-year we assign  
 February twenty-nine.

Any year divisible by four, or century divisible by 400, without remainder is a leap-year.

## QUARTER DAYS—ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Lady Day ...	... 25th March.	Michaelmas ...	29th September
Midsummer ...	... 24th June.	Christmas ...	25th December.

## SCOTLAND.

Candlemas Day ...	2nd February.	Lammas Day ...	1st August.
Whitsunday ...	15th May.	Martinmas ...	11th November

## SEASONS.

Spring commences	...	...	21st March.
Summer (longest day)	...	...	21st June.
Autumn	...	...	23rd September.
Winter (shortest day)	...	...	21st December



## THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

January	...	...	...	31	July	...	...	...	...	31
February	...	...	...	28	August	...	...	...	...	31
March	...	...	...	31	September	...	...	...	...	30
April	...	...	...	30	October	...	...	...	...	31
May	...	...	...	31	November	...	...	...	...	30
June	...	...	...	30	December	...	...	...	...	31

A *Solar Month* is the time the Sun takes in passing through the different signs of the Zodiac. The Zodiac is that circle in the heavens in which the Sun appears to move, and is divided into Twelve Signs, namely :—

## NORTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♈ Aries, the <i>Ram</i> ...	} Spring.
♉ Taurus, the <i>Bull</i> ...	
♊ Gemini, the <i>Twins</i>	
♋ Cancer, the <i>Crab</i> ...	} Summer.
♌ Leo, the <i>Lion</i> .....	
♍ Virgo, the <i>Virgin</i>	

## SOUTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♎ Libra, the <i>Balance</i> ...	} Autumn.
♏ Scorpio, the <i>Scorpion</i>	
♐ Sagittarius, the <i>Archer</i>	
♑ Capricornus, the <i>Goat</i>	} Winter
♒ Aquarius, the <i>Water-bearer</i> ...	
♓ Pisces, the <i>Fishes</i> ...	

## COMMERCIAL NUMBERS.

12 articles... 1 dozen.	20 sheets ... 1 quire outsides.
13 ditto ... 1 long dozen.	25 ditto ... 1 ditto printer's.
12 dozen ... 1 gross.	20 quires ... 1 ream.
20 articles... 1 score.	21½ ditto ... 1 ditto printer's.
5 score ... 1 common hundred	2 reams ... 1 bundle.
6 score ... 1 great hundred.	10 ditto ... 1 bale.
80 deals ... 1 quarter.	5 doz. skins of
4 quarters 1 hundred.	parchment 1 roll.
24 sheets .. 1 quire of paper.	

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

AND THE EQUIVALENT IN ORDINARY ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### 1. MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit is the Mètre. It is the ten-millionth part of a meridian arc from the Pole to the Equator, and is equal to 39·37079 inches.

Proportion to the  
Mètre.

Millimètre	...	...	$\frac{1}{1000}$	...	...	0·03937079 inch.
Centimètre	...	...	$\frac{1}{100}$	...	...	0·3937079 inch.
Décimètre	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	3·937079 inches.
Mètre	...	...	1	...	...	39·37079 inches.
Décamètre	...	...	10	...	...	32·80899 feet.
Hectomètre	...	...	100	...	...	1093·633 yards.
Kilomètre	...	...	1000	...	...	1093·633 yards.
Myriamètre	...	...	10000	...	...	6·21382 miles.

### 2. MEASURES OF SURFACE OF LAND.

The unit is the Are, which is a square décamètre, and equals 119·6033 square yards.

Proportion to the Are.			Proportion to the Are.		
Centiare	$\frac{1}{100}$	10·764299 sq. ft.	Décare	10	0·988457 rood.
Déciare	$\frac{1}{10}$	107·64299 sq. ft.	Hectare	100	2·471143 acres, or
Are	1	1076·4299 sq. ft., or 119·603 sq. yds.			2 acres, 2280 sq. yds. nearly.

### 3. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The unit is the Litre, which is a cubic décimètre, and equals about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pints.

Proportion to  
the Litre.

Millilitre	$\frac{1}{1000}$	...	...	...	about 568 to the pint.
Centilitre	$\frac{1}{100}$	...	...	...	„ 56 „ „
Déclilitre	$\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	...	„ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Litre	1	...	...	...	„ $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
Décalitre	10	...	...	...	„ $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.
Hectolitre	100	...	...	...	„ 22 „
Kilolitre	1000	...	...	...	„ 220 „
Myrialitre	10000	...	...	...	„ 2201 „



## 4. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY.

The unit is the Stère, which is a cubic mètre,

and equals	...	...	...	...	{	61027·0515 cubic inches.
						35·31658 cubic feet.
						1·308021 cubic yard.

Proportion to  
the Stère.

Centistère	$\frac{1}{100}$	...	...	...	...	610·270515 cubic inches.
Décistère	$\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	...	...	3·531658 cubic feet.
Stère	1	...	...	...	...	1·308021 cubic yards.
Décastère	10	...	...	...	...	13·08021 cubic yards

## 5. MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The unit is the Gramme (or "Gram," Metric Act), which is the weight of a cubic centimètre of water.

The Gram weighs	...	...	...	{	15·4323 grains.
					0·0321507 troy ounce.
					0·0352739 avoirdupois ounce.
					0·0026792 troy pound.
					0·00220462 avoirdupois pound.

	Proportion to the Gram.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.				
		lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.	dram.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0	0	0	0·0154	0	0	0	0	0·00056438
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	0	0	0	0·1543	0	0	0	0	0·0056438
Décigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	0	0	1·5432	0	0	0	0	0·056438
Gram	1	0	0	0	15·4323	0	0	0	0	0·56438
Décagram	10	0	0	6	10·3234	0	0	0	0	5·6438
Hectogram	100	0	3	4	7·2347	0	0	0	3	8·4383
Kilogram	1000	2	8	3	0·347	0	0	2	3	4·383
Myriagram	10000	26	9	10	3·47	0	0	22	0	11·8304
Quintal	100000	267	11	1	10·7	1	3	24	7	6·304
Millier	1000000	2679	2	14	12	19	2	20	9	15·04

# VALUE OF EUROPEAN COINS IN BRITISH MONEY.

FRANCE—Bronze ...	5 Centimes	...	...	=	<sup>s.</sup> 0	<sup>d.</sup> 0½
Silver ...	1 Franc	...	...	=	0	9½
Gold ...	1 "Louis" or "Napoleon"			=	16	0

*In Belgium and Switzerland there are coins similar in value, and some tokens in nickel.*

GERMANY—Copper ...	1 Pfennig	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ Mark.
Nickel ...	5 Pfennige	...	= 0 0½
Silver ...	1 Mark	...	= 1 0
Gold ...	5, 10 and 20 Marks.		

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK—Copper	1 Öre	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ Kronor.
Silver	10 Öre	=	0 1
„	1 Kronor	=	1 1½
Gold	20 Kronors	=	22 3

HOLLAND—Copper...	1 Cent.	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ Gulder.
Silver ...	5 Cents.	...	= 0 1
„ ...	1 Gulder	...	= 1 8
Gold ...	10 Gulder	...	= 16 8

SPAIN—Bronze	... 5 Cents.	...	= 0 0½
Silver	... 50 Cents.	...	= 0 4
„	... 1 Peseta	...	= 0 8
Gold	... 20 Pesetas	...	= 16 0

TURKEY—	1 Piastre	...	(nearly)	= 0 2½
Silver	1 Medjidie	= 20 Piastres...		= 3 4
Gold	1 Medjidie	= 100 Piastres...		= 18 0

## IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY—

100 Kreuzers	...	...	= 1 florin
1 Gold Florin	...	... (nearly)	= 2 0

## IN RUSSIA—

100 Kopeks	...	... (about)	= 1 0
1 Silver Rouble	...	... (about)	= 2 1

## IN ITALY—

100 Centesimi	...	...	= 1 Lira
1 Lira	...	... (about)	= 0 9½



## OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE earth is of the form of a globe or ball ; its circumference is 360 degrees—each degree  $69\frac{1}{2}$  statute miles, or 60 geographical miles ; that is, nearly 25,000 miles in circumference, and nearly 8,000 miles in diameter. Its surface is composed of land and water ; the land is divided into five great divisions, *Europe, Asia, Africa, America* and *Australasia*.

The LAND consists of continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes.

A CONTINENT is a large tract of land, embracing several kingdoms or states, not separated by seas ; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia*.

AN ISLAND is a smaller tract of land, entirely surrounded by water ; as *Great Britain, Ireland, &c.*

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it is joined to the neighbouring continent.

AN ISTHMUS is the narrow neck of land by which the peninsula is joined to the main land.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land stretching into the sea. the end of which is called a cape.

The WATER is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, straits, and rivers.

AN OCEAN is a large tract of water not divided by any land.

A SEA is a smaller tract of water.

A GULF, or BAY, is a part of a sea running into the land.

A STRAIT is a narrow passage in the sea.

A LAKE is a tract of water entirely surrounded by land.

A RIVER is a stream of water, rising in the land and flowing into the sea.

The LAND is divided chiefly into two great continents, besides islands, the *Eastern* and *Western Continents*.

The EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends *Europe*, on the north-west ; *Asia*, on the north-east ; and *Africa*, joined to *Asia* by the Isthmus of *Suez*, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of *North* and *South America*, united by the Isthmus of *Darien*, which, in the narrowest part, is only about thirty miles across.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is very unequal. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 860 millions of inhabitants; Africa, 158 millions; America, 139 millions; about 380 millions are assigned to Europe; whilst Australia, and the isles of the Pacific, probably contain some 6 to 8 millions.

The immense spaces which lie between these great continents are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and by the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of Australia to the western coasts of America. The extensive regions in the South Pacific which now bear the general name of AUSTRALASIA, under the names of Australia, New Guinea, Van Diemen's Land, &c., &c., are equal in extent to all Europe. The area is estimated at 3,000,000 square miles.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the Poles have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic Sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers. The upper part of a map, unless indicated to the contrary by a *fleur-de-lis*, such as usually appears on the mariner's compass, always represents the north; and the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude, are expressed by the following signs:—° ' " ; thus, 30° 16' 24" means 30 degrees, 16 minutes, and 24 seconds.

## EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others. It is about 3,400 miles in length, and 2,400 in breadth. Its superficial contents, including its islands, is 3,900,000 square miles.



It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states ; of which Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c., are as follows :—

				<i>Capital.</i>	
The United Kingdom	...	...	London	...	on the Thames.
France	...	...	Paris	...	Seine.
Belgium	...	...	Brussels	...	Senne.
The Netherlands	...	...	Amsterdam	...	Amstel.
Norway	...	...	Christiania.	...	
and Sweden }	...	...	Stockholm	...	L. Mälar.
Denmark	...	...	Copenhagen	...	Sound.
Russia	...	...	St. Petersburg	...	Neva.
German Empire (Prussia)...	...	...	Berlin	...	Spree.
Austria-Hungary	...	...	Vienna	...	Danube
Switzerland...	...	...	Bern	...	Aar.
Spain	...	...	Madrid	...	Manzanares.
Portugal	...	...	Lisbon	...	Tagus.
Italy	...	...	Rome...	...	Tiber.
Greece	...	...	Athens	...	
Turkey	...	...	Constantinople	...	Bosphorus.
Roumania	...	...	Bucharest	...	Dumbovita.
Servia	...	...	Belgrade	...	Danube.
Bulgaria	...	...	Sofia	...	Isker.
Montenegro	...	...	Cetigne.	...	

## ASIA.

Asia is the largest of the continents ; its area being nearly 17½ million square miles. Its population is over 800 millions.

### COUNTRIES.

				<i>Capital.</i>	
Turkey	...	...	...	Constantinople.	
Arabia	...	...	...	Muscat.	
Persia	...	...	...	Teheran.	
Afghanistan	...	...	...	Kabul.	
Baluchistan	...	...	...	Kelat.	
India	...	...	...	Calcutta.	
Siam	...	...	...	Bangkok.	
Annam	...	...	...	Hué.	
Cambodia	...	...	...	Pnompenh.	
Chinese Empire	...	...	...	Pekin.	
Japan	...	...	...	Tokio.	
Siberia	...	...	...	Omsk.	

## AFRICA

Has an area of about 12 million square miles. Its population is about 200 millions.

The more important divisions are as follows :

	<i>Capital.</i>					
Egypt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Cairo.
Barbary States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Morocco and Algiers.
Tunis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Tunis.
Tripoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Tripoli.
Sahara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan.
Senegambia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	St. Louis.
Sierra Leone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Freetown.
Liberia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Monrovia.
Upper Guinea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Lagos.
Lower Guinea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Loando.
Congo Free State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Leopoldville.
Cape Colony ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Cape Town.
Natal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Pietermaritzburg.
Orange Free State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bloemfontein.
South African Republic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Pretoria.
Abyssinia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gondar.
Somaliland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Harar.
Zanzibar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar.
British East Africa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mombasa.
German East Africa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dar-es-Salaam.
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique.

## AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the world until discovered by Columbus in 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coast.

Spain, Portugal, England and France occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Nearly 9,000 miles in length, and 3,000 in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility. Its area is 15,000,000 square miles; its population is about 140 millions.

The great division of the continent of America is into



North and South; commencing at the Isthmus of Darien, which, in some places, is little more than thirty miles across.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

1. *NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:—*

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Maine	Portland	Illinois	Vandalia
New Hampshire	Concord	Alabama	Mobile
Massachusetts	Boston	Missouri	Jefferson
Rhode Island	Providence	Iowa	Des Moines
Connecticut	Hartford	Wisconsin	Madison
Vermont	Montpelier	Minnesota	St. Paul
New York	New York	Michigan	Detroit
New Jersey	Trenton	Arkansas	Little Rock
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Florida	St. Augustin
Delaware	Dover	Columbia	Washington
Maryland	Baltimore	Texas	Texas
Virginia	Richmond	California	St. Francisco
Western Virginia		Kansas	Topeka
North Carolina	Charlestown	Oregon	Salem
South Carolina	Columbia	Nebraska Territory	Omaha City
Georgia	Savannah	Washington do.	Olympia
Kentucky	Louisville	Nevada do.	Carson City
Tennessee	Nashville	Utah do.	Salt Lake City
Ohio	Cincinnati	Colorado do.	Denver City
Louisiana	New Orleans	Dakota do.	Yankton
Indiana	Indianapolis	New Mexico	Santa Fé
Mississippi	Natchez		

2. *BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.* Comprising the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, with the Seven Provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

3. *NORTH WEST TERRITORY.*

4. *DANISH AMERICA:* Greenland and Iceland

5. *MEXICO:* A Federal Republic.

6. *CENTRAL AMERICA.*

*THE WEST INDIES.*

The West Indies is the name given to the groups of islands situated to the east of the Isthmus of Darien.

Two of these islands are independent, namely, Hayti and San Domingo, Curaçoa belongs to the Dutch, Santa Cruz to the Danes.

The remaining islands belong either to the Spanish, French, or (the largest number) to the British.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

THERE ARE 11 PRINCIPAL STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Colombia	Bogota	Bolivia	Chuquisaca
Venezuela	Caracas	Chili	Santiago
Ecuador	Quito	Argentina	Buenos Ayres
Guiana		Paraguay	Asuncion
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Uruguay	Monte Video
Peru	Lima		

## AUSTRALIA.

Contains 3 million square miles, and over 3 millions of white people.

The five divisions are :

New South Wales, West Australia, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.

NEW ZEALAND consists of three islands, North, South and Stewart Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 600 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by the German Ocean, on the west by St. George's Channel, and contains England, Wales, and Scotland. The population of England and Wales is about 35 millions.

*ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :—*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland	Newcastle	Northamptonshire	Northampton
Durham	Darham	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Cumberland	Carlisle	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Westmoreland	Appleby	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Yorkshire	York	Norfolk	Norwich
Lancashire	Lancaster	Suffolk	Ipswich
Cheshire	Chester	Essex	Chelmsford
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Derbyshire	Derby	LONDON	London
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	Brentford
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Maidstone
Rutlandshire	Oakham	Surrey	Guildford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Lewes
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Reading
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Taunton
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Bodmin
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury		



*WALES is divided into the following Counties :—*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Presteign
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecon
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Dolgelly	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

*SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :—*

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary.
Haddington	Haddington	Perth	Perth
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Kincardine	Stonehaven
Selkirk	Selkirk	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Peebles	Peebles	Inverness	Inverness
Lanark	Lanark	Nairn	Nairn
Dumfries	Dumfries	Fife	Cupar
Wigtown	Wigtown	Forfar	Forfar
Kirkcudbright	{ Kirkcud- bright	Banff	Banff
Ayr	Ayr	Sutherland	Dornoch
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Clackmannan and Kinross	{ Clackmannan Kinross
Bute	Rothsay	Ross and Cromarty	{ Dingwall
Renfrew	Renfrew	Elgin	Elgin
Stirling	Stirling	Orkney	Kirkwall
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Caithness	Wick
Berwick	Greenlaw		

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four provinces: Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster; with an area of about 32,500 square miles, and an average population of about 180 to each square mile. These four provinces are sub-divided into counties, viz.:—

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin	Dublin
Louth	Dundalk
Wicklow	Wicklow
Wexford	Wexford
Longford	Longford
Meath	Trim
Westmeath	Mullingar
King's County	Tullamore
Queen's County	Maryborough
Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Kildare	Athy
Carlow	Carlow

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Down	Downpatrick
Armagh	Armagh
Monaghan	Monaghan
Cavan	Cavan
Antrim	Belfast
Londonderry	Derry
Tyrone	Omagh
Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Donegal	Lifford

## PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Leitrim	{ Carrick on Shannon
Roscommon	Roscommon
Mayo	Castlebar
Sligo	Sligo
Galway	Galway

## PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Clare	Ennis
Cork	Cork
Kerry	Tralee
Limerick	Limerick
Tipperary	Clonmel
Waterford	Waterford

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

THESE are very important to the welfare of Great Britain. In all there are about seventy-two countries, states, districts, islands or towns belonging to the Empire. They have been acquired by conquest or cession, by settlement or annexation, by purchase or exchange.

*In Europe.*—Besides the Channel Islands, which came into our dominion at the Norman Conquest, and the Isle of Man, purchased from the Duke of Athol, in 1835, we only now have Gibraltar, captured from Spain, in 1704, and Malta and Gozo, captured from France in 1800. Heligoland was ceded to Germany recently by us. The Balearic Isles we captured, but later they were given up to Spain. Calais was lost in the reign of Queen Mary.

*In Asia.*—Hindustan has gradually come under our sway; the Indian Empire was definitely reckoned as British territory in 1871.

Ceylon was captured from the Dutch, in 1796. Burmah, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Labuan, Perim, North Borneo, Southern New Guinea have all been added within the last century.

Hong Kong was ceded after the Chinese War, 1842.

Aden was captured in 1838, and Cyprus ceded in 1878.

*In Africa.*—Gambia and the Gold Coast were settlements early in the seventeenth century.

St. Helena was captured from the Dutch in 1651.

Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Ascension Isle were acquired before 1816.

And later Natal, Lagos, British East, Central and South Africa, and Zululand have passed into our possession.

*In America.*—Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay Territory were settled in 1497.



Bermuda and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Isle were acquired, Canada conquered, 1759.

British Columbia, Honduras, Guiana, the Falkland Islands were added, and the islands of the West Indies, namely, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Nevis, Bahamas, Turk's Island, Antigua, Montserrat, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Dominica, Trinidad, and St. Lucia were either settled or captured from the French or Spanish.

*In Australasia.*—West, South, and North Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand were settled between the years 1788 and 1859.

The Fiji Islands, Christmas Island, Fanning Island and Penrhyn Islands were ceded or annexed.

## OUR GREAT TRUNK LINES OF RAILWAY, RUNNING FROM LONDON.

### THE GREAT NORTHERN.

Starting from King's Cross, runs through :—

Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York (to North of Scotland).

Peterborough, Spalding, Boston, Lincoln.

### THE MIDLAND.

Starting from St. Pancras, runs through :—

Bedford, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester.

### THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN.

Starting from Euston, runs through :—

Stafford, Crewe, Chester (for Ireland).

Crewe, Manchester, Leeds.

Crewe, Preston, Carlisle (for Scotland).

### THE GREAT WESTERN.

Starting from Paddington, runs through :—

Swindon, Gloucester, Newport, Cardiff, New Milford.

Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Exeter, Penzance.

Oxford, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Chester.

## THE SOUTH WESTERN.

Starting from Waterloo, runs through:—

Basingstoke, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth.

Southampton, Bournemouth, Weymouth.

Southampton, Gosport, Portsmouth.

## THE SOUTH EASTERN.

Starting from London Bridge and Charing Cross, runs through:

Maidstone.

Redhill, Guildford, Reading.

Tonbridge, Hastings, Canterbury, Margate, Dover.

## THE LONDON, BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST.

Starting from London Bridge and Victoria, runs through

Lewes, Brighton.

Eastbourne, Hastings.

Bognor, Chichester, Portsmouth.

*Saturday*

## THE GREAT EASTERN.

Starting from Liverpool Street, runs through:

Cambridge, Harwich, Lowestoft, Yarmouth.

Colchester, Ipswich, Harwich.

## THE GREAT CENTRAL.

Starting from Marylebone, runs through:

Aylesbury, Nottingham, Leicester, Stockport, Manchester.

## CHIEF BRITISH LINES OF STEAM SHIPS.

		FROM		TO
Union Line	...	Southampton	...	South Africa.
Castle Line	...	"	...	" "
Peninsular and Oriental	}	London	...	{ Egypt, India, Aus- tralia, Japan.
Pacific Line	...	Liverpool	...	Brazil and Chili.
Orient Line	...	London	...	Australasia.
White Star Line	...	Liverpool	...	New York.
Cunard Line	...	"	...	" "
Anchor Line	...	Glasgow	...	" "
" "	...	Glasgow & Liverpool	...	India.
Wilson Line	...	Hull	...	{ Baltic, New York, Bombay.
Allan Line	...	Liverpool	...	Canada.
Dominion Line	...	"	...	"



difference

Paronchitis

cuckoo

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